

The Omaha Bee.

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OMAHA PUBLISHING CO., Prop'rs E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

John H. Pierce is in Charge of the Circulation of THE DAILY BEE.

The last official bulletin issued by the doctors yesterday indicates that the president is hourly growing better.

The Inter-Ocean Robin is chirping from Council Bluffs.

If you wish to make a man hot in these days tell him to "keep cool."

MANY of the roads leading from Omaha into the county are in a disgraceful condition.

DR. BLISS is getting a great deal of gratuitous advertising now-a-days, and he seems to deserve it all.

THE Missouri Pacific will strike the main line of the Union Pacific near Papillion and come to Omaha over that road.

As a precautionary measure the Chicago Board of Health have ordered the vaccination of all immigrants that locate in that city.

IT spoils hunting receives a check for a little time, President Garfield, and the nation's misfortune will not be without its practical lesson.

CHAR. BRUSH, of Cleveland, has invented an improved method of storing lightning. This is a shameful infringement upon the average Arkansas whisky.

THE Denver Republican publishes a wood cut of the new Denver court house, which in it's principal details resembles the structure shortly to be erected for Douglas county.

THE movement of grain down the Mississippi in barges continues notwithstanding the hot weather and the trunk lines are feeling the influence of the diversion of trade.

MR. D. R. LOCKE (Naaby) is devoting himself to the study of the liquor business in England with rare energy and success. There is no better judge of genuine corn juice than Rev. P. V. Naaby.

THE hay crop this summer is immense, but it can't hold a candle to the crop of straw with a mint jump on one end and a young man's mouth on the other which can be daily seen at all popular watering places.

COLORADO now stands at the head as a silver and gold producing state. Nevada carried the flag for years; but in 1880 she had to yield it up Colorado. The list runs as follows: Gold and silver production for 1880—Colorado, \$23,000,000; California, \$19,000,000; Nevada, \$15,000,000; Utah, \$6,000,000; Dakota, \$4,000,000; Arizona, \$3,500,000; Montana, \$3,500,000; Idaho, \$2,000,000; Oregon, \$1,000,000; New Mexico, \$600,000; total, \$77,600,000. Colorado increased her production of the precious metals from \$17,000,000 in 1879 to \$23,000,000 in 1880, and those who have the best means of judging of the production for 1881 put the amount down at \$35,000,000.

THE rapid destruction of our forests is creating just apprehension and alarm among eastern dealers and manufacturers. The supply of pine and hemlock in several of the states is nearing exhaustion and the resources of oak and walnut are little better off. The market for walnut lumber has already been seriously affected by the approaching scarcity. A "corner" has even been attempted by a few particularly shrewd dealers, and manufacturers of furniture are considering what course they shall adopt when the time comes in which they can no longer even at a heavy advance obtain this much-desired material. Nothing else is so well adapted to the purposes for which it is used; and even of the unsatisfactory substitutes proposed the supply is not to be depended on.

A LUCKY ESCAPE.

Senator Beck, of Kentucky, in an interview with a Louisville reporter, said that the reason why the democrats failed to elect a president of the senate was because they had no chance. "The republicans agreed to go into an election if the democrats would elect Senator Harris. The democrats have a high regard for Senator Harris, and Senator Harris, who is an unselfish democrat, refused to accept the office thus tendered. There was consequently no election."

Thus the country made another lucky escape. The elevation of Isham G. Harris to the presidency of the United States Senate would have been an insult to every loyal American. Among all the ex-rebels, not excepting even Jeff Davis, this man Harris is the most infamous. Jeff Davis, Bob Toombs, Judah P. Benjamin and other fire-eaters, openly proclaimed that allegiance to the sovereign states was above the allegiance they owed to the Union. When their states passed ordinances of secession they left the United States senate and buckled on their swords in behalf of the confederacy. In 1861, while secession leaders were organizing armed resistance to the national authority, Isham G. Harris was governor of Tennessee.

The confederacy was formed in February, 1861. The proposition to sever connection with the union and join the confederacy was voted down by the people of Tennessee by over 60,000 majority in the same month. Before the vote was taken Isham T. Harris, who was known to be in sympathy with the secession movement, pledged himself to faithfully abide by the decision of his state. Instead of keeping the pledge this infamous traitor, while professing loyalty to the union, was in constant communion with Jeff Davis, and he even went so far as to organize and equip troops in Tennessee for the confederate armies. It was mainly by his treasonable intrigues that Tennessee was finally dragged into the rebellion on the 8th of June, 1861, by a fraudulent election. Having plunged his state into a bloody and costly war, Isham G. Harris showed the white feather and disgraced his people by his ardent cowardice—the very first time a break was made across the Cumberland river by the Union army.

Within ten hours after the capture of Donaldson by General Grant this traitor Governor of the sovereign state of Tennessee packed all his traps and precipitated his flight from the state capitol. His cowardly flight from Nashville precipitated a disgraceful and ludicrous panic among the people of that city, and wound up with a bloody riot. Harris kept on the run, although the gunboats of Commodore Foote and the armies of Grant and Buell did not put in an appearance at Nashville until one week after Harris had fled the capital. During the remainder of the war Harris kept out of harm's way, and when Richmond had fallen and Lee had surrendered he struck out for South America, swearing he never would again live under the hated Yankee flag. He did not remain down there very long. The Brazilian slave-plantation was not what he had expected to find it. Mortified, but not repentant, he returned to Tennessee and in due time procured a pardon from A. Johnson, whom he had helped to burn in effigy at the outbreak of the war. In due time this reconstructed quaker gun was returned as one of the representatives of Tennessee in the national senate. How any reputable republican could support a man with such a record for the presidency of the senate passes our comprehension. A rebel brigadier who fought for his convictions is entitled to some respect, but a poltroon like Isham G. Harris, who urged on the fight and then ran away before he came within range of a bullet is not fit for doorkeeper of any reputable legislative body. The country is to be congratulated on its escape from such an acting president of the senate.

GUITEAU'S INSANITY.

Amid all the conflicting opinions as to the insanity of Guiteau, the would-be assassin, there is one authority who not only disbelieves in the diseased mental condition of the prisoner, but gives excellent reasons for his opinion. Dr. Charles H. Nicholls, head of the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, declares that he sees nothing in the actions of Guiteau which will indicate anything more than an unbalanced mind, with a mania for getting a living out of the world without paying for it. The plea of temporary insanity, says the doctor, is nothing but a legal fiction. Men of sound mind do not go crazy at a moment's notice, even under the strong and eccentric behavior, such as that of Guiteau for several years back, are not, as a rule, to be feared as liable to break out into homicidal furor. In epilepsy, as in insanity, homicidal furor may manifest itself, but there are usually plenty of warnings, and moreover when the furor

comes the patient wants to kill, not necessarily a particular person, but some one—it may be a nurse or a nurse or friend or the first person met. Guiteau did not kill the first person that came along when the homicidal frenzy appeared. The fact that he laid his plans to kill the president and no one else is presumptive evidence that he understood perfectly what he was doing.

Dr. Nicholls enters a very earnest protest against the present legal methods of determining insanity, which he denounces as absurd and pernicious. The usual method is to keep a jury for months listening to the evidence of experts, confusing them by hair-splitting technicalities and endless supposable cases until at the conclusion of the argument they are utterly unable to make up their minds whether such a thing as insanity existed or not. The result in nine cases out of ten is a "reasonable doubt" and the prisoner is acquitted. In opposition to this system, Dr. Nicholls quotes the French method. In France the experts are not allowed to confuse the jury with hypothetical cases of technical testimony of any kind. A committee of experts appointed by the counsel on both sides, with the approval of the court, examines the prisoner, listens to the evidence and decides as to his sanity or insanity. This decision is read to the jury, and if the facts in the case seem to the jury to warrant such a decision, it is accepted. If such a jury of experts were to sit in consultation upon Guiteau's case the result would not be doubtful for a moment.

It is a leading characteristic of American journalism that it is always prepared for any unforeseen call upon it's resources. No emergency seems too sudden and no demand too great. With its thousand newsgatherers scattered throughout the country it can at any moment by the aid of the telegraph and railway throw its reserves to reinforce any weak position and meet the demand made upon it by circumstances of unusual interest or gravity. Nothing, in latter times, since the close of the war has so clearly shown the infinite resources of the press at the late tragical event at Washington. Without a moment's warning, when a large portion of their regular force at Washington were engaged a summer vacation, the newsgatherers were called upon to chronicle in the fullest and most complete manner the attempted assassination of President Garfield. Within twenty minutes after the firing of the shot the telegraph wires were teeming with dispatches to every portion of the continent. All newspapers of enterprise gave forth from hour to hour, rapidly succeeding editions giving such details of the case and such reports of the president's condition as could be hurriedly gathered. During the day and night succeeding the attack upon the president nearly 800,000 words or 400 newspaper columns were transmitted by telegraph from Washington with a rapidity and correctness which always remain one of the marvels of the times.

Few of the citizens of Omaha know that many of our most valuable city records are at the mercy of the first fire which may attack the city hall. None of the city offices have vaults in which to store the city records. The city treasurer and clerk have each a small safe which is scarcely adequate to protect the monthly business transacted in the office. In the clerk's office the valuable tax lists and assessment books for many years past are ranged in shelves around the room or stowed away in such nooks and corners as are most available. City Clerk Jewett informs us that a fire would be most disastrous to the city records, and would work mischief and occasion loss which could not be remedied. With the plats and maps of the city the case is still worse. For lack of accommodations in the city hall the city engineer is forced to look for quarters elsewhere, and to secure such protection for the documents under his charge as can be obtained without the aid of fire proof vaults. Such a condition of affairs calls for prompt investigation at the hands of the council. Until better accommodations for the city officers can be secured, vaults should not be built adjoining the present city hall. Doubtless the consent of J. M. Pattee could be obtained and the cost would be trifling.

THE OMAHA BEE was the only paper in the state of Nebraska that labored to convince its readers that Conkling and other stalwart republicans had something to do with the attempted assassination of President Garfield. It succeeded only in more thoroughly disgusting its readers. The Globe shows the effect of it's change of management by following in the wake of the rest of the monopoly small-fry and sneezing whenever the Lincoln Journal and Omaha Republican take snuff. It's editor knows very well that THE BEE never connected Conkling, Arthur or the stalwarts with the attempted assassination of President Garfield. In quoting Guiteau's words it

did insist, however, that the attack upon the president was the legitimate outgrowth of the war which had been made by stalwart leaders on General Garfield, and that the deed would never have been committed but for that war. In this opinion THE BEE was upheld by every leading journal of the country from the Springfield Republican in Massachusetts to the San Francisco Chronicle on the Pacific coast.

This city needs a workhouse. The grand army of tramps and bummers are being fed and cared for at the city's expense and they ought to be made self-sustaining. The city could even afford to make them a small allowance above their board and lodging that would enable them to subsist for a few days after their discharge or pay their transportation to some other place.

A workhouse could be cheaply constructed and need not necessarily be of fire-proof materials. We simply need a large yard where rock can be landed directly by the cars and where men can be under shelter, rain or shine, summer or winter, while breaking rock. Broken rock can always be utilized on our streets, and will in fact be in demand more and more from year to year—not so much for the business streets that are bound to be paved as for the suburbs where the periodical washouts render unpaved streets impassable.

THE Lincoln Globe, which made a very gallant fight against the abuses and extortions of railway corporations last winter, and was rapidly gaining friends among the producers in the South Platte country, was bought last week by a stool pigeon of the monopolies. Having effectually silenced the anti-monopoly batteries of the Globe, its new proprietors, whose name has as yet not appeared at the masthead, are showing their true colors by reproducing an article against the new railroad law written by a Union Pacific stool-pigeon of western Nebraska. We apprehend the patrons of the Globe—if there are any still left—cannot be deceived by such chaff any more than the people of Lincoln can be made to believe that the man who edits that sheet is a free agent.

THE mints of the United States coined \$106,788,041 of money during the past year, an increase of \$22,000,000 over the preceding fiscal year. And yet the rural editors are calling for wood to be taken on account of subscriptions.

CONKLING didn't follow the example of Chauncey Depew by withdrawing from the Senatorial race for the sake of party harmony. He still persists in his dog in the manger policy.

Prohibition in Kansas.

Kansas appears to be in a very uncomfortable stew over her experiment at prohibition. The friends of the measure, headed by Governor St. John, proclaim that it is a success, and is being enforced all over the state, except in three or four towns where the municipal authorities are in league with the rum sellers. The opponents of the law, on the contrary, with ex-Governor Robinson at their head, declare that it is not effective anywhere save in the remote rural districts, and that liquor is openly and constantly sold on every hand. To make the issue still warmer, it is charged that the prohibition outery is driving all the foreign immigrants away from Kansas to Missouri and other states; and Governor St. John retorts that the foreigners are avoiding the state, other immigrants coming in, "and consequently the state is the gainer, as everybody can see," and were a deal better in localities where they lacked the popular sympathy and support. We apprehend that such is the case in Kansas. It is useless at this day to scout the fact that summary laws are not looked upon by people in general with the same respect that is accorded to human laws. There is something in human nature which instinctively resents legal interference with personal liberty in such matters. It may be that time and education and the moral elevation of the masses will change this; but a game of chess must be played with the men on the board, and an experiment at prohibition must take people as it finds them.

The truth regarding the enforcement of the law probably lies between the two extremes. We observe in the Kansas papers that suits are brought almost daily in the principal towns for violation of the law, sometimes resulting in conviction and sometimes in discharge—the verdict depending, we are inclined to judge, upon which side of the question gets the jury, rather than upon the nature of the testimony. This phase of temperance by statute is not peculiar to Kansas. It is an old story repeating itself. The general experience, we believe, in efforts at enforcing prohibitory liquor laws has been that they operate with reasonable success in localities where the preponderance of public sentiment was heavily in its favor. It is unfortunate for the cause of prohibition, as well as that of ordinary temperance, that this Kansas law was made so excessively, and in some respects so ridiculously sweeping and stringent. A moderate law, having no appearance of bigotry or vindictiveness, could probably have been made generally and beneficially operative. Such a law would at least have commanded the respect and won the co-operation of thousands of sober men and good citizens who opposed the prohibition policy. But instead of this, resort was had to the fanat-

ical and impracticable theory that the law cures everything it made strong enough, and all other considerations were sunk in the one purpose of framing a statute so rigid and comprehensive that it could not be evaded or evaded. The result is that the ultra prohibitionists only can be counted upon to sustain and promote the experiment, and the great body of moderate temperance men and people who would be glad to see prohibition fairly and thoroughly tried are compelled to stand aloof or to give the movement only a passive support.

The friends of the measure, we note, are already beginning to call for further legislation, which may be regarded as a good sign. Perhaps by the time the legislature convenes, the effects of the present law will have become so patent and so convincing that wiser and more prudent counsels will cause the substitution of something which, if not so radical and sweeping, will at any rate compel popular respect and insure a substantial gain for temperance. Until then, it is safe to predict, the present conflict will go on as it has begun, the lawyers reaping the principal advantages.

Mormon Recruits.

The other day a vessel arrived at New York with 800 Mormon converts, recruited chiefly from Denmark, Sweden and Norway. They consisted of men, women and children, drawn mostly from the present census, who had doubtless consented to emigrate from their homes to better their temporal condition, rather than from any deep conviction of religious duty. Mormonism in this country recruits from Europe at the rate of about two such shiploads a year, and the New York papers are troubled about the immigration whenever a cargo of converts arrives, and they say that this religious traffic in bodies and souls ought to be stopped, somehow. But how? The Mormon church has deposited in the Bank of England a large missionary fund to send their preachers out proselyting, and to transport their proselytes to the promised land of Utah. They take good care of their converts from the time they catch them until they land them at Salt Lake City, and there is nothing unlawful about that. After they get there they are subject to the laws of the United States, and if they commit a crime they have a right of trial by jury, according to the American jury system. If in Utah, one or more of the twelve happen to be Mormons, the system is responsible, and probably Utah juries come as near to justice as juries do in other places where religious matters are involved in their findings. But the arrival of Mormon recruits two or three times a year are reminders that there is a pending Mormon question, which, as Mormonism spreads and strengthens, becomes more and more difficult of solution.

PERSONALITIES.

JEFF Davis is called the Prince of Bourbon.

PLAFT retired from the senatorial race by rapid transit.

GUITEAU handed the arresting officer his card on the way to jail.

PROCTOR Knott has been delivering temperance lectures lately.

"Truth is stranger than Eli Perkins," is the new way of putting it.

GUITEAU has at last got into a place where he can't dodge his board bill.

BISHOP Harris of the Episcopal church in Michigan was a confederate soldier.

WIRT Sikes was written another book. He will sell them as Mr. Oliver Logan.

A wild-eyed Indian paper says that Prince Leopold is "a skinny little runt with a turned-up nose."

MAJOR Pond, divorcee suit notoriety, has been visiting Providence, hunting up evidence, it is alleged, but another lawsuit.

ROBERT Tirrol of Cambridge, Mass., a colored student of Harvard College, is head waiter at an eastern summer hotel.

THE young Duke de Morny is said to be one of the coming golden youth of France—clever, witty, discreet, sceptical and a sportsman.

DONALDSON, who jumped from High Bridge into the Harlem, is to jump from the Brooklyn bridge into the East River in four weeks time.

SECRETARY of the Navy Hunt, like the fine old-school southern politician that he is, has all his sons in office, in one department or another.

THE Latest item about Mrs. Langtry is that she looked worn and aged and was plainly dressed at the Grand Garden Theatre a few nights since.

KALLOCH says he will give up politics and devoted himself wholly to religion hereafter. Religion ought to be the sympathy of every honest man, but not an office.

THE German papers say that Count Von Moltke gets but three hours' sleep per night. Mrs. Von Moltke must have the greatest case of cold feet on record.

who was hanged at Denver recently, was a nephew of Ben Butler. It says: "A niece of Gen. Butler, Miss Salisbury, was married to Gen. Wardrop, one of the most prominent citizens of Massachusetts. Gen. Wardrop was a prominent general in the Union arm, and now lives at Boston. Mrs. Gen. Wardrop was a sister of Wm. H. Salisbury. If this doesn't make Ben Butler Salisbury's uncle, we would like for him to explain the relationship."

STATE JOTTINGS.

Corn in Thayer county is in silk and tass.

Farmers are cutting wheat in Kearney county.

Pierce has a good prospect of a grain elevator.

Two arrests have been made at Albion for arson.

Oakdale's new bank building is in course of erection.

The Ashland Platte River bridge will be completed in September.

A fire at Albion on the 4th destroyed \$3,000 worth of property.

The total assessed valuation of Nemaha county is \$2,172,524.50.

Five thousand people attended the celebration at Sheridan on the Fourth.

A church picnic at O'Neill on the 4th of July realized between \$500 and \$600.

The surveyors of the Missouri Pacific will reach Sheridan or vicinity this week.

Loyer's packing house in Lincoln was destroyed by fire on Saturday. Loss \$1,200.

The amount of money required to run the municipality of North Platte for the next year is \$4,850.

Twenty-five hundred dollars worth of a poultry house went up in a blaze at Syracuse on the Fourth.

Journals in southern Nebraska are denouncing the Grand Circus Royal as an unmitigated fraud.

A young man named George Curry was fatally struck in a cornfield near Blue Springs, on the 5th.

A division headquarters and round house of the B. & M. has been located at Wyoming, Gage county.

The new town of Wymore, Gage county, is booming. Fifty new houses have been erected in ninety days.

Manager Tomzalin of the B. & M. donated \$100 toward the establishment of the Y. M. C. A. library at Hastings.

Theson of Mr. Wolfe, of Berlin precinct, Otoe county, was struck by lightning and instantly killed last Saturday.

Adams county farmers are going to run Alliance ticket next fall. The vote on this proposition in convention stood 42 to 21.

Raf Wyczman, aged 23, was drowned while bathing in the Elkhor river, near Hooper, on Thursday evening about 8 o'clock.

A North Platte robber, who jumped his bail bond about two years ago, was recently captured in Leavenworth, and is now on his way back to his old quarters.

The Old Folgers of Firth assisted by five or six of the neighboring soldiers will lay the corner stone of the First Presbyterian church on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock, with appropriate exercises.

A former attempt to pass a raised draft at the First National bank at Plattsmouth last week. The name of the debtor was forged and the amount raised from \$5 to \$500. The sheriff embraced him.

The B. & M. managers will endeavor to checkmate Jay Gould's west side line to Omaha by building a branch from Falls City, Richardson county, to Kansas City. The surveying corps are laying out the route.

The son of Mr. J. P. Stricklett, of Blair precinct, aged eight years, accidentally stepped in front of a mower on Saturday afternoon last, cutting his foot through the instep so that it only adhered by the lower ligaments.

The C. B. & Q. railroad company have \$5,000 worth of material lying at East Nebraska City, with which to construct a permanent transfer landing as soon as the government engineer succeeded in keeping the river from cutting the bank at East Nebraska City.

As we go to press we learn that lightning struck the New Rosenstore, owned by Frank Wasleski, about 10 o'clock Tuesday night and burned the store, goods and all, to the ground. The hired man, whose name we did not learn, was killed.—[St. Paul Phenograph.

The returns of the assessors of Butler county make the following: 310 horses, 4588; cattle, 9110; mules, 31; sheep, 1915; hogs, 10254; fire and burglar proof safes, 31; billiard tables, 11; carriages and wagons 1424; watches and clocks, 456; sewing machines, 640; pianofortes, melodeons and organs, 69. Number of acres of improved lands, 118,286. Number of acres of unimproved lands, 217,129. Total number of acres, 335,415.

CHEAP LAND

FOR SALE.

1,000,000 Acres

—OF THE—

FINEST LAND

—IN—

EASTERN NEBRASKA.

SELECTED IN AN EARLY DAY—NOT RAIL ROAD LAND, BUT LAND OWNED BY NON-RESIDENTS WHO ARE TIRED PAYING TAXES AND ARE OFFERING THEIR LANDS AT THE LOW PRICE OF \$6, \$8, and \$10 PER ACRE, ON LONG TIME AND EASY TERMS.

WE ALSO OFFER FOR SALE

IMPROVED FARMS

—IN—

Douglas, Sarpy and Washington COUNTIES.

—AND AN IMMENSE LIST OF

Omaha City Real Estate

Including Elegant Residences, Business and Residence Lots, Cheap Houses and Lots, and a large number of Lots in most of the Additions of Omaha.

Also, Small Tracts of 5, 10 and 20 acres in and near the city. We have good opportunities for making Loans, and in all cases personally examine titles, and take every precaution to insure safety of money so invested.

We also offer a small list of SPECIAL BARGAINS.

BOGGS & HILL,

Real Estate Brokers,

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North Side of Farnham Street,

Opp. Grand Central Hotel, OMAHA, NEB.

FOR SALE

A beautiful residence lot on California between 22nd and 23rd streets, \$1000. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE Very nice house and lot on 2nd and Webster streets. Personally examine titles, and take every precaution to insure safety of money so invested. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE Splendid business lots S. E. corner of 13th and Capital Avenue. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE House and lot corner Chicago and 21st streets, \$3000. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE Large house on Davenport street between 11th and 13th. Good location for boarding house. Sold low. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE Two new houses on full lot in Kountze & Ruth's addition. This property will be very cheap. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE—A top pheasant. Enquire of J. A. Stephenson. 994-1/2

FOR SALE Corner of two choice lots in St. Ann's addition, request to see until best cash offer. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE A good and desirable residence property on 21st street. BOGGS & HILL.

A FINE RESIDENCE—Not in the market. Over will sell for \$8,500. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE 4 good lots, Shinn's 3d addition \$150 each. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE A very fine residence lot, to a fine house, \$2,300. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE About 200 lots in Kountze & Ruth's addition, just south of St. Ann's addition, \$500 each. Some are near business, surrounded by fine improvements and are 40 per cent cheaper than any other lots in the market. Some more very cheap. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE 10 lots, suitable for fire red brick building, on Park-Wild avenue 3 blocks S. E. of 6th, all covered with fine lawns. Price extremely low. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE Some very cheap lots in Chappin's addition. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE Cheap corner lot, corner Douglas and Jefferson Sts. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE 98 lots on 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th Sts., between Farnham, Douglas, and the proposed extension of Dodge street. Prices range from \$200 to \$400. We have concluded to give men of small means one more chance to secure a home and will build houses on these lots on small payments, and will sell lots on monthly payments. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE 100 acres, 9 miles from city, valley, with running water, balances gently rolling prairie, only 3 miles from railroad. \$10 per acre. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE 400 acres in one tract twenty miles from city, 40 acres of bottom, improved, having spring of water, some nice water towers. The land is all first-class rich prairie. Price \$40 per acre. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE 720 acres in one body, 7 miles west of Fremont, is all level land, producing heavy growth of grass, in high valley, rich soil and 1 mile from railroad. Also side track, in good settlement and no better land can be found. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE A highly improved farm of 240 acres, 2 miles from city. Fine improvements on this land, owner not a practical farmer, determined to sell. A good opening for some man of means. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE 2,000 acres of land near Millbrook, 10 miles from Lincoln, 3,000 near Millbrook, \$8 to \$10, 3,000 acres 2 to 3 miles from Florence, \$8 to \$10, 5,000 acres west of the Elkhor, \$8 to \$10, 10,000 acres scattered through the county, \$6 to \$10.

The above lands lie near and adjoin nearly every farm in the county, and can mostly be sold on small cash payments, with the balance in 1-2-3-4 and 5 year's time. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE Several fine residences offered and not known in the market as they are offered. Locations will only be made known to purchasers "useful business." BOGGS & HILL.

IMPROVED FARMS We have for improved farms around Omaha, and in all parts of the State, many farms, where almost every other remedy has failed. Sold for fifty cents a bottle, by Ish & McMahon.

FOR SALE 106 acres, covered with young timber; living water; air purified by improved rain; only 7 miles from city. —