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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.

By the bulletin received at 2 o'clock this morning the president is reported as sleeping quietly.

Book-walter's barrel got away with the Columbus crowd.

During the present heated term the thermometer has ranged as high in Omaha as in Galveston.

Now let us have those street sprinklers. If anybody wants to enjoin them let them try it on.

Now let us see what the stalwart organs have to say about Roscoe Conkling's latest performance.

As Garfield's prospects of recovery continue to brighten, the star route thieves are becoming more despondent.

The doctors are still quarrelling over President Garfield, but the president's condition is still improving in spite of them.

CHICAGO is way ahead of St. Louis in more ways than one, but St. Louis gets away with Chicago on the thermometer range.

If Omaha is to be a city of 50,000 inhabitants within five years she must establish more brick yards within the next six months.

The democrats are laughing in their sleeves. The prospect of bagging the New York senators next winter makes them feel very good-natured.

The damage in Western Iowa, caused by recent storms, is much greater than was first reported. The damage to railroads by the washouts of bridges and culverts, cannot be repaired for a week.

The scheme of tunnelling the Missouri at this point appears to meet with some favor at Council Bluffs, but we should prefer to see a wagon bridge between Omaha and Council Bluffs, which is badly needed and would be a paying investment.

If the property owners in North or South Omaha on streets that are without a single gas lamp can be taxed for a gas lamp for every hundred feet on St. Mary's avenue why can't the property owners on St. Mary's avenue be taxed for sprinkling Farnam street and other thoroughfares?

The English land question has made its appearance in the house of commons. The strong opposition of the English Tories to the Irish land bill is due in the main not to any particular concern about the Irish landlords, or any particular interest in Irish affairs generally, but to the fear that the legislation for Ireland was but the forerunner of legislation of a similar character for England. There has been a great deal of writing and out-door speaking about the need of a change in the English land laws ever since the bad harvest set in and were aggravated by American competition, that is to say since 1875. But it is only within the last fortnight that any official utterance on the subject has appeared. Mr. Gladstone, after complimenting Mr. Fowler, who brought the subject up in the house of commons in his speech which related mainly to the power of entailing estates by marriage "settlements," said:

Whatever system will give the greatest freedom to the descent of land, to the transfer of land, to the holding of land, to the raising of money upon land, to the system which will be by far the best for the interests of the owner of land as well as for those of the public generally. I do not deny that there are difficulties attending the subject, but as regards the domestic and social aspect of the question, I confess that I have a very strong opinion that nothing can be more mischievous than the present system of settlement and entail of this country, and I believe that nothing would tend more to the moral strength of the aristocracy than a great and fundamental change effected in that system. I must say I think that when parliament comes to deal with this subject the question should be dealt with broadly.

THE OUTCOME AT ALBANY.
Four weeks ago Conkling and Platt deserted their posts of duty in the United States senate. They justified this act of treason to their party by entering protest against the violation of senatorial courtesy in the appointment of Judge Robertson to the collectorship of New York in opposition to their personal mandate. They issued a pompous protest against President Garfield's course and appealed for a vindication to the legislature of New York, which had elected Platt to the senate and was believed to be under their absolute control.

The rebuke of President Garfield and triumphant vindication of Conkling and his man Friday was not forthcoming. The republican press of the Empire state with unprecedented unanimity condemned the course of the seceding senators and their republican constituents repudiated them by forwarding monster petitions against their re-election to the legislature. Conkling's effort to secure a triumph vindication was a flat failure. After weeks of the most desperate bulldozing Conkling and Platt mustered less than one-third of the republican vote in the legislature. Two weeks ago Platt was withdrawn from the race. A few days later Chauncey Depew, who was the candidate most offensive to the Conkling wing of the party, requested the withdrawal of his name as a measure of harmony, with a view of uniting the republicans on some candidates whom all factions could support. It was confidently predicted that Roscoe Conkling would also withdraw and let the two seats vacated by himself and Platt be promptly filled.

A caucus attended by a majority of the republicans in the legislature was held and two candidates, representing the two factions, were balloted for and agreed upon. Conkling refused to withdraw, and a majority of his followers continued their policy of obstruction. A crisis was finally reached yesterday. The democrats served notice upon Conkling that they would absent themselves in sufficient numbers to give the republican nominees a clear majority, unless Conkling's followers would join them and vote to adjourn the legislature sine die. Rather than submit to the republican majority, Conkling made terms with the democrats, and the legislature stands adjourned.

The outcome at Albany is of a piece with Conkling's desertion of his post at Washington. By vacating his seat in the senate he surrendered that body to the control of the political enemy. By adjourning the legislature at Albany he makes it possible for the democracy to continue in control of the senate for from two to six years longer. This is statism with a vengeance. What is Mr. Conkling aiming at by this policy? He started out for a grand vindication of himself as champion of the spoils system and a rebuke to the administration for infringing upon the assumed rights of Senators to dictate presidential appointments. The vindication to be honorable should have been spontaneous. When he resigned to a legislature made up of men of his personal choice everybody expected that he would secure a reelection on the first ballot, and there is no doubt he was sorely disappointed when the legislature refused to re-elect him. There were two good reasons why they refused to vindicate him. In the first place they had unanimously endorsed Robertson's appointment and could not afford to stultify themselves, and in the second place they did not dare to do violence to public sentiment among their constituents, which was overwhelmingly against him.

A vindication of himself and a rebuke of Garfield being impossible Mr. Conkling's evident intent is to force his own election at all hazards, even if in this desperate attempt he wrecks the republican party. The outcome at Albany leaves only one alternative. Governor Cornell will have to recall the legislature and the republicans rather than risk almost certain defeat next winter must re-elect Conkling. Suppose this is done, what position will Mr. Conkling occupy in the senate and before the country?

OF QUESTIONABLE PROPRIETY.

When President Garfield lay at death's door and a sorrowing nation held its breath to catch the whisper of what it thought to be the inevitable, THE BEE applauded as a praiseworthy and graceful act the tender of a presidential fund to relieve the wife and children from anxiety for the future. Now that the president's recovery is probable, the gift of a quarter of a million of dollars is of very questionable propriety. Gifts to officers in high position always lay both the giver and receivers open to criticism. This is especially so in the case of the president where measures affecting the nation's welfare sometimes clash with the private interests of individuals. Among the subscribers to the presidential fund are men interested in national legislation for private enterprises. The names of Wall street brokers, railway presidents, claim agents and office hunters may be found

upon the list, and while in the event of the president's death no objection could be made against the subscription, which would be a mere matter of taste and sentiment, his recovery would at once make his relation to the fund very embarrassing.

It will be remembered that the gift of a carriage to Mrs. Lincoln by a contractor interested in army clothing brought down upon the act the unfavorable comment of the entire American press and Mr. Lincoln himself felt that he was compromised in its acceptance by his wife. He preferred to trudge around Washington on foot rather than lay himself open to the suspicion of partiality and unfairness. When Gen. Grant was general of the army he became the recipient of many and costly presents. This system he unfortunately carried with him to the White House until he finally came to consider those only his best and strongest friends who manifested their affection for him in a pecuniary way.

The best friends of Gen. Garfield it seems to us should reconsider their action and proceed very cautiously in the matter. If the president recovers as there is strong probability that he will, he will not need the money. If he dies, which God forbid, the nation will make ample provision for the support of his family.

MR. FRANK HURD and his free trade followers were set down upon with a good deal of emphasis by the Ohio democracy in the nomination of Book-walter for governor. Book-walter is one of the most extensive manufacturers in Ohio and a pronounced advocate of protection to American industries. On that score there will be no difference between him and Governor Foster.

The issue in Ohio will be fought out mainly on the old party grounds—and in such a fight the republicans in these prosperous times are almost sure to win. One feature in the nomination of Book-walter is decidedly un-American—it is the new "Ohio idea" that only a rich man can be governor of Ohio. This feature has of late been made prominent in both parties in the choice of candidates, and furnishes a sad commentary on our political system. In a country where every American citizen may aspire to positions of honor and trust, the idea that only the wealthy few can occupy an executive office is repugnant alike to the spirit of American institutions, and in opposition to the fundamental principles upon which this government was founded.

The question of Arthur's eligibility is the echo of some idle talk heard during the campaign about his having been born outside the United States. There is nothing in it. Arthur's father was of foreign birth, but the vice-president himself came into the world on American soil. He is just as much an American as Charles O'Connor, who was born in New York. When Mr. O'Connor ran for president, in a hopeless and rather absurd way, no one thought of raising any question about his eligibility. He was "native and to the manor born," and that was enough. It is the same with Gen. Arthur, who hails from the hills of Vermont, where his father was located as a preacher for some time before his birth. The elder Arthur came to New York some twenty years later and those who knew the Rev. Mr. Arthur understood that he came to this country from Ireland as a boy. It may not be a matter of any moment what land the father was born in, but at all events the son denied, in the course of the campaign, that his father was an Irishman, and credited him to Scotland instead. He is thoroughly American himself, anyway, whether his father came here from Ireland or from Scotland, and just as eligible to the presidency as if his lineage ran back to the Mayflower.

Private vs. Public Employment.

In Europe it is the rule that the greatest intellects fill the highest offices in the state. They are carefully sought for and when found and proved, promoted and retained in the public interest. England has but one Gladstone, Germany has but one Bismarck, and Austria had but one Metternich, Italy but one Cavour. They gave their entire lives and best abilities to their respective countries, and countrymen honored them commensurately with the splendor and utility of their services. It does not require the oldest man now living to recall the time when the same rule prevailed in the United States; when the best executive and administrative talent of the states was looked for and found in the offices of governor, legislator, senator and congressman. The ablest men in every section of the union—as Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, Douglas, Silas Wright, Seward—received early political advancement and gave their whole lives and talents to the public. Of late years this excellent rule is no longer observed. No discriminating judge will now say that the best executive and administrative minds of the United States are now to be found in public employments; nor that they any longer seek such employment. The greatest executive and administrative brains of the country are now beyond a doubt its leading railway managers and corporation directors. Why? Because these positions give them more actual power, to say nothing of wealth, than any public office

confers in ordinary times. That is why Leland Stanford declared he would rather be president of the Central Pacific Railway than president of the United States. His position has kept him in almost absolute mastery of the politics of his state during a period of fifteen years. As the various roads he represents shall be extended into other states and Territories, his power will be increased. He will be able to shape and control the legislation and administration of a larger region than France, and with an influence better cemented and harder to break down than that of the president of France or the emperor of Austria. The fortunes of some of these railway magnates—realized, too, in a single generation—eclipse anything known to the most splendid age of Rome. Already Vanderbilt more than decuples the once boasted riches of Marcus Crassus, the origin of the great wealth of the age of its greatest splendor. And in all but military force no Roman, no Frenchman, no modern European ruler holds as tightly in his grip as Jay Gould an equal amount of financial power, which at any time he may convert into political power. Not one of these railway magnates could be brought to a surrender of his private employment for any office in the country less than the presidency. We look in vain for any of them in the senate, in congress, or in the cabinets of presidents, or as governors of states or members of legislature. Their creatures, their obedient henchmen, indeed, they have in all such places; but they would regard it as a condescension to go there themselves. In fact they cannot afford it. If Mr. Stanford or Mr. Crocker could manage from a start upon nothing but cut-throat manipulations to pile up fortunes of twenty or thirty millions each in the course of fifteen years as railway directors, at the same time controlling party conventions, legislatures, congressmen, senators and judges, why should they descend from their high perch to sport personally in the mud of politics and take on themselves the thankless responsibility of office? They have a better way of serving their own interest. Through their multitude of employes, attorneys and dependants they find the sure means of influencing appointments, controlling nominating conventions and elections, and securing such a share of the spoils as they need to round out their plans and increase their power. And when they combine for a purpose common to all, as they evidently did in pressing the appointment of Stanley Matthews, they are irresistible. They were able to drive Mr. Thurman from the senate in Ohio, as they will be able to prevent his nomination for governor. They can keep Mr. Cameron in the senate from Pennsylvania, and if they will it can control the election of their party. There are nearly 100,000 office holders under the government of the United States without counting army and navy officers. It is an immense power in the hands of an unscrupulous executive. But if the leading directors of the Jay Gould system, the Vanderbilt system, and the Baltimore and Ohio, the Central and Southern Pacific, the Texas Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, the Pennsylvania Central, and the Northern and Southern Pacific railroads, should one day for some special purpose take it into their heads to combine, the combination would control more votes and more political influence than could be controlled by as despotic a president as Andrew Jackson was. They represent and have the supreme command of properties, whose aggregated revenues are becoming greater than those of the government. They have put the productive interests of the country under a reign of terror; and they are able, by a cunning arrangement, to take the best talent of the bar, not to say the bench, to baffle all attempts at the curtailment of their power. It is a part of their system to degrade all public employments by corrupting the employes, or by filling the offices with low, incompetent and dishonorable creatures as far as they can. Show us the one hundred best lawyers in the United States, and we will show you ninety of them who are regularly fed by this monstrous oligarchy and dare not take a case against them, nor take a public office save at the will of a railroad president or director.

Was it Nihilism?
Cincinnati Commercial.

In his sermon of Sunday Rev. Dr. Boynton draws some admirable lessons from the recent tragic event at Washington. It is quite true, as he says, that the reckless attacks upon our public men, the vile methods resorted to to ruin their reputations, are not only a great sin, but a peril to the nation. But there is a great deal of untold truth that might be good if disseminated among us. Deadly weapons are habitually in the hands of the worst classes of our people. Little boys are armed. Life has lost its sacredness. If the pistol shot fired by an assassin at the president of the United States, shall make the shudder of blood, then, indeed, will the lesson be a valuable one.

The minister states that the assassination is an awful work of warning from heaven. The Almighty selected one of the noblest men of the earth, the most virtuous, to be president. Then he permitted him to be shot down by one of the vilest of the vile, in order that the people might be startled from their dose over corruption and crime, and awake to the perils that are undermining our christian civilization. At the same time, however, the eloquent preacher holds certain politicians who have made ceaseless, ignoble and bitter war on the president, as morally responsible for the crime. He holds them up to public condemnation. The event was the will of God, yet he denounces those who excited this will, as strongly as a christian minister can find it in his heart to denounce anybody.

The preacher attributes the crime to that "world-wide conspiracy against christian civilization," nihilism. But the deed of Giteau was so evil that it scarcely seems fair to blame even nihilism with it. Nihilism is had enough, no doubt. But it is not apparent that the assassin was connected in even the remotest manner with these annihilating agitators. The doctor says, in speaking of the godlessness of the land:

"I have seen as yet no contradiction of the statement that about 200,000 in this city, and 38,000,000 in the country, are not regular attendants upon any place of worship. Is it not well to consider what kind of a future is before us? I think this is the warning which comes from the wounded president."

But Giteau did not act at all among those godless 38,000,000. His religious fervor, real or pretended, was one of his strongest points. He had been converted. He took no stock whatever in the doctrines of those red-hot nihilists, Huxley and Tyndall. He would have scouted, with no less scorn than Dr. Boynton himself, the origin of man from a monkey, or the shapeless little pouch of a mollusk.

Giteau was a regular attendant on the means of grace. So far from repudiating the marriage relation, as the preacher says the wretched nihilists do, Giteau had had two wives. So far from being an unbeliever in the God of the bible, he was a demolisher of Ingersoll. No clergyman in the land ever preached more intense sermons than he against that bad man. He was as fixed a believer in the "stern, uncompromising doctrines of the orthodox faith" as John Knox himself.

Those who knew him testified that he made most beautiful prayers. He was the strictest advocate of the "reality and terrible nature of future punishment." He made up to young men's christian associations everywhere in revivals. He used to help even Moody and Sankey in their godly work. No, no! It certainly wasn't Giteau's religious faith that was out of the way.

Give the devil his due. It could not have been either infidelity or nihilism that prompted the bloody deed to shoot the president. It was more like "cusseness." Giteau had become poisonous with thinking of himself.

The Shovel as an Implement of Warfare.
Cleveland Leader.

The war of the rebellion has evolved some new ideas as military tactics which have been adopted by most of the military powers of Europe. The principal innovation on the old style of fighting is the practice of throwing up temporary earthworks as well as works of a more permanent character, such as were thrown up around Washington and those around Richmond which have made the former impregnable to the attacks of the enemy and enable the latter to resist the union armies for four years. On many of our battle fields the lines of the contending forces would throw up earthworks by each soldier digging a hole in the ground eight inches square, which, joined to that of his neighbors would form a trench. The dirt being thrown in front lies eighteen inches in height, which added to the depth of the trench, which the soldiers step into, gives him quite an efficient protection against the fire of musketry of the enemy.

received a complimentary letter from the Russian officials, stating that his shovel was the best finished and the lightest of all the samples submitted, and the difference of price obliged them to accept the bid of a German house, although it dealt in an article of inferior finish. This gave us the first information that the Russian military authorities have adopted the American tactics of throwing up earthworks on the field of battles, and that each soldier of the vast army of that nation will carry a shovel as a part of his warlike equipments.

During the war our boys were not provided with shovels, and they were in the habit of using their bayonets to loosen the soil, and scrape up mud with whatever conveniences they might have, such as a tin cup, tin plate, etc. It can be easily understood how a line of Russian soldiers, while on the battle field, with their shovels, each digging a hole eighteen inches deep, could throw up a mound in front eight inches high and about two feet thick in about three minutes of time! He then seats himself on the inside edge with his gun at a rest on the embankment in front, loading at the breach, and is completely covered from the fire of musketry. A little thought will show the superiority of a force hidden from sight in that manner over one which will stand up in the old-fashioned way, exposing a wall of humanity six feet high to the fire of an enemy.

Our government has given some attention to the subject of arming its soldiers with shovels in the form of the "trowel bayonet," which was invented shortly after the war. This is simply a bayonet in the form of a sharp-pointed trowel. Experiments have been made by companies of soldiers, and it was shown that a breast-work could be thrown up in an incredibly short space of time. Whether the government has adopted permanently this style of bayonet or not, we cannot say. But it is quite evident that the "spade tactics" of our rebellion will become universal and continue so long as firearms are used in war.

Recollections of Giteau by His Office Boy.

To the Editor of The Sun.

SIR:—I was office boy for Charles J. Giteau in 1873 or '74. He had desk room in Mr. Hawes' office rooms at 170 Broadway. I was hired by Giteau, but was also to act for Mr. Hawes in consideration of the desk rent, I believe, Giteau to pay me. I suppose he thought it easier to cheat the office boy than Mr. Hawes. He would pay me a few dollars at a time, saying he was short. This went on for a few months, when he told me I wasn't needed any longer. He then owed me \$12. I called a number of times after this, but he put me off with promises. At one time, when I asked for the money, he took hold of my arm and dragged me out into the hall, where he had a rough and tumble. The noise brought out the clerks and lawyers, who were going to thrash Giteau. Then he walked down stairs and into the street without saying a word. A few weeks after he removed to Chambers street—51, I remember rightly. Sometime afterward I saw his name in the Bennett building directory.

He seemed to be a very quiet, gentlemanly man, seldom speaking to anybody. He appeared to be an American, and had plenty of quiet cheek, borrowing law books, letter presses, etc. Almost every day men came into his office presenting bills, but I never saw him pay any. He would talk them, with a half-smiling, half-sarcastic face, that he was short; and that if they would call on a certain day he would pay them; but he was pretty certain to be out on that day. The bills were generally for stationery. He would have half a dozen or dozen boxes of envelopes on top of his desk, and still order more, and never pay for it. He was always writing; it usually ended in the waste basket. The next room was occupied by a lawyer, an ex-judge, who would come early. If a visitor called on Giteau after the ex-judge had gone Giteau took him into this room, which was furnished nicely, three his legs over the desk and impressed his visitor with the idea that this was his private office. I never believed Giteau to be insane at that time, nor have I heard anybody else say so; but he has had enough trouble since then, of his own making, to drive any man crazy. I used to think he'd pay what he owed if he had the money, but that his practice would not bring him enough. I always thought him a shy lawyer. He walked softly, with his head down, looking in all directions; never would look you straight in the face; always spoke in a confidential way. If a creditor urged him too much he would grab a letter off the desk and appear to read it, telling the man in a fierce, low tone, not to bother him that he was too busy.

I met Giteau last fall, passing down Broadway, looking very sooty. His complexion was light; hair of a dark fawn color, inclined to curl; eyes dark blue. His face at times was very red from drink or anger. You would never think he would make an attempt on the life of a president.

JOHN F. O'NEILL,
116th street Harlem.

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Very often we see a person suffering from some form of kidney complaint and is gradually dying by inches. This no longer need to be so, for Electric Bitters will positively cure Bright's disease, or any disease of the kidneys or urinary organs. They are especially adapted to this class of diseases, acting directly on the stomach and Liver at the same time, and will speedily cure whatever ether remedy has failed. Sold at fifty cents a bottle, by Ish & McMahon.

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- FOR SALE** A beautiful residence lot on California between 22nd and 23rd streets, \$1400. **BOGGS & HILL.**
- FOR SALE** Very nice house and lot with lawn, coal house, well, cistern, shade and fruit trees, everything complete. A desirable piece of property, figures low. **BOGGS & HILL.**
- FOR SALE** Splendid lots S. E. corner of 16th and Capitol 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 12th streets, a fine location for a family, will sell low. **BOGGS & HILL.**
- FOR SALE** Two new houses on full lot in Kountze & Ruth's addition. This property will be sold very cheap. **BOGGS & HILL.**
- FOR SALE** A top pheasant. Enquire of Jas. Stephenson, 594-1/2
- FOR SALE** Corner of two choice lots in Sill's Addition, request to call at once submit best cash offer. **BOGGS & HILL.**
- FOR SALE** A good desirable residence property, \$4000. **BOGGS & HILL.**
- A FINE RESIDENCE**—Not in the market Over will sell for \$6,000. **BOGGS & HILL.**
- FOR SALE** A good lot, Shinn's 33 ad. On 15th street, \$2000. **BOGGS & HILL.**
- FOR SALE** A very fine residence lot, to some party desiring to build a fine house, \$2300. **BOGGS & HILL.**
- FOR SALE** About 200 lots in Kountze & Ruth's addition, just south of St. Mary's avenue. \$450 to \$800. These lots are near business, and the best of the finest investments and are 40 per cent cheaper than any other lots in the market. Save money by buying these lots. More abundance to secure a house and will build houses of these lots on small payments, and will sell lots on monthly payments. **BOGGS & HILL.**
- FOR SALE** 10 lots, suitable for real estate, on Park-Wild avenue, 3 blocks S. E. of depot, all covered with fine large trees. Price extremely low. **BOGGS & HILL.**
- FOR SALE** Some very cheap lots in Lake's addition. **BOGGS & HILL.**
- FOR SALE** Cheap corner lot, corner Douglas and 15th streets. **BOGGS & HILL.**
- FOR SALE** 98 lots on 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th Sts., between Farnham, Douglas, and the present fine Dodge street. Prices from \$300 to \$400. We have concluded to give men of small means, more abundance to secure a house and will build houses of these lots on small payments, and will sell lots on monthly payments. **BOGGS & HILL.**
- FOR SALE** 160 acres, 9 miles from city, about 30 acres very choice, water, with running water, balance gently rolling prairie, only 3 miles from railroad. **BOGGS & HILL.**
- FOR SALE** 400 acres in one tract twenty miles from city; 40 acres ca. level, living springs of water, some nice hay. The land in all first-class. **BOGGS & HILL.**
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- 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 Mill-lan station, 3,500 near Elk-horn, \$5 to \$10, 4,000 acres in north part of county, \$7 to \$10, 5,000 acres 2 to 3 miles from Florence, \$5 to \$10, 10,000 acres west of the Elkhorn, \$4 to \$10, 10,000 acres scattered through the county, \$5 to \$10. **BOGGS & HILL.**
- 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 prop. not known in the market as being for sale. Locations will only be made known to purchasers "unsolicited" leases. **BOGGS & HILL.**
- IMPROVED FARMS** We have for improved farms around Omaha, and in all parts of Douglas, Sarge and Washington counties. Also farms in Iowa. For descriptions and prices call on us. **BOGGS & HILL.**
- 10 Business Lots for Sale on Farnham and Douglas streets, from \$5,000 to \$8,000.** **BOGGS & HILL.**
- FOR SALE** 8 business lots next west of 15th street, \$2,000 each. **BOGGS & HILL.**
- FOR SALE** A business lot west of 15th street, \$2,000 each. **BOGGS & HILL.**
- FOR SALE** 2 business lots south side Douglas street, between 15th and 16th, \$2,500 each. **BOGGS & HILL.**
- FOR SALE** 200 acres, covered with young timber, heavy water, run, surrounded by improved farms, only 7 miles from city. Good land indeed. **BOGGS & HILL.**