

The Omaha Bee.

Published every morning, except Sunday, only Monday morning daily. TERMS BY MAIL:—at \$10.00 Three Months \$3.00 Months 5.00 One 1.00 THE WEEKLY BEE, published every Wednesday. WEEKLY POST PAID:—One Year, \$2.00 Three Months, .75 Six Months, 1.00 One .50 CORRESPONDENCE—All Communications relating to News and Editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor of THE BEE. BUSINESS LETTERS—All Business Letters and Remittances should be addressed to THE OMAHA PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, Checks and Post-office Orders to be made payable to the order of the Company.

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

John H. Pierce is in Charge of the Circulation of THE DAILY BEE. THE Albany mill will grind fine but it certainly grinds exceedingly slowly. KING KALAKUA is willing to sell his kingdom for a horse or almost anything else of trifling value. THE New York Tribune thinks that there is ample business for a through trunk line of railway from the Missouri river to New York. DON CARLOS has been expelled from France. It is politely suggested to Don that there is a great scarcity of fan hands in the United States. MR. GLADSTONE has appointed the commissioners under the Land Bill. The only objectionable name to the Irish is that of Mr. John E. Vernon. MORMON missionaries have established a church of the Latter Day Saints in Philadelphia. This is enough to make the ghost of William Penn turn in his grave.

A CORRESPONDENT from Berlin, accounting for the great increase in German emigration, says that 80 per cent of the immigrants are in search of bread and butter. ACCORDING to ex-Senator Howe, who has recently returned from the international monetary conference in Paris, Europe is by no means wedded to a single standard. ANOTHER chance for the Omaha political Micaewer. The city council is about to establish a dog pound. Who wants the honorable and lucrative office of city pound keeper? WE all know that Omaha is admirably adapted for sewerage. We have been told it a hundred times, if once. What we need, and must have, is less theory and more sewerage. ALTHOUGH the heat has been excessive in Omaha the number of sunstrokes has been very small when compared with other cities in proportion to population. Cincinnati, from July 10 to July 16, inclusive, reports 261 deaths from sunstroke and eighty-six in a single day.

EPIDEMIC lockjaw seems to have been the result of the celebration of the Fourth of July. In Baltimore alone, thirteen boys between the ages of 13 and 16 years, have died from lockjaw, resulting from wounds received from toy pistols. And it wasn't a very lively Fourth of July, either. IT is reported that Mr. Vanderbilt will devote to benevolent objects all of Mand S.'s earnings on the turf this season. If Mr. Vanderbilt would devote some of his ill-gotten wealth to refunding a portion of the money stolen from stockholders and swindled producers along his railways it would be much more to the point.

THE death of Dean Stanley removes from the Church of England a scholar of more than ordinary learning and a churchman of more than ordinary breadth of character. In his own words, he always strove to make Westminster Abbey a great center of religious and national life and this he did without regard to the narrow limitations of creed. THE robbery of the Rock Island train near Winston, Mo., by a gang of seven desperadoes, and the cowardly murder of the conductor and an inoffensive passenger, is one of the most dastardly and deplorable deeds in the criminal annals of the country. There seems little reason to doubt that the crime was concocted and put into execution by the James gang, which for years has eluded detection and defied pursuit through the friendly offices of their Missouri neighbors. THE section of country in which the deed was committed is known to be infested with such ruffians and it is a disgrace to Missouri that they have not long since been hunted from their hiding places and brought to justice.

It is a startling commentary on the lawlessness of a state which pretends to civilization when seven men can board a train in a thickly settled portion of the country and hold possession of every car while two men are being murdered and the passengers' pockets rifled. Such a deed would be impossible father east, and the easy method of its accomplishment is a crying disgrace to Missouri and a stigma upon its citizens. THE Winston robbery brings up the question whether armed guards on the trains traversing through Missouri would not prove an effectual preventive of such crimes. If it were well understood that the cry of "hands up!" would be promptly met by a volley of bullets at the head of the would-be Dick Turpin, the number of attempted train robberies would be likely to become greatly lessened. Every effort should now be made to capture the perpetrators of the desperate deed, and when once captured the nearest telegraph pole should be at once called into requisition to save the law's delays.

THE election of Warner Miller to the New York senatorship and the probable election of Mr. Lapham as the successor of Ex-Senator Conkling causes considerable speculation upon the effect which the choice of these gentlemen, who are members-elect of the next house, will have upon the organization of that body and the election of a speaker. After the elections of last fall the membership was estimated as follows: Total number of representatives, 233; republicans, 147; democrats, 136; greenbackers, 9; independents, 1. The independent is J. Hyatt Smith, of Brooklyn, who will vote for the republican candidate for speaker. Mr. Fry was elected senator to succeed Mr. Blaine, and the vacancy has not been filled. There are or will be four vacancies in New York, three of which were filled by republicans, viz.: Messrs. Morton, Miller and Lapham. No election has been ordered in the Ninth district, where the vacancy was caused by the death of Fernando Wood. If, as is asserted, the successors to Messrs. Miller and Lapham cannot be elected and qualify in time to take their seats December 1, the greenbackers will hold the balance of power. The democrats profess great confidence in their ability to elect a successor to Mr. Morton, and the loss of one vote would be seriously felt. The democrats, however, are believed to be reckoning without their host in placing any reliance upon Greenback votes. It is hardly possible for the greenbackers to unite upon any candidate of their own for speaker, and the four Missouri greenbackers—Hazel, Rice, Ford and Burrows—have announced their intention of voting with the republicans.

THE railway passenger war among the eastern trunk lines is assuming lively proportions, and tickets from New York to Chicago are selling at less than half the usual prices. Knowing dealers in railway stocks declare that the movement comes from the Vanderbilt camp in order to "beat" the stocks of certain trunk lines which he is anxious to get hold of. At the same time, Mr. Vanderbilt, fearing the competition which the Pennsylvania Central might force upon him, denies vigorously that he is in any way responsible for the beginning of the war. He appreciates the fact that in case of open cutting of rates it would be utterly impossible for the New York Central to compete either in speed or expense with the Pennsylvania road which owns its own lines from New York to Chicago. There is, after all, as much money lost by these cuts as people generally imagine. It costs nine-tenths of a cent per mile to transport passengers on eastern roads so that even at the present rate, \$9, there is a profit.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, radical in all things, has been severely censured by several New England papers for upholding nihilism. Some papers even went so far as to impute to him sympathy with the attempted assassination of President Garfield. And now the Boston Traveller comes to the defense of Wendell Phillips in the following pointed article: "Wendell Phillips has never preached assassination in America, and we venture to believe he never will. And it is grossly unjust to our own country, extremely unfair to our nihilists, and far to generous to Guifieu, to draw any analogy between the shooting of President Garfield and the killing of Czar Alexander. When we turn Alaska into a Siberia, and send our young men by the thousand into exile for exercising the right of free discussion; when we strip young girls and flog them to death in the public squares of New York and Boston; when we suppress newspapers, confiscate printing presses, shut up the public halls, and put a ball and chain on every man's tongue, it will be time enough to tell us that there is the same excuse for assassination here as in Russia."

THE city waterworks company have encountered many serious obstacles in the construction of their works. An early and severe winter prevented the laying of water pipes and the floods of the spring submerged the plateau upon which their engine house and settling reservoirs were located. As a consequence the company were unable to fulfill their promise to supply Omaha with water for fire hydrants by the first of July. An extension to November first is asked for by the company, which will doubtless be granted, but the council very properly deferred action on this matter until the city attorney can draw up a legal ordinance that will protect the interests of the city while granting the prayer of the company. Unless some unforeseen accident happens, there is no doubt now that the works will be in full operation much earlier than the first of November.

STAR gazers and comet hunters are having a high old time this year. Another comet has put in an appearance. This one is not visible to vulgar eyes, like our long tailed visitor that is supposed to have been split in the middle. Only high toned aristocrats armed with costly telescopes and opera glasses enjoy the privilege of viewing the latest comet. Like all high-flyers this new comet is reported to have a rather stately motion. This is the fourth comet discovered since May 1, which shows that this is a very good season for those erratic visitors. The fact that four have been seen, not to speak of those that have not been seen, ought to be reassuring to those persons who still cling to the old superstition that a comet is a sign, if not a cause, of some impending notable human calamity. In the old days some connection might have been imagined between the recent visible comet which is now rapidly fading away and the shooting of the president, but that the sky should be full of comets, to speak in order to presage or produce the calamity at Washington, dreadful as it was, is putting a greater strain upon the superstitious theory, than it would have been able to bear, even in the days when it had some acceptance. The most that can be said of this new visitor, is that it will furnish more business for our astronomers, and larger ground for comparison in the very interesting study of these lawless vagabonds of the sky.

WARNER MILLER, who was elected by the New York legislature as United States senator in place of Thomas C. Platt, is said by New York politicians, to be a man of more than ordinary force of character and political sagacity. His friends claim that he has great taste and aptitude for political management, and has had a remarkable career of success in New York. He made Mr. Sloan speaker, carried the organization of the state senate against the machine, was most active in making Mr. James postmaster-general, and has been the chief manager in the movement to place Frank Hiscock in the speaker's chair of the house. While not a brilliant and showy man, he possesses solid qualities which will make him a useful senator and a skillful leader. His loyalty to the republican party has always been unquestioned.

THE Post-Dispatch remarks that the ruling passion of the American, whether in jail or out, is politics. This fact is illustrated on the Clinton (N. Y.) penitentiary on Thursday last, when a convict named Henry King brained a fellow prisoner, Michael Hamilton, in a quarrel over the stalwart and half-breed difficulty at Albany. King is a Conkling man through and through, and although the discussion was a heated one he appears to have convinced the other man in the end. Argued is a powerful means of swaying people in a free government, especially if it is pointed with an axe. If the unconvicted convicts at Albany possessed the force of character and clan of the convicted convicts at Clinton, the dead-lock would have ended long ago.

AMERICAN workmen and more especially American mechanics need not be alarmed by the great influx of foreign immigrants to America. The New York commissioner of emigration who has made a careful classification of the occupation of immigrants reports very few skilled mechanics have reached this country during the present season. Most of the enormous immigration this year has been ticketed through to the far west and to Texas. Most of these people belong to the agricultural class and intend to settle on farms.

ACCORDING to the New York Evening Post, ex-Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, was not, as has been erroneously reported, a classmate of President Garfield at Williams college, but was graduated one year before him, in 1855. The Boston Post says that Senator Hitchcock and Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, were classmates and room-mates, and even in their college days their senatorial ambition had developed, and there was quite a spirit of emulation as to which should first secure the prize. Hitchcock was elected senator in 1871, and Ingalls two years later.

The Railroad and the People.

There is abundant evidence that the time is close at hand when an overwhelming popular opinion will render it necessary that the just relations of railroads to the public shall be accurately defined by appropriate legislation. Some of the chief points of difference between the people and the railroad managers are the following: First—The people hold that the charges for transportation shall be "reasonable," and based mainly upon the cost of service; while the railway managers insist upon acting on the principle of charging "all the traffic will bear."

Second—The railway managers justify the practice of charging discriminating rates in furtherance of their interests, that is of charging low rates to shippers and of exacting high rates from others, while the cost of the service is the same in both cases, in order to develop business in certain favored localities; whereas the people claim that it is dangerous to the rights of citizens to permit the railroad managers to discriminate at their pleasure in favor of certain localities and against others.

Third—The railroad managers justify the practice of contributing money as campaign funds, and otherwise to obtain political favors, and they may control elections and obtain to the legislature legislative bodies; while the people regard this as a pernicious and demoralizing practice, leading to venality and corruption in office.

Fourth—The railroad managers claim that their business is one so peculiar, so complex, and differing so essentially from every other kind of business, that outsiders cannot understand it, that legislators cannot deal with it fairly and wisely, and that some railroad officials are competent to determine the justice of charges for transportation, or the necessity for discrimination in such charges; while the people insist that railroad companies, being common carriers and exercising a public function, ought to be supervised and regulated in the interest of the public, just as banks and insurance companies are supervised and regulated.

For several years these questions have been extensively discussed, both in England and in the United States. In England a system of regulation by railroad commissioners has been adopted, somewhat similar to that provided in our constitution, and it is said to work satisfactorily. In several of the states of the Union there has been a good deal of legislation on this subject, mostly of a tentative character. In Massachusetts and Illinois railroad commissions have been created with good results. In New York and several other states attempts are now being made in the same direction. When called upon to give their views before legislative committees, the representatives of the railroads have not, except in rare instances, undertaken to deny that discriminations are made. On the contrary, they admit that they are made up system and as a business necessity, offering various more or less plausible explanations of such alleged necessity. Only a short time since the public was amazed by an equally frank avowal made by a great California railroad magnate, to the effect that the railway power had been forced to go into politics, and to attempt to influence legislatures as the only means of protecting itself against dangerous aggression. Nothing was wanting to complete the honesty and truthfulness of this admission, except to include the courts of justice among the bodies that the railroads had been compelled by the law of self-protection to attempt to influence.

So far as California is concerned we already have all that need be asked for in the way of constitutional provisions and legislative enactments. Article XII of our Constitutional covers the whole ground. Section 17 declares all railroad and transportation companies to be common carriers and subject to legislative control. Section 20 prohibits pooling combinations. Section 21 declares: "No discrimination in charges of facilities for transportation shall be made by any railroad or other transportation company between places or persons," etc. Section 22 provides for a Board of Railroad Commissioners with ample powers for correcting every abuse or injustice in railroad management that has been or may be complained of. Any one will read that section and be puzzled to suggest any needful power that is withheld from the commissioners. If abuses still exist in this State, if just complaints against the railroads for discriminations between persons and places are still unheeded, it is not the fault of the constitution or the laws.

Warm Words from the South. (From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.) We know a little girl—the daughter of a Confederate officer—who went through the war—who, upon being told last Sunday morning that the president was still alive, quietly replied: "I know it. I prayed last night that he might live." The child had prayed with faith, and was certain her prayer would be answered. This Sunday morning there is every indication that the president will be spared to his family and to the country, but to the stricken man—to his fair faced wife and white-haired mother—the south, standing in the shadow of great troubles of her own, still sends forth her sympathy.

(From the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.) We all feel as if a personal wrong had been done to us—as if we were none to our bone and flesh to our flesh that was basely assaulted in Washington.

(From the New Orleans Democrat.) We feel safe in saying that our people, one and all, echo the aspiration that Mr. Garfield may be brought safely through the great and terrible peril which has overtaken him. His unbecoming had been accepted by the south in all faith and contentment; and his rule was looked to with a thousand warm and pleasant hopes.

The Railroad and the People.

meet the North more than half way toward "this consumption so devoutly to be wished."

The representative quality of the office is transferred to the man, and by it he is ennobled and endeared to the popular heart.

The regret of the southern people is as sincere as it is universal. If the president could know the solicitude among the southern people about his condition, as evidenced by their almost constant conversation and their unceasing inquiries it would soothe him like an anodyne. It is to be hoped that he will know it. It will show us far the true intent of this relation, and convince him that the South feels as much interest in the North in peace and good government; it will show him that we recognize our interest in the federal head of the people, and that we can derelict ourselves as grievously as those of his own party, in his misfortune.

The country now seems to be united as it never was before, and this severe disaster to the president has drawn the whole people of the country around and in deep sympathy with him, and if happily he should survive, he will hardly have hereafter during his term a thought, but that his duty is to the people of the whole country, and without regard to party.

We hazard nothing in saying that the restored president will be the most popular man in the country, and the people can be confident that the influence his popularity gives him will be used for the general good. If the president's life be spared there will be compensation, indeed, for the sorrow and peril of the last week.

"Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and it may be added that women have their victories no less renowned than men. Mrs. Garfield had one such since the murderous attack upon her husband. Her lofty and serene courage has inspired every one about her, and if the president's life is spared nobody can doubt that, next to his own indomitable bravery, no one cause will contribute more to end than the true womanly fortitude of his wife. Her intelligent devotion has touched the hearts of the American people, and the touch has been so genuine that it reached to the pockets. The subscription for the benefit of Mrs. Garfield and her children is a tribute such as few women indeed have had or deserved. It is in some sort a national recognition of the fact that the lady of the White House has shown to the country a sort of woman that is worthy to be a president's wife.

Protest against the proposed \$250,000 gift to the Garfield family continues throughout the country, and some newspapers which welcomed the subscription as an evidence of popular devotion to the chief officer of the nation are taking a sober second thought. The Republican is in receipt of many letters indorsing its presentation of the propriety of such a gift in view of President Garfield's probable recovery. The New York chamber of commerce is left in a ridiculous plight in view of the dispatch sent last week by its secretary to Postmaster-General James announcing that that organization had decided to present Mrs. Garfield with \$250,000. Cyrus W. Field has been telegraphing and writing appeals all over the country for help in making up the sum which New Yorkers were reported ready to tender. Widows and children are sending their petitions for the man who gets a salary of \$60,000 a year, and this whole spectacle of begging for the president of the United States is unseemly. There is a vast difference between giving for yellow fever sufferers and giving out hundreds of dollars for an independent and self-respecting family. If the president recovers he will have a difficult and somewhat ungracious duty to perform in refusing this gush money.

A Fool Once More. "For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a U. S. flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more. I tried it, but my folly proved to be wisdom. Two bottles cured her, she is now as well and strong as any man's wife, and it cost me only two dollars. Such folly pays.—H. W. Detroit, Mich.—Free Press.

LEGAL NOTICE. In the district court, Douglas county, To Samuel C. Davis, Caroline Davis, Elizabeth B. Tomlinson and the late or deceased of Henry T. Tomlinson, deceased whose real names are unknown, non-resident defendants. You are hereby notified that John T. Davis, plaintiff and present owner of the land hereinafter described, did on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1878, file his petition in said court and the lands intended to be conveyed were by a clerical error erroneously described as follows, to-wit: The west 1/4 of the southeast 1/4 of sec. 30, No. 1, in township No. 14 north of range No. 11 east according to the true intent of the parties thereto, which deed is duly recorded in the office of the clerk of the county of Douglas in book M of deeds at page 122.

The Railroad and the People.

The Utes in Colorado—the most valuable mineral scope in the world, perhaps—is beset with daily danger so long as the Utes are just across the line, ready and eager to seize upon the slightest pretext for massacre. It is not necessary to recall the terrible instances which have made this fact so clear, that government can not disregard it without justifying crime and bringing reproach upon the national good name. Red tape is but another name for a trail of blood in that region.

There is no room, either, in this controversy for the everlasting cant about Indians wrongs. The only point involved is that of executing a contract; and the contract is one which, so far as the Utes are concerned, is too liberal. They are to receive other lands in exchange for the present ones, at any rate of one-half of a section to each head of a family and one-fourth of a section to each unmarried person and each orphan child or other person under 18 years of age—all in fee simple and free for twenty-five years from taxation or decree of court; and in addition they are to have a cash bonus sufficient to produce the sum of \$50,000 annually, to be distributed to them per capita each year forever. Besides this, the government is to maintain schools among them, and to furnish them with houses, wagons, tools, stock cattle and saw and grist mills. In short, we are to place them in a condition superior to that ever attained by the majority of white men; and they, on their part, simply undertake to step out of the way of civilization, and permit white people to develop the resources of the country in safety, and under laws inviting and encouraging them to "go west."

It is a shame that these worthless and murderous savages have been suffered to harass the Colorado border so long. Their presence has unquestionably defeated and retarded mining operations to an extent that has touched the prosperity of the entire country. It is safe to say that but for the Indian troubles of the last two years, the silver product of Colorado would have been doubled; and that would have been just so many millions added to the available wealth of the United States. This is a simply cold-blooded and selfish, though highly important, view of the matter, and leaves out of sight the personal risks and perils, the narrow escapes and sudden bloody deaths of those brave fellows who haunt the lofty fastnesses and hang about the dizzy edges of precipices in search of the hidden treasure, like those who gather sapphire—dreadful trade." There is something due to these men, some excuse to be made for their well-known hatred of Indians. They have studied the Indian problem under circumstances that come directly home to men, and it has made them radicals; but who shall say that they do not know what they are talking about? Is not their judgment more trustworthy than that of the down-east dilettante who never saw an Indian save a wooden one standing in front of a cigar store? It is true in this, as in everything else, that the ounce of experience is worth a pound of idle and morbid theorizing.

The Utes should go, and they should stand not upon the order of their going, but got at once. The commissioners have a soft thing, to be sure, in their \$10 a day and expenses, and we can sympathize with their desire to hang on until they exhaust the appropriation; but the matter is too grave for delay and trifling. The removal can be effected in thirty days, with a proper application of energy and good sense. It has been nearly eighteen months now since the agreement was perfected and ratified; all the preliminaries have certainly been settled by this time, and there is no decent reason why the procession should be kept waiting a day longer. The matter is not, we repeat, a merely local one; it concerns the whole country. The people of Colorado being immediately and so vitally interested, are very properly loudest in their complaints, but their feeling is shared, and by all who have a realizing sense of the situation. We hope the racket will be kept up until the Utes are started on their winding way to some remote and inaccessible quarter, where the tide of their progress was never likely to reach them, and where, if they must scalp and kill and pillage they will be obliged to exercise their devilish ingenuity upon one another.

A Gospel Truth. He that is surety for a stranger, shall smart for it. But he that trusteth in Spring Blossom for curing liver, kidney, and complaints of a like tendency, shall never be disappointed. Price 30 cents, trial bottles 10 cents.

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CHEAP LAND FOR SALE.

1,000,000 Acres OF THE—

FINEST LAND

EASTERN NEBRASKA.

SELECTED IN AN EARLY DAY—NOT RAILROAD LAND, BUT LAND OWNED BY NON-RESIDENTS WHO ARE THIRTY-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

Douglas, Sarpy and Washington COUNTIES.

ALSO, 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 offer a small list of SPECIAL BARGAINS.

BOGGS & HILL, Real Estate Brokers, 1408

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.

FOR SALE Very nice house and lot with barn, coal house, well, etc., in close proximity to school, churches and business, everything complete. A desirable piece of property, figures low.

FOR SALE Splendid business lots S. E. corner of 10th and Capitol Avenue.

FOR SALE House and lot corner Chicago and 21st streets, \$5000.

FOR SALE Large house on Davenport street between 11th and 12th goop location for boarding house. Owner will sell low.

FOR SALE Two new houses on full lot in Kennewick & Ruth's addition. This property will be sold very cheaply.

FOR SALE A top pheasant. Enquire of Jas. Stephenson. Corner of two choice lots in Shin's Addition, request to at once submit best cash offer.

FOR SALE A good acreable residence property, \$1000.

A FINE RESIDENCE—Not in the market Over will sell for \$6,000.

FOR SALE 4 good lots, Shinn's 34 and 35th streets, \$1000.

FOR SALE A very fine residence lot, to some party desiring to build a fine house, \$2,000.

FOR SALE About 200 lots in Kennewick & Ruth's addition. Just south of St. Mary's avenue, \$150 to \$300. These lots are near business, and are in high value and are 40 per cent cheaper than any other lots in the market. Save money by buying these lots now.

FOR SALE 10 lots, suitable for fine residence, on Park-Wild avenue, 3 blocks S. E. of depot, all covered with fine large trees. Price extremely low.

FOR SALE Some very cheap lots in Kennewick & Ruth's addition.

FOR SALE Cheap corner lot, corner Douglas and Jefferson Sts.

FOR SALE 98 lots on 20th, 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 more of these lots more chance to secure a home and will sell these lots on small payments, and will sell lots on monthly payments.

FOR SALE 160 acres, 9 miles from city, improved, about 30 acres very choice land. 100 acres in well improved prairie, only 3 miles from railroad, \$10 per acre.

FOR SALE 400 acres in one tract twelve miles from city, 40 acres cut timber. Living water, some nice vineyards. The land is all flat-class, with prairie, \$10 per acre.

FOR SALE 730 acres in one body, 7 miles west of Fremont, in all level land, pastured, nice growth of grass. In high valley, rich soil and 3 miles from railroad on side track, in good settlement and no better land can be found.

FOR SALE A highly improved farm of 240 acres, in one tract, near city. Fine improvements on this land, owner not a practical farmer, determined to sell. A good opening for some man of means.

FOR SALE 2,000 acres of land near Elk-Land Station, 3,500 near Elk-Land Station, \$5 to \$10, 5,000 acres 2 to 3 miles from Florence, \$5 to \$10, 5,000 acres west of the Elkhorn, \$4 to \$10, 10,000 acres scattered through the country, \$6 to \$10.

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

FOR SALE Several fine residences prop and not known in the market, and for sale. Locations will only be made known to purchasers' business. BOGGS & HILL.

IMPROVED FARMS We have for sale 200 acres in one tract, near city. Fine improvements on this land, owner not a practical farmer, determined to sell. A good opening for some man of means.

FOR SALE Business Lots for Sale on Farnham and Douglas streets, from \$3,000 to \$5,500.

FOR SALE 5 business lots west of 14th & 15th streets, \$2,500 each.

FOR SALE 3 business lots south side Douglas street, between 12th and 13th, \$5,500 each.

FOR SALE 160 acres, covered with young timber, living water, and can mostly be sold on small cash payment, with the balance in 1-2-3-4 and 5 year's time. Cheapest land on hand.