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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.

ALBION has paid the penalty of a Fourth of July celebration in a destructive fire.

THE bullet which laid General Garfield low was aimed at the stability of the American republic.

THE last official act of General Garfield was the promotion of a member of General Hancock's staff.

MAYOR KALLOCH, of San Francisco, has decided not to run for office again. All San Francisco is relieved.

OMAHA bids welcome to the long haired men in petticoats, and short haired women in breeches.

EVERY man who has ever mended Guiteau's boots or been bilked by him of a board bill is now a hero.

REGICIDE can never become defensible in a republic where rulers are chosen by the people and are responsible to the governed.

RUSSIA'S total abstinence reformers are practical men. They have pledged themselves to abstain from brandy until it grows cheaper.

A BADLY battered cut of Barnum's "tatooed man" was served up by an enterprising local contemporary, the *Herald*, as a likeness of "Guiteau."

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND says that Ohio's race horses will astonish the world. Ohio has certainly shown a clean pair of heels on the presidential race track.

AS USUAL the physicians are quarreling over the president's case. If General Garfield has to fight the doctors in addition to his other dangers, his chances of recovery will be seriously impaired.

THE redoutable Major Burt who is a small revised edition of Jim Brisbin has felt compelled to telegraph to Washington to inform the authorities that he still lives and knows of a man who survived a gun shot wound in the back.

To the Editor of THE BEE:

It is proposed, in case the president should die, that all citizens wear crape on the left arm until after the funeral.

J. H.

OMAHA, July 4th, 1881.

We have no doubt that our correspondent's suggestion will be adopted in case of the president's death. THE BEE has strong hopes that it will not be necessary to put the suggestion into operation.

MR. CONKLING is guarded by police in the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York. Public feeling runs so high that several letters threatening his life have been received by the ex-senator. While no one connects that faction of which Mr. Conkling is the leader, with the deed which has plunged the nation in mourning, that principle of which stalwartism is the exponent is justly held responsible for the dastardly act which has lain low the president of the republic. In the revulsion of feeling which accompanies the sad news from Washington, no wonder that Mr. Conkling telegraphs to his followers in Albany to make a desperate fight and force an adjournment if possible.

In the face of the numerous and conflicting bulletins which come from Washington, it will be well for the people to know that the chances are all against the recovery of the president. A gun shot wound in the abdominal cavity is always a most dangerous matter. The danger from shock, inflamation, the formation of matter in the wound and the poisoning of the blood by unhealthy pus, must all be met and counteracted even if no serious injury has been done to the any of the vital organs. Strong as the constitution of President Garfield has been, and favorable as are the reports of the physicians it is not well to overlook the great danger through which the sufierer must pass before his recovery may be confidently expected.

TAKE IT BACK.

The editor of this paper herewith demands prompt, ample and unequivocal retraction of the malicious libel that appeared in Sunday's issue of the Omaha *Republican*, in an article purporting to controvert the views expressed by THE BEE, concerning the political motives that impelled the assassination of President Garfield.

In this article the following reference is made to the editor of this paper:

"They are the words of a demagogue who habitually appeals to the bludgeon and the torch whenever a contest in a mere local issue goes against him. It was he who, in the time of the riots in Omaha appealed to the brute force of the mob, and put in peril the officers of a great corporation and the homes of its officials, among the best citizens of Omaha."

A more villainous compound of falsehood and slanderwa s neverput in print. The editor of THE BEE has resided in Omaha nearly eighteen years. During all that time he has been identified as a property owner and tax payer with the growth of this city. During the ten years since he founded THE BEE he has been the victim of the torch and bludgeon in the hands of bullies and incendiaries incited to these crimes by political enemies and business rivals; but in every instance where mob rule and riot threatened the lives or property of this community, his pen and voice were exerted in behalf of law and order.

Every citizen of Omaha who resided here during the labor troubles of 1877 knows that it was mainly the appeals of this paper for law and order and the personal exertions of its editor that saved this city from an impending riot

More than one thousand workingmen exasperated by the abuse and insults heaped upon them by the local monopoly papers, were holding indignation meetings in the streets one night in July. The railway officials, apprehensive of an outbreak, had taken refuge in their homes. The *Herald* office was barricaded and under guard of the sheriff. The proprietors of the *Republican* were frightened over the probable gutting of their concern. The whole body of these "howling communists" as they were termed by the monopoly press, marched to the residence of the editor of THE BEE and called for a speech. A few incendiary words would have sent that crowd down the hill on a double-quick and nothing could have withstood them.

But the editor of THE BEE implored these workingmen to go quietly to their homes, and counselled them to do nothing that could provoke a breach of the peace, or cause the destruction of property. The crowd applauded the speech. Within thirty minutes they had all dispersed and reached their homes. The printing offices and railway buildings were saved from destruction.

It is the height of infamy for the editor of the *Republican* to deliberately coin such malicious slanders and circulate them broadcast. If there is a spark of manhood left in him he will make prompt and full retraction. If not he will compel us to treat him as a knave, and show him up in a light that will make Omaha as hot a place for him as THE BEE made it for those eminent lecherous quacks, Mumey & Aldrich, who were morally less disreputable.

ANOTHER OFFENDED STALWART.

With characterististic villainy, THE OMAHA BEE insinuates, in an extract published elsewhere, that the assassination of the president was for the benefit of "factional leaders who had been politically wrecked in antagonizing him." The man capable of such a lie, so reckless and devilish as this, so inhumanly false and mean and vile, is so depraved and wicked as to make men shudder, that he must be allowed to continue unchecked in his infernal work of stirring up of the basest and most violent passions of men.

But for Rosewater and demagogues like him, who teach that wealth is a crime, labor a disgrace, and a forcible division of the world's property just and right—but for the communism that underlies the politics and nihilism upon which is based the morals of the reckless agitators of whom he aspires to be, there would have been no Gitteaus.

And for the future, the only possible danger will come from such incendiary sheets as THE BEE, which holds up the lamp post to discontented humanity as the proper cure for its fancied evils.—[Lincoln Journal.

This arraignment does not possess the merit of originality. It is simply an echo of the vile slanders coined and put in print by the Omaha *Republican*.

The editorial pimp of the B. & M. at Lincoln has caught the refrain from the editorial pimp of the Union Pacific monopoly at Omaha. This brace of brass-collared slanderers have gone off half cocked.

The villians that hold opinions similar to those expressed by THE BEE are very numerous in America. There are several hundred thousand of them and their views are voiced by such papers as the New York *Times* and *Tribune*, Chicago *Tribune*, St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, Louisville *Courier Journal*, and scores of other metropolitan papers, in language decidedly more caustic than was the comment of THE BEE to which these editorial pimps of monopoly take exception We have already given logical reasons for the views expressed by THE BEE concerning the motives that impelled Guiteau to attempt the assassination of President Garfield. And now we ask the cowardly libeller who edits the Lincoln *Journal* to cite a single line that has ever appeared in this paper wherein wealth was denounced as a crime, labor represented as a disgrace and a forcible division of property was advocated. We defy him to cite a single instance where Rosewater has endorsed such sentiments by his voice or pen.

During a period of thirteen years Rosewater labored from ten to sixteen long hours a day at the Telegrapher's profession with an intermission of less than one month, and during the past ten years he has done more hard labor every single day than the drone that edits the Lincoln *Journal* has done in a month.

In the face of these facts it is refreshing to charge Rosewater with looking upon labor as degrading, and a man who has labored as hard for what property he has acquired, as Rosewater, will hardly teach others to demand a forceible division of the world's property.

But that is not the grievance which the brass collared parasite of the Lincoln *Journal* labors under. That eminent patriot has never forgiven Rosewater for leading the movement in the legislature of 1871, which terminated in the impeachment of David Butler and the breaking up of the most rascally ring of public thieves that ever plundered the people of this state. The Lincoln *Journal*, founded with the money stolen by these thieves and jobbers from the taxpayers of Nebsaska, was put into the hands of Gere and he became the champion and apologist of the robbers and partner of the jobbers.

From that day to this he has been the mouthpiece and tool of every thieving ring that ever infested the state capital, and since the corporate monopolies have made periodic raids upon conventions and legislatures in Nebraska he has played the pimp and capper for them in decoying public men from the path of honor and duty. For these invaluable services the Lincoln *Journal* has been supplied with funds and patronage and its editor, fed from the monopoly crib, has made up for his disastrous reverses in the race for political spoils. These disasters he very justly attributes to THE BEE. The downfall of Butler, Hitchcock and Paddock, the great political pillars that supported him and were supported by The *Journal*, is chargeable to Rosewater, hence his p ent warath.

We can only account for Mr. Gere's malicious and slanderous assault upon another hypothesis. Mr. Gere evidently labors under the delusion that the repeated efforts of THE BEE to make him and his co-partners in jobbery and swindling disgorge the moneys fraudulently taken out of the State treasury, are a communistic attempt to compel a forcible division of property.

If that is what the *Journal* refers to we plead guilty to the impeachment. We always have been, and are now in favor of compelling a forcible division between every scoundrel who plunders the taxpayers of this state and nation. We are in favor of compelling every individual or corporation that cheats the state by bogus printing bids by corrupt collusion with other bidders, by false count by inferior materials to divide forcibly and return to the state what they have filched from it by fraud. We are in favor also of compelling a forcible division of wealth with defaulters and embezzlers. We are emphatically in favor of a forcible division of property owned by corporate monopolies whenever they shirk their just proportion of taxes, and if this is Communism, Nihilism or deviltry under any other name, let the brass collared cappers and pimps make the most of it.

THE COMMERCIAL OUTLOOK.

THE BEE acknowledges the receipt of a copy of R. G. Dun & Co's. semi-annual report relating to the state of business throughout the country. According to the report the business of the United States has attained a magnitude never before reached. This has been done in the face of circumstances which might ordinarily have retarded the general prosperity. A cold and unseasonable spring was accompanied by losses from freshets, etc., and this served to add to the difficulties of the preceding months. In the southern states the early winter trade, owing to unfavorable weather, was almost disappointing. Large purchases of merchandise had been made in expectation of an extended trade which did not follow, and this created difficulties in many southern localities. From this it will be seen that merchants of the west, northwest and south have had troubles to contend with during the first part of the present year unusually great. Notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, the figures presented by Messrs. R. .G Dun & Co., show a healthy condition of affairs especially in Nebraska. Writing from Omaha Mr. D.H. Goodrich, the state manager of the commercial agency, reports thirty-two failures with an aggregate of $87,700, and says:

The severe and protracted winter, followed by the late floods, all tended to block the wheels of trade to so late a day, that most of the jobbers viewed the year with some apprehension, not only as to volume of sales, but ultimate profits to be realized. A conservative view of an agricultural district, thus hampered in the early part of the years, and dependent almost entirely, for recuperation, on the year's crop, would not tend to encourage, or foster, trade; especially with the knowledge, in mind, of the disasters so frequently overtaking the rural districts. The result, however, as gathered from a careful survey of this state, at present, leads to the belief that great expectations are to be realized as to the growing crops. The general effect has been most beneficial in renewing confidence, and forwarding the interests of trade; the expressions are now current, that the sales will average, to July 1, far better than expected, and, in many cases, an increase on last years' corresponding date is shown. The balance ot the year will be watched anxiously by the trade here, as many portions ot the state need a good harvest, to offset their failure in crops last year, and but few sections have the age and accummlation to go through the trials of a poor harvest, without a series of disasters which follow. The trials of a severe winter are now nearly forgotten in the bountiful expectations at hand.

A table which accompanies the report shows that the failures for the first half of 1881 were 2,862, and the liabilities $40,877,150. The figures slightly exceed those of the first six months of 1880, for which period the failures are stated at 2,497 and the liabilities at $32,888,763. For the Dominion of Canada the failures for the the present year have been 349, with liabilities aggregating $3,902,858. Notwithstanding the slight increase in failures, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. say that they indicate a stability and strength in the position of the great mass of the mercantile community that is in happy consonance with the prosperous condition of the country generally.

FOREIGN SYMPATHY.

It has been said that "one touch of nature makes the world akin." Nothing has more clearly or fully proved the truth of this familiar proverb than the reports cabled within the last few days from foreign shores to this country. The sympathy and condolence of the entire civilzed world have been extended to the family of President Garfield and to the American people in the terrible affliction, which they have been undergoing. The nations stand aghast at the desparate deed of the assassin. The polished ex pressions of diplomatic sympathy only voice the heartfelt sorrow of the masses. for which they are the spokesmen. Nationality, language, race, private feuds and public animosities—all are buried in the face of the appalling calamity, which now casts its dark shadow over our people, and four continents share with us a common anxiety and a common grief.

In England, a country bound to us by the ties of commerce, but still more closely by the bond of ancestry and language, the manifestations of brotherly interest and anxiety are most marked. Britain's queen has personally communicated to Minister Lowell her sorrow and grief over the dreadful deed, and has desired to be kept thoroughly informed of every change in the condition of the distinguished sufferer. Through the British minister at Washington the heartfelt sympathy and anxiety of the queen has been transmitted to the President and Mrs. Garfield. In the house of commons, on Tuesday, the subject of the assassination ot the president was brought up and referred to in touching terms by Mr. Gladstone and Sir Stafford Northcote, while the Lord Mayor of London in opening his court on Monday, officially on behalf of the municipality and the entire city, expressed his unmitigated horror and detestation of the crime and the universal sympathy felt for the president's family and the great nation so cruelly deprived of their chief.

In France the feeling seems equally intense. The boulevards of Paris were crowded with throngs of people eagerly awaiting the news. The French chamber of deputies adjourned in order to testify its detestation of the crime in Washington, and its respect for the president of a great republic striken down by the hand of an assassin.

From Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Denmark and Sweden, Brazil and the South American republics, from Australia and from distant Asia and Africa, come messages of sympathy and condolence. These kindly messages are tributes not only to the manly worth of one of the noblest of men but also to the great nation of which General Garfield is the chief executive. They are indications that geographical lines cannot bind human sympathies and that in the case of a nation's sorrows the common brotherhood of mankind is no philosopher's dream, but a living reality.

AT an early hour this morning the condition of the president was reported as favorable as could be expected. The first great crisis has been passed in safety and the streng constitution of General Garfield has maintained itself against injuries which in nine cases out of ten would have proved mortal many hours since. It will relieve all to learn that the physicians of the president are increasingly hopeful, that General Garfield himself is confident of recovery, and that a general lightening of the burden of anxiety is manifest at the White House. The prayers of the nation are uniting with the hopes of the civilized world for General Garfield's recovery, and while the odds against which the distinguished sufferer is fighting are enormous, a magnificent physique and a still more powerful will may yet prove sufficient to win the day.

BOB TOOMBS explains why he refuses to apply for amnesty. He says he doesn't consider the present government a legal one. At the same time Bob is perfectly willing to receive the protection of the law for that trifle of $3,000,000 or so which he has saved from the wreck of the rebellion.

Press Opinions.

"THE TIMES."

From the Times:

Though the murderer was obviously of disordered mind, it is impossible to ignore the causes which lead immediately to this act, which directed his ill-regulated will to its final aim. He was a disappointed office-seeker, and he linked the bitterness of his personal disappointment with the passionate animosity of faction. His resentment was inflamed and intensified by assaults upon the president, which have been common in too many circles for the past few months certainly. We are far from holding any party or any section of a party responsible for this murderous attack; but we believe it our duty to point out that the act was the exaggerated expression of a sentiment of narrow and bitter hatred which has been only too freely indulged. It is not too much to say, in the first place, that if Garfield had not been chief of a service in which offices are held out as prizes to men of much the same merit and much the same career as this murderer, he would not have been exposed to this attack, and while this is beyond dispute, it is also probable that the murderer's mad spite would not have been "screwed to the sticking point." If it had not been stirred by the license that has prevailed in certain quarters with reference to the president. The event, therefore, is one which may, and ought, to convey a lesson which should teach us the folly and wrong of the insane pursuit of office which our methods of public employment invite, which should show us the danger and disgrace of unbridled political passion aroused by these methods. In a certain sense the act of Guiteau was an accident, for it was entirely out of the range of any ordinary motives; but it is not inexplicable. It is clearly of those accidents which bring more vividly to mind the forces that create them.

"THE TRIBUNE."

The Tribune says:

There is absolutely nothing to account for this horrible deed, which, to a great nation, is a terrible calamity, except a crazy spirit of faction. Political fanaticism has been showing itself before us all in many phases little short of madness. The country has seen the wildest ravings of abuse about the president, and has paid little attention; but curses and threats are followed at last by murderous shots, and the country starts with horror. Must we not realize, in the light of the dreadful calamity at Washington, that those who breed and nurse this malignant, selfish, grasping, and desperate spirit are aiming a blow at the life of the republic?

FOREIGN FEELING.

IN ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 4.—The press of this city is unanimous in expressing its horror and consternation by reason of the tragedy at Washington. The Golos believes the crime was due to personal vengeance, and that it can't be rightly attributed to political motives or that the assassin was doing the work of a partizan conspiracy. The Navoz Vremja, a journal with liberal inclinations and generally well informed, says: "That President Garfield probably fell a victim to his honesty and his straightforward policy. It fears that the work of the assassin is a conspiracy, and that very dark days are before the republic."

INTENSE SYMPATHY AMONG THE AMERICAN BANKERS IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 4.—There is intense sympathy among the American bankers here for President Garfield. No financial or political anxiety however, is felt over his attempted assassination, although public opinion is prepared for intelligence of a fatal termination of the president's wounds. The market for American securities is quiet. The dealers are all buyers at figures over the New York quotations and there are no sellers at a reasonable margin.

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON ON THE ASSASSINATION.

LONDON, July 4.—The Lord Mayor on opening his court at the Mansion house this morning, said that he wished in a formal and official manner to express what he knew was the universal feeling ot the citizens of London, respecting the deplorable tragedy at Washington. The attempt upon President Garfield's life was regarded with unmitigated horror and detestation by every member of the municipal administration of London, and this feeling was fully shared in by every citizen of the metropolis. The lord mayor went on to say, while he earnestly hoped that the president's life would be spared he had the monrnful duty of stating that the latest news from Washington was very unfavorable, and that the worst was to be feared. The lord mayor closed his remarks which were listed to with the deepest attention by expressing his deep sorrow for the crime and his most lively sympathy with the president's family and the nation cruelty deprived of its chief magistrate.

SYMPATHY FROM AMERICANS ABROAD.

LONDON, July 4.—A meeting of Americans residing in London was held at the American exchange room this afternoon. Resolutions were adopted expressing the indignation with which the Americans abroad had received the news of the crime and the sympathy which was felt with the president and his wife.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

PARIS, July 4.—The chamber of deputies assembled as usual to-day, but after the reading of the journal on the discharge of absolutely necessary routine work, the assembly unanimously voted to adjourn for a day in order to express its detestation of the crime at Washington, and its respects for the ruler who has thus been stricken down. The avidity with which the news is awaited for and devoured as it arrives is extraordinary. The usual indifference with which the parisians receive news from abroad has given place to an eager interest. The cafes along the boulevards are thronged with people who are discussing the tragedy with their usual imaginations. The people are disposed to accept the idea that the assassination was the work of an insane man, and are eagerly accepting a version of the affair which represents the assassination as the first blow struck by a band of conspirators, who have as their ultimate object the submission of the republic and the election of a dictatorship in its place.

LONDON, July 4.—Sir Stafford Northcote, speaking in the house of commons on the assassination of President Garfield, said he hoped the speaker would forgive him for transgressing upon ordinary rules of house and for asking a question without giving previous notice of it. He wished to ask Mr. Gladstone what was the latest of the official reports from Washington concerning Mr. Garfield's condition. Gladstone said in reply that he was not at all surprised by Sir Stafford Northcote taking the earliest opportunity to make this inquiry respecting the deplorable event which had profoundly moved the feelings of two nations so closely related to each other and growing in friendship year by year. These remarks were greeted with loud applause, but this was followed by expressions of sorrow when Gladstone went on to say that the latest official information was of a gloomy character, and that the death of the president was to be feared. Throughout London and the provinces there is almost universal manifestation of public sorrows over the tragedy. The latest dispatches from Washington received here being of an unsatisfactory character, the Americans in London have postponed the meeting which had been called until a change for better or worse has taken place.

A PROFOUND IMPRESSION CREATED IN SPAIN.

LONDON, July 5.—A Madrid special says: A profound impression has been caused here and all over Spain generally by the intelligence from Washington. Journals of every shade of the nation express deep sympathy with the American nation and idignation against the atrocious crime of which its honored chief has been the victim.

The Attempt upon President Jackson.s Life.

The assault upon President Garfield is the third that has been made upon the lives of American Presidents. The other victims were Presidents Jackson and Lincoln. With the facts as to assassination of the latter the public is thoroughly familiar, but there is less general knowledge concerning the attempt on President Jackson's life. It occured at the capitol building in Washington, January 30, 1835. On that day the president attended the funeral of Hon. Warren R. Davis, a representative from South Carolina. As he came into the portico of the capitol from the rotunda a person stepped forward from the crowd into the space in front of the president and snapped a pistol at him, the precussion cap of which exploded without igniting the charge. This person was struck down by a blow from Lieutenant Gedney, of the navy, who happened to be near. He also received a blow promptly aimed at him by Mr. Secretary Woodbury; but before receiving either blow snapped a second pistol at the president. The cap of that lock also exploded without igniting the charge. The perpetrator of this daring outrage was of course immediately seized and taken in custody by the marshal of the district, by whom he was carried to the city hall, where he underwent an examination before Chief Justice Cranch. His name was Richard Lawrence. By occupation he was a painter, and had been a resident of Washington for two or three years, coming there from Georgetown. He was committed to jail in default of $4,000 bail. No rational motive was even conjectured at the time for his conduct, and subsequent disclosures showed that the man was undoubtedly crazy. Yet General Jackson's prejudices were so violent that he insisted that his political opponents were more or less responsible for the attempt, and intimated, especially, that George Poindexter, one of the ablest and best men that Mississippi has produced, was concerned in the attempt. The general, however, seems to have been entirely alone in his suppositions; absolutely no one else apparently caring to risk his reputation for good will sufficiently to express his concurrence in the president's surmises.

Postoffice Changes

In Nebraska during the week ending July 2, 1881, as furnished by Wm. VanVleck, of the postoffice department:

Established—Garfield, Valley county, Julian Pegar, postmaster; Okay, Platte county, Charles D. Tyler.

Discontinued—Riverside, Burt county.

Postmasters Appointed—Palmyra, Otoe county, Samuel Manchester; Stanley, Buffalo county, William Green.

Jacob Martzolf, of Lancaster, N. Y., says your SPRING BLOSSOM works well for everything you recommended it; myself, wife, and children have all used it, and you can't find a healthier family in New York State.—Oct. 5, 1885. eodlw.

DYING BY INCHES.

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 uriniary 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 where every other remedy has failed. Sold at fifty cents a bottle, by Ish & McMahon. (3

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.

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.

Be ow 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 23d streets, $1600. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE Very nice house and lot on 9th and Webster streets, with barn, coal house, well cistern, shade and fruit trees, everything complete. A desirable piece of property, figures low GGS & HILL.

FOR SALE Splendid busines lots S. E. corner of 16th and Capital Avenue. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE House and lot corner Chicago and 21st streets, $5000. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE Large house on Davenport street between 11th and 12th goop location for boarding house. Owner 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 phaeton. Enquire of Jas. Stephenson. 994-tf

FOR SALE Corner of two choice lots in Shinn's Addition, request to at once submit best cosh offer. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE A good an desirable residence property, $4000. BOGGS & HILL.

A FINE RESIDENCE—Not in the market Ower will sell for $6,500. BOGGS & HILL.

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

FOR SALE A very fine residence lot, to some party desiring to build a fine house, $2,300. 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, surrounded by fine improvements and are 40 per cent cheaper than any othe lots in the market. Save money by buying thes lois. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE 10 lots, suitable for fine residence, on Park-Wild avenue 3 blocks S. E. of depot, all covered with fine larg trees. Price extremely low, $600 to $700. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE Some very cheap lots in Lake'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 haxe 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 160 acres, 9 miles from city, about 30 acres very choice valley, with running water; balance gently rolling pririe, only 3 miles from railaoad, $10 per acre. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE 400 acres in one tract twelv miles from city; 40 acres cu tivated, Living Spring of water, some nice valeys. The land is all first-class rich prairie. Pric $10 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 ¾ miles from railroad an side track, in good settlement and no better lan can be found. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE A highly improved farm of 240 acres, 3 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 Milland Station, 3,500 near Elkhorn, $8 to $10; 4,000 acres in north part of county, $7 to $10, 3,000 acres 2 to 5 miles from Florence, $5 to $10; 5,000 acres west of the Elkhorn, $4 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 payment, with the balance in 1-2-3-4 and 5 year's time. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE Several fine residences properties never before offered and not known in the market as being for sale. Locations will only be made known to purchasers "meaning busines. BOGGS & HILL.

IMPROVED FARMS We have for sale many improve farms around Omaha, and in all parts of Douglas, Sarpy and Washington counties. Also farms in Iowa. For description and prices call on us. BOGGS & HILL.

IO Business Lots for Sale on Farnam and Douglas streets, from $3,000 to $8,500. BOGGS & HILL.

EFOR SALE 8 business lots next west of Masonic Temple—price advanced of $2,000 each. BOGGS & HILL

FOR SALE 3 business lots west of Odd Fellows block, $2 500 each. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE 2 business lots south side Douglas street, between 12th and 13th, $3,500 each. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE 160 acres, covered with young timber; living water, surrounded by improved rms, only 7 miles from cit . Cheapest land onhand. BOGGS & HILL.