

The Omaha Bee.

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

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

Nebraska Republican State Central Committee.

The members of the Republican State Central Committee of Nebraska, are hereby called to meet at the Commercial Hotel in the City of Lincoln, on Wednesday, the 31st day of August, A. D., 1881, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the transaction of such business as may properly come before the Committee.

JAMES W. DAWES, Chairman.

CRETE, August 12, 1881.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S condition leaves but the faintest hope of possible recovery. After forty-six days of martyrdom that strong and manly man is at last on the brink of the grave, with a wasted frame and exhausted vitality. While his attending physicians have not absolutely given up all hope, the conviction has settled upon the public mind that the end is drawing near. How many hours or days the president will survive is a matter of mere conjecture, but we fear that our next issue will contain the sad news that this country mourns one of the noblest and grandest men that have ever filled the presidential chair.

VENNO'S cold wave was a delusion and a snare.

ILLINOIS has a property valuation of \$744,709,116.

NINETY-NINE chances to one now that Guitau will swing.

St. LOUIS will back her water route against Chicago's water works.

MANUFACTURES and markets should be the watchword of the west.

CHARGES for transportation must be based on the cost of service and regulated by law.

THE general impression in Washington is that the president lies at death's door.

INCREASED railroad mileage and decreased transportation rates is what Nebraska needs.

THE efficiency of our internal revenue service is a monument to republican administration.

THE Virginia reel continues at a lively gait, and Bill Mahone's set seem to be having the best of it.

NEW YORK is to have an Irish secret convention, and the Herald reporters have written up the proceedings in advance.

THE American hog is gaining in favor in Europe notwithstanding the malicious efforts made to injure his character.

RAILROAD tariffs are a tax on the industry of the country. Excessive taxation can be remedied only by legislation or revolution.

St. LOUIS is determined that Chicago shall not rival her, even in the little matter of murders. Six within two weeks is a good record.

SINCE Dr. Bliss was poisoned by the knife which made the last incision in the president's body he hasn't been so sure that the pus was "laudable."

At 1,600 feet under ground the temperature is said to be 102°. At 1,600 feet above the sea level the temperature yesterday was about the same.

TWENTY gold mines are said to have been discovered in New York. It is presumed in the vicinity of the last legislature. One of them ought to be named Sessions.

NEBRASKA'S wheat crop, as predicted weeks ago by The Bee, will fall far below the average. But on corn and hogs Nebraska is "unrivaled and challenges competition."

It pays to advertise. Dakota has expended a large sum of money in inducing immigration and her assessment list shows an increase of fifty per cent., over that of last year.

THE LAND BILL AND THE LORDS.

The grave parliamentary crisis which seemed imminent on account of the refusal of the house of lords to yield to the commons on the question of the Irish Land Bill, has been averted. Our cable dispatches announce that as the result of the negotiations between the government and the opposition Lord Salisbury will accept the bill as amended, and should no further complications arise its immediate passage by the peers is certain.

The history of the conflict between the commons and the peers on this important issue is interesting as illustrating the power of the commons to enforce the popular will. It is little more than two weeks since the Irish Land Bill, which for seven months had been under discussion in the lower house, was sent to the house of lords for their approval. The peers, under the leadership of such heavy land owners as the Duke of Argyll and the Marquis of Salisbury, mutilated the bill without stint, and by skillfully inserted amendments framed in the interest of the landlords sought to destroy the effectiveness of the proposed reform measure. The bill was recommitted to the house of commons, which, by a large majority, supported the government, refused to exempt from the operations of the bill any portion of the island, reaffirmed the principles of the original measure and returned it again to the house of lords for their approval.

The firm stand of the house of commons was met by obstinacy on the part of the peers, and a political crisis seemed unavoidable. The radicals in the lower house prepared at once for a vigorous campaign, having for its ultimate object the abolition of the house of lords. The Birmingham caucus, the headquarters of radicalism, dispatched an army of stump speakers into the midland counties with the battle cry of "Down with the oligarchy." The great liberal clubs called the printing press into requisition and flooded the boroughs with tons of political documents, directing attention to the fact that the work of a whole session of the people's representatives had been jeopardized by an irresponsible body called the house of lords. Even John Bright buckled on his armor and in a series of letters intended for publication assailed the house of lords with all the bitterness and energy of his younger days. Mr. Gladstone announced his intention, in case of the failure of the bill, to reconvene parliament in the autumn and being in a measure stronger than the present accompanied by a radical reform of the English land laws, the redistribution of seats in parliament and possibly a reform in the house of lords itself. The government was backed by the sentiment of a large majority of English voters the approval of the ablest parliamentary leaders and the support of the leading journals of the metropolis.

The tremendous pressure of public opinion was more than the peers could withstand. The oft repeated assertion that the power of the peers would fail if it made a firm stand against the will of people, although not brought to the test, was amply sustained. At the committee of conference, two minor amendments were granted to the lords by the commons and the opposition retired from their positions under cover of an apology for a compromise. By so doing they have probably reserved to themselves, for a time at least, the rights and privileges with which English conservatism has permitted them to be invested.

Still, the discussion which the controversy has aroused will in the end work enormous injury to the power and prestige of the upper house. The house of lords is a survival of absolute monarchy, whose voice grates discordantly upon the ear of the intelligent English voter of to-day. As long as the system of rotten boroughs and a contracted franchise was in operation, the voice of the people was largely the voice of the lords. With the great reform measure of 1835, and the extension of the franchise, a practical revolution took place in England's political system. The house of commons became almost republican in character and the functions of parliament became still further centralized in the house of commons. Radicalism looked with more and more impatience and disfavor upon the veto upon legislation passed by the house of lords, a body whose members represent a condition of society and politics which are not in accordance with English political or social sentiment of the present day. English conservatism has heretofore repressed any movement looking to the abolition of the upper house, but even English conservatism will not admit of too much trifling. A few more such exhibitions of defiance to the commons as have lately taken place in the upper house will precipitate a storm which may shake the peerage to its foundations and destroy forever the political power of the lords.

Over forty cities whose health statistics were published by the national board of health, Omaha stood nineteenth down the list. Elgin, Ill., was the healthiest, with a death rate of 6 per thousand inhabitants, and Cincinnati had the largest death rate, 118.9. Omaha's deaths were in the proportion of 35.7.

THE ALLIANCE IN POLITICS.

The impending fall campaign has brought the proposed organization of an independent political party on the platform adopted by the farmers' alliance prominently to the front. In some counties of the state the members of the alliance have already called conventions to put candidates in nomination for county offices and in others the proposed new departure is being actively discussed. The following address of the president and secretary of the Nebraska state farmers' alliance commends itself to every member of the alliance and anti-monopolists generally, as well considered, timely and sound.

In common with these gentlemen we are of the opinion that the attempt to organize an independent political party in Nebraska is premature. There are, however, exceptions in some localities which demand prompt independent action. In some counties the entire party machinery is in the hands of corrupt jobbers and local rings that act in collusion with the monopolies. Primary elections and conventions are packed and nominations made to perpetuate the power of monopolies and their allies. Whenever such a state of facts does exist the farmers whether members of the alliance or not should band together and elect honest and competent county officials and even if they are defeated in the contest this fall they will profit by their experience next year when there are great issues involved in the campaign.

NEBRASKA STATE FARMERS' ALLIANCE SECRETARY'S OFFICE, MEYER, August 15, 1881.

TO THE SUBORDINATE ALLIANCES OF THE STATE.

The practical question presented to the alliances of the state, and now being considered by large numbers of them, is this: How can we apply our strength so as to best promote the interests of the state, and secure the election of the largest number of our friends this fall? Whether this can best be done by influencing the action of parties as at present constituted, or by forming new organizations, is a question of vital importance to these interests, and involves our success or failure in the present year, and probably in the future.

In solving this problem we should consider the character of our strength and the obstacles we have to encounter. Our membership is made up of about an average of the members of all political parties. We are formed as a non-partisan organization, aiming at united political action upon those points only in which our interests are identified, and our partisan prejudices do not conflict. Consistent conformity to this principle involves the duty of a vigilant supervision of the primaries of the old parties, and the choosing as delegates to their conventions of men who are devoted to our principles. It also involves the adoption of sound anti-monopoly views in their platforms and the nomination of candidates who will to the extent of their ability carry out those views.

With our present strength the above plan is perfectly practicable in a large number of the counties of the state. The other method involves the attempt to form not one new party, but a large number of new parties, whose platforms would be variously colored according to the local proclivities of the different counties and which would lack the coherence to be derived from a state organization, and would encounter other obstacles from which the first plan is free.

Almost the strongest tie voluntarily assumed by men is the party tie. This may seem unreasonable, but it is true; and it is the part of wisdom to take facts as they are rather than as we think they should be. By attacking this tie we will inevitably alienate a large portion of our strength. In every county where we attempt to form a new party, the dominant party will charge us with being the tail of the weaker one; and however unjust the charge, it is impossible to defend ourselves against it. The weaker party seeks to absorb or affiliate with new party organizations. The charge would be pressed—has, in fact, in some cases, already been pressed—and would invariably alienate from us large numbers of persons who are devoted to their party name. As a third party we would have little chance of success. As an element combined with the minority party we would have still less. As success is of vastly more importance to us than any party name, it would seem as though the direction of our efforts to that end through existing agencies would commend itself to our mention.

We are not advocating devotion to old parties. We are simply recommending that we avail ourselves of the most effective weapon which lies ready to our hand on the road to our purposes. With those who think the old parties have done little for the people, as far as anti-monopoly measures are concerned, we heartily agree. But at the same time we submit that the character of a party, for the time being, is determined by the character of its candidates and the nature of its platforms and measures. Make, by concerted action in each county, the two dominant parties anti-monopoly in candidates and principles this year, and we place them on the road to usefulness and command the situation. For the future, develop, organize and harmonize our strength, and when the time of our need comes we will find a party, new in principle, young in strength, and ripe for great achievements, ready made to our hands and devoted to our uses.

For the above reasons we earnestly recommend that our non-partisan attitude be adhered to; that no new party organizations be attempted, and that independent nominations be not made, except in cases where nomination of the old parties are unacceptable. In such cases, make good independent nominations, invite the support of good men of all parties, and risk fighting rather than surrender.

Above all things let majorities rule. Do not make defeat inevitable by divided councils. Your attention is again invited to an annual meeting to be held at Lincoln September 7 and 8, 1881, and you are urgently requested to send delegates to that meeting. Send your best men, and let this be a grand representative gathering of the farmers of Nebraska. Papers friendly to the Alliance please copy. Yours fraternally, E. P. INEBOLLA, President. J. BURROWS, Secretary.

ACCORDING to a summary of the New York Times the census gives the following facts of the ownership of the national debt:

Over 36 per cent., of the individual holders are in New England, but they hold only 11 per cent., of the bonds; 42 per cent., of the holders and 43 per cent., of the bonds belong to the Middle States; the west has 15 per cent., of the holders and 8 per cent., of the bonds; the banks (national banks excluded) and other corporations—2 per cent., in number—own 35 per cent., Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania stand first as to number of holders, having respectively, 23,041; 20,241 and 14,231 per cent., of the whole. Ohio is next, with 5,641, and then the ratio falls away. As to the amounts held, New York stands far at the head, with 32.60 per cent.; Massachusetts, with 6.99. The District of Columbia has 1,920 private holders to the 100,000 of population, ranking first in this respect; Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont follow with 950, 820 and 770; this state stands seventh, with 270; Massachusetts, with 81 per cent. of the total population, has 23 per cent. of the total number of bondholders; New York has 10 per cent. of the population and 20 per cent. of the bondholders.

ALTHOUGH General Hatch has repeatedly given assurance that he has all the troops he needs for the protection of the people of New Mexico, the massacre of the New Mexican settlers by roving bands of Apaches is arousing a feeling of insecurity in New Mexico that has culminated in the organization of volunteers who propose to pursue, capture, punish and exterminate the Apache murderers and thieves. There is very little doubt that these frontiersmen will soon rid New Mexico of these red-handed bandits without the assistance of General Hatch. Meantime the regulars under General Hatch are hunting for the Apaches—where they run very little risk of their encounter.

MR. CONKLING is laying pipe for election to the next republican convention to be held in New York, and will be a candidate in several counties in order to ensure a seat. This certainly does not look as if Roscoe meditated retirement.

MORE troops are needed to quiet the Apaches. If Jim Brisban and Capt. Burt are disengaged THE BEE moves their immediate appointment to command. If some one must be scalped—but it is unnecessary to continue.

COMMISSIONER ALBERT FINK draws a salary of \$25,000 a year from the trunk lines for keeping them from cutting each other's throats. His success so far has not been very striking, but draws his salary all the same.

THE Omaha bridge highwaymen still continue to collect fifty cents toll from all passengers who do not purchase their tickets at the depots. The conductors call it a "knock down" argument.

HARPER'S Magazine for September is an unusually attractive and entertaining number—an argosy richly laden with the treasures of summerland. The number opens with two exquisite engravings, the frontispiece a full-page illustration by Abbey, of one of Herrick's poems—engraved by Smithwick and French; the other an engraving by Cole, of Mrs. Jessie Curtis Shepherd's beautiful drawing illustrating a poem by H. H., entitled "The Little Kingdom and Queens."

Then we have an interesting, breezy article, by W. H. Riding, entitled "The English at the Seaside," describing several famous watering-places—Southport, Brighton, Hastings and Margate—with twelve illustrations by C. S. Reinhart.

Another summer article of remarkable interest is Mr. E. H. Ropes' on "The Thousand Islands." The subject has the enchantment of Lotus Land; and among the illustrations is an excellent portrait of Dr. J. G. Holland, engraved by Cole.

of his "Artist's Reminiscences," entitled "Adoniram Alger," a humorous sketch, illustrated by his own drawing.

Prof. Herbert Tuttle, in his "The German Empire," makes clear and interesting a subject upon which the thoughts of the majority of American readers are confused, if not altogether vague. It is an admirable paper.

Most readers will be surprised by the startling revelations made in a paper by E. S. Atwater, entitled "The Wheat Fields of the Northwest." According to this writer's estimate, Lord Beaconsfield was not an untrustworthy prophet when, in 1879, he predicted that supremacy as a grain-growing country would soon be attained by Canada. The statements made in Mr. Atwater's article will command universal attention, from the importance of the subject.

Besides the brilliant serial novels by Thomas Hardy and Miss Constance Fenimore Woolson, and the short story already mentioned, there is a brief story, contributed by Annie Howells Frechette, entitled "The Chances of War, and How One of them was Missed."

A poem, entitled "The Chamber of Silence," by Julia C. R. Dorr, is worthy of note.

The Editor's Easy Chair and other departments are fully supplied with interesting and timely matter.

THE Railroad War Growing Interesting. The railroad war has at last assumed a serious aspect. Heretofore the rival companies were like men fencing with foils or boxing with soft gloves; now they resemble antagonists who have taken the buttons from the foils or the gloves from the hands and propose to draw blood. The cutting of rates is rapidly approaching a figure which involves actual loss.

The terms of fighting, up to within a day or two, were by mutual consent a cut on the freight business from the west to the east while retaining the old rates on traffic from the east to the west, and a cut on the westward passenger business while adhering to higher rates on the east-bound travel. This was a very absurd arrangement and could not last long. It was altogether unbusiness-like to demand 75 cents for carrying 100 pounds of freight the same distance one way, while doing the same service in the opposite direction for 50 cents. In like manner it was illogical to demand \$2 or even \$15 for carrying a passenger from Chicago to New York when the same passenger was brought from New York to Chicago in the same style and at the same rate of speed for \$7. A break in any such arrangement as that would surely come even if the railroads were on good terms; it has come all the sooner on account of the feeling between the managers of the different roads.

The Grand Trunk and Central Vermont roads, leading from Boston, via Montreal, to Chicago, acting together, have been the first to scale down the rates of west-bound freight to about the same level as the rates on east-bound freight between Boston and Chicago. The rates fixed range from 15 to 30 cents per 100 pounds which have heretofore been manifested at 40 to 75 cents, according to class. The roads competing for the business between Boston and the west will be compelled to adopt a similar tariff, and the New York business must be regulated within a short time upon the same basis, for New York cannot afford to sacrifice any of its trade to Boston. The Grand Trunk will make a move in the same direction on the passenger rates. It is said that Boston excursionists have already been investigated by Chicago and returned tickets guaranteed at the same rate; and if the war goes on, the Grand Trunk will probably sell tickets regularly at that rate going east as well as west. The other roads will be compelled to do likewise. The purpose of the Grand Trunk is very evident. It has taken heroic measures to bring to a close a war of rates in which it has been a heavy loser of business, and a restoration of agreed rates will probably be the result.

PERSONALITIES.

Rufus Hatch aspires to be the Vennor of the stock market. O'Dynamite Ross is the neat nickname given by the Cleveland (O.) Leader. If the James boys will call at this office they will hear of something to their advantage.

Tibbles has espoused his Poma maiden. Score another victory for the half-breeds.—Boston Pilot.

Gen. Quesada, of Cuba, is over six feet tall, and considered by far the best dancer at Long Branch.

Jacksonian. No: Tilden is not regarded as permanently shelved by his party. His income is \$1,000 a day.

Major Daniel, the democratic candidate for governor of Virginia, has a pale, beseeching face, with a boyish look.

Hannah Hamlin's hair has been painted. He has a heroic attitude, and seems to be saying: "Death to rats!"

Sitting Bull curls his thin lip when Buffalo Bill is mentioned, and says: "I have killed twenty-seven Indians myself."

Old man Christianity has spent \$24,000 to establish his reputation as a husband and a statesman—and the jury is still out.

Henry Genet, of the Tweed gang, who has been so long imprisoned as to be almost forgotten, will be released November 11.

A New York paper says that Mrs. A. T. Stewart lives in constant fear of being abducted and held for a ransom. Gail Hamilton is not afraid.

Joseph Miller writes a most perplexing hand, in which all letters are made in pretty much the same way, and most of them are omitted.

Krupp is crowded with orders from the monarchs of Europe, who meet frequently and embrace each other's wives and daughters on his pay-roll.

Mr. Starbird, husband of the postmistress at Rock Island Junction, Mo., was caught stealing letters from the mails, and sent to Kansas City.

Mrs. M. C. Steele, a sister of Senator Conkling, has been searched for women passengers at the New York custom house for the last twelve years.

Dan Rice, the clown, married a Pennsylvania deacon's daughter, but the union of church and circus was not happy, and the wife is suing for a divorce.

Blanton Duncan says the world is coming to an end next year, and now let it be distinctly understood that if Blanton is around as usual after January 1st, 1882, he is to be treated as a putrid incense.

Ex-senator Thomas Platt gets salaries of \$40,000 a year as president of the United States express company, the Southern National railroad, a national bank, and state quarantine inspector. His detractors didn't know this.

Gambetta, on these summer evenings, shakes off the cares of state and goes into the country to dine. He entertains a small knot of intimate friends, and it is understood that politics are to be discarded from general conversation.

IOWA BOILED DOWN. Polk county schools require 225 teachers. Fish are abundant in the Des Moines river. Land-seekers are again pouring into Keosauqua county.

The contract is let at Decatur for water-works; price, \$17,400. The third and fourth Iowa cavalry will have a re-union at Keosauqua on the 6th, 7th and 8th of September.

The cannery factory in Muscatine pays only 21 cents a dozen for sweet corn and 20 cents a bushel for tomatoes. O. D. Tisdale, an Ottumwa hotel-keeper, balances the beam a notch or two less than 400 pounds avoirdupois.

The Methodist conference and camp-meeting for the Sioux City district will be held at Cherokee on the 24th inst. Hoar Gregg, 18 years of age, was drowned Thursday of last week while bathing in the Iowa river near Blairtown.

George Gregg, aged 19, was drowned in the Iowa river at Marengo on the 11th while in bathing with a number of comrades. The Veterans of Muscatine county have accepted the invitation to attend the reunion to be held at Washington, on September 28th and 29th.

CHEAP LAND FOR SALE. 1,000,000 Acres

—OF THE— FINEST LAND —IN—

EASTERN NEBRASKA. SELECTED IN AN EARLY DAY—NOT RAY ROAD LAND, BUT LAND OWNED BY NEW RESIDENTS WHO ARE THIRDPAYING TAXES AND ARE OFFERING THEIR LANDS AT THE LOW PRICE OF \$5, \$6, 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 particularly examine titles and take every precaution to insure safety of money so invested.

Be our 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 California between 22nd and 23rd streets, \$1000. BOGGS & HILL.

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

FOR SALE Splendid business lots S. E. corner of 11th and Jackson streets. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE Large house and lot corner Chicago and 21st streets, \$6000. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE Large house and lot on 11th and 12th good location for boarding house. Owner will sell low. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE Two new houses on full lot in Kenmore & 10th's addition. This property will be sold very cheap. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE A top location. Enquire of J. M. Stephenson. BOGGS & HILL.

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

FOR SALE A good astral residence property, \$4000. BOGGS & HILL.

A FINE RESIDENCE—Not in the market. Owner will sell for \$6000. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE 4 good lots, Shinn's 81 addition \$150 each. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE A very fine residence lot, to be sold for \$2300. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE About 500 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 other lots in the market. Save money by buying low. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE 10 lots, suitable for fine real estate. On Park-Willow avenue 3 blocks S. E. of 10th, 1000 to 1700. Price extremely low. \$600 to \$700. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE Some very cheap lots. Lake's corner, \$1000. BOGGS & HILL.

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

FOR SALE 28 lots on 25th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th Sts., between Farnham, Douglas, and the proposed extension of Dodge street. Price ranges from \$200 to \$400. We have concluded to give men of small means, one more chance to secure a home and will build houses on these lots on small payments, and will sell lots on monthly payments. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE 100 acres, 9 miles from city, on valley, with running water; balance gently rolling prairie, only 5 miles from railroad, \$10 per acre. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE 400 acres in one tract, two tracts in city, 40 to 100 acres. Lying Spring of water, some nice vineyards. The land is all first-class, and will sell for \$10 per acre. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE 730 acres in one body, 7 miles west of Fremont, is all level land, with fine growth of grain, in high valley, rich soil and 1 mile from railroad on side track, in good settlement and no better land 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 2,300 acres of land near Mill-creek, 10 miles from city, 5,500 near Elk-creek, 10 to 15,000 acres in north part of county, \$7 to \$10, 3,000 acres 2 to 3 miles from Fremont, \$5 to \$10; 5,000 acres west of the Elk-creek, \$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 are well adapted to small cash payments, with the balance in 1-2-3-4 and 5 year's time. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE Several fine residences proper for investment, or before offered and not known in the market as being for sale. Locations will only be made known to purchasers "sensible business." BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE We have for sale many improved farms, also many unimproved 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.

10 Business Lots for Sale on Farnham and Douglas streets, from \$3,000 to \$5,000. BOGGS & HILL.

EFOR SALE 3 business lots near west end of Masonic Temple—price advanced of \$2,000 each. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE 2 business lots west of Old Farnham, \$2,500 each. BOGGS & HILL.

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

FOR SALE 100 acres, covered with young timber, living water, run by improved runs, only 7 miles from city. Cheapest land outside. BOGGS & HILL.