

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.

Equal taxation is one of the crying needs of Nebraska.

MR. VENNOR'S last mistake was as successful as his previous attempts.

EVERY late shower has increased Nebraska's corn crop by thousands of bushels.

THE BEE repeats that the best way to get rid of a bad law is to enforce it thoroughly.

THE postoffice department should "expedite" the trials of the star route expeditors.

THE democrats in the city council are split in the middle by Slocumb's high license.

THERE will be no election in Maine this fall, for the first time in her history as a state.

DR. MILLER has suddenly developed a remarkable affection for the Germans. It is not reciprocated.

THE land bill as agreed upon is a compromise with all the most essential features of the original measure retained.

TEN per cent dividend on stock watered up to four times its actual value can scarcely be called legitimate earnings.

NEW ORLEANS has been without a single case of yellow fever this year. Careful sanitary provisions and better drainage did it.

THE country is now entering upon the season of conventions and the politicians are looking sharply out for the main chance.

SENATOR DAWES has written a third letter on civil service reform. Senator Dawes should reflect that, like charity, reform "begins at home."

NEW MEXICO is not to be outdone by our northern territories in the matter of Indian raiders. Nana and Sitting Bull are a bad pair to draw to.

THE Herald says that this is an auspicious year for the democrats. Kentucky has sent nine republicans to the state senate, an increase of four.

NEBRASKA bee-keepers propose to make a creditable exhibit at the state fair, and if Douglas county is seen at her best she will not be behind any of her neighbors.

THE amount of surgical knowledge diffused among the people by means of the daily press will be especially gratifying to the president, should he recover. He always was in favor of universal education.

JUDGING from the nomination already made the next legislature of Iowa will rank higher in point of ability and experience than any legislative body that has ever made laws for the Hawkeye state.

DENVER is greatly excited over the rumored alliance between the Denver & Rio Grande and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy companies by which the B. & M. road will be built from its present terminus at Indianapolis and extended to Denver, a distance of 200 miles. At the same time, according to the Denver Republic, the Utah extension of the Rio Grande road is to be built at the common expense to Ogden on the Central Pacific, thus giving a through route from Chicago to the Pacific coast, entirely independent of Union Pacific road. It is stated that the connection eastward will be made in a few months and that the Utah extension will be in operation by January.

WORDS OF SOBER ADVICE

Councilman Stull's earnest, forcible and temperate protest against the attempt to make a farce of the Slocumb law by raising the license to \$100,000 should not go unheeded. He expressed the sentiment of the great mass of liberal yet law-abiding citizens of Omaha. It is not expected that men directly interested in the liquor traffic should be impartial exponents of public sentiment. Much less can we expect liquor dealers who cannot comply with the new law on account of limited means to favor any ordinance that would likely be lived up to by those who are able to pay the \$1,000 and furnish the \$5,000 bond.

But the city council of Omaha have a sworn duty to perform and any attempt to trifle with law and encourage defiance of law will not be countenanced by their constituents.

The BEE has been and is opposed to monopoly in every shape and regards the monopolizing of the liquor traffic as one of the worst features of the Slocumb law. But this law is on our statute book and has been pronounced constitutional in all its provisions by the supreme court, and we shall, therefore, sustain the authorities in its enforcement to the consequences that may befall them. The overwhelming majority given to the liquor dealers' ticket last spring has created the false impression among this class of our citizens that this community will back them in any attempt to nullify the laws that restrict the liquor traffic, even when by this nullification they endanger the public schools by withholding the license money. In this they are very much mistaken. No matter how much the liberal minded citizen may condemn the high license bill and its oppressive provisions, few people outside of the liquor dealer's union will countenance or endorse any attempt to make the law a farce by raising the license to \$100,000.

If the brewers, distillers and responsible liquor merchants ever hope to secure the repeal or amendment of the Slocumb law they cannot do it by favoring absolute prohibition. The only parties that can afford to defy the laws are those who have no disposition to obey them. To talk a little plainer the only parties that can't afford to sustain the \$100,000 license clause are the keepers of dives and dens who never pay a license of any kind, and keepers of disorderly houses who never pay attention to law.

The great mass of our citizens, and especially people whose children are receiving an education in the public schools, will hold councilmen who refuse to live up to the letter and spirit of the law by passing an ordinance in conformity with it, responsible.

Instead of making political capital for the future with a view of repealing the high license law, the nullifiers will unite all the law-abiding people, regardless of party, on the platform of law and order. Instead of a modified license law they will get absolute prohibition. It strikes us that the second sober thought will show the friends of the liquor interest in the council the criminal folly of trifling with the law. If they will reflect seriously upon the effect their course will have upon law-abiding people in other sections of the state, where the high license bill has been quietly enforced, they will reach the conclusion that they are only arousing an intense prejudice against Omaha which would prove very injurious to our future growth, without doing their cause the least good.

THE reason why there is so much doubt and hesitation in dealing with this subject is not far to seek. It is one more result of the lack of energetic oversight on the part of the framers of the constitution. Their substantial failure of their purpose in the electoral system of choosing the president and vice president is well known. They never intended that there should be party nominations, and they never intended to force the consideration which has generally terminated the nomination of vice presidents. It was entirely aside from any view of the case taken by them that the result should be a national "administration," of which the vice president would virtually form no part, and with which he might not be in sympathy. It is the general recognition of the fact that Gen. Arthur has not been or with the Garfield administration that made many people regard the possibility of his succession with dread and makes them reluctant to admit that he is in any case to act in the president's place. But this feeling cannot set against the provisions of the constitution. If Gen. Garfield lives, his administration will continue. The vice president cannot displace it, and will probably have no desire to do so; but so far as the powers and duties of the executive office are concerned, he is the person plainly designated by the constitution as the one upon whom shall devolve when the president is unable to discharge them.

THE following condensations are made from the August crops prepared by John R. Schaffer, secretary of the Iowa state agricultural society.

Winter Wheat—The average yield per acre is 8 bushels, reported from 57 counties, representing 141 townships.

Spring Wheat—The average yield per acre is 17 bushels, reported from 97 counties, representing 409 townships.

WE believe when it comes to making the last estimate of the wheat crop it will not, as an average for the state, exceed 6 bushels per acre. With the discouraging outlook before thrashing commenced, it is still more so in many instances where thrashing has been done.

Winter Barley—Only 11 counties report the yield which places the average at 11 bushels per acre.

Spring Barley—Seventy-nine counties, representing 240 townships, place

line over the most eligible route between two points. If no parallel line acts as a common carrier the road possesses an absolute monopoly and bases its charges for transportation upon what the freight is able to bear, or in other words, places the rates at a point sufficiently high to barely make it profitable for the shipper to consign it for transportation. If the revenues of the traffic have proved sufficiently remunerative to invite the building of another line, agreements are immediately entered into between the two competing roads to maintain rates at a figure which will enable both to reap handsome dividends of their investment, while the public is deprived of any of the benefits which they might reasonably expect from an honestly conducted competition. In business the result of competition is to lower the prices of commodities to purchasers. In railroad management the result of competing lines is to maintain prices for transportation. In business, a customer may sell his goods to whom he pleases and bargain for a better price among a number of firms who are competing for his trade. The railways, by pooling all earnings, or by secret agreements to maintain schedule rates, make it a matter of little difference to shippers by what line they transport their freight to market.

Railroad competition is a delusion. It has no existence except when broken agreements of the managers force one or another line a war of rates which ends in stronger compacts and the practice of greater extortion upon the public. Millions of dollars have been contributed by merchants and farmers as aid to build competing roads under the most solemn promises that actual competition should take place between the rival lines. In every instance at the end of a few weeks, or at most a few years, the consolidation or pooling of the competing lines have robbed the public of the benefits which they hoped to derive from their contributions.

Left to themselves and to the operation of the law of "railroad competition" the corporation managers will strain the dividend paying power of their roads to the utmost at the expense of the purses of the public. The regulation of railroad tariffs by law affords the only guarantee of protection against the arbitrary exactions and extortions of the monopolies. This is a remedy which lies in the hands of the people and they will be accountable only to themselves if they refuse to exercise it for the common benefit.

COUNCILMEN who want to nullify the state liquor license law are talking flippantly about the consent of the governed. They say the Slocumb law has been passed without the consent of the governed and therefore the people are not bound to obey its provisions. This talk about the consent of the governed is all bosh. In a government ruled by majorities through representative bodies called legislatures the governed give their consent to all the laws enacted by their representatives when they elect them.

This consent cannot be withdrawn at pleasure. No matter how obnoxious the laws enacted by the people's representatives, as they bind all citizens alike until they are repealed by another legislature or declared void by the courts. If every law that does not meet popular approval could be ignored or nullified at pleasure this country would soon relapse into a state of anarchy.

VICE PRESIDENT ARTHUR is being coached for presidential duty by his most intimate friends. In view of the probable vacancy in the office of the president, the question has been discussed among the vice president's counselors as to his method of taking the oath should the president die. It was found that in the case of Vice President Tyler there was a lapse of two days after the death of President Harrison before he took the oath. In the case of Vice President Fillmore there was a lapse of one day. In the case of Vice President Johnson the oath was administered almost immediately after the assassination. It is to be hoped that the emergency which would call the vice president to the chief magistracy's post of duty will never arise.

MISSISSIPPI planters are learning from experience that small plantations well cultivated are better than large plantations poorly farmed. In twenty years the number of plantations in the state has nearly doubled. Nebraska farmers would find it profitable to take a hint in this direction.

THE Vice President Question.

A few newspapers affect to treat the question of the president's inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office as of small interest or importance, in view of the reasonable hope that Gen. Garfield may be able to resume his official functions before there is any urgent pressure for his election. The question is, nevertheless, one of transcendent interest to every thinking man, and it may yet become one of great practical importance. It is of special interest because now, for the first time in more

than ninety years after the adoption of national constitution, the occasion has arisen for its serious discussion. In dealing with it we have none of the ordinary lights and aids, for it has never been made the subject of legislative or congressional debate, or of judicial consideration. Jurists have given no special study to it, and our judicial writers have invariably slurred it over with a passing allusion. The shot of Guiteau brings it up as an absolutely new topic of great significance for study and discussion. The effect of this is seen in the vast variety and general crudeness of the comments which it has evoked. Even the most careful student of it is likely to find occasion to revise his first impressions.

To say that it has no real interest at this time is futile, and to maintain that it is a matter of minor importance is foolish. The very language we are compelled to use in introducing the subject reveals its practical importance. The president is at this moment unable to discharge the powers and duties of the executive office, and his executive acts of the highest importance are being performed by a "with a firm, clear hand" to a document brought to him by the secretary of state. So far as consideration of the subject involved or approval of the document is concerned, it is the act of the secretary, not of the president. Gen. Garfield may be able to resume the duties of his office before there is any urgent pressure for the performance of specific executive acts, but that is not a matter to be considered here. He is not now able to perform them and is not performing them. That such is the fact is a matter of common knowledge and entirely beyond dispute.

Considering the slow progress the president is making, there is no assurance whatever that it may not become a matter of urgent necessity for his executive acts of the highest importance should be performed before he is in a condition to give them the requisite attention and to exercise his indispensable functions in connection with them. It is not for the cabinet or any member of it to attend to these duties and to obtain the perfunctory signature or the listless approval of an official who is regarded as technically "indispensable." That is not a discharge by the president of the powers and duties of his office.

We have hitherto maintained, what we believe cannot be successfully disputed, that the constitutional provision regarding the functions of the Vice-President contemplated, just such an emergency as now exists. Its purpose was to provide, as it distinctly does provide, for the performance of executive functions when the president shall from any cause be incapacitated for their performance, whether permanently or for a time. In such case it simply devolves those functions upon the Vice-President, to be by him carried out as he may see fit.

It is the general recognition of the fact that Gen. Arthur has not been or with the Garfield administration that made many people regard the possibility of his succession with dread and makes them reluctant to admit that he is in any case to act in the president's place. But this feeling cannot set against the provisions of the constitution. If Gen. Garfield lives, his administration will continue. The vice president cannot displace it, and will probably have no desire to do so; but so far as the powers and duties of the executive office are concerned, he is the person plainly designated by the constitution as the one upon whom shall devolve when the president is unable to discharge them.

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Winter Barley—Only 11 counties report the yield which places the average at 11 bushels per acre.

Spring Barley—Seventy-nine counties, representing 240 townships, place

the average yield per acre at 20 bushels.

Winter Rye—Ninety-five counties, reporting 388 townships, give the average yield per acre at 15 bushels.

Spring Rye—Forty counties reporting, place the average yield at 15 bushels per acre.

Corn—Seven hundred and forty-two townships, in 38 counties, give the average condition of the crop at 76 per cent, a decrease of 1 per cent since July report.

Oats—Ninety-seven counties, representing 450 townships, place the average yield at 36 bushels per acre. In some instances they are reported light in weight, 7 pounds per bushel below the standard weight.

Flax—Eighty-seven counties, representing 488 townships, give the average condition at 84 per cent, a decreased prospect for the crop of 15 per cent since the last report.

Broom-corn—Fifty-eight counties, reporting from 128 townships, give the average condition at 77 per cent, a decrease of 3 per cent in prospect.

Sorghum, or Amber Cane—Five hundred and forty-three townships, in 94 counties, place the average condition at 79 per cent, a decrease of 2 per cent since the last report.

Buckwheat—Four hundred and fourteen townships, reporting 92 counties, place the average condition at 121 per cent, or 21 per cent above the basis of estimation.

Irish Potatoes—Ninety-eight counties, representing 747 townships, place the average condition of the crop at 79 per cent, a decreased prospect of 14 per cent, resulting from drought.

Sweet Potatoes—Two hundred and ninety-seven townships, reporting from 70 counties, place the condition at 42 per cent, a decrease in prospect of 46 per cent since the July report.

Onions—The condition of the crop reported from 97 counties, representing 478 townships, places the average at 84 per cent.

Clover Seed—The reported yield from 46 counties, representing 79 townships, is 3 bushels per acre.

Timothy Seed—The reported yield from 81 counties, representing 254 townships, is 47.9 bushels per acre.

The reported yield for hay from 97 counties, representing 461 townships, is a fraction less than 2 tons per acre, and the average price \$5 per ton.

Millet—Sixty-nine counties, representing 175 townships, give an estimate of the acreage to be 35,000 acres.

Bobolink—One hundred and thirty-two townships, in 60 counties, place the average condition at 83 per cent, a decrease in prospect of 4 per cent.

Pastures—Ninety-eight counties, representing 721 townships, place the average condition at 92 per cent, a decrease of 8 per cent.

Apples—Ninety-six counties, reporting from 665 townships, place the condition of the crop at 63 per cent, a decreased prospect since the last report.

Grapes—Ninety-two counties, reporting 721 townships, place the condition at 68 per cent, a decrease in prospective yield of 15 per cent.

The condensed remarks of correspondents regarding the principal crops would be as follows: Corn—Three hundred and seventy-one report the condition good, 235 fair, and 113 poor.

"Never Mind the Hat, My Boy."

Denver Tribune.

General Sheridan was idly sauntering up and down the lobby of the Windsor Hotel, deep in thought, and complacently puffing at his Havana, and blowing the white smoke into pretty white curls. Suddenly a rough looking man, with face so heavily bearded that one could see nothing but the twinkling black eye, approached him, and, raising his hat with awkward embarrassment, said: "Good morning, general."

The hero of Winchester returned the greeting, touched his cap with military politeness, and then, trying to peer through the miner's heavy beard to get a glimpse of his features, the general said: "I'm afraid I've forgotten your face, sir."

The eyes of the man from Gunnison twinkled brighter than ever as he remarked: "It's not unlikely, general; soein's we never met but once afore, you wouldn't be so apt to remember me as I am you. It's seventeen years since I saw you last. Things has changed since then. It was on the battle-field of Cedar Creek. Don't you remember the soldier that gave you his horse when yours was shot from under you by a shower of canister from the masked batteries on the brow of the hill?" and the old man looked up with eager pride into the general's face.

"That I do," answered the general, with pleased interest and a brighter flash in his eye; "I remember it well."

"I was that soldier," continued the miner, proudly. "I remember the circumstance well, sir. When you put the spurs to my horse and galloped off you left your hat behind you. I called to you as loud as I could, but you replied, 'Never mind the hat, my boy. I've got that hat yet, general. It's hanging in my cabin in the mountains,' and the rough fellow's eyes glowed with pleasure."

Sheridan grasped his hand and led him to a seat, and for half an hour they fought the battle of Cedar Creek over again.

Mr. J. Marsh, Bank of Toronto, Ont., writes: "Biliousness and dyspepsia seem to have grown up with me; having been a sufferer for years, I have tried many remedies, but with no lasting result. I have used your ENDOCK BLOOD PURIFIER. They have been truly a blessing to me, and I cannot speak too highly of them." Price \$1.00, trial size 50 cents. cod'w.

FACTS THAT WE KNOW.

If you are suffering from a severe cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, loss of voice, tickling in the throat, or any affection of the throat or lungs, we know that Dr. King's New Discovery will give you immediate relief. We know of hundreds of cases it has completely cured, and that where all other medicines had failed. No other remedy can show one half as many permanent cures. Now to give you satisfactory proof that Dr. King's New Discovery will cure you of Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Consumption, Severe Coughs and Colds, Hoarseness, or any Throat or Lung Disease, if you will call at J. K. IRE & McMAHON'S Drug Store you can get a trial bottle free of cost, or a regular size bottle for \$1.00. (Jan 16/17/2)

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned on or before the date hereof, Thursday, September 1st, 1881, 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing hard coal for the use of the city of Omaha, Nebraska, for the year 1881-82. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Envelopes containing proposals shall be marked "Proposals for Coal," and delivered to the undersigned not later than the time above specified. J. L. C. JEWETT, City Clerk.

Notice to Non-Resident Defendants.

E. D. Lane (full name unknown) will take notice that he has been sued by Dudley M. Steele, Samuel E. Johnson and Sanford W. Spradley, co-partners, doing business under the firm name of Steele, Johnson & Co., in the District Court of Douglas county, Nebraska, to recover \$2,000.00 and interest from October 18, 1880, due them on a promissory note bearing date April 20, 1878. Also that an attachment has been made on certain funds in the First National bank of Omaha, Nebraska, belonging to you and which the said parties above named seek to obtain in payment of their said claim.

You are required to answer or waive petition on or before Monday, the 22nd day of August, A. D. 1881. WALTER SWITZLER, Attorney for Plaintiff.

CIVIL, MECHANICAL AND MINING ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The oldest engineering school in America. Next term begins September 15th. The Register for 1880-81 contains a list of the graduates for the past 44 years, with their positions; also, course of study, requirements, expenses, etc. DAVID M. GREENE, Director.

BYRON REED & CO. Real Estate Agency.

KENNEDY'S EAST-INDIA BITTERS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, OMAHA.

John G. Jacobs, UNDERTAKER.

CHEAP LAND FOR SALE.

1,000,000 Acres OF THE—

FINEST LAND

EASTERN NEBRASKA.

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

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 now 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 with barn, coal house, well cistern, shade and fruit trees, everything complete. A desirable piece of property, figures low. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE Splendid business lots E. 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 Farnham street and 12th corner location for boarding house. Owner will sell low. BOGGS & HILL.

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

FOR SALE A top location. Enquire of Jas. Stephenson. 104-11

FOR SALE Corner of two choice lots in Shin's Addition, request to be at once submitted best cash offers. BOGGS & HILL.

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

A FINE RESIDENCE—Not in the market. Owner will sell for \$6,000. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE 4 good lots, Shin's 3d and 4th additions. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE A very fine residence lot, to be sold at \$2,000. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE About 200 lots in Ruth's addition, just south of St. Mary's avenue, \$150 to \$200. These lots are best business and residence lots, and are 40 per cent cheaper than any other lots in the market. Save money by buying these lots. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE 10 lots, suitable for the real estate, on Park-Wild avenue blocks 8, E. of depot, all covered with fine large trees. Price extremely low. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE Some very cheap Lake's addition. BOGGS & HILL.

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

FOR SALE 26 lots on 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th streets, 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 160 acres, 9 miles from city, 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 twenty miles from city; 40 acres on river bank, spring of water, some new vine trees. The land is all first-class, between 17th and 18th streets. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE 750 acres in one body, 7 miles from Omaha, in Fremont, is all level land, producing heavy growth of grain, in high valley, rich soil and 3 miles from railroad on side track, in good settlement. A fine place can be found. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE A highly improved farm of 240 acres, 3 miles from city. The 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-lane Station, 2,000 near Elk-horn, 20 to 40,000 acres in north part of county. \$5 to \$10; 5,000 acres west of Elk-horn, \$4 to \$10; 10,000 acres scattered through the county, \$5 to \$10.

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

FOR SALE Several fine residences prop-erty never before offered for sale, and not known in the market as being for sale. Locations will only be made known to purchasers "managing business." BOGGS & HILL.

IMPROVED FARMS We have for sale many improved farms in all parts of the State. For description and prices call on us in Iowa. BOGGS & HILL.

IO Business Lots for Sale on Farnham and Douglas streets, from \$5,000 to \$50,000. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE 8 business lots next west of 16th street, of Masonic Temple—price \$15,000. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE 3 business lots west of 16th and Fellows blocks, \$2,500 each. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE 2 business lots south side and 13th, \$5,000 each. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE 100 acres, covered with young fruit trees, living water, near railroad. Cheapest land offered. BOGGS & HILL.