

The Omaha Bee.

Published every morning, except Sunday. The only Monday morning daily. TERMS BY MAIL: One Year, \$10.00; Three Months, \$3.00; Six Months, \$5.00; One Month, \$1.00.

THE WEEKLY BEE, published every Wednesday. TERMS POST PAID: One Year, \$2.00; Three Months, .50; Six Months, 1.00; One Month, .20.

CORRESPONDENCE—All Communications relating to News and Editorial matters should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE.

BUSINESS LETTERS—All Business Letters and Remittances should be addressed to THE OMAHA PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, Checks and Post-Office Orders to be made payable to the order of the Company.

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

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

Another dynamic discovery has been made in St. Petersburg.

General Grant has hung out his shingle as Conkling's advance agent.

Russia is making sweeping retrenchments in order to refill her exhausted treasury.

The sympathy of the country will be extended to Dorney. He has hired four lawyers to defend him.

Kansas crops are showing up in a manner, which is only equalled by Nebraska fields of grain and corn.

Lincoln's authorities have resolved to put down liquor selling and rowdyism, even if they have to arrest every policeman on the force.

The Virginia republicans have refused to fall into the line of Mahone's supporters and will hold their regular convention to nominate a state ticket.

It is suggested that Jeff Davis sell his memoirs for Confederate money. Confederate money is not the particular dead issue Jeff is trying to revive.

An exchange says that there are 300 "different shades of blue." Tom Platt thinks that there ought to be about twenty-five more to cover his case.

The movement towards closing the saloons on Sunday is obstinately opposed by some parties, who insist that the police won't go to church on Sunday anyhow, and with the saloons open people know right where to go when they want a policeman.

Quebec labors under the misfortune of having an insufficient water supply and an inefficient fire department. These are ample causes for the two disastrous conflagrations which she has experienced within the last two months.

Auditor French seems to have been playing into the hands of the Central Pacific by furnishing a report intended to bull their stock in the market. The Chicago Tribune heads an editorial on the subject, "Another Good Man Gone Wrong."

Maine democrats have been giving a public reception to Governor Garcelon, the rascal whose frauds in the gubernatorial election two years ago are still fresh in the memory of the public. Maine is exceedingly moral as far as the liquor law is concerned, but her political faith is fraudily out of whack.

How the Herald howls! Less than a year ago it called the Missouri a creek which it would be worthless to attempt to improve as long as railroads carried our products east and west. Now it is convinced that river improvement is the crying need of the hour. For cold-blooded inconsistency Dr. Miller takes the cake-basket.

The condition of some of the sidewalks in the upper part of the city, owing to the placing of the water hydrants inside the present curb line, is exceedingly dangerous and calls for action of some sort by the council. Either the curb lines should be readjusted according to survey and the fences set back or else the hydrants should be located in such a manner as will not imperil the limbs and lives of our citizens.

The New Orleans Picayune makes the following apt remarks on the subject of the grain trade and barge transportation:

The magnitude which the grain movement down the Mississippi will eventually attain may be inferred from the fact that in three states, whose export trade must come this way, the cereal crops are now in excess of the total exports of the United States. Missouri must certainly find her natural market at St. Louis. Kansas is located nearly as far from Chicago as from New Orleans, and Nebraska is nearer the Gulf than the Atlantic seaboard. These three states produced last year 56,141,000 bushels of wheat and 376,000,000 bushels of corn. The surplus from these states, at present available, with cheap freights, would suffice to load 1,550 vessels of 1,000 tons burden each.

THE BARGE CONVENTION.

The Missouri River Improvement convention which convened yesterday in Council Bluffs opened its session under the most flattering auspices. Every important city bordering on the banks of the Missouri between Yankton and St. Louis is represented. Among the delegates are men of national reputation in the senate and house of representatives whose views upon questions of public policy and especially upon the subject in hand are of the highest importance to the West. Senators McDill, of Iowa, Saunders and Van Wyck, of Nebraska, Governor Gear, of Iowa, ex-Congressman Hogan, of Missouri, and other prominent citizens of the west are in attendance to voice the will of the great Missouri valley. The proceedings of the opening day were of unusual interest, and give rich promise of the practical results of the convention.

In such gatherings the exercises, as a rule, have heretofore been dull, commonplace and uninteresting. The first day's session of the Council Bluffs convention was the direct opposite of this general rule. From beginning to close every speech was pithy, filled with facts of the highest interest and importance and directly to the point. Senator McDill, of Iowa, made perhaps the most brilliant speech of the day. He is always an interesting talker, but yesterday he seemed to excel himself. The deep earnestness of his remarks, illustrated by his fervid eloquence, shows that river improvement will have a most forcible advocate in the national senate. Governor Gear, who has always been sound on most questions of public importance and whose speech at Davenport on the Hennepin canal project was universally commented upon, delivered an able address in which he expressed himself as heartily in favor of all projects which would tend to cheapen transportation and bring the markets of the world nearer to the producers.

The speech of ex-Congressman Hogan, of Missouri reminded one of the palmy days of oratory in the republic when men of giant ability like Webster, Clay and Denton were heard in both houses of congress. No one knows better than Mr. Hogan the necessity of river improvement or the capabilities of water route transportation and his able address was received with manifestations of pleasure by the convention.

Senator Saunders evidently spoke by the card in his address which was eminently sound in its conclusions and full of facts and figures. The Senator had evidently prepared himself very carefully as to the cost of the projected improvements and the most available means of bringing the water routes into practical competition with the railroads, as lines of transportation.

Of the other address it is sufficient to say that they were of unusual interest to every producer in the Missouri valley, replete with information and presented in a manner which maintained unflinching attention from the entire convention. At another time THE BEE hopes to take them up more in detail and comment upon the invaluable statistics which they contain. For the present it must content itself with congratulating Council Bluffs, the convention, and the various states represented over the already assured success of the meeting in our neighboring city.

THE NEW YORK CANDIDATES.

Mr. Platt's principal opponent in the Albany convention is Chauncey M. Depew, one of the oldest lawyers of the Empire state, and for years past a corporation attorney. THE BEE has no hesitation in saying that Mr. Depew is not such a man as it would like to see filling a place in the United States senate. It would much prefer to see a man chosen as the successor to Mr. Platt whose associations, studies and modes of thought on questions touching the relations of corporations to the public had been on the side of the people rather than the railroads. Mr. Depew is an unusually able and eloquent man. He is ambitious to shine in public life. His friends assure the legislature that if elected to the senate he will sever his relation with corporate interests, and endeavor to represent the state of New York with as much fidelity as he has heretofore displayed for the railroads. Such an assurance in the case of a senatorial candidate should be superfluous, and it is unfortunate for Mr. Depew that it is necessary. Between Mr. Conkling and Mr. Depew THE BEE is free to admit that it would, all things being equal, prefer Mr. Conkling. This is not, however, the issue. Mr. Depew is the opponent of Thomas C. Platt, who is far more closely identified with corporate interests than Mr. Depew, while greatly his inferior in character and ability. The stalwart opposition to Mr. Depew shows the dishonesty of their anti-monopoly professions when they fail to put in nomination against him some other candidates against whom the same objections cannot be urged. Mr. Platt is open to every objection which is brought forward against Mr. Depew. He is open to the still

further objection of having proved himself a mere puppet in the hands of the opponents of the administration. He is without parliamentary ability and lacking in mental calibre. He has not the slightest claim to be regarded as an opponent of monopolies and any pretense of the kind is nothing but a flimsy veil to cover the real design of his supporters.

The anti-monopoly issue at Albany does not enter into the canvass. Among Mr. Conkling's stalwart supporters in the legislature are men whose record during the past season has shown them to be active workers in the interests of the corporations. A large majority of the assemblymen classed among the anti-administration members voted against the railroad commissioners bill and in favor of the several corporation laws which were lobbied through the last session. On the other hand among the opponents of Mr. Conkling are a number of the strongest anti-monopolists in the state. The anti-monopoly press of New York is almost unanimous in its opposition to the return of both senators, and the New York Times, which the railroads certainly will not accuse of leaning towards the monopoly side, leads the anti-Conkling forces.

The real issue at Albany is whether the rule or ruin policy of Mr. Conkling shall be endorsed any longer by the people of the Empire state. It is of the highest importance to the people of the United States that those opposed to that policy should unite to overthrow it. And if Mr. Depew is the only available man who can be placed in opposition to Mr. Platt as a candidate to voice the real sentiments of New York republicans, he should be supported and elected.

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE.

Paterson, New Jersey, is in a fever of excitement over the attempted enforcement last Sunday of the famous Blue Law, which prohibits the transaction of any secular business on the Sabbath day and provides a heavy fine for all violation of the law.

For some months past the liquor dealers of that city have been made the victims of a rigid enforcement of the law, and on Thursday of last week three hundred of them held a mass meeting and determined that other trades besides their own should have the benefit of the obnoxious measure. A resolution was passed to close all dram shops on Sunday and to see that the Sunday laws were obeyed as far as possible by every business interest in the place, and committees were appointed to gather, evidence personally against offenders and punish them in the courts. It was determined to stop the keeping open of cigar and confectionary stores, the running of milk wagons, the hiring of carriages from livery stables or the running of street railroads and mills. Notice was posted in conspicuous places throughout the city, warning all persons that any infraction of the law would be prosecuted without fear or favor and that no line of trade could be secure from their provisions.

Sunday in Paterson, according to all accounts, was a rather melancholy day. The first inconvenience that was felt was the lack of milk. Several milkmen who attempted to make their rounds were promptly arrested. Merchants rushed from one news stand to another in search of the New York morning papers, only to find them closed. Three cigar stores braved the law and were served with warrants of arrest. The barbers closed their doors and hundreds of unshaven customers alternately cursed the law and liquor sellers. It was impossible to get a meal at a restaurant in the city, and thirsty citizens were forced to drink the dirty water of the Passaic every grog shop having put up its shutters and barred its side entrances.

In the meantime, the liquor dealers filled their headquarters and all day long received reports from different portions of the town as to the observance of the law throughout the city. The sauce which numerous citizens thought excellent medicine for the liquor dealers proved to be very bitter when applied to themselves, and Paterson became thoroughly disgusted with a rigid observance of the Sunday law for which they had been so anxious a few weeks previously.

Nearly one hundred complaints were sworn out by members of the liquor dealers association against various parties for violations of the law, among which were ten liquor dealers who did not work with the majority of the association, the Paterson railroad company, two milk men, four barbers and six candy stores. The whole affair very conclusively proved that if once understood the best way to defeat a bad law is to attempt its enforcement.

The Albany investigation, which is dragging out its slow length, has lost its interest to the mass of readers. From the very outset it has been plain that the object of the promoters of the investigation was to make senatorial capital for the stalwart candidates. The prosecution has closed, and the defense, which was anxious to present its case, has been forced to postpone its evidence until Thursday. "Mr. Bradley has not succeeded in

making by any means a strong case," says the New York Times. Thus far the allegation of Mr. Bradley rests entirely upon his own unsupported word. And while his friends have left no stone unturned in their endeavors to procure corroborative evidence, the only particle of testimony in that direction is Mr. Sessions' admission that he did have an interview with Mr. Bradley on the evening when that gentleman swears that an assault was made upon his virtue. The attempt to trace back the alleged bribe money to individuals has only proved that many persons in Albany have comfortably fat bank balances. On the other hand, Mr. Bradley, who has stumbled from the first in his testimony, has been obliged to correct himself, and to mend his story in several places. The unreasonable expansion of the case, which is due to its being taken possession of by the lawyers, has prevented the hoped for conclusion of the business this week. It is not now certain that the case will be concluded by next Saturday.

A special cablegram to the Chicago Times from their London correspondent gives an interesting picture of the radical movement in England towards land reform and an extension of the elective franchise to the agricultural laborers. Under the present electoral law in England there is lodging suffrage in the burroughs, i. e., the inhabitant who pays rent to the amount of £10 a year is entitled to vote, while in the counties the franchise is confined to £5 leasees and £12 occupiers. As agricultural laborers (who rarely get more than from 10 to 15 shillings a week) only pay at most £6 a year rent, they are utterly disfranchised just now. Mr. Joseph Arch, the radical leader, has written to Mr. Gladstone, asking when the government intended to confer the same privileges on the counties in respect to the franchise as was now enjoyed by the burroughs. Mr. Gladstone, in a very courteous note, replied that a bill would be prepared during the recess and made a piece de resistance for next session. This assimilating of borough and county franchise will, it is estimated, increase the radical strength in the counties at least 60 per cent., and should it pass both houses would be a death blow to any hopes of conservative success in the future.

Rural England is no longer filled with the happy homes of former days. In some counties nearly 50 per cent. of the land is out of cultivation; in all farms are rented for the taxes. Property is a drug and rent rolls are rapidly diminishing. In olden times every Englishman who had made money in business invested it in landed property, with the object of founding a family dynasty. The East Indians—the nabobs as they were called—spent fabulous sums in the good old days of the rotten boroughs in acquiring estates, which brought with them seats in parliament, and in later times the cotton lords and other capitalists of industry sunk their fortunes in the manor, assured of a personal income and a contented tenantry. All this belongs to a past age.

The tenant, manacled by feudal customs and oppressed by tithe and rents, is unable to face American competition and live, and abandons the farm to swell the angry mob in the burroughs. The laborer is no longer satisfied to live from hand to mouth and enjoy the "bliss of ignorance." He wants land of his own, and threatens to take it if it is not given to him. He belongs to a union controlled by astute and energetic organizers, and insists on the franchise, not as a favor, but as a right of which the "squire and the parson have defrauded him through all these years. The clergy do not fare much better than the squires. Tithes are paid grudgingly. Hodge has become adroit as well as a radical, and the roll of the drum ecclesiastic, which used to frighten him, has lost its terrors. The lords, the natural guardians of the church, are powerless to stay the tide that is washing out the foundations of the establishment, for can they hope to save in Ireland the rights of property which in Ireland have already gone by the board? Solicitors tell me that for every man who wants to purchase an estate there are a hundred ready to snap at half price. Where all this is going to end the wisest men here are at a loss to know. The harvest prospects have been somewhat improved by copious showers, but at best it will fall below the average.

The anti-monopoly humbug in Nebraska, including the farmers' alliance, that is to be used as a machine for foisting a few political dead beats into office, does not seem to be sounding the alarm very vigorously over the alleged devilish designs of Jay Gould to build another railroad monopoly into our state. Why don't these peculiar guardians of its welfare beat the tom-tom and rear the huzzas over the diabolical plot of Jay Gould to extend the Missouri Pacific through the agricultural gardens of southern Nebraska into Omaha, as he is said by them to be doing? If the railroads are such destroying enemies of the people of Nebraska as these malcontents say they are, why in the name of all the large and small demagogues and hoodlums at once do they not do something to stop the building of more railroads.—Herald.

The monopoly tools and corporation frauds in Nebraska, including the Omaha Herald, which is a machine for throwing dust in the eyes of Nebraska voters, know that such silly stuff as the above is the merest bosh. The producers of Nebraska, including the Farmers' Alliance and other anti-monopolists are not opposed to railroads properly constructed and conducted with a due regard to the interests of the people. They are, however, opposed to the shameful oppressions from which they have suffered heretofore at the hands of the two great monopolies and they are firmly determined to submit no

longer to the extortions and abuse of the corporations so long as a remedy lies within their reach. Furthermore, if there are any "political dead beats" and "demagogues" like Church Howe, who are hanging to the tail of the Farmers' Alliance in hope of being assisted to political office, they will certainly fail in their desire. It will not take our farmers long to discover such men, and once discovered their political fate will be settled as quickly as was the case with Mr. George W. Brown of Boone county. The Farmers' Alliance proposes to scan very closely the records of every candidate for their support, and one of the principal recommendations for such candidates will be the abuse of just such unprincipled railroad organs as the Omaha Herald.

If the Herald had any circulation among the farmers of this state, they would not dare to print such scurrilous abuse of Nebraska producers. When a sheet depends for its existence upon the good will and printing of railroad monopolies, and for its circulation upon the advertising of a score of patent medicine quacks, it matters very little to its editors or its readers what sort of hog-wash it prints in its columns. But it really is an imposition upon its employers for the Herald to demand and receive money for influencing public opinion which it never touches, and for championing monopoly principles which the people never read.

Vindication.

Mr. Conkling's friends say that he resigned in order to give the Legislature a chance to vindicate him, which means to approve his course. A prompt and practically unanimous election was therefore essential to vindication. There could be no vindication without it. What, then, are the facts? The overwhelming majority of the Republican party, speaking with its unanimous press, with three or four exceptions, instantly and unconditionally condemned his course, and of 150 Republican members of the Legislature, a majority of whom are "Stalwarts," thirty-five only voted to return him to the Senate. That is the disastrous result of Mr. Conkling's appeal for vindication. He has been formally and emphatically repudiated by the Republicans of New York.

And why? For what conduct did he ask the approval of the party? For the greatest and most unpardonable offense that a party man could commit, namely, carelessly and selfishly and childishly betraying the senate into the hands of the democrats. His excuse was that the president had broken faith with him. Of course with a president whom he had openly accused of foul play he could hardly expect such friendly relations. To ask for "vindication" or approval, therefore, was to seek from republicans a commission to fight the republican administration. It was to ask that he be personally sustained against the organized republican party. This incredible erection of himself into a political dogma, at the cost of the rupture of the republican party, extending to the rejection of Mr. Conkling's candidacy by journals hitherto faithfully devoted to him, like the Troy Times and the Elmira Advertiser and the Buffalo Express. They have all shown the most loyal admiration of Mr. Conkling, but they are republican, and they could not make Mr. Conkling their party as against the republican party. To support him was to do that.

It was to sustain him in resigning because he was in a minority of one or two in the senate, and because the president chose to exercise an indisputable constitutional discretion in a way that Mr. Conkling did not like. It has been urged that as the legislature has refused to vindicate Mr. Conkling, and as it has been made evident to the country that a majority of two-thirds has steadily pronounced against him, he ought, with republican loyalty, to accept the decision, and, by withdrawing his name, to allow a republican senator to be elected. But those who say this know neither the character of Mr. Conkling's republican loyalty nor his regard for majorities. He abandoned the senate to the democrats rather than yield to an overwhelming majority of his republican colleagues, and he shirked the vote upon the Louisiana returns when the Louisiana returned when the republican party depended upon the approval of the report of the electoral commission. He was very urgent to bind everybody in the Chicago convention to support the candidate, when he thought that he was going to nominate his favorite. But his own support of General Garfield was exceedingly tardy and torpid. Mr. Conkling is for "regularity" when he controls the organization, and for obedience to the majority when he is outside of the majority. That is to say, he is, under all circumstances, for Mr. Conkling. It would be a kind of loyalty to republican harmony and to the party welfare which he has never shown to withdraw his name from the senatorial contest simply because it is demonstrated that the overwhelming republican majority is against his reelection. In the various political contests in which he has been engaged, success in the particular endeavor, by any means whatever, has been the objective point. But success in the present sense has been impossible in the present contest from the beginning. Mr. Conkling has lost his power and his prestige, and his assumption of a peculiar republican loyalty has been thoroughly exposed. As he said last week, he may somehow compass a reelection, but he has been unmasked.

Immigration.

The conservative members of the German Reichstag who, as is reported, asked the government to "try to divert the enormous stream of German emigration to the Danubian regions instead of to America," showed very plainly that they fail to appreciate the motives which govern the movements of emigrants. Emigration

may be directed as to its objective point by a government or by private agencies at its beginning; but when it has been going on for some time it will direct itself. The most powerful attraction which brings the enormous streams of German emigration to the United States consists in the large number of Germans already here and their general prosperity. It is thought by some that emigration from European countries to this is very much stimulated by agents sent there from here and by pamphlets and newspaper reports about the resources of this continent. Although something may be accomplished in that way, yet it is comparatively very little. Artificial agitation is generally of small effect. The principal power of attraction is exercised by immigrants who have been living in this country for some time and who are writing letters to their friends and relatives in the Old World. Such letters are the real and most effective emigration agents. They are with the greatest confidence depended upon as to the statements of fact they contain, and the advice they give is heeded by those to whom they are addressed, not only as to the general advantages of emigration but as to the point where the emigrant should go. But those letters contain in many cases something stronger than mere advice. We learn that one of the German steamship companies received through its agents in different parts of the United States during the months of January, February, March, April and the first three weeks of May about \$175,000 tickets bought by German residents in this country and sent to their relatives and friends in Germany to cover their passage from Germany to this side of the Atlantic. The other German steamship company has been doing fully as well, and a large amount of money has undoubtedly been so expended for the same purpose through banking houses in this and other cities.

Thus emigration from Europe is not only stimulated and directed, but it is materially and most effectively aided by the immigrants of former years. Under such circumstances it is natural that the volume of immigration should in a great measure depend upon the general state of material prosperity in this country. Whatever dissatisfaction there may be in Germany or Ireland with the political and social condition of things there, and whatever attractiveness there may be in the free institutions of this republic, it is a fact that when times are bad here, as during the years following the collapse of 1873, the letters going from here to the old countries are not cheerful and inviting, and immigration will fall off; but when, as at present, everybody in this country feels prosperous and hopeful and there is plenty of money to spare for the traveling expenses of friends and relatives, the letters going abroad will carry encouraging advice, accompanied by drafts or passage tickets, and immigration will become what it is to-day. The emigration agency consisting in this correspondence cannot be controlled or diverted from its purpose by any government. In this respect the United States do and will, as far as we can see, remain without a rival, whatever efforts may be made to divert the steam of emigration elsewhere.

PERSONALITIES.

Vinnie Ream's brother lives in Indian Territory and has a squaw for a wife. Gov. Charles Foster is suffering from erysipelas. Ohio men are always breaking out in a new place. Somebody suggests Roscoe Conkling for a hotel clerk. But he isn't haughty and overbearing enough. Ex-Senator Storace has got rid of \$12,000,000 of his wife and children in a few years. But he never resigned an office. Venner should be exonerated from all complicity in Monday's wind-storm. Talmage delivered a lecture Sunday night. Kohls, who is too much of a total abstinence man to suit the Germans, will not go to Berlin as consul-general, as Kriemier will be retained in that position. Murat Halsted says that George H. Foster of the New York state senate is a "political idiot." The truth about him will always be spoken, at least not all the truth.—Springfield Republican.

Henry Crum, a lawyer of New Castle, Pa., was recently taken for a horse-thief by a band of vigilantes and nearly lynched; he succeeded in proving his identity. Lawyers should stay at home at nights. Madam Amber, who says Beaulieu will take a boat in New York and sail to Colorado, has doubtless studied the campaign geography, which locates Salt river in the Colorado section. Jay Gould has at last got to work on a railroad in Mexican soil. As he is a man that never says much about his personal affairs, it is not known who he intends leaving Mexico to in his will.—Peck's Sun.

Edison again comes to the front with a claim that he patented Toure's process of storing electricity several years ago. It is probable that Edison discovered America, fired the Elysian dome, and did several other things which have been credited to others. A floating paragraph reports that the notorious Mrs. Laura Fair was a witness in a divorce suit in San Francisco, a few days ago. She was volunteering her opinion freely when one of the attorneys interrupted her with "We do not wish to hear your argument, madam." "All right, judge," retorted the witness, "I don't get a fee for it, like you do."

Minnie Palmer, the actress, is under \$5,000 bonds to her manager not to marry for five years. Miss Anthony has our warmest congratulations. She and Gail Hamilton should agitate this subject and induce all girls to follow Miss Palmer's noble example. There is no telling what might happen if Susie and Gail were the only marriageable women in America. The best-known person in Florence is old Mr. Livingston, of New York, who is strapped on to his leg—having not long since tumbled off—while driving his twenty bays glittering with gorgeous harness. The only occupant of the drag, except two solemn grooms, is usually a small harking dog. The whole thing suggests that passage in Swift's sermons: "We see, my friends, what God thinks of riches by the hands in which he places them."

Senator Rollins, who has been set on by the New Hampshire Republicans, is thus sized up by Gath: "Rollins is the smallest piece of lie-crook-out of which a senator has ever been charged, or it will say, chosen. He kept a little drug store in Concord, with total abstinence in the front part and whisky in the rear, and thus assembled the two branches of the republican party under his roof, and talked moral purposes and damned the Democrats; and, finally taking one of his own pills, worked himself to Washington. He seems to be one of nature's jack-knives split off, or rather one of the blades of the same with the handle missing."

A beautiful Brooch made for San Francisco at the price of \$1,000 on exhibition at Huberman's Jewelry Store to-day and to-morrow.

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.

WE ALSO OFFER FOR SALE IMPROVED FARMS

Douglas, Sarpy and Washington COUNTIES.

ALSO, AN IMMENSE LIST OF

Omaha City Real Estate

Including Elegant Residences, Business and Residence Lots, Cheap Houses and Lots, and a large number of Lots in most of the Additions of Omaha.

Also, Small Tracts of 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 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 on 23d street, \$1000.

FOR SALE Very nice house and lot on 8th and Webster streets, with barn, coal house, well, cistern, shade and fruit trees, everything complete, desirable piece of property, figures low.

FOR SALE Splendid business lots S. E. corner of 15th and Capital Avenue.

FOR SALE House and lot corner Chicago and 21st streets, \$2000.

FOR SALE Large house on Davenport street between 14th and 15th, good location for boarding house. Owner will sell low.

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

FOR SALE—A top location. Enquire of Jay Stephenson.

FOR SALE Corner of two choice lots in Shiloh's Addition, request to see our submit best cash offer.

FOR SALE A good and desirable residence property, \$4000.

A FINE RESIDENCE—Not in the market. Owner will sell for \$8,500.

FOR SALE A good lot, Shiloh's 3d addition \$1000 each.

FOR SALE A very fine residence lot, on some part of the Grand Central Addition, \$2,300.

FOR SALE About 200 lots in Kuntze & Ruth's addition, just south of St. Mary's avenue, \$2000 to \$4000 are near business, surrounded by fine improvements and are 40 per cent cheaper than any other lots in the market. Save money by buying these lots.

FOR SALE 10 lots, suitable for fine residence, on Park-Wild avenue, \$1000 each. Price extremely low. \$600 to \$700.

FOR SALE Some very cheap lots in Lake's addition, first class.

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

FOR SALE 28 lots on 27th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th Sts., between Farnham, Douglas, and the proposed extension of Dodge street. Prices range from \$200 to \$400. We have concluded to give 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.

FOR SALE 100 acres, 9 miles from city, with running water; balance gently rolling prairie, only 3 miles from railroad, \$10 per acre.

FOR SALE 400 acres in one tract twelve miles from city; 40 acres cultivated. Living Spring of water, some nice valleys. The land is all first-class rich soil. Price \$10 per acre.

FOR SALE 720 acres in one tract, 7 miles west of Fremont, is all level land, producing heavy growth of grass, in high valley, rich soil and 2 miles from railroad and side track, in good settlement and no better land can be found.

FOR SALE A highly improved farm of 240 acres, with a fine residence. Fine improvements on this land, owner not a practical farmer, determined to sell. A good opening for some man of means.

FOR SALE 2,000 acres of land near Mill-land Station, 3,500 near Elkwood, \$5 to \$10, 4,000 acres in north part of county, \$7 to \$10, 5,000 acres 2 to 3 miles from Elkwood, \$5 to \$10, 5,000 acres west of the Elkwood, \$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.

FOR SALE Several fine residences offered prices never before offered and not known in the market as being for sale. Locations will only be made known by "manipulating business."

FOR SALE A highly improved farm of 240 acres, with a fine residence. Fine improvements on this land, owner not a practical farmer, determined to sell. A good opening for some man of means.

FOR SALE 3 business lots west of Old Fellows block, \$2,500 each.

FOR SALE 2 business lots south side Douglas street, between 17th and 18th, \$5,000 each.

FOR SALE 100 acres, covered with young timber, living water, running through it, only 2 miles from city. Cheap land on hand.

FOR SALE 2 business lots south side Douglas street, between 17th and 18th, \$5,000 each.

FOR SALE 100 acres, covered with young timber, living water, running through it, only 2 miles from city. Cheap land on hand.