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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.

According to a bulletin received at 2 o'clock this morning, the president is resting well, and no unfavorable change is anticipated.

Chicago is indulging in the luxury of a cut in eastward passenger rates.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN offers his services to Guitau as counsel. George is evidently a wild Train.

St. Louis is roaring with the thermometer at 104 in the shade. Chicago, for once, is not envious.

If Hanscom Park is to be turned into a cow pasture, the city should at least reap the benefit of the rental.

The weather has no terrors for Douglas county politicians who are already laying pipe for next fall's campaign.

The vice presidency is a standing menace to the chief executive. Several prominent journals are advocating its abolition.

The New York Tribune gives this short history of the word stalwart: "Blaine invented it; Conkling appropriated it; Guitau spoiled it."

The presidential fund has reached \$125,000 after four days' subscriptions. It took three months to raise General Grant's quarter of a million.

The excessive heat is causing a large increase in the rate of mortality throughout the country and an unusual number of deaths from sunstroke.

A NUMBER of conservative peers have announced their intention of aiding in the rapid passage of the Land bill, and Mr. Gladstone will probably be able to complete his labors and prorogue parliament by August.

MR. AUDITOR FRENCH has retired with the significant threat that he could find as remunerative employment on the railroads as on the government side of the house. He can't do as much damage in his new position.

The wheat harvest in Illinois is now in progress, and the reports that reach us from that state are decidedly unfavorable. Nearly one-half of the fall wheat area of the state is in Central and Southern Illinois. The average yield per acre in that section will fall below one-third. The quality of the wheat harvested is only from fair to good, but taking all things into consideration, will grade better than expected.

According to the Detroit Post and Tribune, General Garfield was haunted for years by the presentiment, that he could never shake off, that he would die by violence, as his father did, and at his father's age. The more he undertook to reason himself out of it, the worse the impression would take hold of him; and it was not until about six years ago, when he passed the age, 44, at which his father died, that the impression weakened.

The Nebraska greenback state central committee will convene at Lincoln next Tuesday. The gathering is to be of more than ordinary interest, in view of the fact that General Weaver, the greenbacker's presidential candidate during the late national campaign, is to reach Lincoln on the same day, on his way to Wahoo, where he is billed for a great speech at 2 p. m. on the 19th, returning to Lincoln for a speech on the same evening. General Weaver is a rattling stump speaker, and he will doubtless draw a crowd even in these sultry dog days. If it were within the power of any man to vitalize a dead issue, General Weaver would be equal to the task.

GUITAU'S PUNISHMENT.

In view of the probable recovery of President Garfield, it becomes a question what punishment can or will be inflicted under the law upon the would-be assassin, Guitau. It is now conceded by the most experienced experts that Guitau cannot be classed as a lunatic. He is as sane as any other murderer who has deliberately and maliciously planned an assassination. In time of war a deadly assault upon the president could be punished under martial law as treason. This was the course pursued with the accomplices of Wilkes Booth. But the criminal code of the United States, which governs all crimes committed in the District of Columbia, makes no distinction between a deadly assault upon a president or a private citizen.

Guitau cannot be tried upon two indictments any more than a man who steals two horses can be indicted twice. It would be just as reasonable to expect that Guitau could be tried for every blow he had given the president if instead of attempting to kill him with a pistol he had used a club. The indictment would not be for wounding the president, but for an attempt to kill him. It has been held that a pistol shot is different from a blow with a club or the fist, inasmuch as such a blow seldom kills, whereas one shot is frequently fatal. But the intent of a man who attacks another with fists or a club may be just as murderous as if he was armed with a pistol. We have no law whereby Guitau can be punished more severely for wounding the president than for wounding a ragpicker, but there is no doubt that a law providing for severe punishment in cases of this kind is needed. A public man becomes more or less a target for disappointed and vicious characters of all sorts, especially if he does his duty well. We invite him to accept such a position and we should see that he is protected in the discharge of his duties.

No retroactive law can touch Guitau now, but his attempt on the life of President Garfield will doubtless be a powerful argument in favor of an act of Congress making an attempt to kill a president or vice president of the United States a capital crime punishable with death.

THE COMING ELECTIONS IN GERMANY.

The elections for the next German Reichstag will be held in September, and the German nation is looking forward to a contest which in bitterness and fierceness will surpass any which has heretofore been held in the empire. The results of the last Reichstag were unsatisfactory to all parties concerned. Bismarck is seriously chagrined over the defeat of his pet measures, and the small number and insignificance of the laws which were passed. The chancellor's pet project of biennial sessions and quadrennial elections and all the leading plans for taxation were defeated; the military tax on those unable to serve in the army received but a single vote; only one of all the bills directed against the merchants exchange received legislative sanction, and the bill against drunkenness, together with that touching trade regulations was disdainfully rejected. Above all, the leading measure of the session, on which Bismarck had set his heart as a sop to the socialists, viz., the compulsory insurance of workmen by the government, was so altered and changed that the chancellor refused to give it his assent.

The shrewd tactics of Bismarck in his endeavor to dissolve party ties and to prevent new party formations are largely responsible for his ill-success in the last session of the Reichstag. But if the government accomplished little the conservatives and liberals seem to have accomplished even less. With the exception of the ultramontanes who gained a decided victory in the appointment of Herr von Gossler as the minister of public worship, all of the deputies return home rather dejected and humiliated over their loss of authority in the eyes of the people, occasioned by Bismarck's constant assaults upon the dignity of the national parliament. All these causes will combine to render the coming elections unusually exciting. Bismarck, smarting under defeat, will throw all the weight of his position and influence into the scales in the coming election, and a strong effort will be made on the part of the liberal progressive element to counteract the schemes of the wily chancellor.

The German Reichstag, as at present constituted, consists of 397 members which are broadly divided into three great parties the ultramontane, conservative and liberal, and each of these parties are subdivided into wings. At present the ultramontanes may be said to be the most powerful party, owing to their recent victory in the appointment of Herr von Gossler. They are the natural allies of the conservatives and form the Centre of the ultramontane conservative party, which during the last session maintained a majority of 177 out of the 397 votes. The ultramontanes are mostly representatives of the landed aristocracy and cheerfully side with the ultramontanes, as well as with any

government which tries to blend secular and spiritual interests. The free conservatives chiefly take their stand on a policy of protection as against free trade, and are enthusiastic admirers of Bismarck's policy. The two conservative wings have together about 120, and the Centre 100 members.

The liberal strength numbers 140 votes, divided into three groups, namely: 80 national-liberals, 40 progressists and 20 secessionists. Under ordinary circumstances they can count on 15 poles, 9 social democrats, and a small independent liberal faction. Thus it will be seen that if the liberals unite and conquer twenty or twenty-five new seats in the coming elections they will have a clear majority in the next Reichstag. Whether this will be done or not depends entirely upon the ability of the liberal party to heal the dissensions in its ranks.

Bismarck has lost enormously in popularity throughout the empire. The continued depression of trade continues, notwithstanding the raising of taxes, which has not changed the condition of the masses. The socialists understand that Bismarck's scheme of compulsory insurance was intended solely to take the wind out of the sails of the social democrats. The peasants and farmers are indignant over the taxes laid on the necessities of life, the manufacturing and industrial classes are threatened with new taxes and amendments of the tariff while the whole country is aroused to the fact that behind the throne in the person of the German chancellor is a power which does not scruple to resort to the most violent measures to gain its ends.

An anti-governmental movement is rising throughout the empire. Should the liberals, quelling all strife in their midst unite and carry the next elections German sentiment will manifest itself in the next Reichstag and express itself in the measures under deliberation by that body. A distinguished German writer, in a letter to the New York Evening Post, to which we are indebted for our facts, says: "If united, the liberals will carry the next elections. But, whether they prove a victory or a defeat for the chancellor, his efforts at personal government and imperialism in its worst form are doomed. Awkward as the German people still may be in the management of its political affairs, it is mature enough not to suffer a dictator, and to thwart his schemes and cravings. We stand at a turning point of our political development; and just as in your presidential election in 1876 the slave-holders' last victory was the forerunner of their ultimate defeat in 1860, our next political campaign will be the dawn of a better and clearer day."

It is one of the favorite statements of monopoly organs that competition between railroads is ruinous alike to the corporations and their patrons, and that the maintenance of rates protects both the roads and shippers. Experience has proved the contrary. The latest instance in point is the case of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road, which has entered into an agreement with the Southern Pacific, Central Pacific and Union Pacific roads regarding through freight traffic over the southern route to the Pacific coast. This agreement specifies that the Union Pacific shall not compete for business to New Mexico and Arizona points, while the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe agrees not to take any business to Utah and Nevada points. Both routes can compete for California and Pacific coast business, but the rates by both lines will be stiffly maintained at their present exorbitant figures. By this arrangement it will be seen that shippers are deprived of all the benefits of competition, and that so far as any advantages are concerned, there is still practically but a single route to the Pacific coast. The new agreement will be of little benefit to anybody and will not change the course of the Pacific business materially. The new route is the natural and direct route for New Mexico and Arizona, and business for points in those Territories naturally belongs to it just as the Utah and Nevada traffic naturally inhere to the Union Pacific. As far as the Pacific coast trade is concerned, the Union Pacific will suffer but little from the new competition as, with equal rates, it will get most of the business, except that for southern California. At equal rates, shippers to California will prefer the Union Pacific, as it takes two or three days less time to ship freight over the Union Pacific than over the southern route.

It is by such arrangements that the producers of the West are robbed of the benefits of legitimate competition in order to increase the earnings of gigantic corporations and dividends on watered stocks.

The gigantic land purchase of Mr. Herman Disston, of Philadelphia, noticed a few days ago in these columns, promises, if the plans of its projectors are realized, to be a step towards the settling and development of the waste places of Florida. According to the editor of the Floridaian, published at Tallahassee, this immense purchase comprises about one-eighth of the entire state of Florida. Ho

and among other comments that are suggested it is not unreasonable to find complaints that the nomination for this office is often made thoughtlessly and hastily, and without taking into consideration the fitness of the candidate for the discharge of the duties which, in the event of the death of the president, will fall upon him. Several circumstances are, however, to be considered in this connection. People who have witnessed the proceedings of a national convention—either republican or democratic—need not be informed that the idea of the election of the nominee is rarely entertained. It was whispered in 1876 that Mr. Tilden if elected might not live out his term, and this fear or belief had much to do with the nomination of Mr. Hendricks for vice president. Gen. Garfield was the last man in the world to be supposed liable to such a fate. The presidential nomination generally exhausts the physical vitality of the convention, and leaves it an easy matter for the friends of any man who is at all known to the people or the party to secure the vice-presidency. The only instances in which we remember a struggle to have occurred for the second office on the ticket were the two in which General Grant was nominated for the presidency. At Chicago, in 1868 the battling was between Colfax and Wade, with a result in favor of the former, and in 1872 at Philadelphia, it was between Colfax and Wilson, with a result in favor of the latter. It is not unusual to get the vice-presidency to some man or section in order to "balance the ticket," as at Chicago in 1864, when Mr. Pendleton was nominated to conciliate the peace wing of the democracy, and at Baltimore the same year when Andrew Johnson was nominated as a compliment to the Union element of the south and the free democrats of the north. We doubt if the time will ever come when a national convention will bestow upon a vice presidential selection the time and attention which it ought to have if the nominee is to succeed to the presidency. The times and circumstances of such occasions do not favor the contemplation of such contingencies. To the end, while our nominating conventions are conducted as at present, the vice president will be put through with a hurried and the selection will be made very largely with a view of placating some section or element defeated for the presidency.

We are constantly reminded, too, that no vice-president, ever become president without "going back on his party." This is not strictly true, but even if it were, the number of instances in which the vice-president has become president is too small to warrant any general deduction on the subject. The most notable instance is that of Andrew Johnson, and in speaking of him and his career people seem to forget the notorious fact that he was nominated or elected as a republican although he was nominated in a republican convention and elected by republican votes—but as a union democrat. When he became president, the war, in his judgment, was over, and a new question came up—no one under consideration the year before—as to the reconstruction of the southern state governments. He adopted one "policy" and congress adopted another, with results which are fresh in the memory of all. No body believes that if Schuyler Colfax had become president between 1868 and 1873 he would have "gone over to the democracy," or that Henry Wilson would have done so had he become president between 1873 and 1877. The cases of Tyler—whose name became a synonym for political treachery—and Fillmore, who offended his staunch friends by singing the fugitive slave law, need not be considered. Andrew Johnson is the man generally held up as the political apostate nowadays, and we have shown that Johnson never really professed the faith which he is accused of repudiating.

The nomination of Mr. Arthur at Chicago was an effort to conciliate the Grant men. It was a result—if not the logical and necessary result of Grant's defeat. If Arthur had not been selected some other representative of the Grant element would have been chosen. It is a mistake to attribute the selection entirely, or even in part, to Mr. Conkling. Mr. Conkling, when consulted on the subject during a recess taken after the nomination of Garfield, declined to express any opinion, or to exert any influence. He recognized Arthur as his friend, of course, and was glad afterwards to see the honor conferred upon him, but he did not exert himself in his behalf at all. Mr. Arthur was nominated very easily, and it afterwards appeared his choice was the wisest that could have been made. His personal popularity did much to carry the ticket through New York State; he took entire charge of the campaign there, and although others have since claimed the credit, we think it will be admitted by those who are familiar with the matter, that without him the State of New York and the presidency might have been lost to the republican party. No man who knows Mr. Arthur believes him to be capable, in any position, of proving false to the republican party. He was sorely tempted once, when persecuted and abused by the Hayes administration, and when informed in different ways that his room was preferable to his company in the republican organization, but he held fast to his faith and lived to see himself triumph over his enemies.

The vice-presidency, in our judgment, is not treated by the president or the members of congress or the country with the importance which should attach to it. It is not regarded as any part of the administration; whereas, in fact, it should be a part second only to the presidency. The vice-president should be a cabinet officer; he is directly responsible to the people, while no cabinet officer is. He should preside at cabinet meetings when the president is absent, he should be consulted on all questions of public policy, and in general he should be recognized as something more than a figure-head for presiding over the senate. By elevating the office, it would be easy to find the best class of candidates for it. At present the position is not sought by men of ambition or ability, and it is only by accident that it is given to any man capable of doing credit to it.

THE national debt paid off in the last fiscal year, \$101,573,483, is the largest on record since 1870, when \$101,601,916 was paid. The interest on the national debt as it now stands, \$16,368,912, is less than one-half what it was at the close of the war, \$160,977,608.

THE Washington tragedy of July 2d very naturally called into prominence in the public mind the office of vice-president of the United States,

POLITICAL POINTS.

Virginia has now five republican papers, all weeklies. The republicans of San Francisco have nominated Judge McBlake for mayor, and John Sedgwick for sheriff. Col. William E. Cameron, readjuster candidate for governor of Virginia, has formally opened his canvass. This week he is speaking in southwestern counties of the state.

Senator Lamar, of Mississippi, said in a recent speech at Oxford, Miss.: "When the South is soiled she is strong enough to ward off all measures detrimental to her best interest."

Boston people are signing a petition asking Governor Long, "upon the convalescence of our president, James A. Garfield, that a day be specially set apart for solemn thanksgiving to Almighty God."

Emory Speers, an Independent Congressman from Georgia, denies the rumor, that he formed the President that he would vote with the republicans in organizing the House of Representatives.

Up in Minnesota they are beginning to talk about gubernatorial candidates. Governor Pillsbury is understood to be in the hands of his friends for a fourth term, but a large faction of the republicans think this is asking a little too much.

Gen. Longstreet assumed charge of his office as marshal of Georgia, on the 1st inst. The Atlanta Constitution says that he has gone to work promptly with a systematic zeal that looks like business, and that much is expected of his administration.

Mr. H. H. Riddleberger, of Virginia, recently said to a newspaper representative in Harrisburg, Pa., in reply to the question whether he would again enter the lists for the position of sergeant-at-arms of the United States senate: "It is rather far ahead to speak of that now; I have not spoken a word to Senator Mahone on the subject since the adjournment of the United States senate, although I have been in his company a number of times. The active campaign will begin on August 1st, and we are now busily engaged in preparing for it."

How times change, and men change with them! If six months ago one had told the southern people that by this time they would be praying and hoping for the return of James A. Garfield, they would never have believed it. Now the first expression one hears on greeting a fellow-citizen is, "I trust to God he may live."

Of Senator Harris, of Tennessee, whom the resignation of Senator Conkling might have made president of the United States, by putting him in the line of succession, the Wilmington (Del.) Evening News says: "As governor of Tennessee he did more than any other man in the state that stood to cast its fortunes with the seceding states. He was a Confederate officer to the close of the war, and then fled to Mexico, swearing that he would never again live under the United States government. He subsequently changed his mind, however, and returned, and was elected to his present position as a democrat."

Chris Lewis, candidate for lieutenant-governor of Ohio, on the greenback ticket four years ago, and since that time superintendent of the Columbus (O.) rolling mill, has invented an automatic train of rolls for rolling rails, pipes, and other similar classes of work without the aid of manual labor. It is claimed by the iron men who have seen it, that it will revolutionize the system of rolling steel and iron now in use, and that it will ultimately be as great a factor in the iron and steel industry as the Bessemer process. Mr. Lewis recently produced a sample from a crude lump of metal, perfect in every respect. Two men and three boys do the work of twenty-six men, and double or triple the production of the old process attracts considerable attention.

Hon. Buren R. Sherman, the republican nominee for governor of Iowa, is not a brother of General and Senator Sherman. In writing to a friend in Washington some months ago, Judge Sherman referred to this matter as follows: "The secretary has two brothers in this city (Des Moines, Iowa), but I am not one of them. The other branch, which settled on the Mohawk river in New York, while his emigrated to Ohio. My understanding of the matter is that he is not of the same New England stock. This Iowa Sherman, from the representations made by his friends, is no discredit to the old stock. He was a volunteer soldier in the war, and left for dead at the battle-field at Shiloh, but recovered after a long and painful sickness. He is a skillful and popular politician, an excellent lawyer, and for six years past the auditor of the state."

The Grasshopper in Nevada. Winnemucca Silver State. It appears that wet seasons, like those of last winter and spring, though generally considered beneficial to the agricultural interests of the state, are more favorable for the propagation of grasshoppers and crickets. As they fly, cold seasons. According to reports from every direction, grasshoppers and crickets are more numerous in Nevada than ever before. Tom Wayne and others report the mountains twenty miles south of town black with crickets, that are liable at any time to make an incursion on the grain fields in that direction. H. C. Maker says that grasshoppers are making their appearance on the H. C. Maker ranch, and have been quite numerous in places for the past few days. In Paradise valley they have already destroyed one hundred acres of grain on C. A. Nicol's lower ranch, and are making their appearance on his upper ranch. They have also cleaned out forty acres of barley on James Byrne's place, and have commenced on Mr. Bernard Fisher's ranch. At Wadsworth O'Neal's they are swarming by millions, and he has five or six mowers ready to cut his crop if it becomes necessary to do so to save it from their ravages. John Byrne's crop is said to be totally destroyed, and one of Myrick Carrel's fields looks as if it had been burned. From other parts of the State reports come that the grasshoppers are doing incalculable damage. In Washoe county they have devastated whole sections of grain and grass land, and in some of the farming valleys of Elko county they are nearly as bad. News from Susanville, in Honey Lake valley, is to the effect that crickets have not only destroyed grain and vegetable fields, but eaten up every vestige of vegetation in the northern part of Lassen county. Farmers attribute the appearance of the pests in such formidable numbers to the mild, wet winter, which, it seems, was more favorable for the development of their eggs than ordinary dry winters.

DYING BY INCHES. Very often we see persons suffering from some form of kidney complaint and is gradually dying by inches. This no longer need be so, for Electric Bitters will positively cure Bright's disease, or any disease of the kidneys or urinary organs. They are especially adapted to this class of diseases, acting directly on the stomach and liver at the same time, and will speedily cure where every other remedy has failed. Sold at fifty cents a bottle, by Ish & McMahon.

CHEAP LAND FOR SALE.

1,000,000 Acres —OF THE— FINEST LAND —IN— EASTERN NEBRASKA.

SELECTED IN AN EARLY DAY—NOT RAIL ROAD LAND, BUT LAND OWNED BY NON-RESIDENTS WHO ARE 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 —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 can personally examine titles and take every precaution to insure safety of money so invested.

Now we offer a small list of SPECIAL BARGAINS.

BOGGS & HILL, Real Estate Brokers, 1408 North Side of Farnham Street, Opp. Grand Central Hotel, OMAHA, NEB.

- FOR SALE: A beautiful residence lot on California between 22nd and 23rd streets, \$1600. BOGGS & HILL.
FOR SALE: Very nice house and lot on 8th and Webster streets, with barn, coal house, well, shade and fruit trees, everything complete. A desirable piece of property, figures low. BOGGS & HILL.
FOR SALE: Splendid business lots S. E. corner of 10th and Madison Avenue. BOGGS & HILL.
FOR SALE: House and lot corner Chicago and 21st streets, \$6000. BOGGS & HILL.
FOR SALE: Large house on Farnham street between 11th and 12th boardings house. Owner will sell low. BOGGS & HILL.
FOR SALE: Two new houses on 11th lot in Kountze & Ruth's addition. This property will be sold cheaply. BOGGS & HILL.
FOR SALE: A top photo. Enquire of J. F. Stephenson. 994-1/2. 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 acreable residence property, \$4000. BOGGS & HILL.
A FINE RESIDENCE—Not in the market. Owner will sell for \$6,500. BOGGS & HILL.
FOR SALE: 4 good lots, Shinn's 3d and 4th streets, \$1000 each. BOGGS & HILL.
FOR SALE: A very fine residence lot, to some party desiring to build a fine home. BOGGS & HILL.
FOR SALE: About 200 lots in Kountze & Ruth's addition, just south of St. Mary's avenue, \$450 to \$800. These lots are now being sold by the acre, between 10 and 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 fine residence, on Park-Wild avenue 3 blocks S. E. of depot, all covered with fine large trees. Price extremely low. BOGGS & HILL.
FOR SALE: Some very cheap lots in Lake's addition. BOGGS & HILL.
FOR SALE: Cheap corner lot, corner Douglas and Jefferson Sts. BOGGS & HILL.
FOR SALE: 98 lots, on the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th streets, 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 payment. BOGGS & HILL.
FOR SALE: 160 acres, 9 miles from city, about 30 acres very choice soil, with running water, balance good milling prairie, only 3 miles from railroad, \$10 per acre. BOGGS & HILL.
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. \$10 per acre. BOGGS & HILL.
FOR SALE: 720 acres in one body, 7 miles west of Fremont, is all level land, producing heavy growth of grass, in high places, rich soil and 3 miles from railroad as 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: 2,000 acres of land near Mill-land Station, 3,500 near Elk-horn, \$5 to \$10, 4,000 acres in north part of county, \$7 to \$10, 5,000 acres 2 to 3 miles from Florence, \$5 to \$10, 5,000 acres west of the Elk-horn, \$5 to \$10, 10,000 acres scattered through the county, \$5 to \$10. BOGGS & HILL.
FOR SALE: Several fine residences prop-erty never before offered and not known in the market as being for sale. Locations will only be made known to purchasers "meaning business." BOGGS & HILL.
IMPROVED FARMS: We have for improved farms around Omaha, and in all parts of Douglas, Sarpy and Washington counties. Also farms in Iowa. For description apply to us. BOGGS & HILL.
FOR SALE: 2 business lots west of 6th and 7th streets, \$8,000 and \$5,500. BOGGS & HILL.
FOR SALE: 8 business lots next west of Masonic Temple—price advanced of \$2,000 each. BOGGS & HILL.
FOR SALE: 2 business lots west of 6th and 7th streets, \$8,000 and \$5,500. BOGGS & HILL.
FOR SALE: 100 acres, covered with young timber, living water, and other improvements, only 7 miles from city. Cheap land on hand. BOGGS & HILL.