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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.

THE Republican valley is at present a valley of peace and plenty.

TIBBLES thinks that the proper way to solve the Indian problem is by amalgamation.

THE harvest in England is reported short. This means a good demand for American products.

JIM FISK'S widow is in poverty. The attention of Jay Gould, who grew rich by using Fisk as a cat's paw, is called to this fact.

A KANSAS prohibitionist declares that the law cannot be enforced in that state, and that its enactment was a stupid blunder.

MRS. JANE GREY SWISHELM is asking the president's physicians to note that she advocated two weeks ago just what the surgeons found it necessary to do, viz., make a new opening for the pus.

EX-GOVERNOR JOHN J. BAGLY of Michigan, who died on the 27th of last month, in San Francisco is a remarkable example of a self-made man. He was born in New Yotk but came at an early age to Michigon, starting in business for himself at the age of twenty-one, and building up one of the largest tobacco manufacturing interests in the west. In 1868 he was chairman of the republican state central committee of Michigan. In 1872 he was the republican candidate for governor and ran ahead of the Grant electoral ticket, receiving a majority of 57,000 over the Greeley candidate for governor, Austin Blair. He was re-elected in 1874. His administration was successful. It was especially characterized by care for the charitable institutions of the state, of which he was always a strong champion. The state public school, reform school, university and agricultural college owed much to his fostering care. Though previous to his candidacy for Governor he had not been accustomed to public speaking, his ready and humorous style soon made him one of the most effective speakers in the West. He was a candidate for senator from Michigan before the legislature last winter, and led the republican caucus balloting at the start, but a combination between the supporters of Senator Baldwin and Congressman Conger nominated the latter by a vote sf 59 to 57 for Governor Bagley. His death is sincerely felt in Michigan, with whose growth he has been prominently identified. He leaves a large fortune.

THE OMAHA BEE is calling for a meeting of the republican state central committee. THE BEE is in considerable of a hurry this time, it seems. —*Lincoln Globe.*

The editor of the Lincoln *Globe* does know what he is talking about. This is the first time since Nebraska became a state when the call for a meeting of the state central committee has not been issued before the 1st of August. If the call were sent out to-day at least ten days should elapse before the assembling of the committee. This would bring the session of that body on the 12th of August. As from 40 to 60 days ought to elapse from the time of the calling of the convention by the committee until its assembling it would be the first or middle of October before the convention would meet. This would leave less than a month in which opportunity would be afforded to the people to learn the records and standing of the candidates. THE BEE insists that it is the duty of the chairman of the state central committee to issue at once his call for a meeting of that body. The time is short enough; although only candidates for jrdge of the supreme court and regent of the university are to be placed in nomination it is due to the people of the state that they should be permitted to learn who they are to be asked to vote for. Being the party in power, with a strong majority at their back, the republicans have nothing to gain by delaying their nominations.

THE NATIONAL RAILWAY COMMISSION.

CRAB ORCHARD, Neb., July 28.
Editor Bee:

Not wishing to reflect upon the good intentions of Mr. Burrows, secretary of the state alliance, I desire to say a few words in regard to the petition now being circulated by him, asking congress to appoint a national railroad commission, which will have power to regulate the freights and tariffs throughout the United States. Now, Mr. Editor, I vigorously protest against this measure, because I do not believe it will remedy the existing evil one single particle.

You know, and every intelligent person knows that such a commission composed of a few men could be more easily bought for less money than legislatures or congress, and this is just what would happen in every case without one single exception. I believe that some railroad legislation is absolutely necessary, but I believe the state legislature is the place to do it. I believe that a uniform system of laws regulating freights and tariffs within the limits of each state should be adopted by the different legislatures throughout the United States and then enforced. But the proposed commission would, figuratively speaking, bring the matter so far out of sight of the people directly interested, that it would have no effect whatever; and the railroad corporations would chuckle themselves hoarse over such a compromise as this. For my part I would much rather that the present plan be unmolested than to squander public money in paying the salary of this commission, which would not, as I said before, remedy the existing evil in the least.

Yours respectfully,
W. C. REDFIELD,
Secretary of Alliance 207.

THESE are substantially our views—Almost every commission created by congress has been a makeshift, gotten up by men who sought to evade a grave responsibility or had not the backbone to deal with a vital issue. In almost every instance these commissions have failed to grapple with the problem with which they were expected to deal, and the usual outcome has been very unsatisfactory. The proposed national railway commission would become a mere tribunal of inquiry as to existing relations between the railroads and their patrons, and in the end congress and the state legislatures would have to abate abuses and redress grievances by the enactment of laws.

In other words the creation of a National commission would merely postpone the day of settlement of an issue that should and must be met. There are those who believe that the proposed commission, clothed with absolute power to arbitrate disputes between railroads and their patrons would be able to enforce fair dealing and reasonable tolls. The secretary of the state alliance doubtless beiongs to that class, but we need only point him to California, where the state commission, elected by the people under their anti-monopoly constitution, has proved a complete failure.

THE California state railway commission is clothed with as much absolute power as a court of last resort, in dealing with the railroads, but the Central Paciffc monopoly has from the outset controlled two out of the three commissioners, and the people are without redress. What the producers and all the people of the country want is national and state legislation that will define the duties of railways as common carriers, prohibit extortion by ffxing maximum transportation tolls, based upon the cost of service.

Congress alone having the authority to regulate the commerce between the states, our efforts to secure uniform and reasonable tolls over the great trunk lines must be concentrated upon congress. The right of each state to regulate the local traffic of corporate public carriers is elso established and our legislatures must pass laws to protect the patrons of the railroads from extortion, discrimination and other abuses. In our state the legislature is in duty bound to enact such laws, and in their enforcement they may even go so far as to compel a forfeiture of the franchise of any railroad corporation that defiantly disobeys the laws. The only reason why we have had practically no protection from the caprice of greedy railway managers has been the failure of our legislature to comply with the plain and imperative requirements of the constitution. The last legislature made a feeble effort to protect the people of this state against unjust discrimination and extortion, but the monopolies are now seeking to nullify the spirit of the law by living up to its letter in such a manner as to make the law odious in certain quarters. It behooves the people, and especially the farmers of this state, to see to it that the next legislature shall not repeal this law, but on the contrary make it practically operative, and enact other laws that will put a stop to flagrant abuses which the present law has not attempted to prohibit or punish. The next legislature, like the last one, will be beset by corrupt influences, monopoly cappers and brass-collared attorneys who will endeavor to confuse their counsels by devices which tend to defeat every proposition by a counter-proposition. It will, therefore, be the duty and province of the alliance to formulate the laws they desire to see enacted long before the legislature meets, and pledge candidates to their support. The same policy should be pursued on a larger scale with regard to national laws. Congress men and Senators should be instructed through conventions, platforms and legislatures to enact a national transportation code that will compel the railway corporations to deal fairly with their patrons. Such laws properly enforced by severe penalties through the courts will be preferable to any railroad commission.

ANOTHER POSTAL REFORM.

Postmaster General James is turning his attention for the moment away from the star route investigation and has studied up a scheme for postal money order reform which he proposes to submit to congress at its next session. Under the present system the sending of a money order is attended with a great loss of time and patience. The sender of a money order is obliged to answer numerous and needless questions and finally receives a much-written-upon and stamped receipt and order to pay, which is of no use to the person to whom it is sent until the postmaster of the paying office has received a letter of advisement, and then the payee has to give the name and address of the person sending and to satisfy the postmaster that he is the person named.

Mr. James proposes to substitute blanks of two denominations running up to $2.50 and $5, with the numerals stamped in three columns on their sides. When a sender presents his money he will receive a blank with the amount, say $5.50, punched out of the three columns of numerals—five in the first, five in the second and naught in the third. He may purchase as many of these as he pleases and send them to whom he likes, without any references or signing or countersigning. The orders, which will cost less than five cents, will be good for three months, payable at any money order office in the country.

There is no doubt that such a simplification of the money order system will greatly increase the number of orders. In England, where the people are encouraged in every way to use the post office for the transaction of business, the number of postal money orders greatly exceeds those in our own country. Statistics show that during the last fiscal year domestic postal money orders were sent in the United States numbering seven and a quarter millions, valued at $100,000,000, averaging nearly $14 each, and one order for every seven people in the country. According to the English returns for 1879. the number sent in the United Kingdom was nearly seventeen millions, valued at over $125,000,000, averaging less than $7.50 each, and one order for every two persons of the population. From this it appears that seven orders are sent in England for two in this country, that the amount of each order is about half of what our own are, and yet $25,000,000 more business was done.

One cause for the increased use of the money order service in England lies in the lowness of the fees. In this country 15 cents on $15 or under is the lowest fee, while in England the fees are 4 cents for $2.50 and under, 6 cents for from $2.50 to $10, and 8 cents for from $10 to $15. In brief, the English sender of $2.50 pays 4 cents, while the American pays 10, and the Englishman pays only 8 cents on $15, while the American still pays 2 cents more.

Postmaster General James will meet the cordial approval of the country in his efforts to improve the convenience and use of his department. His scheme has the merit of originality and is well adapted to supply a want which is greatly felt in business circles. Since the withdrawal of our fractional currency the transaction of small business by the mail has become exceedingly difficult, and merchants have felt the loss and inconvenience which the present system of money orders occasions. Under General James' new plan this class of business will again spring up and the new money orders will supply the loss of fractional currency for the payments of small amounts by mail. It is to be hoped tnat Congress will interpose no obstrcle to a thorough trial of the revised system.

THOSE INFERNAL MACHINES.

The government seems determined to investigate thoroughly the recent shipment of dynamite infernal machines on board a passenger steamer plying between this country and Europe. The telegraph announces that the place of their manufacture has been discovered to be Peoria, Illinois, and close upon the report comes the announcement of the arrest of the manufacturer by order of Attorney-General MacVeagh. The shipment of explosive materials under a false manifest is in violation of the shipping laws of the United States and subjects the consignor to heavy penalties even when no intent to destroy lives or property is shown to exist. In the present case it appears that nothing but a miracle saved the lives of 200 passengers. Such a flagrant and outrageous offense should be punished by the most severe penalties. But apart from the violation of the United States statutes, the manufacture of dynamite machines for the purpose of waging war against a foreign state at peace with the United States, is a grave violation of international law, which our government cannot for an instant tolerate. No alien has a right to use the protection of our government for purposes of revenge and no citizen can be permitted to engage in partnership with the enemies of a country with whom our nation is on friendly terms. So far as freedom of speech is concerned our country allows the greatest latitude. But it cannot, out of regard for its own self-preservation, permit such liberty to degenerate into a license to plot war against its neighbors without taking notice of such acts.

The arrest of Crowe for manufacturing the infernal machines is the first step in the investigation which is to determine who shipped the dynamite. It is a serious question whether the mere manufacturing of explosives for shipment to foreign ports is in itself criminal. If it can be proved, however, that Crowe was aware of the use to which the explosives were to be put he will render himself liable to punishment as an accessary to the offense against the United States laws, no less than as an offender against the laws of international comity.

The failure of England to use proper precautions to prevent the sailing of the privateer Alabama, built by English citizens to levy war against the United States, cost the British government the round sum of $15,000,000. For the same reason our own government would render itself liable to heavy damages if it failed to use every effort to prevent such acts of hostility against England as that contemplated by the shipment of infernal machines intended to destroy a British vessel, and manufactured and shipped by American citizens.

A MOVEMENT has been inaugurated among New York capitalists, headed by James R. Keene, to obtain control of the barge line business and to operate a series of lines of barges for grain transportation upon the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. The confidence of capital in the water routes as competitors of the railroads demonstrates that transportation by water is to be one of the leading enterprises of the future.

The St. Louis Merchants Exchange has published statistics showing that in the last five months the barge lines carried from that city 3,633,043 bushels of grain, as against 3,881,033 shipped by rail. Of this amount the barges carried 3,237,327 bushels of wheat, as against 871,322 bushels shipped by rail. Such a showing indicates the immense possibilities which await the development of the barge line system.

THE Philadelphia *North American* thinks that after the present fiscal year, which ends June 30, 1882, the country could get along with the entire abolition of the internal revenue system, which yields about $135,000,000 a year. The surplus revenue for the present year is estimated at $90,000,000, and may exceed that amount. Undoubtedly it is bad economy to draw so large a sum from the people when it is not needed, and the revenue should be cut down at least by $50,000,000.

PERSONALITIES.

Secretary Blaine now carries a stout walking stick.

Tennyson's head is wider than Gladstone's, but not so high.

Jules Verne, the extravagant novelist, takes his vacation in a yacht.

Horace White is said to have made $500,000 through the aid of Villiard.

Grant is not smoking so much as formerly. He talks so much he can't.

Collector Robertson, of New York. wasn't in office five minutes before he was interviewed.

Mr. Colfax's smile has never deserted him. He finds it impossible to cast the beam out of his eye.

Mrs. Woodhull spells her name now with an "a" instead of a "u." She's the same old "hull," though.

Grism, the faster (or the fool, as you please), has abandoned the idea of lecturing. The trouble was to get a new suit of clothes.

Sitting Bull and Roscoe Conkling were beautiful in their lives, and in death they are not divided. They come into camp together.

John P. Cook, the Boston concert manager, has gone to an asylum, crazed by too much attention to philosophy, theology and mythology.

Talmage is in the Adirondacks, and reports of the sudden appearance of a rumbling chasm in that region should not be hastily set down as sensational.

"Jimmy" Hope, the bank burglar, has been arrested. His "front name" is appropriate to his profession, and it is to be hoped that "Hope for a season bids the world farewell."

Henrietta Hembold has sued the New York Evening Express for $100,000 for libel in publishing allegations that James Gordon Bennett alienated her husband and destroyed the peace of her home.

Mr. Tilden is at Long Branch. He must look cute when he goes in bathing, and the wild waves are saying that he ought to marry and settle down, instead of roaming about in his boyish, careless way.

Grand Central Bids.

The bids of the several contractors who have estimated on the building of the new Grand Central hotel were opened yesterday by the Kitchen brothers and taken under advisement by them for a short time. At present no publicity will be given of the several bids, at least until the Kitchens have determined to whom they will award the contract for the building of the hotel.

THE SHERMANS.

A Tale of Two Brothers--Speeches to Soldiers and Citizens.

The Mansfield Herald prints the following speeches of General and Senator Sherman, made one week ago to the soldiers and citizens of Mansfield. This is the only correct report of those speeches, and will appear for the first time to-day.

Colonel S. E. Fink welcomed the general in the following speech:

GENERAL SHERMAN—We, the old soldiers of the war for the Union, of Richland county and its surroundings, together with our citizens, have come to-day to pay our respects to you.

We come, with feelings of profound regard, to see and welcome you our great stragetic War Chief, and the hero of the glorious march to the sea.

We greet you as the general and leader of all the armies of our country; we greet you as the gallant defender of the flag; we greet you as the brother of our beloved senator; we greet you as an Ohio man, but above all, we have come to greet you and honor you for your worth; the man that you are.

Gen. Sherman replied as follows:

FELLOW SOLDIERS OF THE LATE WAR AND FELLOW CITIZENS—It gives me pleasure to meet you here to-night, in this beautiful grove, in this enclosure, at my own brother's home. I am glad to meet you, his neighbors, his friends, The situation is a novel one to me, and I am deeply moved by it. As I look over you I do not recognize the faces that I used to know, and when riding about your city today I only found some of the names I then knew—your Hedges, your Parkers, and your Purdays; for the rest I had to go to your cemetery, over yonder, and read their names on the tombstones. But you have them still among you in their children and their grandchildren.

I can not distinguish to-night who are and who are not soldiers, but let me say to you, soldiers, I am very glad to meet you again after so many years, in this time of peace, when yet the recollection of the hardships of war is a bond of comradeship among us. We fought, not for ourselves alone, but for those who are to come after us. The dear old flag we carried through the storm of many battles, ready to die, if need be, that it might still wave over the government of our fathers.

But this is not the time nor the place to recount the events of the past. I could not now do the subject justice if I should try. I am not accustomed to address mixed audiences. My brother here knows how to do that better than I, and he understands you better. But I want to say to you: teach your children to honor the flag, to respect the laws and love and understand our institutions, and our glorious country will be safe with them.

My friends, I heartily appreciate this splendid tribute of your friendship and respect. I thank you. Good night.

At the conclusion of the general's remarks, the senator was loudly called for, and responded by the following speech:

MY FRIENDS:—This is no time for me to make a speech. You have come to see and honor my brother, who was with many of you on the battle fields of our country, and shared with you the trials and hardships of the war for the preservation of the Union. It is said there is no tie stronger than the bond that unites comrades in military life. You were comrades and together fought the battles that saved the best and freest government in the world. The private soldier who carried the musket is entitled to as much honor as the general who commanded. Yes, every private who endured the hardships of the march, or stood picket guard in the dark and dangerous watches of the night, or on the battle field faced death, shares all the glory and praise of him who you have come to honor to-night. But the war is over, and our minds rather revert to the earlier days which this occasion recalls. I remember when my brother and I were boys struggling with poverty. Ever since then our lives have run parallel. He entered upon a military, and I a civil life. Over forty years ago he was a cadet at West Point; and I remember he used to send me long letters of advice. You know he is a little older than I. Always in his letters and bearing he seemed and acted as though he thought he was a little older and wiser than I, and wanted to give me advice. [Laughter.]

Forty-one years ago he graduated at West Point, and I was a junior rodsman on the Muikingum Improvements. Afterward he was sent to Florida to fight the Indians, and I came to Mansfield to study law. As time progressed he was placed in charge of a military academy in Louisiana, and I went to congress. When the war was on the eve of breaking out, he resigned his place and came north to take up arms for his beloved country, when I was about entering the senate. Since then his record is the history of his country, and a more brilliant one does not illuminate the pages of our National history. And, boys, you have an equal chance in this country. It only needs the will, energy and perseverance.

A retrospect of forty years shows great changes. When I first came to Mansfield it was a village of about 1,100 inhabitants. Then the houses were all clustered about the public square. Now it is a fine city of over 10,000 inhabitants, with beautiful streets and buildings, and diversified industries, and railroads traversing all your valleys. I wish I could look forty years into the future. Then would I see the city spread out all over these adjoining fields with a population doubled many times. And this great state of Ohio, with its 3,000,000 of people, bound on the north by the lakes, on the south by the river, and lying midway between the east and the west, would then be seen to have vastly increased in wealth and numbers, and continue as now to be the great power in the nation. I wish I could look forty years into the future of this country, now with its 50,000,000 of citizens; then to see the grandest government and people on this round earth. Forty years hence! What will it not be then! To-morrow I am to start for that country which has received the name of Wonderland, the Yellowstone Park, the famous divide which separates the Pacific slope from that of the east; where the Hot springs, the geysers and lakes, and other great national curiosities, mark the place as a national garden of wonders, high up on the plateaus of Montana, amid the almost unbroken wildness of primeval nature. Forty years hence civilization will have crowded through the vast stretches of country to there, and have made it the familiar scenes of multitude.

We are growing old, my brother and I, and our heads are getting gray. Soon we will be retired, and younger men will fill our places. The young men are crowding out the old, and a new generation ere long will have superseded us, but it can not do more for our beloved country than has this generation

INDIAN DEVILTRY.

The Horrible Outrages Perpetrated By Apaches Upon Their Captives.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer writes from Los Vergas: "A newspaper experience of many years has brought the writer in contact with many horrible scenes, but he is compelled to admit that everything he has ever seen or investigated heretofore sinks into utter insignificance when compared with the terrible fate of the late Mr. Pugh.

SHOCKING TORTURE.

Some of the details are so disgusting that they are absolutely unfit for publication, or even to be talked about by the most hardened wretch. It is impossible to imagine how anybody, even a savage of the wildest, most blood-thirty kind, could conceive of such tortures as was visited upon the victim of the cowardly, murderous Apaches. Had he been their most hated foe suddenly fallen within their power, they could not have devised more cruel and sickening treatment.

I went to the place where the stage was stopped and where young Pugh was captured. There were with me some of the party who had found the young man's body, and they took me over the trail that led me to the spot where the murder was committed. This was two miles from the scene of capture. Every five hundred yards or so there were imprints in the ground of a man's knees, and the guides explained that at these intervals the prisoner had sunk down from exhaustion and to implore his savage captors to spare his life, or to put him out of misery by killing him. If he pleaded for life at first he begged as hard for death at last, for over the last mile of the trail was sprinkled a copious stream of blood, and the sequal showed that the Indians had committed such an atrocious outrage upon their prisoner that no man thus mutilated could hope or wish to live a minute after.

THE SWOLLEN BODY.

The body was found by the Mexican soldiers on the day succeeding the murder. It was swollen to prodigious proportions, and an examination revealed the sickening extent of the mutilation by the dastardly cowards. Young Pugh had been emasculated in the most complete manner that such a frightful operation could be performed. It was while suffering from such barbarous torture that the demons, his captors, had forced him to walk over a mile. When he could no longer drag himself along, the brutal Apaches filled his body with bullets and left him to rot.

When the Mexican soldiers found the corpse they dug a hole with their bayonets, the only tools they had, and buried the swollen, distorted remains as best they could. Returning the next day, the Mexicans discovered that the coyotes had dug up the body and had stripped it of the greater portion of the flesh. The soldiers again made a grave and interred the remains in a decent and safe manner, after which a stone and a cross were placed in position to mark the grave.

OTHER OUTRAGES.

The Indians who committed this outrage were supposed to be good Indians, and were out of their own bailiwick on a special leave from the government to hunt. They seem to have taken it for granted that they were licensed to hunt human beings, and to murder in cold blood all they found unprotected. A couple of weeks prior to the murder of young Pugh the same gang of cut-throats captured a party of emigrants among whom were six women. The hell-hounds violated the persons of the women in the most fiendish manner, after which they hung them up by the heels. They then secured red-hot linch-pins from the ashes of the wagons they had burned, with which the monsters tortured the women to death.

The United States government might make a mistake of one or two Indians if she were to exterminate the whole Apache nation, but it is thought by some very humane people that it is time that the government should vary its mistakes by making the one proposed.

Geo. Meredith, Jersey City, writes: "The SPRING BLOSSOM you sent me has had the happiest effect on my daughter; her headache and depression of spirits has vanished. She is again able to go to school, and is as lively as a cricket. I shall certainly recommend it to all my friends. Price 50 cents, trial bottle 10 cents. aug1-1w

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FOR 3ALE Large house on Davenport street between 11th and 12th goop location for boarding house. Owner wil sell low BOGGS & HILL.

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE A very fine residence lot, to some party desiring to build a fine house, $2,300. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE About 200 lots in Kountze & Ruth's addition, just south of St. Mary's avenue, $450 to $800. These lots are near business, surrounded by fine improvements and are 40 per cent cheaper than any 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. $600 to $700. BOGGS & HILL.

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

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

FOR SALE 98 lots on 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th Sts., between Farnham, Douglas, and the proposed extension of Dodge street. Prices range from $200 to $400. We haxe concluded to give men of small means, one more chance to secure a home and will build houses on these lots on small payments, and will sell lots on monthly payments. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE 160 acres, 9 miles from city, about 30 acres very choice valley, with running water; balance geutly rolling prririe, only 3 miles from railaoad, $10 per acre. BOGGS & HILL.

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FOR SALE 720 acres in one body, 7 miles west of Fremont, is all level land, producing heavy growth of grass, in high valley, rich soil and ¾ miles from railroad an side track, in good settlement and no better lan can be found. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE A highly improved farm of 240 acres, 3 miles from city. Fine improvements on this land, owner not a practical farmer, determined to sell. A good opening for some man of means. BOGGS & HILL.

FOR SALE 2,000 acres of land near Milland Station, 3,500 near Elkhorn, $8 to $10; 4,000 acres in north part of county, $7 to $10, 3,000 acres 2 to 8 miles from Florence, $5 to $10; 5,000 acres west of the Elkhorn, $4 to $10; 10,000 acres scattered through the county, $6 to $10.
The above lands lie near and adjoin nearly every farm in the county, and can mostly be sold on small cash payment, with the balance in 1-2-3-4 and 5 year's time. BOGGS & HILL.

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE 8 business lots west of Odd Fellows block, $2 500 each. BOGGS & HILL.

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

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