THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., Props.
E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

A. H. Fitch, Manager Daily Circulation, P. O. Box, 488 Omaha, Neb.

THE British will attack Metemneh on Sunday. We presume they think "the better day, the better deed."

IN less than three weeks the democracy of Nebraska will be engaged in a desperate scramble over the political flesh pots. The best pot wrestlers will get out the most meat.

CREMATION seems to have become the popular method of disposing of insane persons, but we object to cremating them alive. It is hoped that no more asylums will be used as crematories.

CHURCH HOWE came up from Lincoln to spend Sunday in Omaha and receive the thanks of the railroad managers for his efforts in killing off everything in the shape of railway legislation.

THE house has voted to invest $30,000 more at the state reform school. One of the items is $500 for a hen coop. The state must be getting rich when it can afford to put $500 in a hennery.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has again declared that he will accept no resignations of federal officers, as he does not think it will be to the benefit of the republican party or aid the cause of civil service reform to take advantage in this way of the incoming president.

SOLOMON HIRSCH, candidate for United States senator from Oregon before the legislature of which he was a member, refused to vote for himself, and thereby missed an election by a majority of one. Such modesty in these office-seeking days is certainly remarkable. Mr. Hirsch by the way is a republican.

CHURCH HOWE had a special car from Jay Gould's road, the Missouri Pacific, which to convey the Nebraska delegation to the national republican convention. He has done enough for the railroads during this session of the legislature to entitle him to a whole train of palace cars when he wants to travel hereafter.

IN accordance with an executive order issued by the president, the Niobrara lands in the Santee Sioux reservation, remaining unallotted and unselected by the Indians, except such as are occupied for the agency school and missionary purposes, will be opened to public settlement on and after May 15th. This will materially aid in the development of northeastern Nebraska.

THE *Republican's* Lincoln correspondent asserts that there is more or less talk regarding the probability of an extra session of the legislature immediately following the present session. Who wants this extra session? Is it the 150 employes of the legislature, and the hotel and saloon keepers of Lincoln? If this legislature cannot do all the damage necessary within the remaining ten days of its existence, we are very much mistaken in its calibre.

THE earnings of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad for December were $2,204,357. For the year the earnings were $25,483,671; net earnings, $12,415,103. This statement shows that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy made a profit of about fifty per cent during the year 1884, and it was not a very good year either. Yet this corporation claims it cannot afford to reduce its passenger rates in Nebraska to three cents a mile nor make any reduction in freight tariffs. It is safe to say that its Nebraska system made a profit of forty per cent. We would like to ask how much the farmers, who contributed so extensively to its earnings, made for themselves during the past year?

STATE SENATOR SMITH, of Fillmore county, has introduced into the senate a bill providing for the election of United States senator by the people. Mr. Smith displays a lamentable ignorance of the constitution of the United States, which provides for the manner of electing United States senators, and no change can be made without amending the constitution. Our state constitution, however, has gone as far as possible in the direction of popular voting, as it allows the people to express their senatorial preference by ballot, and there is a law requiring the judges and clerks of election and boards of canvassers to make proper returns on that question whenever it is voted upon. So there is nothing more to be done on this point, unless it is done by congress. There will be an opportunity for an expression of their preference for senator by the people through the ballot box two years hence, and the people are anxious to exercise that privilege. Whoever is the favorite candidate of the people ought certainly to be elected by their representatives in the legislature. Senator Van Wyck is ready for the issue, and will ask for an endorsement at the hands of the people

WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE?

The action of the United States senate in regard to the Texas & Pacific land grant forfeiture bill can only be explained by the fact that that body is owned and controlled by the monopolists. Every effort of Senator Van Wyck to get it before the senate and have it disposed of is obstructed in every possible way by the monopoly members of that body. When Mr. Blair's motion to take up the contract labor bill, and so throw the Texas and Pacific forfeiture bill back on the calendar where it can not be reached this session, the yeas and nays were demanded, and the result was thirty votes for Blair's proposition and nineteen votes against it. This is an evidence of the overwhelming strength of the monopoly element in the senate, and it shows how little chance this or any other forfeiture bill has of being passed unless it is one which the interested railroad company is willing to have passed, as was the case with the Oregon Central bill, which is the only forfeiture bill that has become a law. Of the thirty votes for Blair's proposition, twenty-six were republicans and only four were democrats. Of the nineteen votes in favor of taking up the forfeiture bill fifteen were given by democrats, and only four by republicans, among whom was, of course, Senator Van Wyck. But where was our other Nebraska senator? Where do we find the vote of Senator Manderson? We find it cast on the side of monopoly along with the votes of Sawlegs Sawyer, Jim Wilson, Conger, Cullom, Ingalls, Platt, Harrison, and the rest of that crowd. Senator Manderson certainly does not represent the sentiment of the people of Nebraska nor of the masses of the republican party when he votes against hastening action on this or any other forfeiture bill that will restore to the public domain millions upon millions of acres of land. Has he forgotten that at the republican national convention the following plank was adopted as a part of the party platform:

> We demand of congress the speedy forfeiture of all land grants which have lapsed by reason of non-compliance with acts of incorporation in all cases where there has been no attempt in good faith to perform the conditions of such grants.

Why then has Senator Manderson cast his vote against the speedy forfeiture of this land grant? His constituents would like to have him explain. A similar plank was adopted by the democratic national convention, and the house of representatives, which is largely democratic, passed the Texas and Pacific forfeiture bill almost unanimously. What has the republican senate done in regard to the matter? Simply nothing, except to interpose all kinds of obstacles to its consideration, with no other object in view than to delay it, and if possible defeat it altogether. Now then, upon whom does the responsibility rest? Certainly not upon the democrats, but upon the republicans, and Senator Manderson will have to bear his share of the responsibility.

There is no question whatever as to the justness of the Texas and Pacific forfeiture bill, as has been repeatedly shown. Huntington's Southern Pacific company built its road without a land grant, pushing its line through with great rapidity to head off the Texas and Pacific, which never attempted to construct one mile of road. Now Huntington claims that the Texas and Pacific grant never did lapse, and was lawfully assigned by that company to the Southern Pacific, neither of which ever built a mile of road in consideration or anticipation of the grant in question.

It has been pertinently remarked that it would "appear from the vote in the senate that the relations of the republican party with the railroad corporations are so intimate that when a railroad's interests are involved the subject is treated almost as a party question." Has it really come to that? Is it possible that the republican party must founder upon the rock of monopoly? Is it simply to hold itself together by the cohesion of public plunder and the force exerted by powerful corporations in foisting republican monopolists upon the United States senate? Is the grand old party, founded in the cause of freedom, and which broke the shackles of slavery from the wrists of the black man, fallen so low that it must become a mere machine in the hands of greedy monopolists for the purpose of enslaving the white laborer and despoiling the industrial classes of the whole country? If so, then we say that the days of the republican party are numbered. We don't believe, however, that the members of the United States senate, or rather the republican members who have voted constantly with the monopolists and against the interests of their constituents, are the representatives of the real sentiments of the mass of the republican party. The great body of the republican party is to day what it was twenty years ago when it stood up for equal rights and privileges to all men. It is only because the machinery of the party has fallen into bad hands and its leadership has been assumed by men of mediocre ability who could not hope to rise to elevated positions without surrendering their manhood and becoming the mere tools of the Goulds, the Huntingtons, the Stanfords, and the Vanderbilts. The great mass of the republican party—the farmers, mechanics, and workingmen—are still sound on the main issue between corporate monopoly and popular rights, and they will be found on the right side when the trying time comes. It may be, however, to late to resurrect the republican party if its leadership continues for the next four years in the same hands as it has been for the last ten years, and it certainly would be better for the country that it should never be resurrected if its name, which is enshrined in the hearts of millions of men as the synonym for all that is loyal and true, is to be trailed in the dust by a gang of henchmen and cappers who have no other aim in life except to enrich themselves while acting as the servants of Wall street gamblers and millionaire railroad wreckers.

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

Representative Taylor, chairman of the committee on immigration, has introduced a bill to establish a bureau of immigration. Mr. Taylor proposes to appoint two commissioners, who are to invest $12,000 to start with. These two commissioners are to constitute the bureau, whose duty it will be to appoint agents to visit the eastern states for the purpose of encouraging and directing immigration to the state of Nebraska, as well as to make contracts with railroads for transportation of immigrants at low rates. Incidentally this bureau each year shall collect and compile and report to the legislature and circulate in pamphlet form facts and statistics relating to the character and resources of the state of Nebraska.

We take it for granted that Mr. Taylor has no other object in view than to encourage immigration, but we do not believe the objects sought by Taylor will be accomplished by his bill. The only thing that the bill will accomplish is the employment of two or three political tramps or barnacles. Nebraska has made several experiments with immigration commissioners and bureaus and agents, and they have all proved costly failures and frauds. The first bureau was established in 1869, and an agent was stationed at Castle Garden who drew his salary with great regularity and assisted the foreign immigrants to lager beer and pretzels and other supplies at cheap boarding houses, from which he in all probability, exacted a commission for his services as a runner. In due time he returned to Nebraska, and was placed on the retired list.

The next bureau was created in 1871, with J. W. Pearman and the sainted Noteware as president and superintendent. Noteware went on a trip to Vienna and Pearman traveled as high up as the Loup Valley. They invested about $30,000 in the salaries of themselves and agents, and about $2,500 in printed matter consisting of pamphlets and other documents. It is almost necessary to say that, with one or two exceptions, the agents that visited the east and crossed the Atlantic, had a very comfortable berth, and fared sumptuously on their junketing tours. It was a great struggle to get rid of this bureau, and its agents had to be relieved by several succeeding legislatures. They were worse, if such a thing could be, than any of the claimants that are preying for relief at the hands of the present legislature.

The only economic and legitimate way to encourage immigration is through printed matter judiciously distributed. If the legislature desires to invest $12,000 it can be profitably done without creating a commission or employing traveling agents. Let it place that amount at the disposal of the secretary of state, allowing him sufficient money to pay for one clerk to have charge of the distribution of pamphlets printed in various languages. Let the secretary of state advertise in the leading eastern and Canadian papers that information relating to the resources of Nebraska can be obtained, post paid, by a simple request to the secretary. Thousands of people who have a desire to come west will apply for these documents and ascertain whether Nebraska is the best place for them to locate in. There are plenty of paupers in the country whom the people of this state do not want even if they desire to immigrate hither. What we do want is a class of well-to-do and industrious farmers, mechanics and working men who have some capital saved up to pay their fare and have enough left to buy a comfortable home.

THE associated press report of the proceedings of the lower house of congress, Friday, concludes with the statement that "at the evening session a number of bills were passed." One would hardly suspect that among those bills was one having a most important bearing upon Omaha and Nebraska, and why the associated press agent should overlook it is something we cannot quite understand. Our special correspondent, however, saw its importance and at once telegraphed us the outline of the bill, which amends the Union Pacific act so as to allow the construction of a road from Sioux City westerly by way of the Niobrara valley to a point on the Union Pacific west of the one hundredth meridian. The object of this road is stated to be "to cut off a bend made in the eastern portion of the Union Pacific, and will, it is claimed, shorten the distance from Chicago to San Francisco 250 miles." The bill does not grant any lands, but makes the road when built a section of the Union Pacific so far as it relates to pro rating, exchange of freight cars, etc., and it is understood that the company at the back of this scheme stands ready to begin building the road at once. What company it is that is putting up this job we are not informed, but we suspect that it is the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. It makes no difference, however, what company it is, as the scheme is one that ought to be defeated. The claim that any such road will shorten the distance between Chicago and San Francisco 250 miles is simply preposterous. If any company wants to build any such road it can do it without any congressional assistance, but when congress attempts to make it by law a section of the Union Pacific in any respect whatever, we think it is going beyond the limits of all reason and exercising an undue partiality for a set of schemers. Why not let that company, whose name is kept in the dark for some unknown reason, proceed on the same basis that the other railroads have in tapping trunk lines. Has not the B. & M. tapped the Union Pacific at three different points without asking any congressional permission or assistance? And has it not taken its chances on pro-rating, exchange of freight cars, etc., under existing laws and railway usage? Why then should not this unnamed company be put on exactly the same footing as the B. & M.? This bill has passed the house, apparently without proper consideration. It was evidently pushed through during the rush of the closing hour of the day's session. We are told by our correspondent that it will probably pass the senate, and we believe it will unless immediate steps are taken to prevent it. Here is an opportunity for our senators to exercise their united influence. And here is a case where the Union Pacific lobby might do some good.

THE *Herald* objects to an extra session. That settles it.

THE sum of ten thousand dollars has been voted by the house for a family residence for the superintendent of the state reform school, which is nothing more nor less than a penitentiary for juvenile offenders. The common farmer who can live in a $1,500 house considers himself well off, and the governor of the state of Nebraska has no executive mansion, as yet. It seems to us that a ten thousand dollar residence for the superintendent of the reform school is a piece of extravagance against which the taxpayers will emphatically protest.

THE RUSH FOR LAND.

The *Home Seeker's Guide*, published at Sidney, furnishes some valuable statistics regarding the sale of government land in Western Nebraska, and the amount still open to entry and settlement.

The government land office at North Platte has disposed of one-half the lands open to settlers under the national laws. The land office district embraces the whole of Cheyenne, Keith and Lincoln counties, portions of Sioux, Dawson, Custer, Gosper and Frontier counties, and the unorganized territory. This immense area embraced 12,257,280. Of this amount government claims cover 2,874,281, the Union Pacific railroad land covered 3,000,000 acres, and 1,000,000 are classed as grazing lands, leaving 5,382,996 yet open to settlement. In past years it has been the policy of the cattlemen to decry the western portion of the state as unfit for agricultural purposes. So thoroughly had this notion been spread abroad that few farmers ventured beyond the center of the state. This is shown by the fact that up to the 1st of January, 1884, only 1,996,800 had been filed on, while during 1884, 877,481 acres were taken. Judging by these figures, it is safe to say that the amount taken in 1884 will be doubled the present year.

The crowding of the farmers on the domain of the cattle kings has forced the majority of the latter to become actual owners of their ranges. This has been done under the pre-emption law, and in many cases the homestead law has subserved their purpose, through cowby filings and fictitious names. The repeal of the former law, which now seems probable, will limit all government entries to 160 acres. Scores of new towns have been planned and mapped out in various parts of the district, and speculation in town lots will open up lively with the spring. At present the rush for land is confined to residents and speculators, who are taking advantage of to rise that is likely to follow the repeal of the timber culture and pre-emption acts, but the coming spring and summer will witness an unprecedented tide of settlers to that region.

The northwest corner of the state will come in for a goodly share of the immigration. For miles on each side of the proposed line of the Sioux City & Pacific hundreds of settlers have braved the rigors of a severe winter to hold their claim. There is an almost unbroken chain of claims from Valentine to Fort Robinson. Lands have already trebled in value even where only the grade stakes of the railroad have been set, and the opening of the road to Chadron by next fall, will further stiffen the prices. There is considerable worthless land east of Chadron but from that town to the state line, the land has no superior. Now is the accepted time for every man who wants a farm from Uncle Sam within the confines of Nebraska, to prepare to go west or northwest at the earliest day. It is among the certainties that before the close of the present year the best government land in these regions will have passed into the hands of individuals.

Freight Train Thrown From The Track.

HUNTINGDON, February 15.—The east bound freight train on the Pennsylvania road was thrown from the track last night near Birmingham by a broken flange. Sixteen cars were demolished, twelve were filled with stock.

The Chicago Election Frauds.

CHICAGO, February 14.—The federal court was engaged to-day in hearing evidence for the defense in the case against Mackin, Gallagher and others charged with conspiracy to stuff the ballot-box in the second precinct of the Eighteenth ward, and alter the returns three weeks after the election. J. J. Sullivan swore that he procured stereotype blocks of the regular republican ticket on the night before the election and printed therefrom 5,000 tickets with Brand's name substituted for Lemman's for state senator. This evening a warrant was issued for Sullivan's arrest, charging him with perjury.

Voorhees and Cobb Visit Cleveland.

ALBANY, N. Y., February 14.—President-elect Cleveland to-day received United States Senator Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana, and Representative T. R. Cobb, of Indiana, who urged the claim of ex Senator Joseph McDonald, of Indiana, for a place in the cabinet. They represented that the movement in favor of McDonald was an earnest and spontaneous one, that had taken hold of a large element of the democratic party all over the country, which must in some way be satisfied. They were well pleased with Mr. Cleveland, and said their visit was very enjoyable.

Gossip here runs entirely on the subject of Daniel Manning for secretary of the treasury.

CARDINAL M'CABE.

The Career of the Deceased Archbishop of Dublin.

Cardinal McCabe, archbishop of Dublin, Ireland, died of acute inflammation on the morning of the 13th, after an illness of only twenty-four hours.

Edward McCabe was the son of Mr. Bernard McCabe, the well-known Catholic journalist and writer. He was born in Dublin in 1816, and was educated for the priesthood in Maynooth college. After his ordination by Archbishop Murray he was assigned to the parish of Clontarf, where his zeal and success soon brought him to the notice of the dignitaries of the church. When Dr. Cullen was appointed archbishop of Dublin he brought the young and gifted curate to Dublin and placed him in charge of the details of the administration of the diocese. From this position he was promoted to the charge of Kingston, the strongest parish in the sect of Dublin, and was also retained in the chapter of the archdiocese. From this time on his promotion was rapid. He was appointed vicar general while still a young man. The increasing age of the Cardinal and his frequent journeys to Rome threw almost the entire government of the diocese on Canon McCabe, and an assistant prelate being found necessary. His eminence recommended Dr. McCabe to the Pope for that dignity. The recommendation was acted on, and Dr. McCabe was consecrated assistant prelate by his eminence in the parochial church, Kingstown, under the title of Bishop of Gradara.

The appointment was made on the 25th of June, 1877, and the consecration of the new bishop took place in his parlor chapel at Kingstown on the 23d of July following, Cardinal Cullen officiating as consecrating prelate, and a large number of the Irish bishops and superior clergy assisting. From the period of the elevation of Mgr. McCabe to the episcopacy Cardinal Cullen almost ceased to interfere in the mere ecclesiastical administration of the metropolitan diocese, and concerned himself chiefly with the matters of an Irish Catholic policy. In the direction of university colleges, charitable institutions and parochial matters Bishop McCabe took the chief part, and thus came in contact with the clergy of the diocese and the religious orders. He was known to be imbued with the political views of the cardinal, but was more popular as a disciplinarian among the priesthood than his episcopal chief. On the death of Cardinal Cullen the administration of the archdiocese fell into the hands of Bishop McCabe, pending the election of a successor to the archbishopric.

In March 1879 the Pope accepted the nomination of the diocese and appointed Bishop McCabe to the vacancy. On May 3, 1879, the Most Reverend Edward McCabe was formally enthroned in the archiepiscopal chair, and received the homage of the chapter of the diocese. The new archbishop had hitherto been unknown in politics. He had never delivered a political speech, either as priest or bishop. Early, however, in his career as archbishop the Land League was formed, and one of the most remarkable of his pastorals was that in which he first pronounced an opinion by denouncing the employment of women in politics. Since then the archbishop published two other pastorals warning his people against the principles of the league. This brought in sharp conflicts with the leaders of the national movement, both in and out of the church. A spirited controversy started between the cardinal and Archbishops Croke and McHally, the latter prelates being strong supporters and organizers of the league movement. The interference of the Pope, and summoning of the Irish bishops to Rome, brought harmony out of what threatened serious injury to the church, and the priests and bishops have since abstained from taking active part in Irish politics.

The cardinal's chief utterances have been on educational questions and have been for the purpose of claiming for Catholics a share proportionate to other members in the Irish educational endowments. He was a member of the senate of the Royal University of Ireland, and took a constant share in its deliberations. Though Ireland has been always so loyal to the Holy See, Archbishop McCabe was only the second cardinal in the history of the church.

Pure Gall.

Chicago Herald.

For pure, large, healthy gall commend us to Mr. Dawson, of Nebraska. He was warden of the state penitentiary for three years. The prison is a mile and a half or so from Lincoln. Of course, the warden rode into town every day and on his way back called at the post office for the prison mail, which was handed him in a pouch. For carrying this mail Mr Dawson now asks the state to pay him $4,986.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

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MONEY TO LOAN—In sums of $10 and up, on horses, pianos, furniture and all kinds of chattels. W. H. Motter, 1404 Farnam st., over Morse's shoe store. 882tf

MONEY TO LOAN—I have money to loan on improved city property, in any amounts to suit, at reasonable rates. W. H. Motter, 1404 Farnam st., over Morse's shoe store. 883tf

MONEY to loan on chattels by J. T. Bostty, 213 south 14th st. 682feb16

MONEY TO LOAN In sums of $300 and upward. O. F. Davis and Co., Real Estate and Loan Agents, 1505 Farnam St. 667 tf

MONEY loaned on chattels. Railroad Tickets bought and sold. . Foreman, 213 S. 13th 748-tf

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A working housekeeper for two. Elderly lady with references preferred. Address St. Elmo's B X 710. 128-tf

WANTED—Cook at Pacific House, 10th and Dav enport; man or woman. 276-14p

WANTED—Two good girls, only those responsible need apply 605 N. 16th st, (up-stairs.) 119-tf

WANTED—Teams. T. Murray, 18th and Harney. 136 17p

WANTED—Dish washer at Emmet house 189 17p

WANTED—Agents for our new book, good pay to workers. Call or address Geo. Hunter, 1802 Burt St., Omaha Neb. 135-m4p

WANTED—Good live solicitors. Address Mutual Hail Insurance Co., St. Mart Neb. 883-1mp

WANTED—A first class dining room girl at the Metropolitan. No other need apply. 873-tf

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A set of books to keep evenings. Address G. I. Bee office.

WANTED—A situation as book-keeper or office work, best reference. Address P. O. "G. E. A." 224-16

A young married man wants situation as book-keeper, in wholesale establishment in Omaha. Address "C." care Bee. 825-tf

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

WANTED—Two unfurnished or furnished rooms with board, near street car line preferred. Address "F. H." Bee office. 225-14p

WANTED—To rent cottage from 5 to 7 rooms, must be in good location, within 8 blocks of Post office. Addr as "Y. B. S." Bee office. 198-14p

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen in city or country to take light work at their own home. $3 to $4 a day easily made; work sent by mail; no canvassing. We have good demand for our work and furnish steady employment. Address with stamp, CROWN M'F'G. COMPANY, 294 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio. 113 m4p

WANTED—Agents to work for the Western Mutual Benevolent Association, of Beatrice, Neb. Cash capital $100,000, paid up in full. Those desiring agencies in Eastern Nebraska or Western Iowa should address C. A. Woosley, No 1222 Farnam st., Omaha, Neb., or Oliver C. Babin, Sec'y, Beatrice, Neb. To good agents, men or women, a liberal compensation will be paid. Company is co-operative in plan, safe, reliable and cheap, and easy to work. 866-122

WANTED—Two rooms for light house keeping within two blocks of 16th and Davenport st. Inquire 221 north 16th St. 232-04p

WANTED—To lease first class restaurant and lunch counter to a thoroughly responsible party. Apply 1213 Douglas. 163-t

FOR RENT—HOUSES AND LOTS.

FOR RENT—House of four rooms corner 15th and Chicago. Thomas Swift. 221-16p

FOR RENT—Store on Cummings St., with rooms for family. J. Kline, 1318 Douglas St. 203-m11

FOR RENT—New brick house, 11 rooms, modern improvements, No. 212 N. 22d st. Inquire 2116 California st. 157tf

FOR RENT—House 4 rooms south 13th St., $13. Cottage 5 rooms near Hanscom Park, $17. House 5 rooms Davenport and 18th Sts, $17. House 2 large rooms and large ground south Omaha, $6. C. E. Mayne, 13th and Farnam. 143-tf

FOR RENT—New 5 room cottage Virginia ave., 2 blocks east of Park ave and 1 block south of St. Mary's ave. St. car, $12.50 per month. Isaac Adams 19 Frenzer block, opposite Post office. 124-tf

FOR RENT—New cottage, 5 rooms. J. Phipps Roe, 1512 S. 5th st. 948-tf

FOR RENT—Nice 6 room cottage corner 24th and Davenport street. Apply to E. B. Chapman, 1217 Howard St. 863-tf

FOR RENT—A new eight room house. Enquire of Mrs. E. Roddis, 25th, bet Davenport and Chicago sts. 791tf

FOR RENT—Furnished Room with board, 603 N. 17th. 524-tf

FOR RENT—New fire room house, with city water, on South 17th St. near railroad track suitable for boarding house; rent $30; inquire at Omaha foundry or of T. W. T. Richards. 954-tf

FOR RENT—A 5 room cottage on east Webster St. second door south of Webster. Inquire of G. R. Doane & Co 777-tf

ROOMS FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A large handsomely furnished front room, 313 north 15th St., between Davenport and Chicago sts. 230-1p

FOR RENT—Small furnished room with board for gentleman, good accommodations, 1818 Chicago St. 231-17p

FOR RENT—Furnished front room, 1413 Howard St. 233-14p

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms single or together, at 2403 Harney St. 323-17

FOR RENT—Furnished front room, with or without fire, 1309 Capitol ave. 216-19p

FOR RENT—Rooms 1510 Harney St. 272-tf

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished large front room with stove at 20:4 Harney St. 2 9 16p

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms 1616 California St. 206-tf

FOR RENT—Pleasant furnished front room 1707 Douglas st. 208 16p

FOR RENT—Two furnished or unfurnished front rooms, 1909 Farnam St. 207-16p

FOR RENT—Room and board for two gentlemen, 16 S Capitol ave 195-21p

ROOMS FOR RENT—Newly furnished east exposure, single or ensuite, S. W. corner 17th and Cass. 291-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms. Mrs. Hydes, S. W. corner 12th and Harney. 201 14p

FOR RENT—Two unfurnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping, Beemer's block, cor. 8th and Howard sts. 192tf

FOR RENT—With board a nicely furnished front room suitable for two gentlemen, would also like one young lady to board and board at South western, of St. Mary's ave., and Nineteenth St. 168 13p

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms at 1718 Cass St. 164-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms 628 S. 20th st 558-18p

ROOM TO LET—Enquire drug store, cor., 10th and Douglas. 109 tf

ROOMS—With board, desirable or winter. Apply at St. Charles Hotel. 939-tf

FOR RENT—One furnished bedroom with board, and two or three day boarders, 1014 Webster. 940 tf

FOR RENT—Two front rooms, 1623 Capitol ave. 884

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms at 1816 Dodge st. 9.3feb18

FOR RENT—Furnished room and board $5.00 per week. Very best location, 1514 Davenport. 773-feb 21p

FOR RENT—For light housekeeping, two rooms, furnished for that purpose, S. W. cor 8th and Howard. 878t

FOR RENT—Two elegant rooms in Redick's block, Paulsen & Co., 1513 Farnam. 941-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Corner lot, 33x60, with good improvements, that will bring 15 per cent on investment. Paulsen & Co., 1513 Farnam st. 215-19

FOR SALE—Stock and fixtures one of the best saloons in the city. Possession given the first of April. Reasons for selling, ill health. Address "X. W." Bee office. 183tf

FOR SALE OR RENT—Four room cottage, cor. King st. and Patrick ave; every convenience. Inquire of W. Stirling, 1314 Sherman ave. 193-17p

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For improved land, a good 2 story store, property in Wayne, Neb. A residence, barn, 2 lots in Alerton Iowa, and a good large Norman stallion. Address O. D. Bordwell Walnut, Pott Co., Iowa. 175 m 9p

FOR SALE—Corner lot, 100x147, Shirley & Virginia ave., with house, barn, well, fenced, 1,200. Paulsen & Co., 1513 Farnam st. 113-19

FOR SALE—A good paying saloon with first class lunch counter and restaurant attached—A bargain. S. Trettler, 203 South 13th St. 161-tf

FOR SALE—Or exchange a full stock of clothing, boots and shoes, gent's furnishing goods, will exchange for Nebraska Lands. G. H. Peters, 804 S. 10th St., Omaha, Neb. 153-tf

FOR SALE—Lot 132x88, Dorcas near 18th, with new house 14x30, well, fenced—$700. Paulsen & Co, 1513 Farnam street. 2 8 19

FOR SALE—160 acres of best farm lands in Washington county, Neb, 2½ miles from Herman; 8 miles from Blair. Will either sell for cash or will trade for house in Omaha, if buyer will take up some notes on long time. The whole land under cultivation. Address Jos. Kolowratek, No. 13 A S 13th st., Omaha, Neb. 901-tf

FOR SALE—Saloon and fixtures centrally located, and doing a good business. Address "Saloon" Bee office. 163 tf

FOR SALE—Cheap—one half acre in north Omaha. Address X. Y. Z. Bee office. 948tf

FOR SALE—200 tons selected hay at 80 horn Station, price $3.00 per ton. Apply to Wm. Hopper Elkhorn. 95 -1mp

Corner lot 81x142, 8th and Dorcas, with new 16x40 house, cellar, cistern, etc—$1,710. Paulsen & Co., 1513 Farnam st. 2 7 1

FOR SALE—A good paying implement business well located and established in thriving town on B. & M. R. R. in Neb. Everything ready to step right into good trade. Only moderate capital required. Address "N. Y." Bee office. 912-feb 28p

FOR SALE CHEAP—One elegant chamber set, former cost $375.00. One regulator clock, one nearly new Knabe Piano, five gold framed pictures, one horse, harness and phaeton, one Halls safe, small size, one beautiful china coffee set. Also a large pure blooded St. Bernard dog. Inquire 1615 Dodge St. 234-tf

FOR SALE—Splendid lots in Paulsen's new add., on three car line, at from $70 to $800. Paulsen & Co., 1513 Farnam st. 216-19

FOR SALE—66x165 feet on Cuming street 3 blocks west of Military bridge, $1,600. John L. McCague opposite Post office. 934-tf

FOR SALE—133x134 feet on corner, south-east front, house 3 rooms, barn, 3 blocks west of Park ave. and Leavenworth, easy payments, cheap $1,700. John L. McCague, opposite Post Office. 947-tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For improved city property, one or two sections of land well adapted for general farming or stock purposes; rich soil; close to railroad station and near one of the best towns in Central Nebraska. Address "G. N. H." P. O. box 840, Omaha. 226-14p

FOR SALE—The furniture of 8 room house and house for rent, 417 South 12th St. 228-14p

FOR SALE—Wallpaper business, small stock of paper 309 north 15th St. 217-21p

FOR SALE—A general merchandise business in a thriving town within 25 miles of Lincoln, established 7 years, best trade in town, stock will invoice about $2,000, will sell or rent building, terms easy. For particulars, address Mallard Fenty & Co., Omaha, Neb. 229-20p

BALED HAY—Good quality, lowest price. T. S. Clarkson, Schuyler, Neb. 116-m4p

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—At $10 per acre, all or part of two thousand acres of timber land forty miles east of Kansas City, will exchange for Nebraska land or merchandise. Bedford, Souer & vin. 944tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Stock of dry goods 1360 acre stock ranche, plenty hay land, creek runs through entire tract, good buildings, corrals etc., only 4 miles from thriving railroad town, one of the best and most convenient ranches in central Neb. Apply to the North Loup Banking Co., North Loup, Neb. 214-16

MISCELLANEOUS.

The partnership of Logan & Sexauer is this day February 1, 1885, dissolved by mutual consent. J. W. Logan continues the business and will collect all accounts and pay all bills. J. W. Logan, WM. Sexauer. 220 16p

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A dark tan colored female dog with little gray on breast, with a slit in the left ear, answers to name of Jessie, having a heavy leather collar with no name on it. Return to stock yards to Thomas Fox, and receive reward. 212-18p

STRAYED—A small bay mare pony white spot on left hind foot. Reward will be paid if returned to Scandinavian Hotel, 7th st 213-16p

PRIVY vaults, sinks and cesspools cleaned at the shortest notice and at any time of the day, in an entirely orderly way without the least molestation to occupants or neighbors, with our improved and odorless apparatus. A. Evans & Co., 911 Capitol ave. 981m1p

FOR TRADE—For merchandise—groceries preferred, three (3) valuable lots in Dayton, Ohio. One (1) lot in St. Louis, Mo; 640 acres of fine land in Kansas; One (1) farm in Ohio. This property is free of incumbrance. All communications will be treated strictly confidential. S. H. Winspear, 2094 Cumins, St. 387jan30

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bee Publishing Co., will be held at their office, No. 916 Farnam street; on Monday, March 1st, 1885, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the election of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may come before it. E. ROSEWATER, President.

OMAHA, Feb. 10, 1885. eb10d10t

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION.

OFFICE, AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, STATE OF NEBRASKA, Lincoln, February 1st, 1885.

It is hereby certified that the Boatman's Fire and Marine Insurance Co., of Pittsburgh in the state of Pennsylvania, has complied with the Insurance Laws of this State, and is authorized to transact the business of Fire Insurance in this state for the current year.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts the day and year above written.

(L.S.) Signed: H. A. BABCOCK, Auditor P. A.

Mr J R Ringwalt has been appointed agent of the above company, office 15th and Farnam st, Omaha.

Mendelssohn & Fisher,

ARCHITECTS

Rooms 28 and 29 Omaha Natl Bank Block
SUCCESSORS TO
Dufrene & Mendelssohn
Geo. L. Fisher, formerly with W. L. B. Jenney Architect, Chicago. jan14eim

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE, PINE RIDGE AGENCY, Dakota, January 12, 1885.

Sealed proposals in triplicate indorsed, proposals for the erection of one Wheelwright and Carpenter shop, one harness, shoe and miscellaneous shops, one slaughter house, two wagon and storage sheds, one bake house and cellar, at this agency and directed to the undersigned, care of Chief Quartermaster department, of the Platte, Omaha Neb., will be received until 12 m. Saturday, February 14, 1885.

Plans and specifications can be examined in the office of the chief quartermaster, department of the Platte, Omaha, Neb, the "Inter Ocean" Chicago, Ill. and the "Journal" at Kansas City, Mo.

Contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, subject to the approval of the department of the Interior.

The right, however, is reserved to reject any and all, or any part of any bid, if deemed for the best interest of the service.

Proposals must state length of time required for completion of building after approval of contract, and must be accompanied by a certified check upon some United States Depository, payable to the order of the undersigned, for at least five (5) per cent of the amount of the proposal, which check shall be forfeited to the United States in case of any bidder receiving the award shall fail to execute promptly a contract with good and sufficient secur