The Daily Bee.

OMAHA.

Thursday Morning Sept. 28.

Weather Report.

(The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named.)

WAR DEPARTMENT, U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE, OMAHA, Sept. 27, 1882. (1:45 p.m.)

STATIONS.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	Force of Wind.	State of Weather.
Denver	24 68	57	N	Brisk	Cloudy
Cheyenne	24 70	49	NW	Brisk	Cloudy
Wauatkie	29 72	64	NW	Brisk	Fair
Platte	29 67	65	W	Fresh	Fair
Omaha	29 84	70	S	Fresh	Cloudy
Yankton	29 78	64	SE	Fresh	Lt. Rain
Des Moines	29 91	68	SE	Fresh	Cloudy
Davenport	30 01	64	E	Fresh	Clear
St. Paul	29 97	63	SE	Brisk	Clear
St. Louis	29 97	72	SE	Fresh	Clear
Moorhead	29 83	68	SE	Brisk	Cloudy
Vincent	29 78	67	S	High	Fair
Bismarck	29 68	55	S	Fresh	Lt. Rain
Buford	29 64	62	W	Light	Cloudy
Custer	29 63	64	W	Light	Clear
Deadwood	29 66	56	NW	Fresh	Cloudy
Assiniboine	.....	...	.....	.....	.....

River 5 feet 1 inches above low water mark at Omaha, 2 feet 0 inches at Yankton. Mississippi 2 feet 1 inches at La Crosse, and 4 feet 2 inches at Dubuque.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

—The Denver train was two hours late in departing last night, delayed by the "Q."

—A regular meeting of Omaha Lodge No. 3, A. O. U. W., will be held Thursday evening, Sept. 28, at 7:30 o'clock. Members will please attend.

—The republican state central committee will meet at their headquarters in the Millard hotel at 8 o'clock this evening to arrange the preliminaries for the coming campaign.

—Victor Ducros, better known as "Vic," proprietor of the popular restaurant on lower Farnam street, has been making some excellent improvements on his place, in the way of new painting, papering, etc. Victor has no equal as a cook in this part of the country is the verdict of those who for years have gone to him whenever they wanted a good palatable, square meal. He is a public benefactor.

—The latest in regard to the trotting horse "Maxey Cobb," is that he was sold to the Swan Bros. for twelve instead of ten thousand dollars. It is further stated that in a private trial the animal showed a mile without a skip or a bobble in 2:18. This being really the first season for the young horse, it is but fair to presume, that he will yet show speed that will place him side by side with Maud S., Smuggler and Edwin Forest.

—A. Wallenz was arrested on complaint of Officer Hans Timm, charged with intoxication and pointing his revolver at the officer. Wallenz was also accused of threatening to burn Timm's house and do sundry other ferocious deeds for all of which he was up before Judge Beneke yesterday with a whole host of witnesses on either side.

—One man arrested Tuesday night for disturbance of the peace, was discharged by the judge.

JOB PRINTING.

Send for *printed price list* and *samples* of all kinds of job work to the ALLEN PRINTING CO., job printers, and publishers "RURAL NEBRASKA," The American Cattle Journal, LIVE STOCK printing a specialty. Nos. 218 and 220, S. 14th St., Omaha, Neb. sep20me-eod2w

—The overland train from the west yesterday was reported half an hour late.

—Excavation for a basement under the St. James Hotel is going on.

—A large number of Omaha people go to St. Louis the last of this week to see the veiled prophets.

—A little fracas on Cuming street Tuesday resulted in one of the parties being cut on the wrist with a knife.

—The new Barker building on 9th and Jones is beginning to loom up. The foundations are done and the sleepers down.

—Williams' dry goods store was closed last evening on account of the woman's suffrage convention.

—M. B. Leavitt and Tony Pastor's United Specialty troupe will appear at Boyd's Friday and Saturday nights.

—It is rumored that an important change among the hotel clerks in this city will soon take place, which will be merely a transfer of places.

—The street railway company has been improving their line on 9th street, and the work is extra good, especially the curve and culvert opposite the Canfield house.

—The mail, baggage and express cars out on the noon train yesterday were just up from the shops and glistening with new gilding and varnishing.

—A pony phaeton was run away with and wrecked on 16th street Tuesday and Mrs. Cassman, who was riding in the vehicle was thrown out and badly injured.

—The new comet with two editions of tails is visible every morning just before sunrise, and may be seen near the sun in the daytime by those who can stand it to scan the heavens closely.

—The lodge of mourning to be held by the Egyptian League on Friday night will be one of the most impressive ceremonies which ever took place in Omaha. A preliminary meeting was held last night.

—Frederics, wife of Peter Rasmussen, died September 27th, at 6:10 a. m., aged 25 years. Funeral to-day, September 28th, at 3 p. m., from late residence near Ittner's brick yard. Friends invited.

—Two drunks were taken in by the police Tuesday night. One had fallen and cut away the entire lower lid of one eye so that it hung down over his cheek. He presented a horrible appearance.

—The ladies of the First M. E. church hold a sociable at the residence of Rev. J. B. Maxfield, 2123 Webster street on Thursday evening. All are invited and will be made cordially welcome.

—A party of Omaha hunters recently went out to the vicinity of Valparaiso to enjoy a little sport. A friend of one of the number, desired him to send him some venison at his home back in Indiana and venison being scarce he purchased a soup bone and sent it back to the Hoosier State as a sample of Nebraska black-tail deer.

—On Tuesday, the 11th of September, the state land department leased 30,924 29-100 acres of school lands, of which 7,601 52-100 were agricultural college lands, in Wayne county.

MAD. ANTHONY'S RAID.

She Boldly Leads the Home Guards on the Bulwarks of Prejudice.

The Second Assault Roused a Lonely Defender of Man's Supremacy.

But They Fell Upon and Lashed Him as Man Was Never Lashed Before.

And His Sudden Retreat Barely Saved Him from Being Entirely "Chawed Up."

The Second Day of the Suffragists.

Morning Session of the Nationals.

At 10:30 a. m. yesterday Boyd's opera house was opened when the Woman's Suffrage Association, together with their friends met for the purpose of hearing reports from Nebraska delegates and arranging for campaign work.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. May Wright Sewall who appointed a committee from the National to meet with a committee from the American association in the parlors of the building for conference and other work. The chair appointed in that committee Mrs. Gouger, of Indiana, as chairman, Miss Anthony of New York, Miss Foster of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Colby of Nebraska, with instructions to report result of conference at the meeting to-morrow.

The meeting proceeded then to review work done in the meeting yesterday afternoon, stating that committees of finance, committees on resolutions and nominations were made and that reports would be had to-morrow. The executive session yesterday decided to make "Our Herald," a suffrage paper published at Lafayette, Ind., by Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, the official paper of that society, through which members could write and keep each other posted as to the work being done throughout the United States.

The secretary was directed to take the names of those desiring to join the society, when quite a large number paid their initiation fee and were duly enrolled.

C. S. Montgomery, of Omaha, addressed the meeting in a short but warm speech, relating his experience in investigating the subject, his objections first entertained and his subsequent conversion, and was duly installed as an active member. Gen. E. Estabrook spoke also, and paid his initiation fee. Fresh recruits were received and enrolled from Iowa, Wyoming, Missouri and Nebraska.

The meeting then went into a general discussion, and delegates from Nebraska made verbal reports of the work in their vicinity. Mrs. McKinney, of Iowa, reviewed the work in her state, and said the next legislature will submit the suffrage question to the people of her state; that the prohibition amendment in that state had done good work for the cause of woman, as the temperance people recognized the fact that they could not enforce prohibition without the moral support of the ladies, and that they were both now working for the suffrage movement.

Mrs. Maul, of Fairmont, made a brief statement of the progress being made in her county. Mrs. Miller, of Falls City, said local organizations were being effected in her section. Local organizations are working in Grafton, Exeter and all the towns in Fillmore county. Mrs. Hoyle, of Gage county, said there was no formidable opposition to the movement in her county. Reports from Washington were favorable. Mrs. Drury, of Burt county, stated that they had a good organization at Tekamah, and at Decatur an organization is being effected; said the ladies of that county had decided to challenge the men who oppose it for a joint debate, and lively times are expected in Burt county.

General Estabrook stated on behalf of Cedar county that Judge Barnes told him that the speech of Mrs. Gougar, made in that county two weeks ago, had created a revolution in the minds of the people, and that the movement will carry in that county.

Mrs. Wilson, of Fillmore county, made gratifying reports of York county, where she said the ladies had raised $500 for the campaign fund, and local and foreign speakers were being supplied for effective work.

Nemaha, Seward and Johnson counties all were reported as very satisfactory.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the meeting adjourned until 2:45 p. m.

Afternoon Session.

At 2 p. m. sharp the afternoon session convened at Boyd's opera house, where a fair audience had assembled.

On taking the chair Miss Anthony introduced Mrs. Marietta M. Bones, of Dakota, a tall and graceful lady, with pleasing features, who spoke extemporaneously for half an hour upon the laws and customs of our country. She had a good flow of language and spoke with much feeling relative to her personal experience in the cause of equity. She touched upon the fidelity of woman and her abuses; said that, although persecuted, yet she was as true as steel and never shrank from the responsibility of duty; said that when women had the right of suffrage all war would cease and a higher state of civilization come; that woman performs more than half the manual labor done in this country; that while they are mothers of each generation, still men legislate and enact laws denying them the care of their children. At least this was her experience, as she had lost the care of her children through class legislation in behalf of man and against woman. She said it was this class of women that the suffragists want to assist. All they need, she said, is the ballot box to make them happy. Hers was a tale of woe and sorrow, far greater than that of any negress in the south; she was not only robbed of her money, her property, home and children, but had been hunted down by the law like a criminal fleeing from justice, yet, she said, she liked men better than women on general principles.

After some business matters were dispatched, Madam Clarissa Neyman, of New York, spoke from manuscript, dealing with the question in a philosophical way. She is a German lady of culture and speaks very fair English, though the native accent is very perceptible. She is a young, bright-eyed, rosy cheeked brunette with very pleasit. manner revealing a thorough knowledge of good breeding and liberal views. She has been across the waters quite often of late, and now has her children in the German schools. Her treatment of the subject exhibited extensive learning and copious researches. She dwelt at length upon the home, and its influences; the love, affection and devotion of woman in her sphere of duty, paying a high tribute to her sex; said that a woman devoted to a principle exhibits the noblest qualities that grace the sex. Spoke feelingly of the evil effects upon women by reading light literature, said that everything is proper which tends to our elevation, and everything is proper which tends to human happiness. That the broader the field for woman's usefulness, the greater scope for mental developments, both of which is required by the laws of our being and best fits us for a life beyond the grave.

Evening Session.

Notwithstanding the rain had made the streets muddy and pedestrians required overcoats, rubber boots and umbrellas, still a good audience was in attendance at the opera house to hear the suffrage question further discussed last night.

After a vocal and instrumental selection by Miss Foster and Miss Shattuck, Miss Anthony introduced Mrs. Matilda Hindman, of Pennsylvania, who spoke without manuscript and delivered one of the most logical arguments on the suffrage question that has been delivered during the convention. She is a small woman—not as large as Alexander H. Stephens—and has a voice similar to his, but without the smooth eloquence so characteristic of that eminent statesman. She made the following points:

This subject of suffrage is not one of little importance. It is not merely a question of nothing. Its rightfulness cannot be answered by a simple yes or no. It does not concern a particular class; nor does it apply to a limited number of persons. It directly affects all classes, irrespective of race, color, condition or sex. It is not a mere political question; it is a great, moral, social and political problem, a problem which the wisest statesmen and soundest thinkers are interested in solving.

A new problem? Yes, but new problems in science, religious and politics are constantly forcing themselves on the public mind, and sooner or later that mind must give answer.

"It is revolutionary," you say; "It is too great a change for our civilization." Change, change is life, stagnation is death. The law of reform is constant change. From conviction that wrongs exist comes investigation, agitation, conflict, change and progress. In these conflicts are always two parties, the one conservative, the other radical. The conservative ignores change, the radical demands it. Old forms, customs and beliefs are sacred with the conservative. The radical has no patience with those who think only as the father's thought. For a time the masses are with the conservative. People do not give up long established customs and much cherished views without a struggle. They fear change, and hate innovators.

The world is not ready say the opponents, those who wish to have this change are not fit for the freedom it will bring. This, says one of our leading thinkers, has always been the answer of those in power when a redress of wrongs has been asked.—Not fit? But woman has proven herself fit for many places that were closed against her a quarter of a century ago. Schools and colleges have been opened to her and she has taken high place among the scholars of the day. The court house doors stand ajar and she is entering with womanly dignity. Freedom of speech and liberty of the press are hers and none are injured.

Who would undo what has been done? Who place her where she was a century ago? Who take from her these educational advantages? Who place upon the statute books the degrading and oppressive laws that our higher civilization has marked out? Who so have? Not one. American men will not undo the good work they have done. They can't go back, they can't stand still, advance they must, and complete their work by this one grand act of enfranchising the women of the state.

Women as well as men need this for protection—protection of property, home and personal rights. The foundation principle of government is protection. Who need this—one-half or all the people? Which stand in greater need of this, the weak or the strong? The one who has more physical strength or the less? All reasonable persons will say the weak need it more than the strong.

After this the finance committee went through the audience for contributions.

Miss Anthony said she proposed to do a little talking for herself before hearing from Mrs. Saxon, of New Orleans, a good democrat.

Mrs. Saxon rose and protested against the accusation, disclaiming that she was a democrat and emphatically asserting that she was nothing and never would vote for anything until she had something to vote for—receiving load applause.

Mrs. Colby read a letter from Jessie Hutchinson, announcing the death of her little son. She also asked to read a short essay of a little boy, five years of age, which was as follows:

"A woman cannot do as she pleases. She has to do as the man says. A woman cannot vote. A woman can join the church if she pleases. The women ought to vote to keep the men from drinking. A woman is not so smart as a man. A man can set up a cultivator and bake pancakes, both; and a woman can only bake pancakes. A woman is prettier than a man,—I mean a young woman. All men should believe in woman's rights; and boys, also. I like a woman teacher better than a man teacher. All men should try to be a woman's rights man; and boys, also."

Mrs. Elizabeth L. Saxon, of New Orleans, told a ludicrous cat story, eliciting vociferous applause, and then read appropriate lines from J. G. Holland, voicing the sentiments of the noble heroism of reformers.

Mrs. Helen M. Gouger, of Lafayette, Indiana, came forward and in her inimitable manner spoke enthusiastically upon the suffrage question, stating however that if any gentleman or gentlemen were present who desired to present any objections, she would be pleased to meet them when through with her speech. She spoke of her meeting a divine of Chicago whom she had met on the train, and how she corralled him on his own ground. She told how many women had been upon their knees appealing for suffrage at the hands of drunken legislators, and she wanted the privilege of making her own laws and using their individuality. She said that a class of men would refuse us privileges they accorded to the negroes; that women have a right to a jury of their peers as well as men. Give us juries of women of the suffrage association principles and temperance women. We want jurors the same as men. Does not law try us as citizens, yet deny us citizenship. If I take cold will my husband suffer for me? Inherent right! Who has it in preference to women? Who gave man his inherent right more than woman? If you want temperance you will have to call upon women to carry it through to a practical conclusion. So long as there is a conflict between good and evil there will be contention about inherent rights. The speaker said she was going to run for congress as soon as she could get enough votes to put her there. [Loud applause.] She said a reformatory school in Indiana had done great good in correcting the evils of depravity among heir own sex. They want to take their sisters out of jail and put them under female supervision. We want to take the children out of poor houses and furnish them homes and send them to schools. We want the ballot to prevent so much pauperism and crime. We want it not for self-aggrandizement, but fallen humanity. We want the ballot box to correct many abuses that were prominent in our whole county. We want it as a right as against foreign immigration coming to America without a knowledge of our laws. We want our franchise, so we can have our representation in the school boards, where nature has shown woman's peculiar fitness.

A note from the audience asked: "How are the laws of Nebraska unjust to woman?"

"In the first place I will say, you are still under the old common law relative to property rights; the dowry custom is unjust to woman and favors man—if the woman dies the joint property goes to the husband, while in the death of the husband the widow only gets the rights of dowry during her life time, and a guardian is appointed by the courts to take charge of the estate for her children, and frequently they are robbed of all their interest through litigation and insecure bondsmen. We want the ballot to stop the sale and manufacture of liquor, and prohibit the sale to minors. If you want to make intelligence, morality, or other ability the basis of suffrage, we are ready to meet you. If you can meet us there we will stop right here and abandon our cause. You trust with everything, save the ballot box. The speaker thinks men and women are about equal in all things. Women do not claim to be perfect, nor that they are much better than men, but that if men will improve themselves a little they will be about equal.

Mrs. Gouger here asked if any one has any objections to offer.

Mr. Hitchcock rose and asked, "Did I understand you to say that woman by nature is no better than man?"

Mr. Gouger said that men were not by nature immoral and depraved, but that was the point the opposition made, and they claimed it was the ballot box which corrupted them. This she denied, and said it was a libel upon the true and good men of America to have it said they polluted the political atmosphere, (Here she received loud and repeated applause.)

Mr. H.—You don't answer my question. Is it not a fact that if woman was allowed to go to the polls and mingle with the rough element that she would be drawn down to the level of the corrupt voter and politician?

Mrs. G.—I don't believe that the body of men I saw here at the republican state convention last week—a finer and more intelligent body I never saw—are corrupt and bad men, but on the contrary I, with every other mother, sister and daughter believe our fathers, husbands and brothers are moral and upright, and noble men, and that the good men far excel in numbers and intelligence the bad men in all countries. [Loud applause.]

Mr. H.—As the hour is growing late and I am at a disadvantage here now, I offer a challenge to you suffragists to discuss this question at any time and place you may designate.

With this announcement Miss Anthony, Miss Cozzens, Mrs. Saxon and Mrs. Gouger all jumped to the front like hungry wolves for a kid; and with glistening eyes, uplifted faces and burning cheeks, accepted the challenge, while the audience was at a high heat, and order was not had for some time. The spectacle was grand, the interest great, and Mrs. Colby rushed to the footlights and said she was glad to see the distinguished gentleman so zealously plead his side of the case, and hoped that before the election day he would be a penitent convert at the altar of this great reform. The debate will soon be arranged for, and a lively battle will be fought, while along the line will be heard the cry, "Charge, Anthony, charge!"

The programme for to-day is executive session in the parlors of the opera house at 9:30 a. m., at which time reports of delegates and state associations will be heard.

At 2 p. m. Miss Anthony and Mrs. Shattuck will address the meeting. At 7:45 p. m. Madam Newman, of New York, and Mrs. Virginia Minor and Miss Phœbe Cozzens, of St. Louis, will speak, after which a reception will be given in the parlors of the Paxton, to which everybody is invited.

—Persons desiring to attend the convention of the National Woman Suffrage association at Lincoln, Friday and Saturday of this week can obtain reduced rates on the B. & M. by applying to the station agents, and on the U. P. by applying to Mrs. Colby at the Paxton. Delegates will be entertained by the ladies of Lincoln.

—There will be a grand suffrage meeting at Boyd's opera house next Wednesday evening, October 4, and also on Friday evening, October 13, and probably one meeting every week thereafter until the day of election.

Hon. A. J. Poppleton's Address.

I deem it no light compliment that in the face of an explicit declaration that I am not in favor of woman suffrage, I have been asked to make, on behalf of the people of Omaha and the state, an address of welcome to the many distinguished men and women whom this occasion has brought together. Doubtless the consideration shown me is a recognition of the fact that I have been a life long advocate of the advancement of woman through the agencies of equality in education, equality in employment, equality in wages, equality in property rights and personal liberty, in short, a fair, open, equal field in the struggle for life. That I cannot go beyond this and embrace equal suffrage is due rather to long adherence to the political philosophy of Edmund Burke than any lack of conviction of an absolute equality of men and women in natural rights.

In the winter of 1871-2, when a student at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., while the spot on which we now stand was Indian country, as yet untouched by the formative power of national legislation, I listened to Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Miss Antoinette Brown and others in the advocacy of the rights of women. It seems a strange fortune that brings now, nearly thirty years after, one of those speakers, crowned with a national reputation, into a state carved out of that Indian country, and containing 600,000 people, in advocacy of equal suffrage for her sex. This single fact proclaims in thunder tones the bravery, the fidelity, the devotion of these pioneers of reform, and challenges for them the sympathy, respect, esteem and admiration of every good man and woman in America.

The generation commencing 1850 has been a period prolific of momentous changes. It is the era of sewing machine, of the domestication of steam and electricity, the overthrow of the great rebellion, the destruction of slavery, the consolidation of the German empire, the fall of the second Napoleon, the birth of the French republic, the incorporation of India into the British empire and the revolution of commerce by the Pacific railways and the Suez canal. Great changes have likewise taken place in the structure of our own state and national legislation, the most conspicuous and pronounced result being the centralization of power in the federal government. It has been preeminently a period of amelioration, a long stride in the direction of tolerance of opinion, belief, speech and creed. Hospitals, asylums, schools, colleges and the manifold agencies of an advanced christian civilization, for alleviating the average lot of humanity have grown and multiplied beyond the experience of former times, and men like Mathew Vassar, George Peabody and Johns Hopkins have hastened to concentrate the abundant fruits of honorable lives, to the exaltation and advancement of the race.

But in no direction have greater changes occurred in this country than in the condition of woman in respect to employment, wages, personal and property rights. In all heathen countries at this hour the mass of women are slaves or worse, wholly deprived of civil rights. In most Christian countries their legal status is one of absolute subordination in person and property to men. In this republic alone have we attained an altitude in which some small measure of justice is meted out to women by the laws. In 1850 a fair measure of her rights was the grim edict of the common law holding her in guardianship prior to marriage and upon marriage making her and all her possessions practically the property of her husband, while a cruel, unreasonable and vicious public opinion excluded her from all except menial and ill-paid service. One by one and year by year these barriers have given way, until in many states her property and personal rights enjoy the complete shelter of the law. Now more than half the occupations and employments of this age of industrial activity and progress are thronged with the faithful, efficient and contented labor of women. The law has broken forever the thraldom of an odious and hopeless marriage by reasonable laws for divorce for just cause, given her the custody of her children, vested her with the absolute power of disposition and control over her property, inherited or acquired, freed it from the claims of her husband's creditors, and clothed her with ample legal remedies even against her husband. Perhaps Nebraska alone of all the states, by its court of last resort, has upheld the power of the wife to make contracts with her husband and enforce them against him in her own name by the appropriate legal remedies. This surely is progress. Beyond this there lies but one field to win or fortress to redeem. When surely the worn soldier is the long campaign crowned with the garlands of victory may rest from the battle.

Not many years ago, coming from Wisconsin, I think, a girl presented herself in the Illinois courts for admission to the bar. After a rigid and unsparing examination she was admitted with public compliment. She took an office in the great city of Chicago and in the short remnant of an uncertain life so wrought in her profession as to attain an average professional income, and win the undivided respect and esteem of her professional associates. And when from a far country, whither she had gone in hope to escape a fell disease, her lifeless corpse was brought back for sepulture, many of the foremost lawyers of Chicago gathered about her bier and bore emphatic testimony to her virtues as a woman and her attainments as a lawyer. To me no greater work has been done by any American woman. When Alta Hulett, unobtrusively silently but indomitably, pressed her way to the front of the legal profession, and established herself there, she vindicated the right of her sex to contend for the highest prizes of life, and left her country women a legacy which will ultimately blazon her name imperishably in the history of the advancement of women. Every American woman, who like her goes to the front of any honorable occupation, becomes her coadjutor in work and a sharer in her reward.

Laden with the trophies of thirty years of conflict, of progress, of measurable success, the vice president of the National Woman Suffrage association and her associates present themselves to Nebraska and ask a hearing upon the final issue "Shall this work be crowned by granting to women in this state the highest privilege of the citizen—suffrage." On behalf of the people of a state whose legislature has granted everything else to woman—whose devotion to free speech, untrammeled discussion and an independent press has been conspicuous in its constitutional and legislative history—I welcome them to this city and state and bespeak for them a patient, candid, respectful and appreciative hearing.

Universal Approbation

By the community at large has been given to BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. No instance is known where dissatisfaction has been manifested by their use, or where aught but benefit followed their administration. Price $1.00, trial size 10 cents.

Notice.

The "Hawthorn Centennial Excelsior Roof Paint," was patented May 24th, 1881, and letters patent number 241, 803. Any person found or known to tamper with the manufacture of said paint will be punished to the full extent of law. No person has any authority whatever to sell receipts. HAWTHORN & BRO., Lancaster Pa.

A Short Democratic Speech.

Apropos of the visit of the distinguished Senator Bayard, of Deleware, to the west, a veteran democrat of thirty years or more, stepped into THE BEE counting room Tuesday evening, and with a voice like the echoes of a railroad convention, introduced himself:

"Tzchuck, the next president of these United States will be in Omaha to-morrow—Thomas Francis Bayard, the honored son of Delaware, a gentleman, a scholar, an HONEST man, with peculiar emphasis on the last proposition. 'Yes you g. d. republicans may laugh, but by the eternal all heaven and hades can't prevent it," and the old mossback italicized the revised edition by cracking his knuckles on the counter. "The republicans have been in long enough," he continued; "they have robbed the army, wrecked the navy, swindled the widows and orphans of the war, and I believe they'd steal the coppers off Columbia's eyelids, if the old girl was laid up long enough. There never was before such a hungry pack of thieves gathered together together on God's footstool. They must go," and the profane disciple of T. J. meandered out into the bright moonlight and disappeared in the government building.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c, Druggists.

ASK your druggist for Redding's Russian Salve. Keep it in the house in case of accidents. Price 25c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO LOAN—MONEY

MONEY TO LOAN—On chattel mortgage security. A. S. Tutton, No. 1516 Douglas street, front room, up-stairs. 435-tf

MONEY TO LOAN—Call at Law Office of D. L. Thomas Room 3 Creighton Block.

$250,000 TO LOAN—At 8 per centum interest in sums of $2,500 and upwards, for 3 to 5 years, on first-class city and farm property. SMITH REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENCY, 1505 and Douglas Sts.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Young man between the age of 15 and 20 years, to work on a fruit and vegetable farm. German, Swede or Bohemian preferred. Address C. H. Eggleston, Ash and, Neb. 597-30*

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Good wages will be paid. Chas. Flack Eagle House. 567-29t

WANTED—A good head cook at Metropolitan. Good wages paid. 5-6-28

WANTED—Good girl for general housework reference required. Apply at 1923 Farnham street. 583-29

WANTED—A servant girl for general housework. Apply 2101 Dodge and 23d streets. 591-29

WANTED—Two or four men who understand ditching, 10 miles out. Good Wages. Inquire Artemas M. Clarke, 2415 Harney street. 559-3t

WANTED—A competent girl to do general housework. Apply at M. E. Parsonage, cor. 18th and California streets. 585 27

WANTED—A competent girl as cook and laundress. Mrs. W. J. Council, St. Mary's avenue, opp. convent. 574-tf

WANTED—A girl at 516 north 14th street. 575-tf

WANTED—Immediately, an A No. 1 white barber. No other need apply. Wages $17 per week and permanent job. Address to Louis Bayer, North Platte, Neb. 576-30t

GIRLS WANTED—For cleaning. Apply at the Millard. 581-27

WANTED—Immediately, a good photographer, capable of taking charge of a gallery. Apply to J. R. Moeller, Grand Island, Nebraska. 558-29t

WANTED—A good girl for general housework by Mrs. Joseph Barker, corner of 22d and Davenport streets. Good wages paid. 562-28

WANTED—Two good girls in private family. Apply ten heat cor. 20th and California streets. 563 tf

WANTED—Two men good address to canvass and sell up-country. Steady employment to good men. Call 421 south 10th street. 565-29t

WANTED—Smart boy to assist at Cigar and News stand. Good references required. Apply "U. P." Bee office. 564-tf

WANTED—A Barber at Lewis Fa's'r. 1511 Dodge St Next to P.O. 570-tf

WANTED—Two good girls one must be good Cook and one Dining room girl. Apply N. W. Cor 11th & Davenport. 568-27t

WANTED—Girl for housework, 1086 Sherman avenue. Mrs. J. M Counsman. 551 tf

WANTED—First-class ladies' clothes ironer, at Boston Laundry, N. 13th St. 525-tf

WANTED—A good girl immediately at Occidental Hotel. 504-tf

WANTED—a girl at the Omaha House.

WANTED—Man to work in Garden. D. J. Smith, Sherman avenue. 449-28t

WANTED—One good canvasser. Steady work work and good pay, (references required.) Apply at 218 N. 16th street, up-stairs, room 6. 430-tf

WANTED—At the National Hotel at Lincoln, One No. 1 female cook wanted. Best of wages will be paid. 129-tf

WANTED—500 privy vaults, sinks and cess pools to clean with Sanitary Vault and Sink Cleaner, the best in use. A. Evans & Co., residence 1206 Dodge street, Omaha.

WANTED—Two or three rooms suitable for photo gallery. Address Dr. Port Bee office. 509-tf

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—By a young lady, situation as clerk or copyist. Can furnish good references. Address "E. H." 1724 Dodge street. 587-29t

WANTED—Situation by a young lady of experience, to do general housework. References given if required. Address 1115 S. 6th St. 494-29t

WANTED—By two young gentlemen a large furnished room or suite of rooms in a private family, must be near the business part of city. Will pay a good price for good rooms. Address L. L. W. Care Bee Office. 557-27*

WANTED—Situation by an experienced cook. Formerly cook at the Millard. Address "Reed," Bee office. 42a-tf

MICELLANEOUS WANTS.

WANTED—To Rent a farm already stocked and provided with implement, am well qualified to conduct a large farm. Address T. C. W. Omaha Neb. 588-29*

WANTED—Cottage of 4 rooms by October 9th Address Tenant Bee Office. 593-tf

WANTND—About 800 or 1,000 yards dirt. Inquire at Kreb's Vinegar Works, Jones street, bet. 9th and 10th. 488-tf

WANTED—By a young lady with good references, a situation as copyist. Address "L. D." 501 Pierce street. 436-28t

FOR RENT—HOUSES AND LAND.

FOR RENT—New cottage six rooms, one block west of end of red car line. $18 a month. 5-5-29 A. C. WAKELY.

FOR RENT—House of 4 rooms. Ball lot, 75 ft and Chicago. Jas. Stockdale. 596-30t

FOR RENT—Furnished nice large south front room, 1904 Farnam street. 511-27*

FOR RENT—One store room and 4 rooms for dwelling, 16th and Cass street. Inquire 1818 Farnham street. SAMUEL BURNS. 509-29

FOR RENT—Furnished room at 514 south 14th street, between Howard and Jackson, west side. 584-tf

FOR RENT—A house of three rooms. Inquire N. W. Cor. 14th & Jones. 582-tf

FOR RENT—House of 3 rooms with kitchen, pantry and closet. 2194 Sherman avenue, near U. P. shops. 578-2t

FOR RENT—A small house in Nelson's addition. Inquire at Edholm & Erooks. n's. 577-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished & unfurnished rooms at 1410 Jackson St. between 14th and 15th 502-30*

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping, $15 a month, 2214 California street. 516-29

FOR RENT—A store in Balcombe block, on 16th street, near Davenport. Sam. A. D. Balcombe. 506-28tf

FOR LEASE—Six business lots on the corner of 16th and Davenport streets, altogether or separate. Also adjoining residence. Inquire on premises. 441-29

FOR RENT—Furnished room, ground floor front, 712 N. 18th street. 508 27t

FOR RENT—House of six rooms, 1221 19th street, north of Paul 495-27*

FOR RENT—Large offices on Farnam street. Apply to John H. F. Lehmann & Co. 472-1

ROOMS FOR RENT—Furnished or unfurnished, with board, at 672, corner 19th and California Mrs Maguire Haller. 485 tf

FOR RENT—A furnished and unfurnished room, together, pleasant view, corner 8th and Howard streets 459

TEN HOUSES FOR RENT—Small and large four to eleven rooms each; one or two new ones. 596 MIS, Agent, 16th and Douglas sts. je 23-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms at 1717 Cass street, bet. 17th and 18th. 456-tf

FOR RENT—Handsomely furnished parlor. Also a smaller room. Brick house, 2013 Cass street. 271-4

FOR RENT—Grocery store, cor, 10th street and Capitol avenue. Apply on premises. 492-tf CHAS. NEBER.

FOR RENT—Two story dwelling 20th and Cass, 7 rooms, new being repaired and painted Inquire of C. T. Taylor 14th and Douglas 127-tf

FOR RENT—An elegantly furnished front room, one block from U. P. or B. and M. headquarters. Terms $15, strictly in advance. Address "Gid." care of Bee office.

100 LOTS for lease at $25.00 per annum, each for a term of years, at "Orange Grove Plain" adjoining Hanscom Park on the west, five minutes walk from street cars. Money can be obtained to build with by persons leasing these lots at regular rates. JAMES S. MORGON, 843tf On premises, office 1505 Farnam Street

FOR RENT—Brick store. Inquire at Drug Store, corner 10th and Douglas sts. 520-tf

FOR RENT—Two new dwellings and two other dwellings in desirable locality, by McKoon No. 1514 Douglas street 817-tf

FOR SALE

FOR SALE CHEAP—The brick and frame additions of Milton Rogers' house, N. W. corner 19th and Leavenworth streets. 5 9-tf

FOR SALE—First-class restaurant Apply to H. Mannweiler, 11th street, between Farnam and Harney. 596-96t

FOR SALE—Three mules, in good order, at Casey's stable, on 13th, between Howard and Jackson street. 559.27t

FOR SALE—Good family horse N. W. Cor. 19th & Douglas Sts. 596-tf

FOR SALE—A well paying business, centrally located. Good chance for the right man Reasons for selling satisfactory. Address "Q. Y." Bee office. 514-tf

FOR SALE—200 pickle barrels. Inquire at Kreb's Vinegar Works, Jones street, between 9th and 10th. 487-tf

FOR SALE—Two good ponies, Will drive or ride very gentle. Inquire at L. Melcy's Poppleton street, bet. 20th and 22d, near new government corral. 493 tf

FOR SALE—Good building brick. Call at Water Works office. 446 tf

FOR SALE—Good team horses, wagon and harness. Will sell very cheap. Inquire Jack Robins 1111 Douglas street 427 tf

CHOICE Colorado Sheep for sale. Call on or address F. C. GRABLE, 180-2 w1t Kearney, Neb.

FOR SALE—Grocery and crockery business, with or without building. Address "Osceola," Neb., box 49. 55-tf

SPLENDID PROPERTY FOR SALE—At a BARGAIN, one large brick house, and one large frame house, with full lot on Cass near 15th street. Fine chance for investment, rent for 270 per month. Call for full particulars, on BEMIS, 609-tf Agent, 15th and Douglas sts.

SIX BEAUTIFUL LOTS—50x150 feet each in Hanscom Place on street car line. Best lots in whole addition, on very easy terms and at a great bargain. Bemis' agent, 15th and Douglas streets 15-tf

HOTEL FOR SALE.—The Arlington House! First class all furnished the only hotel in town. The cheapest property in the state. Has all the traveling men. Will be sold cheap on terms to suit. Enquire of E. Fulle, proprietor, Arlington, Washington county, Neb. 568-tf

FOR SALE—Or will exchange for Omaha property, an improved section of land adjoining a station on U. P. R. R. M. DURHAM, 1412 Farnham St., Omaha. 120 3m*

BRICK FOR SALE. 205-tf ESTABROOK & COS

MISCELLANEUS.

LOST—Saturday morning one pair of eye glasses. The finder will be rewarded by leaving at 1518 Farnham street. 569-tf

MRS. A. McKenzie, of New York, has opened a studio for instruction in all branches of drawing, painting and needlework at 107 S. 14th street, Omaha. 523-eos 24t

TWO DOLLARS REWARD—Lost, a neck of keys. Any one finding the same and leaving them at this office will receive the above reward. 510-tf

TAKEN UP—A large black hog. Owner can have same of O. G. Vickroy, near Johnson's brickyard. 509-2t

LOST—Gold cross with inscription "F. R. M. Sept. 27." Finder will receive liberal reward by leaving at the Herald office. 455-tf

A. K. JETT—House and Carpet Cleaner, Stove Polisher. Leave orders at Republican office, 13th and Douglas. 358-tf

$2,500 will buy the furniture of the best paying hotel in Iowa. Rent reasonable. Address Dolph Macgregor, Bee office, Omaha, Neb. 126-tf

EDWARD KUEHL

MAGISTER OF PALMISTERY AND SOMNIONALIST, 498 Tenth street, between Farnam and Harney. Will, with the aid of guardian spirits, obtain for any one a glance at the past and present, and on certain conditions in the future. Boots and Shoes made to order. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. au26-1m

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Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold