THE OMAHA BEE

Omaha Office, No. 916 Farnam St.
Council Bluffs Office, No 7 Pearl St Street, Near Broadway.
New York Office, Room 65 Tribune Building.

Published every morning, except Sunday. The only Monday morning daily.

TERMS BY MAIL.

One Year.....$10.00 | Three Months $3.00
Six Months..... 5.00 | One Month..... 1.00
Per Week, 25 Cents.

THE WEEKLY BEE, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TERMS POSTPAID.

One Year.....$2.00 | Three Months.....$ 50
Six Months..... 1.00 | One Month..... 20

American News Company, Sole Agents, Newsdealers in the United States.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All Business Letters and Remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, Checks and Postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., PROPS'
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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

THIS is the last day on which aliens, who wish to vote at the coming election in Nebraska, can take out their naturalization papers.

IN Philadelphia the gas companies run politics in about the same way the railroads work the political machine in Omaha. One is about as bad as the other.

THESE railroad pool meetings remind one very much of the methods of the road agents when they meet after a stage or train robbery to agree on the percentage which each shall have out of the plunder

THERE is going to be a lively scramble in this county for the office of county commissioner. There are already more than a dozen candidates in the field, and all the returns from the country precincts are not in yet. This is an important office, and each party should put up its very best candidate. It is an office that should be filled by an honest and capable business man.

ACTING POSTMASTER-GENERAL HATTON believes that postoffices are for the accommodation of the public, and he has accordingly issued an order that they shall be kept open until 6 p. m. for the sale of postage notes and money orders. This is a step in the right direction and is a big improvement over the old hour of closing the money order offices, which was at 4 o'clock p. m. Mr. Hatton will receive the thanks of an appreciative public. There are other improvements which he can and probably will make at an early day in the management of city postoffices.

THE OMAHA *Republican* seems to be the refuge of a lot of anonymous sneaks. It may be very well in political matters, when persons do not want to put themselves in antagonism to great corporations or public officials who might seriously injure their business, to use an anonymous signature to any communication intended to do a public service by calling attention to some flagrant abuse or needed reform. But why should any tax-payer or citizen, who is dissatisfied with the manner in which our public improvements are carried on, hide behind an assumed name? If there is any thing wrong or crooked in the construction of sewers, laying of pavements, or cutting or filling of streets, the columns of the local press are open for complaint or criticism. When a man fires from behind the barricade of an assumed name when he has a right to talk over his own signature, the only inference is that he has a personal spite to gratify or some mercenary scheme to carry out.

THERE never has been a change made in the public service but what has met with more or less opposition from the public servants, who seem to forget that the government pays them for the accommodation of its patrons. The recent order of Acting Postmaster-General Hatton that the money order and registered letter departments shall be kept open until 6 p. m., while appreciated by the public, will of course meet with some objection on the part of the clerks, who will be called on to do a little extra work. Mr. Gridley, of the Omaha money order office, has already expressed his opinion that the order will work considerable hardship, and he has sent in a letter of protest, endorsed by Postmaster Coutant, to the postmaster general. If the clerks in the money-order department of the Omaha postoffice are overworked, they should be given more help. But the trouble, as we may as well incidently state, is that the Omaha postoffice is in need of a more efficient head. Mr. Coutant started out all right, but of late he has gradually been neglecting the post office business for some reason or other until affairs seem to be running loosely and carelessly in that institution. We have heard more complaints both from the patrons of the postoffice and from the clerks during the past few months then we have ever before known. As to Postmaster General Hatton's order it should be borne in mind that it is not alone intended for Omaha but for every city in the country. The truth is that the day will come before many years when the postoffice will be kept open night and day, just as the telegraph office is kept open. As it is now, people have to wait from Saturday afternoon until Monday, and when Monday is a holiday, until Tuesday, to transact business in the money order office or the registered letter department. That the keeping open of these departments until 6 p. m. will be a great accommodation to the public there is no doubt, and if the work is too much for the present force of clerks, Postmaster General Hatton ought to provide for more help.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST MR. LYMAN.

ATLANTIC, Iowa, October 2.

To the Editor of THE BEE.

There are rumors current here that a Mr. Baldwin, of Council Bluffs, has made serious charges against the republican nominee for congress in this district, alleging that he was arrested for malfeasance in office while he was collector of U. S. revenue in this district. As I have seen nothing confirmatory of these allegations in THE BEE, and as THE BEE is considered impartial in its "news" department, I am inclined to believe that such statements in regard to Judge Lyman are false. Will THE BEE explain?

O. C. BATES.

We cannot speak of our own knowledge concerning this matter. Serious charges have been made against Mr. Lyman, the republican nominee for congress from the ninth Iowa district, and unless they are speedily and effectually refuted no honest republican can support him. It has been charged in the Chicago *Times* of a recent date that when Mr. Lyman was collector of internal revenue there was a defalcation of several thousand dollars in that office, and that Mr. Lyman was assisted by Mr. Pusey and others to raise the money to made good the shortage. At a recent public meeting in Council Bluffs the draft by which payment of the deficiency was made was exhibited. A mortgage by which Lyman's father and mother secured those who loaned the money to make settlement was read. The affidavit of the officer who had him in charge and under arrest was also read, and much other documentary matter,

One of the chief witnesses—Mr. John N. Baldwin—against Mr. Lyman is a republican, and therefore it cannot be truthfully said that Mr. Lyman is being assailed for partisan purposes. Two years ago this paper opposed the election of Major Anderson because he had secured the nomination by bargain and sale. Up to the present time we have commended Mr. Lyman to the support of republicans as a republican whose character was above reproach. The charges against Mr. Lyman were unknown to us until within a few days ago. The best defense so far made by Mr. Lyman's friends does not exonerate him in our opinion. We never have supported a defaulter for any office, and we will not do so now. Mr. Pusey is a democrat and an aristocrat who has very little in common with the producer and laboring man, but he is clean handed, and while we know that he never appreciates anything that is done for him we have no hesitancy in saying that unless Mr. Lyman clears his skirts Mr. Pusey will be re-elected.

THE railroads of this city are setting an example of lawlessness which will sooner or later return to plague them. When the trouble occurred on the B. & M. dump, that company asked the militia to enforce the laws, and the troops came to Omaha when really there was no great need for them. The state was put to an expense of thousands of dollars, and the city acquired an unenviable reputation. Now the B. & M. railroad company boldly takes the law into its own hands, and under the cover of night cuts a deep trench across one of our streets, without a shadow of authority. Why does it resort to such lawlessness? If it desires to have a change of grade on Seventeenth street, why does it not proceed according to law and appraise the damages to private property owners, tender the amount to them, and have the city council grant the permission? Are corporations exempt from obedience to law? Suppose the city of Omaha should cut the B. & M. tracks for some legitimate purpose, without first proceeding according to law, what would the railroad company think about such a proceeding? It may be proper enough for the B. & M. to have its track below the Seventeenth street grade, but there is only one way to proceed in such a case and that is to obey the law. The B. & M. first becomes a law-breaker, and then invokes the aid of the court to assist it by an injunction to prevent the city from throwing the dirt back into the trench. Suppose a burglar should rob a man's safe and then apply for an injunction to prevent the owner from attaching the stolen money. The two cases are similar in principle, and it surprises us to learn that a law-breaker can have sufficient standing in court to obtain even a temporary injunction to prevent the wrong from being remedied. The B. & M. has certainly put itself in a queer attitude to ask any favors from the city.

THE object of the meridian conference, now in session at Washington is to fix an international prime meridian, from which all longitude will be reckoned through a complete circle of 360°. At present the system of reckoning varies with the nationality to whom is entrusted the responsibility of computation. The most complex systems are favored by Russia, which computes from Paris, St. Petersburg and Greenwich; Italy from San Fernando, Turin and Milan; Germany is content with a duplex system of computation from Greenwich and Berlin; the Netherlands from Greenwich and Amsterdam. Paris is used exclusively by France, San Fernando by Spain, and Copenhagen by Denmark. Under the present complicated system there is special danger in the interchange of reckonings between ships that meet after severe storms on the high seas when such reckonings are calculated from different prime meridians. The conference will also determine another vital point on the same subject if it can come to any specific agreement on the above question, and will recommend that longitude shall be reckoned only in one direction through the entire circle of 360 degrees instead of as heretofore through 180 degrees on either side of the prime meridian. It is very generally believed that the Greenwich line will be agreed upon, although it is expected that France will, through her representatives, make a strong point in favor of Paris. That the demands of commerce are so great as to require speedy and uniform action upon this important subject is evident, as there is great danger from non-uniformity. The conference is attended by about sixty delegates, representing twenty-two nations, and its importance can hardly be over estimated.

IN Pennsylvania no man can vote unless he has paid his annual poll tax of one dollar. The republican managers in Philadelphia are making arrangements to pay the tax for 40,000 voters, while the democrats will probably take care of their own delinquents. The prohibitionists object to this method of collecting the poll tax, and they brought a suit in chancery to restrain the tax receiver from accepting the taxes except from the voters themselves, but the suit amounted to nothing. It is a sure thing that the poll-tax in Pennsylvanie will be pretty well paid up this year.

MR. GROVER CLEVELAND is now having his little procession. St. John will come next and Belva Lockwood will bring up the rear.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

A cloud no bigger than a man's hand has appeared over the European horizon which protends a heavy storm in the very near future. The war between France and China, which has been followed by the Franco-Russian alliance, is now said to be the fore-runner of a complete change of the map of Asia, and may possibly bring about a reconstruction of the map of Europe. According to the London *Times* the Franco-Russian alliance means nothing more or less than the conquest of China and its partition between those two countries. The extinction of the Chinese empire and the annexation of the heart of Asia to the dominion of the czar would almost inevitably bring England face to face with a power that would never rest until India either is liberated from the rule of England and made an independent nation or a vassal of Russia. Can England afford to allow this Franco-Russian scheme of conquest to be carried out? This is the question which agitates the British press and is a subject of serious discussion in the London clubs.

This bold and aggressive scheme is regarded as unparalled because it is too far reaching. Napoleon's circle was the largest of any modern conqueror, but it dinot reach across Europe. Alexander the Great is reported to have conquered the world, but the known world at that time was only a garden patch. Caesar made all nations pay tribute to Rome, but this state of things did not last long. England has established her power in India, thus affording a precedent for a Franco-Russian conquest of China, but the conditions prevailing at the time the East India company took military possession of India do not now exist in China. The oriental trade enriched all England while engaged in the contest. China offers no such field for commercial enterprise Greatly as France may desire to extend her colonial dominions in that quarter of the globe, and ardently as Russia may covet new provinces and a firmer foothold for her inevitable struggle with England, both France and Russia have urgent social and domestic problems that insist upon being solved and cannot be kept from public attention by the agitation of foreign policy. Russia's finances are in an almost hopeless condition, and her acquisitions in Central Asia, extensive as is their area, and indisputable as is their military value, have notably increased her burdens As to India, by the time that China has been blotted from the map that school of statesman will be in power in England which holds that India is a possession which "costs more than it comes to." As to the European aspect of affairs, since Germany has recovered the "key of the house" in the shape of the plateau whose possession confers such great strategic advantages upon the invader of France or of Germany, and has covered her Eastern frontier with a chain of strong fortresses, her position is practically impregnable. It is impregnable while Austria remains her ally on the flank of Russia, and as Austria must seek her territorial development in the South and East, the regions always coveted by Russia, the chances are that Austria will be found on the side of Germany whenever—if ever—a struggle comes. For the present, therefore, the whole question strikes us as one of interest as a theme of speculation rather than of moment as a matter of international statesmanship.

The position of England in Egypt is becoming embarrassing. Egypt owes money to other European nations, for which a portion of its revenue is pledged in payment. The Egyptian government, acting under the advice and direction of England, has declared that in future the revenue pledged in payment of debts will be used to meet current expenses. England has a larger interest than any other power in the Egyptian debt, and is thus the greatest loser in consequence of her own policy; but England is at the same time solely responsible for the government of Egypt. Her willingness to revive her own interest in the debt of a government for which she is wholly responsible is not considered by France and Germany as a sufficient reason why they should sacrifice their smaller interest, in view of the fact that they are not responsible for what Egypt may do. The protesting powers are France, Germany, Austria and Russia. The two latter countries have not much pecuniary interest in the matter, but their signatures in the protest will have weight. At this distance the protest looks like a concerted movement to humiliate England. The English government is probably doing the best that can be done with the finances of a nation that is overburdened with debt, and in diverting the revenue in part from the sinking fund to the treasury, to be used in meeting current expenses, it does what an independent nation would do in extremity on its own account. It is, however, a violation of compact, and the four powers which have signed the protest are too formidable to be trifled with. England will probably direct the Egyptian government to modify the order. The position, however, is the most embarrassing the present English ministry has been placed in.

There is a curious dispute going on in Ireland between the government and the corporation of Limerick. During the disturbed period the city was "proclaimed" under the coercion act, and additional policemen sent to it, and their cost charged to the borough, and the common council was directed to levy a tax to pay it. This the councilmen refused to do, and have set at defiance a mandamus to compel them, announcing their readiness to go to jail, if they cannot resign, sooner than comply. It is now said that the law is to be enforced, and to jail they are to go. If it is enforced, of course the sole result of any importance—for the sum to be collected is very small—will be the conversion of the conncilmen into popular heros and martyrs, and the aggravation and renewal of the now declining popular discontent. It is this hardness and want of tact, and unreadiness to be conciliatory at the proper moment to which fully one-half of the English failures in the government of Ireland have been due. The effects of saying to the Limerick Corporation that the troubles being now over, bygones should be bygones, and as the city was poor, the rate would not be levied, would probably be very happy and would be a kind of appeal to which Irishmen are very ready to respond. But it goes hard with even the best of Englishmen when in power to do this sort of thing.

The alienation of the English and the French, if the foreshadowings of the press on both sides of the Channel are realized in fact, with an important incident in European politics. For many years the old antagonism between the two peoples has been laid aside. Lord Palmerston's and the third Napoleon's policy was to draw them into close commercial, as well as political and social, relations. The Cobden treaty was a bond which long held them in apparently cordial friendship. The first break in this alliance was that which followed the dissolution of the dual control of Egypt. It was a French blunder to withdraw from that co-operation, unless France intended forever to keep aloof from the Egyptian perplexity. The success of England in obtaining sole control in Egypt galled the French. Then England saw, with severe disapproval, the French operations in Tunis, Madgascar, and lastly, in China. Fearing English intervention in the east, and hoping to drive England into hopeless difficulties in Egypt, France is evidently only too glad to join the imperial allies in protesting against Lord Northbrook's first step in finances at Cairo.

The present ill-will arises, then, from the newly aroused jealousies of two ambitious nations, both engaged in schemes of conquest and colonization, which schemes are likely to interfere each with the progress of the other. It need not be said that a rupture between England and France would result in the loss of one, at least, of the guarantees which have for many years preserved the peace of Europe.

There is something pathetic in the feeble efforts of the monarchical parties in France to gain some hold on the hearts and confidence of the people. In view of the next general election, which is probably not as yet near at hand, both the Orleanists and Bonapartists are already in a flutter of fatuous hope. The Bonapartists are not only few in number, but those few are hopelessly divided, every faction having its candidate for the throne, and heartily hating the other. As for the Orleanists they have some reason to rejoice in the fact that the Count of Paris is now the head of the united monarchists. Chambord having been quietly entombed. But it is very hard to see what ground the Orleanists, even with the Bourbon accession, can have for the faintest hopes of triumphing at the polls. The republic has committed some blunders, and the republicans are sadly at variance. For all that, France is still republican to the core, and will continue to so declare herself in unmistakable accents.

All the evidence from disinterested sources regarding the Panama canal represents that enormous enterprise as in a decidedly bad shape. The latest unfavorable report concerning it we find in a Panama letter to the Montreal *Herald*. The writer's information confirms that of the United States naval officer who recently returned from the isthmus. Only five million cubic metres of the probable 150 millions (the company's own estimate is 200 millions) have been taken out, and these, with the plant, have cost $80,000,000 in gold. Scarcely a beginning has been made as the result of this immense expenditure. The visit of M. de Lesseps to the isthmus is to be followed, it is understood, by a new loan of $60,000,000 gold. How many millions more will be required can only be guessed. The correspondent of the Montreal paper says that "a single flood like that of 1879—and they are regular callers about every five years—will fill the valley of the Chagres and undo the greater part of the work done." M. de Lesseps' enterprise certainly does not recommend itself to conservative investors.

An imperial edict has been issued to the Viceroy of Canton ordering him to issue a proclamation urging and encouraging the Chinese people to resist the French. The Viceroy is also instructed at the same time to forbid any attempts to poison the food of their enemies and to refrain from unduly exciting the populace. The antagonism toward Europeans is increasing on the part of the Chinese consequent upon the government compelling the Chinese laborers to assist in unloading French vessels. Admiral Courbit sailed with a fleet from Maston but his destination is unknown. The occupation of Tamsui in addition to Kelung is considered necessary to prevent the Chinese from obtaining needed supplies, and the latter expect the next attack to be made by the French upon Port Arthur or Shanghai. They have accordingly warned Europeans that the positions at Tamsui and in the south are unsafe. Hong Kong would be utterly helpless in the event of the French landing on the south of the island.

The French garrisons in Tonquin are believed to number, all told, about 7,000 men. They occupy Sontay, Bac Ninch and Hanoi as their most important strongholds. These three places form a triangle, Hanoi being at the apex and farthest from China. Three Chinese armies, aggregating 60,000 men, are arranged on the frontier so that their lines of march may converge on Sontay and Bac Ninch. As soon as the season is favorable it is said that they are ready to advance. Of course, if they do so, the treaty of Tien Tsin goes by the board, for an invasion of Tonquin would be an undeniable breach of it. Thus far China has simply defended herself against bombardment, and if war has not yet been declared by her the treaty continues binding. If arbitration is still desired by China, it is very desirable for her to keep this treaty unimpaired, as proof of unbroken good faith.

Holland, it seems, is likely to join the procession of nations seeking franchise reform. Loud demands for universal suffrage have lately been made by meetings of the lower classes. The states general now in session is favorable to constitutional revision, although, confronting it, it has the most important task of seeking to reform the disordered national finances, and check the deficits which have been growing larger with alarming rapidity for many years. The lower chamber of parliament voted by a decisive majority, in a full house, to consider constitutional revision, and it is probable that the upper house will ratify this result.

Emperor Franz Joseph is about to follow the example set by his imperial brother, the Czar, in Poland. He proposes to propitiate his Hungarian subjects by visiting their country and remaining there a month, during which time he will in person open the Hungarian Diet, which assembles on the 29th of the present month at Pesth. The Poles and Hungarians ought ao be proud. They are receiving more attention from their masters than they have for many long years. But European monarchs have to yield more to the people now than was thier custom in the past.

IMPRISONED UNDER WATER.

Thrilling Experience of Six Men Working in a Caisson in the Susquehanna.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., October 1.—The outer shell or cofferdam of caisson No. 9, which is being sunk as a foundation for one of the piers of the proposed new bridge of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company, across the Susquehanna river at this point, gave way at 7 o'clock this morning, flooding the crib and air lock shaft and filling the working chamber rapidly. Most of the men got out safely before the accident occurred, but Patrick Kelly and five of his men—Maguire, Shorddel, Dillon, Welsh and Connor—were imprisoned in the submarine chamber. The caisson is larger than any of the others sunk for the bridge. It is sixty feet long and forty feet in width, and at the time of the accident was sixty feet below the surface of the water. The entrance to the caisson proper is made through a perpendicular iron pipe, which is divided into locks. The working chamber, which is brilliantly lighted with electricity, is reached through these locks, each lock being protected by a gate. At the time of the accident the men were working in the chamber under a pressure of 280 pounds of air, and when the locks were flooded the only entrance or exit was cut off. The air apparatus, however, continued to work, which was the only salvation, and they remained in that condition until rescued by the ingenious superintendent, John O'Brien, who conceived an idea about about 11 o'clock and quickly put it into pratice. The outer lock was five feet under water, and the next lock below, which was fifteen feet deep, was full of water. Mr. O'Brien made a false lock of boards and caulked it tightly with oakum and cement; then bailed out the water, decended and raised the flooded lock, bailed that out, and in company, with John Burns, descended themselves through their rudely constructed pipe and rescued the six men who had for hours been in such a perilous situation. The rescued men were pale, haggard, and muddy, but, with the exception of one whose head was cut by a falling spike, were uninjured. This act of Messrs. O'Brien and Burns was loudly applauded and will not soon be forgotten as it required great nerve to carry it out.

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A Positive Cure for Every Form of Skin and Blood Diseases, from Pimples to Scrofula.

I have had the Psoriasis for nine months. About five months ago I applied to a doctor near Boston, who helped me, but unfortunately I had to leave, but continued taking his medicine for nearly three months, but the disease did not leave. I saw Mr Carpenter's letter in the Philadelphia Record and his case perfectly described mine: I tried the Cuticura Remedies, using two bottles Resolvent, and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap in proportion, and call myself completely cured. L. P. BARNARD.
Waterford, N. J.

ECZEMA TWENTY YEARS.

Cured. Not a sign of its Reappearance.

Your Cuticura has done a wonderful cure for me more than two years ago. Not a sign of its reappearance since. It cured me of a very bad Eczema which had troubled me for more than twenty years. I sell a great deal of it. FRANK C. SWAN, Druggist.
Haverhill, Mass.

BEST FOR ANYTHING.

Having used your Cuticura Remedies for eighteen months for Tetter, and finally cured it, I am anxious to get it to sell on commission. I can recommend it beyond any remedies I have ever used for Tetter, Burns, Cuts, etc. In fact it is the best medicine I have ever tried for anything. R. S. HORTON.
Myrtles Mass.

SCROFULOUS SORES.

I had a dozen bad sores upon my body, and tried all remedies I could hear of, and at last tried your Cuticura Remedies and they have cured me. JNO. GASKILL.
Hebron, Thayler County, Penn.

Every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Scrofulous, Inherited and Contagious Humors, with Loss of Hair, cured by Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier internally, and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap the great Skin Cures externally. Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, $1.

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

BEAUTY For Chapped and Oily Skin Cuticura Soap.

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Specials will Positively not be inserted unless paid in advance.

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MONEY invested safely to get 20 per cent. For investigation address "71," Bee office. 275-4p

MONEY loaned on chattels. Railroad Tickets bought and sold. A. Foreman, 213 S. 13th 768-tf

MONEY TO LOAN in sums of $500, and upward M. O. F. Davis and Co., Real Estate and Loan Agents 1516 Farnam St. 203-

OMAHA FINANCIAL EXCHANGE—Large or small loans made on approved security, 1517 Douglas street. 812-1m

HELP WANTED.

MEN WANTED,—20 men for Valentine, Neb. Go Monday. Call at 1012 Harney street. 436-4p

WANTED—Laundry girl at Omaha House, Harney street, bet. 12th and 13th. 437-6p

WANTED—A good girl at 1012 Capitol ave. 424-9p

WANTED—Girl for general house-work in small family, 1415 north 18th St. 422-6

WANTED—Traveling salesmen to carry samples of staple goods in connection with their regular line to sell on commission through the west and northwest. Address "E. B. P." this office, 360-16

WANTED—Young girl for house work. Two in family, 721 17th street, near Leavenworth. 433-4p

WANTED—A German girl 14 or 15 years old to learn the hair trade at Atkinson's, 15th street Creighton Block, near postoffice 434-tf

WANTED—A good canvasser, gentleman or lady $75 a month to capable party. Address S. W. A. Bee office, Omaha. 418-3

WANTED—Good barber. Apply at 214 S. 13th street. 409-3p

WANTED—Nurse girl 14 or 15 years old. Apply at S. Mortensen's, 1415 Farnam or 317 S 18th street. 410-4p

WANTED—A cook for Brownell Hall. 395-3p

WANTED—Good girl for general housework in a small family. Apply at Sherman avenue, east side first house north of Grace street. Mrs Thos. F. Hall. 377-tf

WANTED—Three girls for general house and kitchen work. Good wages will be paid. Chas. Fleck, Eagle House, south 14th street. 378-3p

WANTED—Immediately, good girl at the Carey House, N. W. cor. of 11th and Davenport St. 398-tf

WANTED—One apprentice girl to learn dress making. Apply to Mrs. Cook, 1616 Capitol ave. 387-3p

WANTED—German girl for general housework, 1321 Farnam street. 393-tf

WANTED—Immediately, 3 good galvanized iron cornice makers. The highest wages will be paid. Theo. Buette & Son, Fremont, Neb. 349-6p

WANTED—A good cook north-west corner 18th and Capitol ave. Good wages. 365-4p

WANTED—Agents to sell Gately's Universal Educator on monthly payments. Call on or address W. D. P. Lowry, room 1, 119 north 16th St., Omaha. 371-1m

WANTED—Ladies' to solicit orders for the Treasury of song and fine albums. Sold on monthly payments. W. D. P. Lowry, room 5, 119 north 16th street 370-6p

WANTED—Two girls, must be good cooks, washers and ironers. Mrs. Bowen, 2512 Leavenworth. 367-6p

WANTED—LADIES OR GENTLEMEN—In city or country, to take nice, light and pleasant work at their own homes; $3 to $5 per day easily and quietly made; work sent by mail; no canvassing; no stamp for reply. Please address Reliable Manf'g Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 803-1m

WANTED—Man and wife, man to work about premises, $5 a week. Wife to do chamber work, $4 per week. References required. 912 Douglas street. 319-tf

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Situation in a drug store by an experienced druggist. Best of references given. Address "M." Bee office. 431-6p

WANTED—By a young lady, office work or position as cashier in a store. Only small salary asked. References given. "A. B. C." Bee office. 423-3p

WANTED—Employment by a German in a private family. H. Mannweiler, 307 S. 11th St. 406-4p

WANTED—Any kind of office work or book-keeping in store or office to do evenings by an experienced man. Speaks German and English, with best of city references. Salary no object. Address "W, R." Bee office. 408-4p

WANTED—By a single man unfurnished room convenient to business center. "J. G." Bee office. 399-3p

A young married man wants situation as book-keeper, in wholesale establishment in Omaha. Address "C." care Bee. 896-tf

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

WANTED—Unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping by gentleman and wife. References exchanged. Address 117 S. 17th street. 436-6p

WANTED—A furnished room in private family. Would board with family if desired. Address E. F. Warren, Care Bee. 422-3p

WANTED—Room. A young couple want an unfurnished room for about 2 months, with privilege of using kitchen if possible. Address "Julius" Bee office. 419-3p

WANTED—An unfurnished room by a single man, near business center. Address "J. G." Bee office. 389-4p

WANTED TO RENT—A house of 5 or 6 rooms in good order, within 10 or 15 minutes walk of postoffice. F. H. Groshel, at C. F. Goodman's store. 407-3p

WANTED, BOARDERS—Good board and comfortable rooms at $4 50 per week, 1212 Capitol avenue, bet. 12th and 13th streets. 394-8p

WANTED—$2,000 on first-class city security, for 5 years, at 9 per cent. Address Box 620 Postoffice 706-tf

FOR RENT—Houses and Lots.

FOR RENT—Five room house, cellar and cistern for $20. Mrs. Roddis, 25th street, between Davenport and Chicago. 439-4

FOR RENT—Two rooms furnished for light housekeeping, Beeman's block, 8th and Howard street. 452-tf

FOR RENT—A new nearly furnished cottage of five rooms, within two blocks from stores on St. Mary's avenue. Apply at Wyman College. 429-4

FOR RENT—Desirable furnished and unfurnished rooms new brick block, modern improvements, 809 N. 17th street, near Burt. 428-6

FOR RENT—House of 7 rooms in good location. Inquire at Omaha Bath Works. 427-4

FOR RENT—Furnished room at 1615 Chicago St. 417-4p

FOR RENT—A house with eight rooms. Warren Switzler, 213 South 14th street. 413-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished room to two young ladies, 415 N. 15th street. 411-3p

FOR RENT—Half of store with fixtures, best location on 16th street. "C. D. E." box 696, city 412-4p

FOR RENT—Room, with board, for two gentlemen in private family, 1613 Capitol avenue. 414-8p

FOR RENT—Desirable furnished rooms, brick block, modern improvements, one block north of postoffice, cor. 13th and Capitol avenue. 400-6

FOR RENT—A new eight room house. Inquire of Mrs. E. Roddis, 25th, between Davenport and Chicago streets. 430-8

FOR RENT—House on Chicago street, between 14th and 15th. Inquire John Swetz, cor. 16th and Chicago. 402-4p

FOR RENT—Six room house, cor. 21st and Webster street, $15.50 per month. Inquire 1911 Cass street. 403-tf

FOR RENT—Handsomely furnished room S. W. corner 16th and Dodge. Brunner's new block. References required. 404-4p

FOR RENT—Neatly furnished rooms at 1204 Howard street. 216-4p

FOR RENT—House and barn, $15 per month. Inquire 1316 Farnam. 388-tf

FOR RENT—Pleasant furnished room at 1319 Capitol avenue. 379-7p

FOR RENT—Seven room house, good barn, chicken yard and acre lot in West Omaha, $30.00 per month to a good careful tenant. F. Pearson, Tobacconist, cor. 12th and Farnam streets. 380-4p

FOR RENT—Room, with board at reasonable rates at 810 Pacific street. Apply at once. 381-6p

FOR RENT—For $15, house of five rooms on Johnson street. Apply at 2110 Harney St. 382-3p

FOR RENT—House and barn, 26th and Harney. Wm. L. Monroe, 6th and Douglas. Telephone 391. 341-4p

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front room 2209 Dodge St. 101-6p

FOR RENT—Half of double house, four rooms, Kimball's 2d addition, $11, a month. Apply room 4, Omaha National Bank. 376-tf

FOR RENT.—Furnished room with board, 1816 Dodge. 383-6p

FOR RENT—House 3 rooms and basement south 12th St., $11 per m. Barker & Mayne. 353-tf

FOR RENT—Handsome furnished rooms 316½ S. 15th St. Apply Mrs. May Spencer. 372-tf

FOR RENT—House 2 rooms, on two full lots, South Omaha, $8.00 per month. Barker & Mayne. 355-tf

FOR RENT—Pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, 1814 Davenport street 194-6p

FOR RENT—Seven room cottage with cellar and closets, 21st street, one block south of Leavenworth, $20. 365-5p

FOR RENT—Two rooms handy for office in the new brick block, corner 12th and Capitol ave. 345-3p

FOR RENT—Pleasant furnished rooms, 1707 Cass. 312-10p

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen. No. 317 north 16th street. 305-3p

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished suite of 2 rooms, 316 N. 13th St. 975-11p

FOR RENT—A new store and five rooms overhead. Northeast corner of 27th and Nicholas streets, near cable works. 292-4p

FOR RENT—A furnished room 2306 Farnam St. 207-tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front room 1615 Dodge street. 119-tf

FOR RENT—One grand square piano. Inquire of Ethorn and Erickson. 440-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Hard coal Base Burner, 117 S. 17th street. 338-5p

FOR SALE—A second hand base burner for sale "Mill," Bee office. 330-tf

FOR SALE—75 yards of good Brussels carpet, new. Also one set of parlor furniture, seven pieces, or will trade for a horse. Henry Brown, 22d and Michigan avenue. 298-tf

FOR SALE—Second hand leather seat top phaeton also four spring delivery wagon, cheap. W. J. Welshans & Co., City Mills. 274-tf

FOR SALE—A good team of matched ponies, harness and delivery wagon. Also grocery counters, shelving and general fixtures. Inquire 1717 Cass street. 399-8p

FOR SALE—Sunday newspaper, well established, popular Sunday newspaper, independent, in growing Iowa city of 10,000. Running expense light, paper paying well. First class bargain for cash. "B. J. Z." care Bee. 383-4p

FOR SALE—100 pianos and organs, boxes suitable for coal or feed boxes. A. Hospe. 363-1m

FOR SALE—A good frame house, 5 rooms, sill good order. Must be moved at once. Apply the Western Newspaper Union, cor. 12th and Howard streets. 344-tf

FOR SALE—A good lot 23d and Clark street. Also a house of 5 rooms to rent, corner 18th and Grace street car line. Apply on premises. 335-4p

FOR SALE—Very cheap buildings and leasehold, 165 S. 11th street, below Douglas and Dodge. 333-4p

FOR SALE—A good side bar buggy 217 S. 13th street. 299-tf

FOR SALE—Wholesale notion wagon, horses, harness, all complete, with established route in western Iowa. Will be sold cheap. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Inquire Bee office. 308-10p

FOR SALE—Hotel. The Oxford house, the best location in this young city. For further particulars, call on or address F. M. Nieth, proprietor Oxford House, Oxford, Neb. 309-7p

FOR SALE—100,000 brick at Florence, $5.50 per thousand at kiln. R. W. Cowan. 318-7p

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Hardware store for Nebraska lands. W. E. Spurrier, Wiota Iowa. 1009-sat o w 4tp

FOR SALE—Drug stock in Southern Nebraska, in good town with good trade. Will invoice about 1,500 dollars. For particulars address "L. L." care of the Bee. 231-8p

FOR SALE—Cheap a second hand high top buggy. Inquire at Simpson's Carriage Factory, Dodge, between 13th and 15th. 280-tf

FOR SALE—520 acres land on Middle Beaver, in Sterlin county Kansas, 250 acres under fence, plenty of living water for stock. Good frame house 16x20, with kitchen 12x20. 200 acres in cultivation, price $4,000. Terms ½ cash, balance on time to suit purchasers. Will also sell 60 head cattle if purchaser desires. Address Thomas Mitchell, South Centre, Kansas, or Sutton & Grove, Riverton, Neb. 257-1m

FOR SALE—A stock of general merchandise, and store for rent in a thriving Nebraska town. For Particulars address "Q. R." Bee office, Omaha. 247-tf

FOR SALE—Neligh House, brick, three stories, only hotel in town, 40 rooms, to lease for 3 or 5 years. The proprietor of the Neligh House wishes to sell the furniture and fixtures of the hotel on easy time and terms, and lease the hotel for time stated above. Also would sell hotel outright, if agreeable. For particulars inquire of John J. King, Agent, West Point, Nebraska. 249-15

FOR SALE—100,000 brick on cars at Bellevue. H. T. Clarke. 218-tf

FOR SALE—Loose hay delivered in large or small quantities. A new fine side bar top buggy and a wholesale notion or peddlers wagon. C. J. Canan & Co. 175-1m

FOR SALE—A whole stock of clothing, boots and shoes, buildings at cost, retiring from business. G. H. Patterson, 804 south Tenth street. 113-3m

FOR SALE—Two second hand pianos, at Edholm & Erickson's Music Store on 16th St. 890-tf

FOR SALE—Boiler and engine. I have nearly new boiler and engine and Knowle's pump, 40 horse power, for sale cheap. T. S. Clarkson, Schuyler, Neb. 922-1m

FOR SALE—Northeast corner 20th and Cuming street. O. F. Davis & Co., 1505 Farnam street, 875-tf

FOR SALE—Cheap, a nice cottage, full lot, city water 5 blocks from the court house. M. Lee, grocer, 23d and Leavenworth. 857-1mo

FOR SALE—Engines new and second hand 10 h. p. 15 h. p. and 20 h. p. portable and stationary; also boilers of any size and style. Richard & Clarke, U. P. R. Y. bet. 17th and 18th Sts. Omaha. 549-tf

FOR SALE—A printing office suitable for a small newspaper or job office. Will sell for cash or exchange for Omaha City property. Address "X. Z. Q" Bee office. 468-tf

FOR SALE—Two open second-hand buggies and one delivery wagon, cheap, at 1319 Harney St. 339-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOARD—Good table board at 113 N. 16th street, Crounse's block, $3.50 per week. 428-6p

VIRGINIA, your letter received Thursday, a. m. 430-3p

FOUND—A yellow horse, had been hitched to a grocery wagon. Inquire of P. O. Kouts, brickyard, south 15th street near city limits. m19-e2tf

STRAYED OR STOLEN—Sept. 19th light bay mare near three years old, branded on left flank and left neck and has a white spot in forehead; also on left eye ball. Shod all around. Had on web stall. $5.00 reward for her return to Frank Spa