# THE DAILY BEE

Omaha Office, No. 916 Farnam St.
Council Bluffs Office, No 7 Pearl 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

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'

TZSCHUCK & ROSEWATER, EDITORS.

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


WHAT has become of the Belt line?

IF Blaine is elected, the Ohio man ought not to be forgotten in the grand prize distribution of federal offices. He has been well taken care of so far.

THE speech of Governor Dawes which appears in the *Republican* is like the anti-monopaly speech which Congressman Weaver is circulating in this district. Neither speech was ever spoken.

WHEN asked how soon that wagon-bridge would be attached to the Union Pacific bridge, an official of that road replied that it would be about the time Tom Murray completed his building.

SHOALS of independents will decide tomorrow on which side of the fence to drop.—*New York Star*

We suspect that the result in Ohio has caused a large number of them to drop back on the republican side.

THE electric light paralyzes the telephone at night, and renders it almost useless. We want both of these great improvements, and it is to be hoped that something will be done to prevent the interference of the electric light with the telephone.

SENATOR MORRILL, who has been reelected by the Vermont legislature is seventy-four years old, and in good health and spirits. For nearly thirty years Mr. Morrill has represented Vermont in the national legislature, having served as congressman for twelve years, and as senator for seventeen years.

THE grand jury has notified the proprietors of hotels over two stories high that they must provide fire escapes for their houses, in accordance with the state law, which, it will be remembered, was passed by the last legislature. In taking this step the grand jury has performed an important duty, and now let hotel keepers do theirs without any further delay. The law is a good one, and should not be allowed to become a dead letter.

THE next legislature of Nebraska should reduce the railroad passenger rates in this state to three cents a mile which is the same rate that has been charged in Iowa for several years. The Iowa legislature fixed the three-cent rate, and there is no reason why the Nebraska legislature cannot do the same thing, if it is so inclined. Nebraska can no longer be called a thinly populated state, and there is no good reason for the railroads continuing to demand an exorbitant tariff. Of course the railroads will vigorously fight any such movement, as they did two years ago, when Senator Brown proposed to reduce the passenger rate to three cents a mile.

IT is a long time since the people of this part of the country have heard anything of the whereabouts of the Hon. A. Worth Spates, the former secretary of Wyoming. It will no doubt please the people of Wyoming to learn that he is still on deck. He was in Washington the other day, and presented himself for an interview to one of the newspapers, which honored him with the title of ex-governor of Wyoming. He had been on a stumping tour through West Virginia, and told the newspaper reporter, that the fusion greenback and republican ticket would carry that state by a large majority. "Governor" Spates has not been interviewed since the election.

THE liquor agitation, arising from the prohibition law, still continues in Iowa with unabated vigor. The plan of getting out injunctions against saloons on the grounds that they are a nuisance, has been quite generally adopted, but the question whether this course can be sustained has been raised in the circuit court at Iowa City. An action was brought by a private citizen to obtain an injunction against several saloons. The defendants maintained that there is adequate remedy at law, and that as the nuisance is a criminal offense under the statute, the defendants must first be convicted in a court of law, and furthermore that a court of equity has no jurisdiction to hear and determine the question of fact as to whether there is a nuisance or not. It was maintained by the defendants that at least there can be no temporary or preliminary injunction issued. Should this defense prove successful all the injunction cases now pending—and there are a large number of them—will be disposed of, but if only successful as to the preliminary injunction, the hearing for final injunction will not be complete for at least six months, which will give the saloon-keepers a new lease of life for that period at least.

## BELFORD'S APPEAL.

The senatorial contest in Colorado is becoming quite interesting. Congressman Jim Belford, better known as the red rooster of the rockies has entered the field and taken the stump as independent republican candidate against the bonanza kings. In presenting his claims to a seat in the national senate befroe an Idaho Springs audience, Belford made the following touching appeal.

"For fourteen years I have labored diligently to promote the interests of the people of this state. I helped to make your mining laws in the court and in the legislature. I have battled for your interests month after month in the congress of the United States. I have stood for the protection of the silver interests of Colorado as Judge Kelly, of Pennsyluania, has stood up in the house of representatives, year after year, to protect the iron interests of his state. Let us have an honorable legislature, honestly elected, to whom the various claimants for this great office may apply for this distinguished honor. Let us have no board of pawnbrokers in polltics, standing in the gateway that leads to the legislative assembly, to auction off our rights. If such is to be the course of events I would suggest that they place over the chair of the chair of the speaker of that august assembly the celebrated "three balls" that will indicate the pawnbroking business is going on. I have loved the republican party for twenty-five years and I do not propose to give it up now at the bidding of any rival chieftain. Others have the right to aspire to a seat in that body, but my right is equel to theirs and I propose to assert it, and although I may be defeated I shall struggle during the remainder of my years to make it possible foi a poor man or his son to attain the great honor. I desire to see our politics purified, and to make infamous in the judgement of the people any man who will sell his vote or any man who will attempt to buy it. I am aware, fellow citizens, that you have no right to elect a senator, but the pressure of your opinion can operate in the legislature and indicate your choice But above all things elect a legislative body that will honestly discharge its duty without money and without corruption.

THE electrical exhibtion at Philadelphia, which has just drawn to a close, was a success in every particular, and there is some talk of the Franklin institute reopening it in the near future and giving a series of semi-scientific exhibitions at intervals during a period of five years. The exhibition has been of great advantage in the way of instruction to scientists, inventors and mechanics. Among the exhibits were many appliances of electrical power, which were brought from Europe and were unknown to this country, and this afforded a splendid opportunity to the electrical student to gain practical knowledge which he could not otherwise have acquired without a trip across the Atlantic.

HERE is a specimen of current railroad charges: A car load of wheat from Nebrafka was recently sold here which netted to the shippers $111 after paying $132 freight and other charges. Also a car load of rye came in from Western Nebraska on which the freight charges were 41 cents per 100 pounds.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Just so; and as long as Nebraska continues to be represented by the Lairds, Weavers and Valentines in congress she will continue to pay such extortionate freight rates on her products. What else can be expected from congressmen who are the creatures of the Union Pacific and B & M. railroad.

THE *Republican* says that "a vote for Brown is a lash across the back of the laboring man." The vote of the laboring men of Omaha on the 4th of November will prove that the *Republican* doesn't know what it is talking about. The workingmen have never had a better friend than Charles H. Brown, and they know it.

THE authorities of Newark, N. J. have commenced a warfare against people who stand in groups, who walk two or more abreast, who trundle baby-carriages carelessly and who push hand carts contrary to law and otherwise obstruct the sidewalks. The authorities of Omaha might follow their example with good effect, especially if they would make the corner loafers "move on."

## OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Now that the French parliament has resumed its session President Grevy and premier Ferry are brought face to face with the issues which have been forced upon France by their aggressive policy in Tonquin and China. To raise the necessary funds for continuning hostile operations prompt action is demanded from the chambers.

General Briere de l'Isle has advised the government that any further advance in Tonquin will be imprudent until the French army there is heavily reinforced. The *Soleil* compares the present war in Tonquin to the French adventure in Mexico, with the difference that the French could withdraw from Mexico, and Mexico was not annexed France, the *Soleil* says, cannot retire from Tonquin, having official possession.

The minister of marine has introduced a credit for 11,000,000 francs for the expenses in Tonquin during the last three months of the present year. The minister of war introduced a bill for the reorganization of the colonial army.

The long and evidently cordial interviews between Count Herbert Bismarck and Prime Minister Ferry in Paris, joined to the report that France and Germany are cultivating friendly relations as against England, is worthy of more than passing notice. The son of the chancellor is evidently intrusted by his father with important diplomatic missions, and this to France is of evident moment. It is a well-known fact that Bismarck does not hesitate to change front as occasion may require.

With him statesmanship is a business as well as a science. He has never hesitated about making alliances with his most bitter foes when occasion required. When he was dealing with Thiers and others while the German armies invested Paris, he was harshly critical over the weakness of his enemies. But he will cajole and flatter now.

The real issue which has brought the two together is the preponderance of England in Egypt and Africa and the desire of the two powers to do a little colonizing of their own. Both are smitten with a love for colonization, and both find England an active competitor. Hence they join hands and forget old antagonisms in the presence of the new danger. But it remains to be seen whether this cordiality can be kept up. It may be possible to gloss over old hatreds for a time, but Germany and France are not natural allies. When the First Napoleon conquered Prussia he heaped on her galling insults, which were deeply felt in after years. And when, in time, Germany and Paris at her feet, Bismarck paid back the score with interest. Out of these two events a cordial love is not likely to spring. So the alliance is formal and hollow.

Agitation and excitement over franchise extension and the proposed re-distribution bill has reached the boiling point in Great Britain. At Birmingham a mob made murderous assaults upon a conservative meeting.

The mob was largely composed of persons who are at present without votes, but who would be enfranchised by Mr. Gladstone's new bill. There is no evidence whatever in behalf of the intimation that the liberal leaders instigated the riot. That the intimation should be made by responsible conservatives shows the bitterness which the new reform bill has infused into British politics. Lord Randolph Churchill, who seems ambitious to add the reputation of a hypocrite to that of a demagogue, intimated that the mob was composed of atheists bent upon excluding the Bible from the public schools, while he demonstrated his own Christian spirit by moving a resolution pledging the conservatives of Birmingham to retaliate by mobbing Mr. Chamberlain, the most active leader of the Birmingham radicals.

Lord Salisbury's acrid speech at Kelso will materially dampen the hopes of those moderate English politicians who have been hoping that a collision between the lords and commons on electoral reform would be avoided. The tory chief, as, indeed, might reasonably have been foreseen, is quite dissatisfied with the government scheme of redistribution, which has crept into print through some as yet mysterious channel. He sees in it a deliberate attempt to so "gerrymander" the new constituencies as to increase the strength of the liberal party; and his denunciation of it is bitter and distinctly uncompromising.

Lord Salisbury's speech foreshadows the attitude which he has decided to take on the franchise bill. If he is allowed to dictate the action of the lords, he will evidently use the redistribution scheme to persuade them again to throw the franchise bill out. In fact the outline of redistribution, which the cabinet does not seem to have intended to make public until the assembling of parliament next week, but which an enterprising journal somehow secured and made public, has really put into Lord Salisbury's hand an effective weapon against the franchise bill.

According to the Dublin Mail Captain O'Shea, member of Parliament for county Clare, visited Mr. Gladstone when the latter was in Scotland recently and arranged a fresh treaty between the Parnellites and the government, by which the latter agrees to recall Earl Spencer, the Lord lieutenant of Ireland, and allow the crimes act to relapse in return for the support of the Irish party on the franchise bill. If the Parnellites, however, fail to obtain the pledge from Mr. Gladstone that the British government will recall Earl Spencer and allow the Irish crimes act to lapse, as proposed by Captain O'Shea, they will not vote with the tories, but will withhold their votes from the government.

The utter breaking down of the commissariat department of General Lord Wolseley's expedition up the Nile is not in itself surprising, because the history of modern British military operations has taught us to expect something of the kind quite as a matter of course. From the time when British troops starved and froze in the trenches before Sebastopol, as a consequence of stupendous stupidity in London, the failure of the supply department has been almost an invariable incident in every considerable undertaking of the British army.

But if experience has taught the British public to expect inefficiency and blundering in the commissary arrangements of their expeditions, the fact is still surprising that the management so utterly bad is tolerated year after year, and that the indignation of the English people has not long ago swept out of existence a system which produces results so disastrous with a precision and certainty that are wholly absent as regards any other results.

The British are a commercial people, accustomed to transact business upon the largest scale, in the soundest way, and upon precision, certainty and efficiency in every detail; yet it is the business side of their military service which invariably breaks down the moment a strain is put upon it, and reveals an utter want of even ordinary business capacity on the part of those who have control of it. Moreover, the Britith are reputed to be a people who hold their stomachs in the profoundest respect. The tradition that British soldier must have "great meals of beef" if he is to have any stomach for fighting, is at least as old as Agincourt; and yet it is in the matter of providing for the physical needs of the troops that modern British service fails most certainly and most signally.

France and Germany will propose at the Congo conference of the powers in Berlin that the Danubian system be applied on the Congo. Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador at Berlin, in a letter dated September 29 to Prince Bismarck says that France is anxious to settle, in a spirit of good, mutual understanding her relations with Germany as a neighbor in Africa, and that she favors freedom of commerce on the Congo. He says that the views of France in the matter being identical with those of Germany, she decided with her to invite a conference of all cabinets interested in the subject. Prince Bismarck, in replying to Baron de Courcel on the 30th of September, states that he considers it expedient to issue invitations forthwith to the six nations interested in the Congo country, including the United States of America, and that the other powers, including the Scandinavian states, will be invited later to share in the deliberation of the Congo conference in order to secure a general assent. An official intimation has been sent from Berlin to the African association that that organization may send a delegate to the Berlin conference and that their delegate may have a consultative voice in the proceedings.

The demand of the Earl of Granville, in his letter to Prince Bismarck, qualifying the acceptance of the invitation to the Congo conference, limiting the programme of the conference to the regulation of commerce in the Congo country are that it shall not trench upon the disputes as to the territory in West Africa, has received the adhesion of Holland, Portugal and Italy. Until this matter is settled the holding of the conference remains in doubt.

The minister of Chili at Washington, Don Jeaquin Godoy, has recently announced to the exporters and manufacturers of the United States the intention of his government to open, at Santiago, a permanent exhibition of the manufacturing industries of this country. A part of the National Exposition Building at the Chilian capital has been set apart for this purpose, and an invitation is broadly extended to our workers to place on exhibition specimens of all their varied pooducts (including those of agricultural and mining occupations), agricultural machinery, farming implements, and mechanibal appliances of every character, These goods are to be admitted duty free at Valpariso, but the regulations which are to govern their acceptance, as well as other detailed information relating to the project, will be made known te shippers by the consular officers of Chili in the various cities of the United States.

This enterprise should commend itself heartily to the manufacturing classes of the United States.

The widespread infection of socialistci ideas has taken an especially strong hold in the universities of Russia and Germany. No sooner has Kieff been silenced by the use of the padlock, than Cracow is dealt with in equally abrupt fashion. The university propaganda of socialism, indeed, is dreaded with good reason by the despotic governments. The students are gathered from every social rank above that of the artisan and laboring classes; and in such countries as Russia and Germany, the influence of the students in politics—especially when they are abetted by the faculties themselves—is a factor to be seriously taken into account. Yet it seems doubtful whether the methods adopted by the despotisms to get rid of the evil are likely to be effective. The best of all remedies is to give the people substantial liberties.

## FOR WHOM SHALL WE VOTE.

### A Republican Wail From Blue Springs.

To the Editor of THE BEE.

That the republican voters of Nebraska heartily endorse the national ticket and that Blaine and Logan have the entire confidence and support of the party in this state there can be no question, but enough has transpired in regard to the school land frauds to satisfy all honest voters that the state ticket as it now stands, is not worthy of their support. The candidate for governor, James W. Dawes, and secretary of state, E. P. Roggen, are in nomination for the same offices they are now filling, and if elected will continue as they now are, members of the board of schoolland commissioners, and every voter in the state who can read is satisfied that each member of the present board is guilty, directly or indirectly, of gross mismanagement and willful perversion of a sacred trust confided to them by the people. It may not be that every individual member of this board has been guilty of stealing from the school fund or lands for his own benefit, but that some of them have done so cannot be denied, and whether these men have been the actual perpetrators of these crimes or not they must have been cognizant of the facts and failing to prevent them as they certainly could have done makes them at least guilty of criminal negligence, between which and actual crime there is very little distinction, but admitting still further that these men were ignorant of what was being done by the board they are less guilty of failing to perform their sworn duty in the discharge of a sacred trust. Nor do their explanations and apologies afford them any relief for these are so lame and impotent that in the opinion of most voters they had better have been left unsaid.

The mass of republican voters in Nebraska refuse to endorse crime and criminals. And although slow to believe their own candidates guilty, yet when they are once convinced that such is the case no power on earth can induce then continue to support them. And this is the situation. The people hold Dawes and Roggen equally responsible with the other members of the board for these frauds, and as these two are asking for a re-election, to them the rebuke of a defeat at the polls must be given. They have been "weighed in the balance and found wanting," and like the heathen Chinee, "must go"—go into the shadow of obscurity, marked with the brand of unfaithful servants, for permitting the little children af Nebraska to be robbed of their inheritence. A more contemptible crime was never committed, and the people know it.

But the situation is a perplexing one. No other candidates for the offices sought by these two men are before the people save those on the democratic ticket, and few republicans care to vote for them, for by so voting they are indirectly casting their ballots against those principles which have so successfully conducted this republic to a condition of prosperity, which is regarded as marvelous by foreign nations. And besides, the record of the democratic candidate for governor is none too clean. It savors strangly of monopoly and there is an odor of corruption about it that has the perfume of the swamp lands of this state as they were some 14 years ago.

Who, then, shall republicans vote for? The leaders of the party declare to the rank and file that when any reforms are needed they shall be made within the party. And yet such men as these commissioners have proven themselves are suffered to retain their names at the head of the state ticket, and the central committee are sending out thousands of copies of a pamphlet containing the official(!) statements of the commissioners and purporting to show a wise and efficient management of the interests confided to them. A pamphlet of forms and superficial statements well calculated to deceive the casual reader, but when carefully investigated, showing on its face open violation of one of the plainest laws in the Nebraska Statutes; showing on its face, a careful avoidance of the points on which direct charges are made against them; showing on its face that these men take to themselves credit for doing acts which the court was compelling them to do. Showing on its face that the permanent school fund is nearly all invested, but failing to show how much of it is loaned on insufficient or doubtful security; failing to show how much of their investment in county bonds of which they speak so boastingly was made under compulsion, after they had once refused them; failing to show how much of the school lands have been sold to friends and political favorites or partners, at prices much less than it was worth, and without notice or advertisement as required by law. In short failing to show anything save an attempt to screen these commissioners from the consequences of their own dishonest practices.

Under the existing state of affairs i would have been better for the republicans party had these candidates been withdrawn when the facts came out. As it is this transparent effort on the part of the central committee to screen these candidates, is destroying the confidence of honest voters in their party, and must work it great injury.

But the question, for whom shall we vote? The prohibition candidates may be good men but they are not well known politically, nor is their position clearly defined on other than the temperance question; besides, republicans generally are dissatisfied with the prohibition party for raising an issue of this kind at a time when it can result in nothing save to detract from the republican strength in a season when the great national questions of a presidential campaign are in issue. At any other time many thousands of the republicans would be found in the temperance ranks.

For whom then shall the republicans vote? Judging from present indications thousands of them will strike the names of candidates for governor and secretary of state from their ballots, leaving them entirely blank. "So mote it be."

ENQUIRER.

BLUE SPRINGS, Neb., Oct. 16, 1884.

## LETTER OF REFUTATION.

### Ex-Chief Justice Lake Defends J. Sterling Morton.

All newspapers which desire to do justice to Mr. Morton will publish this complete vindication by Judge Lake:

OMAHA, Neb., October 13, 1884.

HON. J. STERLING MORTON:

Dear Sir—Your letter of the 11th inst., calling my attention to certain political publications derogatory to yourself respecting your connection with what are known as the "salt lands" reached me yesterday.

In answer, I will say that, so far as was disclosed in the trial of your right to these lands, which took place in Lancaster county before me as judge, there was nothing which in the least degree implicated you, or any one acting for you, in any fraud or deception, or attempt thereat, of the government of the United State or any of its land officers, in their acquisition.

In regard to these lands I will say also that it was for many years a doubtful matter as to whether they were or were not subject to private entry. There were many able lawyers and judges even, who believed and contended they were. The courts, however held otherwise, and so it was settled, whether wisely or otherwise it is not for me, being an actor in the matter, to say.

Very truly yours,

GEO. B. LAKE.


# Cuticura

Mrs. Smith's Case, and what the Rev. Mr. McKinstry has to say about it.

To the Public: I have been a fearful sufferer for fifteen years, most of the time with what has been called Eczema or Salt Rheum, Psoriasis and Lepra, and the like, and have always been told that there was no cure for me, and have been so discouraged that I had as soon die as live. I have been so badly afflicted sometimes that there was not the smallest spot from the crown of my head to the soles of my feet that was not diseased and as red as crimson. It would commence in small white spots, which had a silvery appearance, but were not deep, but if I attempted to heal them, or soon after their first appearance, they would burn and run together until there was a complete dry, red scale, which would become so inflamed as to crack and look fiery and angry and the burning sensation would be almost intolerable.

I was at times so lame that I could scarcely get about, and could not dress myself without assistance. I have tried many remedies and have paid $100 in a single instance to a physician but have never obtained only temporary relief. Although hoped for a time I soon relapsed again to be as badly troubled as ever; and during the winter of 1881 and 1882 I suffered so much as to be entirely discouraged. Last June, however I was advised by Elder and Mrs. L. C. McKinstry who are well known in these regions, to try your Cuticura Remedies; and I felt somehow a little courage from their favorable opinion of them, to try their virtue. About the second week in July I did so, commenced taking the remedies, and within six weeks began to see a permanent improvement, until now (Oct. 1) I am about as good as new, and my flesh is as the flesh of a child. MRS. BENJ. SMITH.

I certify that the above statement of my wife is correct, and I join with her in expressing my gratitude for the great benefit she has received. B. SMITH.

I certify that the above statement is correct. Mr. Smith is a prominent man in this community, where he lives. He is a well known dealer in stock, and his statement with that of his wife is fully entitled to credit.

Done at Stanstead, Province of Quebec, this 27th day of October, 1882. L. C. McKINSTRY, Minister of the Gospel.

LAKE—I have seen Mrs. Smith repeatedly and believe her to be thoroughly and permanently cured. L. C. McKINSTRY.

See's Advent, Ch. Cor. E. P. Q., No. Vt. and No. N. H. Boston Sept. 9, 1882.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great skin cures and beautifiers are sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA 50c; SOAP 25c; RESOLVENT, $1.

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.


## SPECIAL NOTICES

**Specials will Positively not be inserted unless paid in advance.**

TO LOAN—Money

MONEY loaned on Chattels. Railroad Tickets bought and sold. A. Foseman, 213 S. 13th 746-tf

MONEY TO LOAN in sums of $200 and upwards. C. F. Davis and Co., Real Estate and Loan Agents, 1506 Farnam St. 952

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Girl for general house work at 1126 north 18th St. H. J. Marhoff. 714-tf

WANTED—A good girl for general house work in small family. References required. Inquire corner Park Wilde ave., and Kelm Street South Omaha. 704 18p

WANTED—Sales lady at Richter's Fur store. 706-17

WANTED—A good girl. Apply immediately at 810 south 18th St. 707-16p

WANTED—300 men on water works at Lincoln. H. Mannweiler, 307 S. 11th street. 715-19p

WANTED—A girl for general house work. No cooking 1515 Davenport st. Mrs. W. H. Bonner. 697-17p

WANTED—Girl for general house work 823 S. 19th St 699-17p

WANTED—A good dining room girl 1015 Harney St 692 19p

WANTED—Good barber steady job, good wages, must be sober. Address box 126 North Neb. 688-17p

WANTED—Men and women to canvass for Arnold's Steam cooker in all part of Western Iowa and Nebraska, something new. Large commission from $3 to $15 per day. H. G. Tilton, 1513 Davenport St., Omaha 658-17p

WANTED—Good collector. Apply P. F. Collier, 57 Barker block. 676-17p

WANTED—Boy 16 to 18 years old at Gedard house Sherman ave., near Hill park. 681-8

WANTED—Immediately, a first-class second girl at 1812 Dodge street. 678-7p

WANTED—Competent girl, German preferred 1924 Douglas street, cor. 20th. 683-18

WANTED—Girl to do general house work, 519 Pleasant St 680-18p

WANTED—A good active machine man, immediately, to take our Council Bluffs office. White Sewing Machine Co., Omaha, Neb. 689-17

WANTED—Men at north end of 18th street. H. W. Bail. 688-17

WANTED—Sewing machine hands at the Omaha Shirt Factory. 662-tf

WANTED—A servant for general house-work. Apply at 714 north Nineteenth St. 685-20p

WANTED—A good cook at European hotel, 622 south 13th St. German preferred. 668-21

WANTED—Agents for the Mutual Hail Insurance Co. Address the Company at Stuart Neb 632 1m

WANTED—Tailors. First-class sitting places for tailors at 871 12th St. 633 1m

WANTED—Agents to sell in Nebraska, a new book by a popular author. Jones & Eazelrigg, 216 N. 17th St. 647-23

WANTED—By a barber of 13 years experience, situation in city. Address "G. B. D." Bee office. 652 20p

WANTED—Ladies or gentlemen in city or country to take nice, light and pleasant work at their own homes, $2 to $5 a day easily and quietly made; work sent by mail; no canvassing; no stamp for reply. Please address Reliable Manf'g Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 602-1m

WANTED—Agents to sell Gately's Universal Educator on monthly payments. Call on or address W. D. P. Lowry, room 5, 119 north 16th St., Omaha. 571-1m

WANTED—LADIES OR GENTLEMEN—In city or country, to take nice, light and pleasant work at their own homes; $2 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

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Situation as chamber maid, waiter or sewing girl. "N" Bee office. 715-17p

WANTED—A set of books to post evenings by a young man competent and reliable. "A. N." care Bee office. 689-18p

WANTED—A lady with experience wishes a situation either as nurse to a child or invalid. References exchanged. Address "F. C. W." 418 north 16th St. 679-17p

WANTED—A situation by a competent bookkeeper and stenographer. References given. Address "W. H. F." care Bee office. 677-18p

WANTED Girl for general housework, at 2214 Douglas street.

WANTED—Situation in grocery or hardware store by young man experienced in business. Address "C. E." Bee office. 615-18p

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

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

WANTED—Day board in private family within two or three blocks of U. P. depot. Call 820 Tenth Street. 716-20

LAWYER wants partner, desk room or work in law office. "Attorney," Bee office. 711-17p

WANTED—To do washing and ironing in private families by a competent Swedish woman. Leave orders at No. 222 28th St., between Farnam and Douglas. 691-17p

WANTED—A furnished room near High School. Address "B. Y. Z." care Bee office. 690-18p

WANTED—A one horse delivery wagon second handed, cheap. Address Joseph Sadelmire, Bee office. 679-17p

WANTED—To buy a city lot to be paid in weekly or monthly installments. Address "H. H." Bee office. 612-tf

WANTED—50 tons straw delivered at the Barracks. Inquire of Joseph Jordan, 16th and Izard St. o 16-w1w

WANTED—A pair second hand 4 ton wagon scales, Howe or Fairbanks make, 712 South 11th St. 622-18p

WANTED—Boarders good board and comfortable rooms at $4.50 per week, 1212 Capitol ave., bet. 12th and 13th St. 598-18p

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—Small house with stable, N. W. corner Pacific and Thirteenth. 624-18p

FOR RENT—Furnished room for light housekeeping. Pleasant view of the river, bridge and Council Bluffs. Southwest corner 8th and Howard. 704-tf

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms at 1414 S. 10th street, 2d door S. of Hickory. 702 tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms in brick block with modern improvements, 15th and Capitol avenue, one block from postoffice. 703-19p

FOR RENT—3 rooms, 3 closets and cellar, city water at 608 N. 12th St. 694-20p

FOR RENT—House 4 rooms, closet, pantry and large yard, 538 south 22d street, between Leavenworth and Mason. Inquire next door north. 645-18p

FOR RENT—Ten room house at S. W. corner 17th and Cass St. 701-17p

FOR RENT—Very desirable furnished rooms centrally located. Apply at Atkinson's millinery store, 15th St. 750-tf

FOR RENT—A brick cottage of 6 rooms, city water and modern improvements, S. E. corner of 6th and Hickory sts. 694-18p

FOR RENT—Rooms with board for two gentlemen in private family, 1013 Capitol ave. 673-tf

FOR RENT—House and barn. Wm. L. Meccia, 6th and Douglas, telephone 391. 635 20p

FOR RENT—Furnished front room with board, bay window, south front, 2 north 17th St. 694-17p

FOR RENT—Front room in Odd Fellow's Block. Furniture and bedding new. Inquire at Rooms 3. 672-18p

FOR RENT—Very desirably furnished or unfurnished rooms, in new house, with modern improvements, 809 N. 17th street. 636-18

FOR RENT—Pleasant furnished room 1707 Cass st. 639-28p

FOR RENT—Two or three rooms for light housekeeping 2617 Charles St. 661-2p

FOR RENT—One large furnished room and one unfurnished room very pleasant, cheap, 611 N. 20th St. 664 17p

FOR RENT—Furnished room 1613, Dodge street. 669-20p

T. MURRAY has good pasturing. Spring water. 356-tf

FOR RENT—Two unfurnished front rooms good location with board 811 S. 22d St., between Cuming and Burt Sts. 659-20p

FOR RENT—Newly finished house 5 rooms good cellar well e.c., nicely located. Apply at Wyman College, from 3 to 5 p. m. 657-17

FOR RENT—Cottage of five rooms. J. Phipps Roe 1312 south 5th street. 639-tf

FOR RENT—Pleasant furnished rooms for gentleman at 605 north 17th street, north of California 669-18p

FOR RENT—Furnished room 1417 Howard St. 636-2

FOR RENT—A small room with or without board 1724 Douglas St. 581 18p

FOR RENT—Furnished room and board $5.00 per week. Very best location, 1814 Davenport. 645-20p

FOR RENT—House of nine rooms eight block from Post office. McCague, opposite P. O. 622-18

FOR RENT—Three new brick stores on Cuming street, one a corner. McCague, opposite P. O. 621 25

FOR SALE—Two second hand pianos, at Edholm & Erickson's Music Store on 16th St. 596-tf

FOR RENT—Suite of rooms and board 1812 Dodge. 525-1m

FOR RENT—Rooms in private family with or without board. Address "N." Bee office. 558-tf

FOR RENT—Pianos and organs from two dollars up. A. Hospe, 1519 Dodge. 459-1m

FOR RENT—Two desirable rooms, also large front parlor, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Located one-quarter block from St. Mary's avenue, 326 Pleasant street. 537 tf

FOR RENT—Good business store room corner 9th and Jackson streets. Also well furnished room at No. 7 S. N. W. corner 10th and Leavenworth Sts. Apply on premises. J. J. WELSHANS. 495-tf

FOR RENT—A house with eight rooms. Warren Switzler, 217 south 14th street. 473-tf

FOR RENT—Half of double house, four rooms, Shinn's 2d addition, $11. a month. Apply room 24, Omaha National Bank. 378-tf

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

FOR RENT—A furnished room 1306 Farnam St. 207-tf

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

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—The furniture of a furnished room. Inquire 207 south 13th Street. 708-18p

FOR SALE CHEAP—Two large Emery wheels with steam attachment; 1 Montgomery Foot Bathe; 1 small fly wheel, 108 S. 25th street. 700-3p

FOR SALE OR RENT—An elegant 10 room house, with all the modern improvements only four squares from the Paxton Hotel, by Paulsen & Co., 1514 Farnam St. 695-tf

ENGINE For sale, one new 10 H. P. Portable engine and boiler on skids for sale cheap. Inquire Richards & Clarke, U. P. R. R. 17th and 18th St. 630-24

FOR SALE—Pony, good sized, five years old, cheap. C. Smith, Herald office. 605-18p

FOR SALE—Cottage of 5 rooms, bars, corner lot in Shinn's addition; only $1,550; small cash payment and balance monthly. Bargain. McCague, opp. postoffice. 619tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A water power Grist mill, reasons for selling given on application to Geo. E. Pragg, Waverly, Neb. 604-1m

FOR SALE—New phaeton. Inquire of Geo. Higgins at north-east corner 16th and Dodge. 581-tf

FOR SALE—Stock dry goods, notions, linens, underwear, Hosiery, Laces &c., about $6,000. Nice clean stock, will exchange for property and some cash, Garnhart & Cole, 1208 Douglas St. 579-17p

FOR SALE—66 feet on Farnam street between 28 and 29. M. Lee, Grocer, 2d and Leavenworth. 532-1m

FOR SALE—Fine business chance at Grand Island Neb. $5,000 buys the bank building 22x44; an office building which rents for $15 a month; a large fire and burglar proof safe with Yale time lock—cost $1,500, also a very large bank book fire proof safe, bank counter, desks, hard coal stove, in fact, a complete bank outfit, together with lot 44x66 on Locust street. Title perfect. Terms ½ cash, balance on one and two years time if desired. Call on or address Jay E. White, Grand Island, Neb. 522-tf

WE Offer for sale a bunch of 80 choice heavy feeding steers (grades) in good flesh weighing 1150 and upwards. Strauss Bros., Sioux City, Iowa. 453-20

FOR SALE—A new type-writer at a discount. Also all kinds of Type-writer and Caligraph supplies. Stripe & Davis, Room 10, Union Block, opposite Opera House. 517 tf

FOR SALE—Cheap, a restaurant in good location at 220 north 16th st. 507-23 pn

FOR SALE—Furniture and fixtures at a bargain, Commercial Hotel, good house, three stories high everything new. On account of health of proprietor. Will sell building if desired. Call at hotel or address Frank Elliott, Manager, Falls City, Neb. 455-21p

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 frame house, 5 rooms, all in good order. Must be moved at once. Apply to the Western Newspaper Union, cor. 12th and Howard streets. 344-tf

FOR SALE—Cheap a second hand high top buggy. Inquire at Simpson's Carriage Factory, Dodge, between 14th and 15th. 280-tf

FOR SALE—520 acres land on Middle Beaver, in Smith county Kansas, 250 acre under fence, plenty of living water for stock. Good frame house 18x20, 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, Smith Centre, Kansas, or Fulton & Grove, Riverton, Neb. 257-1m

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

FOR SALE—150,000 brick on cars at Bellevue. H. T. Clarke. 218-tf

FOR SALE—Loose hay delivered in large or small quantities. A new one slide-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. Peterson, 804 south 16th street. 113-3m

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

$35 will buy a phaeton at 1318 Farnam St. 585-tf

FOR SALE—Northeast corner 20th and Cuming street. C. F. Davis & Co., 1506 Farnam street, 675 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. 463-tf

FOR SALE—Two open second-hand buggies and one delivery wagon, cheap, at 1319 Harney St. 539-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOST—Between Cuming and Hard, west side 19th street, a ladies small leather purse with a clasp, containing an amount of money and a lady's hang out. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at this office. 713-17p

PRIVY vaults, sinks and cesspools cleaned at the shortest notice and at any time of the day, in an entirely odorless way without the least inconvenience to occupants or neighbors, with our improved and odorless apparatus. A. Evans & Co., 1006 Capitol ave. 710-n16p

PRIVY vaults, sinks and cesspools cleaned with sanitary cleaner. Satisfaction guaranteed by F. O. Abel, (successor to J. M. Smith,) box 378. 673 n16

STRAY—A large cow, red and white spots, with cord around horns, strayed Tuesday afternoon the 14th, southside California between 24th and 25th streets. John Hamer 674-17p

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A large red and white 2 years old heifer, had sash cord around her horns. Finder will receive $5 reward by returning to F. C. B. Waller, 17th and Vinton St., on Bellevue road. 362-17p

WAH SING Laundry No. 212 South 16th street, between Farnam and Douglas, Omaha Neb. Will open Oct. 13th, 1884. Parties having work to be done in our line will do well to give us a trial. We do first-class work. 349-2 p

RUBBER STAMPS—Only manuf