

THE DAILY BEE.

OMAHA OFFICE NO. 214 AND 216 FARNAM ST. NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 65 TRINITY BUILDING.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., Props. R. ROSEWATER, Editor. A. H. Fitch, Manager Daily Circulation, P. O. Box, 488 Omaha, Neb.

The republican party has one more day of power and prestige.

There was a good deal of "monumental" cheek displayed at the city hall meeting.

Who wants to become city auditor under the new charter? Don't all speak at once if you please.

Ten thousand democratic warriors are on the ground, but Grover Cleveland is still a thousand miles away.

Mr. Arthur steps down to-morrow. Mr. Cleveland takes the presidential chair. The king is dead; long live the king.

Upon the subject of cabinet appointments Mr. Vilas does not dare to open his mouth, for fear he might put his foot in it.

We observe that the collar-makers of St. Louis have struck. The railroad brass-collar makers continue in business at the old stand.

Money is the root of all evil, and silver money is the cause of considerable democratic trouble just now. Cleveland did it with his silver letter.

The illustrated press has been puzzling the public with illustrated back views of Cleveland's cabinet. Within the next forty-eight hours the pictorials can give us the front view of the seven-up crowd.

There are any number of men willing to serve the city in the next council at \$500 a year. The only trouble is that most of these candidates are cheap men who expect to make a living out of the office.

The courtesy extended by President Arthur to his successor ought to be appreciated. He has called the senate together at noon to-morrow so that Cleveland may at once send in his cabinet appointments. If we remember right, Buchanan did not do as much for Abraham Lincoln.

If Grover Cleveland adopts a policy of gallantry towards the fair sex, it is safe to say that the venerable Col. Cousins, United States marshal of St. Louis, will be allowed to retain his position in order that Phoebe Cousins, who is his efficient deputy, shall not be disturbed.

Grover Cleveland not only proposes to pay his own railroad transportation to Washington, but refuses to say over which road he proposes to travel. He evidently does not wish to even give the railroads the benefit of any advance advertising that they might derive from his patronage.

Sam Tilden will be in all his glory. Perhaps he wishes to strengthen the impression that he is the power behind the throne, but Mr. Cleveland's cabinet appointments would indicate that CIPHER SAM is not so much of a power as some people seem to think.

We are glad to hear that Cleveland is a stubborn man who is not likely to yield to pressure. That depends, however, upon the amount of pressure. If he withstands ten thousand pounds to the square inch, which is about the pressure that will be brought to bear upon him, he will go through the ordeal all right.

The city auditor of Boston estimates that \$12,261,486 will have to be appropriated during the fiscal year of 1885-6 to defray the expenses of Boston and pay the interest on her bonded debt. In other words Boston taxpayers will have to contribute several millions more in city taxes this year than the whole assessed value of Omaha.

These hundred Pullman cars, filled with democratic office-seekers, are en route to Washington, where they will be sidetracked and used for sleeping quarters by the occupants during the inauguration. These office-seekers are all anxious to exchange their Pullman berths for berths in Uncle Sam's ship of state, but we suspect that a great many of them will remain side-tracked.

MULE BARNUM presided over the democratic national committee at Washington, the main object of which was the discussion of the part which the members should take in the inaugural ceremonies, and also the consideration of Mr. Barnum's proposition to place seven mules in the parade. His proposition was voted down on the ground that such an ostentatious display of the mule power of the democratic party would be too painfully significant to the republican office holders, and at the same time it would be inconsistent with Jeffersonian simplicity. The mules will therefore not appear in the procession, but will be brought into more practical use at an early day.

THE CHARTER ZUGBEAR.

The false alarm raised by designing parties over the Omaha charter amendments forcibly recalls the methods and tactics by which the constitution of 1871 was defeated. The provisions of that constitution with regard to corporations and monopolies were very stringent. The railroad managers and bankers who were anxious to have the constitution rejected, did not dare to show their hand. Their opposition would have been a powerful argument in favor of its adoption. So they raised a false alarm over church taxation and woman suffrage.

Preachers and priests were fired to preach a holy crusade against the new constitution from the pulpit and rostrum, and flaming placards in all languages were posted all over the state, headed "To You Tenis, O Israel." Rev. Gilbert Delamater, the preacher politician, roared himself hoarse on the stump over the wicked constitution, and after it was defeated the bankers and railroad managers presented him with a \$1,000 silver service, as compensation for his valuable services. While the saintly hosts were engaged in battering down the church taxation bugbear—the brewers and saloon people were worked with frenzy over woman suffrage—German agitators paid by the bank syndicate and generally supplied with passes by the railroad managers were dispatched to every German settlement in the state to arouse the German-American farmers into active opposition.

As a matter of fact church taxation and woman suffrage were not embodied in the constitution but merely submitted as separate propositions. They could have been voted down without interference with the constitution. But that would not have served the corporation interest. The whole constitution was therefore rejected by false issues. Nebraska was kept in a state of confusion for five years longer, and finally \$75,000 had to be expended for a new constitutional convention.

The hue and cry over the charter amendments is raised by parties whose interests clash with the public welfare. They dare not show their hand by discussing their real objections. They shed crocodile tears over the poor workingman whose home is to be confiscated and are awfully distressed over the momentary bugbear. They stoutly deny that they do not want the city authorities to regulate street railroads, gas companies, electric lights, telephone and other corporate property that derives its patronage from the taxpaying public. What, for instance, does Joseph Barker care for the overtaxed workingman? How much sympathy has he ever wasted on them.

Why should Mr. P. J. Nichols who owns only a solitary lot in Omaha rave about that momentous commission and spend his time and money at Lincoln trying to defeat the whole charter? Is it not ludicrous to see such false pretenses set up in an intelligent community?

PRISON ABUSES.

The horrors of the Siberian convict mines are eclipsed by the developments that are being made regarding the treatment of penitentiary prisoners in Tennessee. In a libel suit of the penitentiary officials against the Nashville Banner, which made the exposures, one witness testified that he had seen convicts at Coal Creek cook and eat rats in the mines. Convicts worked in six and twelve inches of water eight hours per day, and also labored Sunday nights. The mines were filthy, the air bad, the clothing scanty, and the food insufficient. They were whipped for failing to complete tasks, and their cries were heard seventy yards distant. Another witness, a prison doctor, testified that the convicts needed more clothing, that the bedding was dirty, and that the average number of deaths per month was five. Still another witness swore that a convict, who had complained of being sick, was whipped one day and died the next. It was shown by the evidence of a former prison doctor that frequently men were whipped two or three times a day until their bodies were blistered. While he was on duty there were six convicts shot, several had their legs broken, and six or eight had their feet and hands frost-bitten. Another witness swore that he saw the deputy warden whip a convict until he was exhausted, and then the lash was passed to two other men, who tired themselves out in beating the victim. On another occasion the deputy warden gave a convict thirty-five lashes. The evidence all the way through shows that the convicts have been treated in the most cruel and inhuman manner, compared to which the discipline and punishments of the Siberian convicts are kind and gentle. It looks as if the Nashville Banner would not only establish its case, but send the inhuman prison officials to labor for a term of years alongside the convicts which they have brutally mistreated, at least it is hoped that such will be the result. The Banner has certainly done a great work in the cause of humanity by exposing the horrible treatment that has been inflicted upon the penitentiary prisoners of that state. It occurs to us that the so-called prison reform association of this country is more of a theoretical than a practical society, otherwise it ought to have discovered the abuses in the Tennessee prison and not have allowed a newspaper to have the credit of performing that duty. We believe that there are other prisons in various states, and particularly in the south, where convicts are treated inhumanly, but we hope and believe not quite so badly as they have been in Tennessee. There is a wide field for the prison-reform association, if it still exists more than in name, to effect much needed

reforms. If the association is virtually defunct, we hope that some national humane society will be organized for the sole purpose of correcting abuses and bettering the condition of convicts. There are more or less abuses in every penitentiary and jail in this country, and it is only by accident that they are discovered by the outside world and corrected.

FENIAN MOVEMENTS.

The idea of organizing a band of Fenians in this country for the purpose of joining the Mahdi and driving the English out of Egypt is absurd on its face. The general publicity given to the scheme shows that a few designing leaders simply want to feather their own nests by collecting a large amount of money from the Irish working people who have so often been humbugged by loud-mouthed blatherites into contributing to so-called "funds." If these Fenian leaders were really in earnest and wanted to go to Egypt to join hands with the Arabs, they would organize quietly and secretly. Furthermore, they would not attempt to sell in a body for Egypt on any one vessel, but they would go in small squads and singly. The moment that they would attempt to start with a vessel, equipped with arms and ammunition of war, with a deliberate, hostile design, it would be the duty of our government to seize the vessel in order to prevent this country from becoming involved in a quarrel with England. And again, if the Fenian craft should escape such seizure it would never be able to land its troops so that they could reach the Mahdi. It would be certain to be captured by English war vessels. No real friend of Ireland can see any advantage to be gained from such a fool-hardy adventure, because it is begun in bravado and goes on, and must, if actually attempted, end in a humiliating failure, as all other Fenian raids have resulted, and which have never done Irish people any particular good. The object of the whole scheme, as we have already intimated, is to establish a "skimming fund" for the collection of hard-earned money from the Irish workingmen and women in order to keep a lot of idle blatherites in cash, so they can continue to skrimish around the bar-rooms of New York and other large eastern cities, and who will never join the False Prophet, except in their imagination. They are only seeking the profit that arises from obtaining money under false pretenses.

One of the sensible and practical ways to help Ireland in this country would be to pay the passage of poor Irish people to this country and give them a start towards earning an independent livelihood. Another way, which perhaps might be the most satisfactory, would be to assist them to buy the lands in Ireland which the landlords are required to sell.

VALENTINE POSING AS AN ANTI-MONOPOLIST.

The bill repealing the pre-emption, timber culture and desert land laws came before the house yesterday on a motion to send it to the committee on public lands. In the course of a short debate Mr. Valentine, of Nebraska; Mr. Perkins, of Kansas; Mr. Converse, of Ohio; and Mr. Magnin, of Montana, opposed the motion, and the bill upon the ground that the measure had been framed and passed in the interest of railway corporations and cattle kings. The motion was defeated—106 to 93—there being less than two-thirds in the affirmative. If the laws in question could be enforced, and if those who have come into possession of millions of acres of land by means of fraud and perjury could be punished, it would not be advisable to enact this repealing statute. But abundant evidence has been laid before congress to the effect that for years these laws have existed mainly for the benefit of thieves, and that for reasons not fully explained it is impossible to enforce them or to punish the guilty. By a fraudulent use of the same laws the cattle kings have secured a firm foundation for their great ranges. In view of the reports made by the land office it is difficult to regard the opposition of Mr. Valentine and his friends as sincere.—New York Times.

A Curious Case.

A novel incident of which occurred to a stenographer at a New York court the other day, will raise a new point of law for the judges to decide. The stenographer had taken the official notes of a case tried in his court, transcribed them, and placed the transcript and his notes in his overcoat pocket. That night he went to the theater, threw his overcoat over the back of the seat, and the notes and transcript fell on the floor and were lost. There is therefore no record of the testimony of the witnesses from which to make up an appeal, unless the parties can agree to make it up from memory. The case is unprecedented, and the unfortunate stenographer is in trouble lest he be mulcted to the costs of a new trial, should one be deemed necessary.

Agreed at Last.

A well dressed gentleman on a Madison street car was inveighing against roller skating rinks, declaring that they were devices of the devil and that he would like to see them broken up. He would have a subscription for the purpose of making war on them at any time, and \$100 was not enough he would double it. Pretty soon another gentleman standing near him joined in and said he held the same opinion himself. As he was starting a movement against the rinks he was glad he met him and would like to have his name. The other accommodated him.

What is your business?

"I'm a saloonkeeper. What's yours?" "Well—them—I'm preaching just now."

Protoplasm Settled.

First Philadelphia—That was a remarkably beautiful girl you were dancing with last night, wasn't she? Second Philadelphia—Yes, she's a stranger here. I was introduced by the

company to share with consumers by reducing the price of gas was raised down by the company itself in bonds and stocks. Since the consolidation of the various companies, although the price of gas has been somewhat reduced, the consumers' bills are greater than ever, as the meters no doubt have been made to register fast so as to show a large quantity of gas consumed. The result is that the citizens of New York have organized a society to resist the extortions of the gas companies.

GROVER CLEVELAND will register at the Arlington house upon his arrival at Washington, and he insists upon paying for his board, although he will be there only twenty-four hours. Other presidents have generally accepted all such hospitalities, but Cleveland, in his Jeffersonian simplicity, believes in paying as he goes. He has even refused to take passes over the railroads for himself and family. He is no deadhead. If all the future federal officers follow his example in this respect, we shall have reform in one direction at least.

The democratic party is on the rim of the flesh pots. Another day it will help itself to the contents.

Garden Crops on the Farm—Farm Gardening.

The farmer who continues to raise the same crops that he grew before towns and manufacturing villages sprang up all around him, makes a great mistake. In the older states at least, there are but few farms not within an hour's or two hours' ride of a market. It is worth while for farmers in such localities, to consider if they can afford to raise field crops when sweet corn will pay them much better. It is true that sweet corn needs high manuring, but when the ears are off there will be a heavy crop of the very best fodder. The ears will bring in ready money, just how much will depend upon the market, but safe to say, more than any other crop of corn would be worth. It is a mistake to grow late potatoes, to be dug when every one else has potatoes, and prices are low, while early potatoes will bring several times the price of late ones. It is so with other crops. There are but few garden vegetables that may not be grown as farm crops, and it is a mistake to raise farm produce that will bear transportation from a distance, instead of that suited to a near market and must be disposed of at once. A farmer, on the other hand, would make a mistake, were he to devote his land to a new set of crops at once. He should determine to grow those things that pay the best, and to gradually work into a more profitable kind of farming. The farmer who proposes to do this will find sweet corn and potatoes the best crops to begin with. Others will pay better, but these are best to prepare the land for other and more profitable crops. It would have been better had the land been prepared for these last fall but as this was not done, make it ready as soon as it is safe to work it. It is not our object just now to give directions for growing the crops, but rather to suggest what may be cultivated. Whether there are manufacturing villages, early cabbages are always in demand, and bring good prices. Spinach is another salable vegetable. Beets, parsnips, carrots, turnips, onions, etc., as well as spinach may be sown in rows far enough apart to be worked by horse implements. The distance between rows is to be governed by the width of the horse-hoe or cultivator, which should close up as narrow as twenty inches. A market gardener sows such crops twelve or fifteen inches apart, but the farm gardener has cheaper land, and can give more space if he can save labor, and substitute horses for hands. Those who propose to undertake this kind of gardening, will do well to begin with sweet corn and sweet potatoes, and not undertake other garden crops until the land has been in cultivation with these for one season. Another way to prepare the land for garden is, to plow, harrow, and sow it to buckwheat. When this is in flower, plow it under and sow it again to buckwheat. The ground, when the crop is in, and in September, or at the usual time, sow the land with rye, to be plowed in next spring. The object should be to bring the land, a few acres at a time, into condition to raise any garden crops. The rapidity with which this can be done will depend on the amount of manure at command for the purpose. It will be worth while to get a few farmers, who are well versed in a market, to give this subject proper thought, and be ready to commence the coming spring to make a farm garden.

Domestic Diplomacy.

A Waco lady advertised for a servant and a colored woman put in an appearance. Her first question was: "Has yer got any chilluns?" "No, I've got no children. Why do you ask?" "Because if you haint got no chillun I haint gwinter stay wid yer."

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DOUGLAS DADS.

The Saturday Meeting of the County Commissioners. Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present—Commissioners O'Keefe, Corlies and Timme. Minutes of the preceding meeting read and approved. The resignation of Samuel Lippencott as constable for Omaha Precinct No. 2, was accepted and ordered filed. The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, that the county clerk be and is hereby directed to telegraph Ernest Felgo to forward furniture for the new court house without further delay.

The records and all papers in Load No. 394 "B," were submitted to the board and action postponed to March 18, 1885. Gro. B. Stryker was appointed constable for Omaha precinct No. 2, vice Samuel Lippencott, resigned. The clerk was instructed to transmit the following telegram to Ernest Felgo: "ERNEST FELGO, East Saginaw, Mich—I am directed to advise you to forward furniture for new court house without further delay. By order of the county commissioners, H. T. LEAVITT, County Clerk, Douglas Co., Neb."

The following accounts were allowed: BRIDGE FUND. Nicholas Bainbridge, piling furnished, \$ 78 00 Stephen Robinson, on account Waterloo bridge, 239 00 ROAD FUND. S. P. Redman, work on road, 12 00 Peter O'Rourke, do, 6 00 GENERAL FUND. Geo. Smith, compiled sectional maps Day county, 1200 00 D. S. Shann, survey for Feb. 1885, 1500 00 M. T. Sweet, suit juror Feb. term 1885, 39 00 C. S. Tyler, tales juror, 6 00 Frank E. Moore, ticket for poor, 6 50 Heintzel and Co., groceries for city poor, 21 75 Allen Clark, etc., one cottage of 84 rooms, 27 00 Clark Bros. & Co., do, 27 00 C. S. Goodrich & Co. brooms for county jail, 25 00 Mitchell, sauce & crock. oil, gas, six new C. H., 55 57 Clark Bros., 63 burlaps, labor and team, 9 50 A. S. Strong & Co., one cottage of 84 rooms, 1 50 Frank R. Moore, tickets for poor, 33 90 A. M. Steele & Co., sugar for poor farm, 21 45 Clark Bros. & Co., coffee for city and county poor, 28 00 Wm. N. Whitney, shoes for poor farm, 27 83 Wilcox & Stephens, groceries for poor farm, 7 75 Chas. J. Karbach, rep. machinery for county, 11 63 J. E. Smith, work on road, Oct. term 1885, 4 00 Charles Wilson, wit. fees, Feb. 1885 term, 2 00 M. Whelan, do, 2 00 F. J. McShane, do, 4 00 A. H. Hensel, do, 4 00 D. M. Gorman, do, 6 00 Dr. P. M. White, do, 12 00 W. A. Price, do, 4 00 John Kienly, do, 4 00 6 00 Charles Brady, do, 2 00 Nora E. Dineen, do, 4 00 Geo. Johnson, coal for county poor, 3 50 James A. Mull, coffee for poor, 8 00 B. E. Knight, work on road, 30 00 D. N. Miller, sherrif, boarding and galling pris. Feb. 1885, 590 25 Henry F. Smith, groceries for poor farm, 24 00 John Grebe, do, 24 00 Jas. B. Bruner, salary supt. Feb. 1885, 118 30 A. S. Strong, wit. fees, 1875 term, 6 00 Morris Sullivan, do, 4 00 Omaha Republican, books, blanks etc., 346 80 John E. Cook, groceries for poor house, 5000 00 Omaha Republican, books, blanks etc., 202 95 Wm. A. Redick, wit. fees, Feb. 1885 term, 2 00 Nettie Jones, seamstress at poor house, 16 00 Annie Farnen, laundress at poor house, 4 00 Sadie Franklin, cook at poor house 17 00 I. S. Sherman, nurse at poor house 20 00 Wesley Green, asst. supt. at poor house, 25 00 Susan Lyndall, cook at poor house, 15 00 N. L. Pierce, supt. poor house, 75 00 12 15 Mrs. I. N. Pierce, matron at poor farm, 25 00 S. Peterson, work at poor farm, 20 00 M. E. Timme, asst. Co. Comm. Feb. 1885, 108 00 F. W. Corlies, do, 115 10 R. O'Keefe, do, 107 00 M. Leahy, services on road, 75 00

Adjusted to Wednesday March 4th, 1885. H. T. LEAVITT, County Clerk.

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"What have children to do with your work?" "I don't wanter stay in no house whar dar's no chilluns, because den wheneber any dishes an broke hit am always laid on de servant and tucken outen her wazes."

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SALESMAN WANTED—By the Angora Roke & Co., of San Jose, Cal. to represent them in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Wisconsin, in glove leathers, representing a full line of "buck" goods, and all kinds of hardware. Traveler and acquainted with the trade and apply. Address: Angora Roke & Co., San Jose, Cal. 475-7

WANTED—A girl (or general household help) must be experienced. Apply at 1622 Douglas st. 454-2

WANTED—A lively young man at Richlers Hat store. 430-38

WANTED—Girl at Humboldt, brick house 8 17th St., between Jackson and Leavenworth; 433-2

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen to assist for light present and profitable articles. Apply at ones No. 1104 H. ward st. 433-5p

WANTED—Twenty boys and girls from 10 to 20 years of age, of pleasant address, can make large normal salaries. Apply 1109 Howard. 414-3p

WANTED—A good girl for general house work; 21038, Mary's ward. 414-3p

WANTED—Traveling salesman. Good salary. Apply to J. C. & Co., Room 25, Omaha National Bank building. 350-4

WANTED—A first class boiler maker to whom steady employment will be given. Fremont Foundry and Machine Co., Fremont, Neb. 381-2

WANTED—A first class blacksmith, to whom steady wages and employment will be given. Address Fremont Foundry & Machine Co., Fremont, Neb. 386-4f