

**SUIT OR OVERCOAT TO ORDER**

**Knocks 'Em All Out**

**OUR THANKSGIVING IS WITHOUT PARALLEL OR PRECEDENT.**

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**A. HOSPE JR. MUSIC**

1513 DOUGLAS STREET  
**KIMBALL PIANO**

**ALL FIXED BRIDGE WORK**  
22 k. \$5 Per Tooth  
Warranted \$10.00

**PATENT GOLD CLASPS**  
Warranted \$6.00

Porcelain Crowns for Front Teeth, Removable Bridges at price of Rubber Plates, A Full Set Teeth on Rubber, Teeth fixed and extracted out pain. All work warranted.

**BAILEY, RELIABLE DENTIST**  
Paxton Bldg., 16th and Farnam Sts.  
Entrance on 16th St. Telephone 1385.

**PRESERVE YOUR EYE SIGHT.**

—USE—

**H. KIRSCHBERG'S**  
NON-CHANGABLE  
SPECTACLES

**EYE GLASSES**  
ORDERED JULY 27, 1893

**MAX MEYER & BRO CO.**  
Sole Agents for Omaha.

**BIRNEY'S** Catarrh Powder cures catarrh  
All druggists, 50 cents.

**RECEIVED: NEW**  
A large importation of  
**Japanese Fanal Goldfish**

At 75c and \$1 Each.

This lot is the finest ever  
had. The one dollar fanal are  
the most beautiful spec-  
imens ever seen.

**GEISLER'S BIRD STORE**  
406 North 16th St.  
OMAHA, NEB.

**CONGESTIONS, PAINS, RHEUMATISM**  
**GRIPPE, CHOLERA.**

**THE MERCER.**  
Omaha's Newest Hotel.

Cor. 12th and Howard Streets  
40 rooms \$2.50 per day.  
20 rooms \$1.50 per day.  
10 rooms with bath at \$1.50 per day.  
Modern in every respect.

Newly Furnished Throughout  
**C. S. ERB, Prop.**

**LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD,**  
General and Nervous Debility,

**DR. WILLIAMSON**

**TREATMENT ONLY**  
FOR CATARRH \$10.00

For months medicines an  
Instruments used.

**SPECIALIST**  
Consultation Free,  
a surpassing in the treatment  
of Catarrh.

**NERVOUS DISORDERS**

**ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.**

Nervous Diseases. Write to or consult per-  
sonally. TREATMENT BY MAIL.  
Address with stamp, for particulars, which will  
be sent in plain envelope, P. O. Box 555, O. R. 1111  
15th Street, Omaha, Neb.

**DODGING THE CLAMMY HAND**

Contortions of Bond Promoters to Avoid Dissolution.

**CASHING UP TO SQUEALING VICTIMS**

Philanthropic Scheme of Minnesota Rustlers All the Way from New Jersey—Characteristic Nerve Displayed on the Stamping Ground of Menage.

**Are You Toothless?**

NEW SET \$5.00  
GOOD SET \$10.00  
16th and Douglas

**Dr. WITHERS,** 4th Floor, Brown Block.

and returns from investments will fatten the treasury. The former cannot be depended on. Any bondholder desiring to quit and possessing a little sand can readily secure his money. It was shown in Chicago that the bond companies are shy of the courts and will pay up with added costs rather than stand trial. As to income from investments, it is mythical—a promise the value of which may be measured by the standing of bond companies in public estimation.

**HUNTING FOR WORK IN OMAHA**

Experience of a Man Who Spent Months Looking for a Job.

**OBSTACLES CONFRONT THE UNEMPLOYED**

Unmarried Men Not Wanted at All and Married Men Compelled to Compete with Other Men Who Will Work for Starvation Wages.

employment he finds that he is under the surveillance of the police, who judge a man largely by the clothes he wears. If he is unfortunate enough to be very shabby attired he will be stopped and questioned by the not too intelligent members of the force, who will put him through an examination, and in many cases if he is just from the rural districts and unsuspecting he will be run in, but if a regular professional he will generally be able to give the police a good song and dance and will be permitted to go on his way.

**RESCUE HALL AND ITS WORK**

But the place that is beset by people out of work is Rescue Hall. There is a mistaken idea prevalent regarding this place. The general public seem to think that this place gives free accommodations in the shape of board and lodging for those who need it, but the fact is the funds are not sufficient for that purpose. The general public seem to think that this place gives free accommodations in the shape of board and lodging for those who need it, but the fact is the funds are not sufficient for that purpose.

**RELIGIOUS**

New York City has fifty-two Presbyterian churches, with a combined membership of 40,000.

It is stated that nearly 40,000 new members joined the Methodist Episcopal church, south, in 1902.

There are 32,712 women and girls in India under Christian instruction, and outside those stand the appalling number of 111,332, 972 not under instruction and unable to read or write.

It is the opinion of Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler that the proportion of American people who regularly attend a place of worship is diminishing.

The Baptists of England will add 100 to their army of missionaries now at work among the heathen. This is made possible by the \$200,000 fund gathered during the past year.

The people of the Samoan islands have not only supported the churches and ministers in their own islands, but last year they sent \$2,000 to London to help to send the gospel to other lands.

Rev. Dr. Solomon Schindler, for nearly twenty years rabbi of Temple Adas Israel, the wealthiest Jewish congregation in Boston, will reach his ministrations there next May.

Dr. S. Elizabeth Winter, a graduate of the Women's Medical college of Philadelphia, has sailed for India under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Missions to take charge of a woman's hospital at Kohapur.

Rev. Samuel D. Ferguson, missionary bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church at Cape Palmas, Africa, is in Baltimore. He is a native of Charleston, S. C., and is the only colored member of the Episcopal house of bishops now in the United States.

Rev. Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, is to conduct a series of revival meetings for four weeks or more at the invitation of several ministers of that city, if sufficient funds can be raised to defray the expenses. A theater or large hall will have to be rented for the meetings.

After being refused communion by a church in Columbia, because she worked three hours every Sunday as a telephone operator, she has decided to be upheld by Charleston presbytery, Miss Sadie Means has won an appeal to the South Carolina synod, which has decided in her favor by a vote of 63 to 40.

Rev. Sam Jones is endeavoring to awake religious enthusiasm in Memphis. He has secured the aid of an orchestra and a soloist, and proposes to hold three weeks of daily services, in which he will be assisted by the evangelical pastors of the city. He expects to run special trains from surrounding cities to attend his services.

According to the Lutheran Church Almanac for 1894 there are now in this country 60 Lutheran synods, 5,273 ministers, 9,011 congregations and 1,294,428 communicants. The Lutheran maintain 2,640 parochial schools with 150,000 pupils. The largest Lutheran branch is the synodical conference, which reports 441,139 members.

The No. 9 Wheeler & Wiscoon with its rearing movement, is the lightest running machine in the market, and is unequalled for speed, durability and quality of work. Sold by W. Lancaster & Co., 514 South 15th Street.

The splendors of Mr. Louis Menage, the Minneapolis plunger, in his palmy days as a financial Napoleon, appear to gloss his subsequent downfall and disgrace. Minor Corsicans are ready to strike his pace, provided outsiders supply the inspiration.

Circulars marked "private and confidential" have reached Omaha inviting secretaries and directors of building and loan associations to come in on the ground floor of the "Building Societies Investment company. The concern is organized under the laws of New Jersey, where trusts abide and chimerical schemes have a haven, but for some reason unexplained in the circulars Minneapolis was chosen as the headquarters.

With New Jersey laws for shelter and the Falls City as an operating point the promoters united elements in which schemes of the "get-rich-quick" order thrive and have their being.

The Building Societies Investment company very shrewdly invites secretaries to take a hand in the game. Directors, too, may come in on the same liberal terms, which amount to a cash payment of \$72. This includes ten shares of common stock and one founder's share. A fee of \$1 per share is exacted for the former and \$2 for the latter. After 100 secretaries and directors have stepped up to the wicket, with a total of \$7,200, the company then proposes to let the general public into its confidence and unload 7,200 common shares. This would furnish working capital besides monthly installments of \$1 per share for ninety-six months. The bill has an additional coat of sugar in the suggestion of a 7 per cent annual dividend and an occasional extra dividend to holders of founder's shares. The primary object of the company, according to the prospectus, is to aid local associations by purchasing their securities. How this can be done is not explained. In most states the securities of building and loan associations cannot be legally transferred or used as collateral, consequently the field for this species of philanthropy is restricted. The law in Minnesota and a few adjoining states appears to encourage hypothecation of securities. Menage aid it to the extent of a million or two. Why not others? The Building Societies Investment company should confine itself to the home field. The material to work upon is abundant and profitable. Energy is wasted in cajoling at this distance those who are familiar with Minnesota "co-operative" methods.

A fabrication.

A dispatch from Washington to the Tribune flatly contradicts the claim and says: "There has been only one opinion given by Assistant Attorney General Thomas of the Postoffice department regarding the Guarantee Investment company and forbade the institution a lottery receipt in which it stated that the points in which the present plan is in violation of the anti-lottery statute. President McDonald goes so far as to say that 'the assistant attorney general really indorses the plan.'

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**ELECTRICAL NOTES.**

Western Union has 740,000 miles of wire. London has an electric underground road. Uncle Sam has issued 14,000 electrical patents.

We can write by electricity, can send pictures and designs by the same agency, and talk to our friends at a distance by means of the electric wire.

A pretty idea has been worked out in a recent device for the adornment of a summer ball room. This consists in the freezing of incandescent lamps into large and ornamental-shaped blocks of ice. In this way the double purpose of creating coolness and light is served.

Nowadays it is a frequent occurrence to see an electrical plant installed at a few hours' notice in a mill or factory that has joggled along with steam or water as its motive power for a quarter or a half a century, and cheap production.

One of the most interesting exhibits of the Electrical building at the World's fair was a patent doorway, which opens automatically as one approaches. It and closes again after the entrance has been made. This is accomplished by means of a mat on the outside of the door, which starts the electrical machinery as one steps on it.

An electric locomotive has been built in France which carries a 500-horse power stationary steam engine. This runs a dynamo which generates the current, which is applied to the electric motors mounted on the driving axles. That is to say, instead of using the mechanical energy directly it is converted into electrical, and then into mechanical energy.

An experiment with two bars of iron separated by a layer of charcoal and subjected to a current of 55 amperes at 55 volts has resulted in one of the cathodes being converted into steel on the side next the charcoal, while the other bar, the anode, remained unaffected. This was after three hours of heating under the current, and is one of the series of experiments carried out recently by M. Garnier which are likely to lead to better understanding of the principles underlying the process of converting iron into steel.

A large electric locomotive is being built from plans prepared by Sprague, Dunca & Hutchinson, limited, of Chicago, and is being handled heavy freight trains at high speeds. It is by far the largest locomotive of its kind yet designed with any probability of being actually used. It is now nearly completed, part of the work having been done in the Baldwin locomotive works at Philadelphia, and part at the shops of the Westinghouse Electrical and Manufacturing company. There are four pairs of driving wheels, under the motor, and these form its only rolling gear. Each wheel is fifty-six inches in diameter, and the first and last pair are flanged. The motors are four in number, one for each axle. The armatures are mounted on the axles and the field magnets in such a manner that their weight comes on the journals in mounting the work in hand. No springs are used in mounting the motors, in which respect the locomotive differs from the type now being built for the Baltimore & Ohio road. Another point of difference is in the use of coupling rods on the new locomotive, uniting all the wheels so as to give a rigid wheel base of fifteen feet. The locomotive is designed to exert a drawbar pull of 30,000 pounds and to have a speed of thirty-five miles an hour. Its total weight, when completed, is expected to be about 150,000 pounds.

**Figure Out by Appearances.**

It is remarkable how particular some of the people have grown during these hard times. The other day a man sought employment of a contractor to drive a team of mules, but he was refused on the grounds that he was not smart appearing enough in his dress. The man fixed himself up as well as he could and made application to another contractor for a job, and was told that he looked too smartly dressed to be any good for hard work. A young man who recently called on a druggist to ask for work was told that a respectable attired man like him would not be employed in a drug store. The hours of labor were from early dawn till late at night and no pay whatever. Even this miserable job was eagerly coveted for.

**Americans Need Not Apply.**

Another remarkable objection that was raised to one man was the fact that he was born in America, and this objection emanated from an American. The individual argued that while he was born in this country his father was an Irishman, it did not help him. He was told that a foreigner looked too smartly dressed to be any good for hard work. One liberal hearted individual offered to engage a man if he would clean horses and do chores around the house for a few hours a day and was willing to pay 10 cents per hour. A third charity disposed individual sent to an institution for a couple of men and after they had worked eight hours to the job and carried a lot of household furniture upstairs the lady paid them just 25 cents each.

A very industrious individual secured an early morning job cleaning horse and stable for 25 cents, but was not destined to

**Women as Competitors.**

Men seeking clerical positions are constantly running across female competitors, who may be termed the Chinese of the clerical professions. They will work so cheap that it is in many cases impossible for the men to compete against them. It is much to be deplored, but, nevertheless, is true that in this city the employment of so many females as stenographers and bookkeepers has had the tendency to lower wages for those engaged in these occupations. It is not a few cases a woman is preferred, because she generally only has herself to keep and in many cases lives at home and will therefore toil for starvation wages without kicking, whereas employees think if they hire a man at such low wages and he does not belong to the job he may be dismissed with \$5 or \$7 a week.

The fact is in almost all lines of business there are more workers in the city than are needed for the position. The menial jobs are eagerly scrambled for. If anyone doubts this let him advertise for a dishwasher or a shoveler and see what a number of applicants he will receive. The writer and a number of others with whom he is personally acquainted have literally ransacked the city for any kind of a job, but without success.

In no end of cases when a man applies for work he is told that the employer has more help than he needs, but will try not to discharge any if possible, as the winter is coming on.

**Cheap Lodging Houses Crowded.**

All the very cheap and extremely nasty lodging houses are crowded with unfortunate men who cannot in some cases get the required 10 or 15 cents to pay for their bed and have to stand the lodging house keeper off.

Some of the employers of labor, taking advantage of the hard times, will offer a man a job if he will work for less than the party they have already. Only the other day a man was offered \$12 a month to assist in a bakery if he would consent to take the place then occupied by a man getting \$15. Men who do not belong to unions have to accept almost anything.

**And Think They Are Generous.**

Some of the religious people, or rather self-styled religious people, have queer notions of what a man's labor is worth. The other day a lady offered a man 75 cents for a hard day's work, moving furniture, and he had to provide himself with meals. Another benevolent lady wanted a strong, able-bodied man to work for a few hours a day and was willing to pay 10 cents per hour. A third charity disposed individual sent to an institution for a couple of men and after they had worked eight hours to the job and carried a lot of household furniture upstairs the lady paid them just 25 cents each.

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**Judge Gary and the Jury Shirkers.**

Judge Gary has always had an especial dislike for men who try to shirk jury service on flimsy excuses, and a number of good stories are told of experiences that veneration have had with him, says the Chicago Herald. A little German once tried to get out of jury service on the plea that he could not speak good English.

"You'll not have to speak any at all," said the judge.

"Well, shudge, I don't think I make a good shuror, anyhow," persisted the juror.

"Why not?"

"Well," with a motion toward the attorneys in the case, "I don't understand nothing what dose fellows say."

"Neither does anyone else. Sit down," thundered the judge.

Another juror put in a sick excuse.

"Have you anything from your doctor to that effect?" asked the judge.

"Yes, sir," was the reply, and the doctor's certificate was handed up to him.

"That's a good doctor," said the judge.

"One of the best in the city," replied the juror.

"A very good doctor," went on the judge, not noticing what the juror had said. "He'll have you cured by next term of court beyond question. Report to me then without further summons."

The Interstate Telephone company, a branch of the Harrison Telephone company, has secured a franchise from the council of Kansas City, Kan., to construct and operate a telephone system in that city. The franchise is for twenty years. The granting of the franchise is the first move taken in that city toward securing cheaper telephone service after the expiration of the Bell patent in next March.

**Then the Police Watch Him.**

As soon as a man begins to get steady and is found wandering the streets in search of

**Plucked Consecutively.**

The abandonment of the multiple scheme under pressure of the national government does not galvanize bond companies as legitimate enterprises. The element of chance, the chief source of life, is removed, leaving them with a very weak peg to hang a sucker on. With the lottery feature cut out, the bond promoters are face to face with the question whether the supply of fools is sufficient to justify existence. It must be remembered that the promoters' rake-off ranges from 12 to 25 per cent. If the bonds are paid in consecutive order the aid of an expert in addition and division is not necessary to demonstrate that the victim will pay from \$1,120 to \$1,250 for every \$1,000 repaid by the promoters. Should the holders of low-numbered bonds come out ahead, the chance of the late investor getting a fraction of his payments is decreased in proportion. If he receives enough to pay for framing his bond as a souvenir of his folly he may count himself lucky.

It is claimed that the receipts from issues

of the Guarantee Investment company of Missouri, the officers of which were indicted in Chicago recently, is making a desperate effort to keep afloat. Its indicted officers have decided to make such changes in the "multiple bond" scheme as shall bring it within the provisions of the federal statute against lotteries. They thus, inferentially at least, admit that heretofore they have been conducting a business which partakes of the nature of a lottery.

In this connection they are sending out circulars stating that they "Have Won Their Fight," and that the Guarantee Investment company "has finally settled all

its difficulties and contentions with the post-office authorities of the federal government." This statement, the Chicago Tribune declares, is made in the face of the fact that indictments are still hanging over its officers and that the bond companies are shy of the courts and will pay up with added costs rather than stand trial. As to income from investments, it is mythical—a promise the value of which may be measured by the standing of bond companies in public estimation.

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