GREAT SILVER DEBATE.

(Continued from Ninth Page.)

oppose this bill insist upon maintaining a silver dollar worth 3½ cents more than our gold dollar, and worth 7 cents more than two half-dollars, and that so long as those provisions remain, you cannot keep silver coin in the country."

(Congressional Globe, April 9, 1872. Page 2,316.)

Proceeding, Mr. Garfield said: "I have read the whole of that extract, Mr. Speaker, in order to do full justice to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who reported the bill. Now I am sure he was not guilty of a legislative trick. I am sure he gave the house full notice of what they were doing and the reason why he asked them to do it, and he gave as a reason that at that moment silver was worth more than gold, and you could not keep two standards from fluctuating in reference to each other.

"I wish to make another remark. One nation alone cannot put silver up or put it down and control the markets of the world. If seven or eight of the leading nations of the world should form a monetary treaty on the subject and should agree that silver be adopted, to be issued within certain limits in each, I have no doubt that silver coin could be kept in equipoise with gold, but let one-half of the leading nations of the world drop the silver coinage, and let only one, like ourselves, insist upon it, and then we shall see a flood of silver coin pouring into the hands of our brokers, who would bring it to the mint and fill their own pockets with the difference between silver bullion and silver coin."

Now, I have read to you General Garfield's views, and you ought to take some stock in the sagacity, prudence and statesmanship of James A. Garfield, who had been chairman of the appropriation committee of the house almost from the middle of the war until he became president of the United States. And I don't know of anybody who has served his country faithfully and well, and who enjoys a great reputation for statesmanship and integrity, who advocates this proposition today.

You have been reminded of the fact that we are borrowing gold abroad. If we had had revenue enough to pay our debts we would have got along without borrowing. That is the trouble, but my friend always puts the cart before the horse. He mistakes the effect for the cause and the cause for the effect, and gets badly confused. He says gold will probably go up 25 per cent. Can you conceive the effect of such a premium on gold?

Harvey: I didn't say gold would go up probably 25 per cent, but if it did go up 25 per cent.

Rosewater: There would be a run on the banks and treasury, and a terrible crash. Mr. Bryan says free coinage is an experiment and wants to be tried; but we cannot afford to try the experiment for the gentleman who wants to be president of the United States. (Applause.)

These experiments vitally affect the whole nation, and are not to be tried without mature consideration and without profound thought.

INTEREST OF THE FARMER.

I want to say to the farmers in particular, because they are the ones to whom these appeals are specially made, you may be a debtor now and in less than five years you may be a creditor. Today you may feel despondent; low prices may have caused you much hardship. No amount of legislation at Washington or anywhere else can legislate prices either up or down. When people tell you that prices will go up when silver goes up, they are simply deluding you. Experience has amply disproved that assumption. We know that between 1854 and in 1858 wheat sold as high as $2.60 a bushel, and then went down to 80 cents. Do you think that silver had anything to do with it? No. The reason was that when there was a heavy demand for wheat in foreign countries where they had crop failures, prices were high. When crops were abundant all over the world, prices were low. I am told that this is the best corn-raising county in the United States and this year's crop is estimated at 15,000,000 bushels. Now Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and every corn-raising state has a full crop of corn this year, as well as your state. Would it be reasonable for you to expect the same price this year as if you had raised only half a million bushels, and the crops elsewhere were deficient? The appeals which the silver champion has made to you are only appeals to your credulity and a temptation to violate every principle of honor. I have endeavored, during this debate, to keep out of politics as much as possible, and I shall not add one word to what has already been said regarding the political consequences that are to follow your final decision on this issue.

My friend has said that value is imparted by coinage to metals. Senator Jones has said it is not. We know that when gold goes out of this country it is weighed. When you deposit coin in the Bank of England they use a scoop shovel and scales. They hand you back coin weighed on the scales in the same way. Everything there goes by weight and the weight of coins determines their value. They do not even take the stamp of Queen Victoria. (Applause.)

Mr. Harvey assures you that he would not appeal to your prejudices. Why has he made these references to Queen Victoria and England if not to appeal to your prejudices? What we want of England is 1½ and 2 per cent money, and as much of it as we can invest profitably in mills, factories and public works. There is room west of the Mississippi for twenty-five or thirty million more people who are willing to be Americanized. We want as much capital invested in this country as we can get, and there is a way to do it, and only one way. It is by making capitalists feel confident that whatever money they loan us will be returned to them in good faith. Remember every dollar we have borrowed since 1873 has been in gold. Remember that every dollar you have borrowed in this country has been gold or money as good as gold. My friend would have you believe that the bankers are not only the enemies of this country, but that they are your particular enemies. What is a banker? He is the fiduciary agent of the people. He makes his money by loaning other people's money. He depends upon the confidence of the people in his own integrity for his deposits and he is expected to use all his influence to protect the interests of those who trust him. If he honestly believes that free coinage of silver would depreciate the money that has been left in his custody, it becomes his duty to oppose the scheme, because it would seriously injure his patrons and finally cause the withdrawal of their deposits. A banker who will not stand against legalized robbery of the depositors who placed their money in his safe keeping with as much energy and bravery as he would against a burglar is a scoundrel and ought to go to the penitentiary.

In conclusion let me repeat that the proposition to open our mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver is revolutionary. All our commercial transactions for the past twenty years have been on the gold basis. If the difference between silver and gold was only a few cents on the dollar we might have assumed the risk of unlimited silver coinage without doing great injustice to any class, but when the difference is from 47 to 50 cents on the dollar the scheme becomes legalized repudiation. Its effect would be disastrous to every interest because it would dishonor the American people before the civilized world as a nation, and make impossible any international arrangement that would give a reasonably stable basis to our financial system. What we need above all things is a restoration of confidence and credits and a resumption of business on a stable basis, with all our money, gold, silver and paper, in active circulation. Personally, I will stand up against dishonest money and in favor of the integrity of our currency and the integrity of our national honor so long as I have breath in my body. (Applause.)

MR. HARVEY'S CONCLUSION.

Tries to Put in a Few Words in Order to Bolster the Glaring Weakness of a Poor Cause.

Mr. Harvey in closing the debate said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: When I referred to Lincoln, it was in saying that the pensioners were willing to take as honest money the money of Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln. Lincoln is one of my saints, and no man will ever hear me attempt to impeach him in anything.

You are told that my reference to the monarchies of Europe is intended to excite your prejudices. I wish to call your attention to the difference between prejudice and principle. We are taught that the elementary principle of a republican form of government is that a higher civilization can only be obtained in a republic where the opinion of everyone is expressed, and an unselfish opinion is obtained through the majority expressing themselves. We are told that in monarchies depotism has set its seal forever upon the hopes of the liberties of the people; that they cannot rise after monarchy is once fastened upon them. And when I refer you to this elementary principle, in order that we may save our republican form of government and carry this people to a higher civilization, we are told that it is an appeal to your prejudice. When I refer to the monarchies of Europe, I refer to them in order to briefly remind you of those principles, taught us by our fathers, and which you should bring out now afresh. And when we are told that we should adopt a certain thing for money because it is the money of the most enlightened nations of the earth, I reply by saying that those enlightened nations of the earth, to whose example we are pointed, are the monarchies against whom our forefathers warned us. (Applause.) And it is a proposition made by them, which in the nature of things unconsciously to them now, leads to the proposition that we should adopt the same form of government as the most enlightened nations of Europe. (Shouts of "Good, good," and loud applause.)

With the impoverishment of the people of this country will come distress, then strikes and riots, then trouble, then militia, and then men will hold up their hands and say give us a strong government, and then will come a monarchy. (Applause.)

Do you, farmers of this country, citizens of Champaign and Urbana, realize that in this question is the question of your liberties, the question of the existence of the republic?

He refers to the cost of producing silver. Statistics show, and writers upon the money question—Delmar's History of the Metals—that every dollar of silver produced in the world has cost $2. Gold has been produced cheaper than silver. And why do they cost more than they will bring? Because it is gambling. Tell me why people will keep trading on the Board of Trade in Chicago, losing their money, and I will tell you why people will keep mining for the precious metals. Of the two metals gold costs less because it is found in placer mining, and silver is not, and it is produced cheaper than silver.

He says that a drouth on the corn crop will make corn worth more. A drouth in the money crop will make money worth more. (Applause.)

The vital principle I wish to say again is the competition of silver with gold. When it is known that a new crop of money is coming into competition with the old crop it will have the same effect as a new crop of wheat coming in competition with the old crop, the wheat in the elevators in this country. (Applause.) Before your wheat is harvested, if it is known that a large new crop is coming the wheat in the elevators falls; and so it will be with gold; it will fall the moment the election passes and it is known that a new crop of money is coming.

He says that he would rather leave this question to the money dealers who have studied this question. I want to remind you that this republic was given to us, and we were cautioned to study all questions of public policy. We were told that when in a republic you leave public questions to a class of men, that class will legislate in their own interest and against the interest of the masses. It is the inherent unconscious selfishness in man that government has tried to place a limitation upon. And it has been our leaving it to this class of people who study money that we have been brought to the condition that we are in. (Applause.)

In a republic form of government it is a a principle that every man in that government can master any question of the government, and vote intelligently upon it. It has been by leaving those questions to classes that has brought wreck and ruin to all republics.

HARVEY SNEERS AT GARFIELD.

The gentleman refers to what Garfield said. Garfield afterward changed that and said that the Stanley Matthews resolution, first passed by the legislature of the state of Ohio, and afterward passed by congress, was that the honor and good faith of the government was only maintained by paying its debts in gold or silver. (Applause.) I could quote here for a week what great men have said on the side of silver in this country, but I leave it without that to the intelligence of this audience.

The gentleman refers to what he claims to be the honest passage of the bill demonetizing silver. A debate once took place in the city of Chicago, where two men came together and debated this question, and two or three days were spent on that question whether the bill was passed honestly or not. And before an audience in a small room, with all the congressional records where they could be read, and that question was discussed. There is no time here in my remaining ten or fifteen minutes to discuss it. I refer you to that account, which you can find verbatim in the files of the Chicago Inter Ocean and the Morning Record. But I do want to refer to that question in one sense. I was in the city of Omaha not long ago addressing an audience in an opera house there. In commenting upon the passage of this demonetization act I offered $100 to any man or woman who would show by the newspapers in the month of February, 1873—the month silver was demonetized—that either the editors or reporters or readers of the newspapers knew that such an act was passed. And the next day, when I had left Omaha, the gentleman here today, Mr. Rosewater, published in his paper what he claimed to be a report as published in the papers of that time, and claimed the reward of $100, and said that he would donate it to a charitable institution; and used his privilege as the Associated press agent at Omaha to telegraph that statement over the nation. Now, I answer it briefly: What he printed in his newspaper that would entitle him to claim it was this: I read from The Omaha Bee of that date:

Dispatch from Washington.

"Mr. Sherman called up the bill to revise and amend the law relating to mints, assay office and coinage of the United States, which was amended and passed."

Afterwards he quotes one other paragraph, which is this that appeared in the newspapers from Washington:

Senate report:

"The report of the committee on conference on the mint and assay office bill was also concurred in." That is all. (Applause.) Not one word in either of those newspaper accounts about closing the mints to silver, or about taking away the legal tender quality of silver, depriving the debtor of his option, or any one of the steps it takes to demonetize silver, not even mentioning silver. The mint bill covers seventeen pages and has been amended thirty times at least, providing for the salary of mint officers, the location of the mints and a hundred things outside of the vital principle of bimetallism, and the news conveyed to the country that that bill had been amended conveyed no information that silver had been demonetized and that one of the metals of the country had been stricken down. Nearly nine months before I appeared in Omaha I produced the files of the Chicago Tribune in a debate with another gentleman, and read from the Chicago Tribune this: "Mr. Sherman called up the bill to revise and amend the law relating to mints, assay office and coinage of the United States, which was amended and passed." Just the exact language that he produced nine months after I knew all about it. (Applause.) The point that I made was that that was the only information conveyed to the people, and then turning to the gentleman who opposed me I said: "Find me anything else in the files of that Tribune or in any other newspaper of that year that shows that the people of this country knew that silver was demonetized and this debate stops right here." The debate did not stop. (Applause.)

The Chicago Tribune of 1878 said this: "This act was done secretly and stealthily, with the profound ignorance of those who voted for it, and of the president, who approved it, and without the knowledge of the country, removing one of the landmarks of the government, having under the cover of darkness abolished the constitutional dollar arbitrarily, to the immense injury of the people and adding heavily to every form of indebtedness, public and private."

This is in a larger sense a question of civilization. Individual selfishness crystallized into laws, as I said in opening, has been the cause of despotisms and the mother of monarchies. The history of the world teaches it.

Great nations arose in Asia and Africa in the earlier history of the human race, and they rose as high as ours is today, as tested by the principles of humanity. And later individual selfishness was crystallized into the laws of those governments, and they fell. The property of the people was accumulated in the hands of a few, and the liberty-loving people fled to that country along the northern shore of the Mediterranean. There they reared again a great republic, which lasted until individual selfishness again got control of their laws, and with insidious laws drank up the property of the people as this price-destroying law is doing today. A few men came into possession of all the property of the Roman people in the Roman republic, and then the republic fell. Again a liberty-loving people fled from there into the more modern nations of Europe—freedom and liberty, representing humanity, has ever found a home only on the frontier of civilization. From modern Europe, where selfishness put the crown upon the head of monarchy, our forefathers fled and came to the United States, and here they reared a republic where they hoped to put a chain on selfishness and preserve an equal distribution, according to the honest energies of the people among their descendants and their posterity. And now we face the same thing here. That spirit of depotism that has enslaved the world is now here in the United States, and by the slow process of impoverishing the people, and through laws that are hard to understand, we today, with our backs to China, with no other country to which to fly, face that same spirit of selfishness that has enslaved the rest of the world. Republics may not be enduring, but monarchies are not. Monarchies have descended into barbarism. Roumania, Turkey, China, and the nations of Asia and Africa, and all that remain of former monarchies except those of modern Europe, and the same grave into which the ancient nations of the earth have gone is ready to receive the more modern nations of Europe. It is the spirit of selfishness carried into the laws. Selfishness is a consuming fire that burns and destroys. It will destroy individual character and it will destroy national character. Call it what you will, a dragon, an evil spirit or a devil; it can be aptly termed a serpent, with its tail in India, its body in Europe and its head raised in once proud America. (Applause.) Will you fight it, citizens of Illinois? (Cries of "Yes, Yes.") Then throw aside politicians. Throw aside those who have a self-interest in asking you for your votes. Study this question for yourselves and when you have studied civilization and the effects of laws on the prosperity of mankind you will then rear here an enduring republic. It will no longer be a question of experiment. We will erect one that will be permanent and enduring, and when we cease to scramble over the things of this earth and pile them up around us, as these millionaires are doing, who now would dictate to you and I how to vote; when we cease that, then we will come to a newer and a brighter civilization, in which we will study the principles of humanity and not the principles of selfish property interests. (Applause.) And with such a people we will go forward step by step, testing questions by the principle of humanity, and we will make a race of great men and great women, and it will lead to a brighter and a better day, and a newer civilization.

Now, let me say this in conclusion: It is to the ladies here today. When the women of this country take up this question of civilization, as applied to politics we are going to win. Politicians will go to the rear and the people will come to the front. In the breasts of the women of this country there is a feeling of humanity that is higher than there exists in the breasts of men who are inured to commerce and traffic. (Applause.)

When the women take a hand in this fight there will be an end of white slavery and a new and better civilization for the people of the United States. (Applause.)

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

A NEW AFRICAN STORY.

"The Wizard,"

By RIDER HAGGARD.

It Began August 2d and Will Run 12 Weeks.

IN this story Mr. Haggard relates the terrible experiences of the Reverend Thomas Owen, who, persuaded that Faith, if strong enough, could accomplish all things even to the performance of miracles, gave up a comfortable living in the Church of England to practice his preaching among the Children of Fire.

He went knowing that this savage African tribe, under the spell of the Wizard Hokosa, had put to death the last "White Messenger" because he could not prove his religion by raising from the dead his companion whom they had slain before his very eyes. This he learned through a third missionary whom they sent back to his people with this message:

"Tell them that having proved you to be liars they dealt with you as all honest men seek that all liars should be dealt with. Tell them that they desire to hear more of this matter, and if one can be sent to them who has no false tongue, who in all things fulfills the promises of his lips, that they will harken to him and treat him well; but that for such as you they keep a spear."

It was this challenge that the Reverend Thomas Owen accepted; and in this serial is told the wonderful story of his single-handed conflict with the Children of Fire and his almost miraculous success in baffling their prophets and confounding their Wizardry—converting first the king and then the great body of his people; among others his son and rightful heir to the throne.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

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POSITION BY YOUNG LADY AS STENOGRAPHER or clerk. Address U 38, Bee. A—M947 20

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED, AN IDEA; WHO CAN THINK OF some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas, they may bring you wealth. Write John Wedderburn & Co., Dept. V, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and a list of two hundred inventions wanted. B—575

WE WANT STATE AND LOCAL ORGANIZERS for the Atheneum Fraternity, combining life and accident insurance, good contracts and choice territory; apply to J. M. Ward, supreme organizer, 463 Bee building, Omaha; office hours 8 to 10 a. m. B—457-A24

$75.00 TO $150.00 A MONTH AND EXPENSES paid salesmen for cigars; experience unnecessary; standard goods; Little Clerk cigar machine free to each customer. Charles C. Bishop & Co., St. Louis, Mo. B—M739 S6*

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SALESMAN FOR Omaha and Council Bluffs for our specialties. Reference required. Address J. P. Annen Candy company, Green Bay, Wis. B—M995-21

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE barber trade. Here is a chance to become a skillful tradesman in only two months. We furnish constant practice and every necessary requirement to make a first class barber, and aimate each student a complete outfit of highest grade tools. Can also earn wages by Saturday work in shops while learning. Write for illustrated catalogue explaining all. Moler's Barber School, 283 S. Clark street, Chicago. B—M997-23*

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS, EXPERIENCED cook; good wages. Apply between 5 and 6 p. m. at 431 South 25th street. C—949—20

WANTED: A COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED nurse to take care of two children. References required. Call at 116 S. 32d ave., between 6 and 7 o'clock. C—982 22

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 1524 DODGE ST., wants lots of hotel and private family help. Tel. 87. C—986 319*

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL house work, 1605 Sherman avenue (old number.) C—M988-21*

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY. THE O. F. Davis Company, 1505 Farnam. D—576

HOUSES, BENEWA & CO., 168 N. 15TH ST. D—577

MODERN HOUSES, C. A. STARR, 925 N. Y. LIFE D—579

8-ROOM, DETACHED, MODERN HOUSE, $25. Enquire 2621 Capitol avenue, B. H. Robison. D—580

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TWO 10-ROOM HOUSES TO RENT, 25TH AVE. Very cheap to good tenant. G. F. Stebbins, care Pacific Express Co. D—951—29

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FIRST CLASS BRICK STORE BUILDING, 1011 Farnam; three stories and basement; will alter to suit tenant; low rent, 314 1st Nat'l B'k bldg. I—585

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BIG MONEY IN LATEST CAMPAIGN AND comic buttons; 500 kinds; bottom prices; box samples for dime. Campaign Supply company, 94 Arch Street, Boston, Mass. J—M941

AGENTS WANTED—$500 A MONTH DOING a mail order business; lady or gent; no capital required; particulars free. Address Star Book and Novelty company, Delaware, Ohio. J—M994-21*

WANTED—TO RENT.

ASTONISHING, THE DEMAND FOR HOUSES; list now with Parrotte, Douglas Blk., opposite Hayden's. K—701-S8

WANTED, A FURNISHED HOUSE FROM October until July, or longer; reply Clifford W. Smith, 1320 Farnam st. K—872

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PACIFIC STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO., 908-910 Jones. General storage and forwarding. M586

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FOR SALE—HORSES AND WAGONS.

FOR SALE, OR TRADE, GOOD PHAETON, double light harness, single harness, diamond ring and diamond shirt stud. Will trade any of the above for horses or mares. Call at 1214 Harney St., upstairs. P—640

DURABILITY TALKS—CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, phaetons, bottom prices. A. J. Simpson, 1409 Dodge. P—683

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

WOOD, $3 TO $4.50 A CORD. T. MURRAY. Q—M453-A24

BEST HARDWOOD HOG AND CHICKEN fence; also "all wire." C. R. Lee, 201 Douglas. Q—590

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MME. LARUE, BATH, MASSAGE, 1611 HOWard St. T—M574-A29*

MME. AMES, BATHS, MASSAGE. 507 S. 12TH St., room 3. T—936—24*

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ANTHONY LOAN & TRUST CO., 215 N. Y. L. Quick money at low rates for choice farm loans in Iowa, northern Missouri, eastern Nebraska. W—596

CITY LOANS. C. A. STARR, 925 N. Y. LIFE. W—597

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED OMAHA real estate. Brennan, Love Co., Paxton block. W—598

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MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES. THE O. F. Davis Co., 1505 Farnam St. W—600

LOANS, LOW RATES. IREY, 501 N. Y. LIFE. W—822 S9

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MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, horses, wagons, etc.; at lowest rate in city; no removal of goods; strictly confidential; you can pay the loan off at any time or in any amount. OMAHA MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 306 So. 16th St. X—601

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FOR SALE, ABOUT 2,000 LBS. MINION TYPE, 700 lbs. agate, 600 lbs. brevier type, 150 pair two-third cases, 40 double iron stands for two-third cases. This material was used on The Omaha Bee and is in fairly good condition. Will be sold cheap in bulk or in quantities to suit purchaser. Apply in person or by mail to The Bee Publishing Co., Omaha, Neb. Y—713

FOR SALE, THE MTAGUE HOTEL WITH first-class restaurant and bar attached, is offered for sale on reasonable terms. Apply to J. H. Evans, Nat. Bank of Commerce. Y—M614

STORE ROOM FOR RENT IN CENTRAL NEbraska, rich farming community, large territory. Only one other store now in town. Good opening for general merchandise. Address U 24, Bee, Omaha, Neb. Y—875—22*

$85 AVERAGE WEEKLY NET INCOME WITH $250 invested; safe, conservative; prospectus, proofs, free. F. Daly, 1293 Broadway, New York. Y—928 S15*

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS MEAT MARKET in David City, Neb., only one shop in town. Address P. O. Box 552, David City, Neb. Y—952—21*

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE PARTNERSHIP, lumber yard, grain and stock business. Only Yard. Large territory. About $2,500 required. No trades. Box 76 Big Springs, Neb. Y—M999-25.

FOR EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE, $30,000.00 IN SOME BUSINESS property paying 8 per cent for vacant business room in Omaha or good farm. Address T 69, care Omaha Bee. Z—M732 S5

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR LAND OR merchandise, $4,000 stock implement jobbing house. Address V. C. M., Bee office, Council Bluffs. Z871

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR HORSES OR cattle, the best money making business in Iowa. Address box 98, Herndon, Iowa. Z—M993-23*

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE 160 ACRE FARM in Nebraska for a meat market or other property. Address C. A. Johnson, Axtell, Neb. Z—M992-21*

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

ABSTRACTS. THE BYRON REED COMPANY. RE—602

A SMALL PAYMENT DOWN AND $15.40 PER month will buy a nice cottage in Walnut Hill. Omaha Real Estate & Trust Co., 211 So. 18 St. RE—839

FOR SALE, CHEAP, BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, 5 rooms; summer kitchen, hard and soft water; good brick cellar; lot, 35x127; east front; part cash; balance 6 per cent. 980 N. 25th street. RE—M 919

FARM LANDS. C. F. HARRISON, 912 N. Y. Life. RE 963 S 18*

4 R. HOUSE, LOT 50X80, ½ BLK FROM CAR. Clifton Hill, $750.
Choicest building lot, Clifton Hill, $775.
6 room house, full lot, Hanscom Place, $1,800.
$1,000 first mortgage on Douglas county farm, worth $3,500, 7 per cent.
$500 first mortgage, new house and lot, worth $1,500, 7 per cent.
Other bargains and good mortgages. G. W. Wallace, 312 Brown Blk., 16 and Doug. R E 964—22.

FOR TRADE, A FIRST-CLASS 80-ACRE FARM, one mile east of Valparaiso, Saunders county, Neb. Nearly all under cultivation and splendid crops assured. Will take good Omaha property. Worth about $3,000. See H. H. Harder, agent, 1702 Farnam street. RE—M970

IF YOU DESIRE TO PURCHASE FINE VAcant property, cheap lots, or houses and lots, for cash, or on very easy terms, do not fail to see the Fidelity Trust Co., southeast corner of Bee building. Their list is large and they recommend nothing but bargains. RE—M971

ONE OF THE BEST 160-ACRE FARMS IN Wheeler county, Neb., for a few days at $8.00 per acre. Geo. N. Hicks, 305 N. Y. Life bldg. RE—981 20

A SPLENDID INVESTMENT; 800 ACRES, central Nebraska, will make first-class stock farm. You can double your money on this; only $6.00 per acre. Geo. N. Hicks, Omaha. RE—981 20

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY
To secure cheap land adjoining Omaha;
Only one-fifth down,
Balance one to five years.
We have just been authorized by eastern owners to offer for sale
80 acres
Adjoining this city, only a short distance from Elmwood Park and new State Fair grounds, close to motor line, paved streets and railroads.
This property must be sold at once and in order to make quick sales we will sell it in
Five, ten, and twenty acre lots,
At prices so low
It offers the greatest opportunity to obtain cheap land close to Omaha that has been offered for years.
Never in the history of this city has there been such a chance to make quick money.
Plats and Prices
Can be obtained at our office, Room 305, New York Life Bldg.
Remember these are the cheapest acres and easiest terms ever offered in Omaha;
Only one-fifth down,
Balance 1 to 5 years, 6 per cent.
Geo. N. Hicks, Agent.
RE—980 20

PARTY DESIRING TO GO TO MEXICO, where times are good, will sell to some go-lucky a good five-room house, shade, etc., on paved street, within walking distance of business, for $1,150. $2,000 was refused for this property five years ago. "U" 29, Bee. RE—M969

FOR SALE—Southeast corner of 26th and Martha, with two small houses that should rent readily at $15 per month, only $1,350
Eight room house, modern conveniences, barn, full lot, east front on 25th avenue, one block south of Leavenworth street, price 2,400
Good six room house with east front lot on 33th, near Dodge street 950
Seven room house, with 60 foot south front lot on Burdette between 15th and 17th streets 2,500
Good house, full lot, southwest corner 41st and Farnam 3,000
Good five room house, fine lot, near car line, house rents for $19 per month, price 1,100
Small house, with 28 foot lot, fronting east on 19th streets, near Vinton 600
One of the finest lots in Kountze Place, on Binney street, between 17th and 18th streets 1,300
Six acres on 36th street, near South Omaha, partially covered with trees, has spring water, etc., very desirable 1,000
POTTER & GEORGE COMPANY,
Corner 16th and Farnam St.
RE—M991-26.

HAIR DRESSING.

PALACE BEAUTIFUL, AT 1613 DOUGLAS, gives this week a free scalp treatment with every shampoo, and sell all switches at reduced prices. *24 21

MUSIC, ART AND LANGUAGE.

GEORGE F. GELLENBECK, BANJO AND guitar teacher, R. 412 Bee Bldg. Tel. 2?3. 198

BANKRUPT STOCK OF PIANOS—ADOLPH Meyer's fine stock of Steinway, Knabe, Ivers & Pond, Briggs, Emerson, Vose & Sons pianos and musical merchandise is now on sale below factory cost; uprights, $110.00 and upwards; squares, $45.00 and upwards; 50c follos, 15c; 25c Italian strings, 10c, some 5c; 50c Hohner harps, 25c; violins and guitars, from $3.00 up; new pianos for rent. William H. Schmoller & Co., 3d floor McCague bldg. —M675 31

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

SHARES IN MUTUAL L. & B. ASS'N PAY 6, 7, 8 per cent when 1, 2, 3 years old; always redeemable. 1704 Farnam St. Nattinger, Sec. 605

HOW TO GET A HOME OR SECURE GOOD interest on savings. Apply to Omaha L. & B. Ass'n, 1704 Farnam. G. M. Nattinger, Sec. 606

ASTROLOGY.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE: PROF. A. Masery, the greatest astrologer and palmister in the world; past, present, future told or no charge. 1924 Farnam, 8 to 12 m., 2:30 to 9:30 p. m. 419—A22*

DETECTIVE AGENCY.

CAPTAIN P. MOSTYN, DETECTIVE AGENCY; all detective work carefully and promptly attended to; 310 Karbach block, Omaha, and 516 Roanoke Bldg., Chicago. M—668-81

UPHOLSTERING FURNITURE.

FURNITURE PACKED, WINDOW CUSHIONS and mattresses made and renovated; get our prices before placing your order. M. S. Wicklin, 2111 Cuming st.; tel., 1331. 608

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING.

A. C. VAN SANT'S SCHOOL, 513 N. Y. LIFE. 609

PAWNBROKERS.

H. MAROWITZ LOANS MONEY, 418 N. 16 ST. 607

DANCING.

CALL ON MORAND FOR PRIVATE LESSONS, day or evening. 1510 Harney. 635 S1

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, For the purpose of securing the following promissory notes, executed to J. H. Halsey and Smith, Limited, for and in behalf of Peters Dash company and Columbus Buggy company, to-wit: One dated March 10, 1896, due August 14, 1896, for $1,055.32; one dated April 14, 1896, due August 23, 1896, for $2,319.04; one dated April 14, 1896, due August 26, 1896, for $1,853.62; one dated April 14, 1896, due August 28, 1896, for $2,170.84; one dated April 14, 1896, due September 4, 1896, for $2,109.55; one dated April 14, 1896, due September 4, 1896, for $1,735.65; one dated April 14, 1896, due September 5, 1896, for $2,201.87; one dated April 14, 1896, due September 8, 1896, for $2,217.98; one dated May 1, 1896, due September 10, 1896, for $2,404.23; one dated April 14, 1896, due September 12, 1896, for $2,109.55; one dated April 14, 1896, due September 13, 1896, for $2,109.57; one dated May 1, 1896, due September 15, 1896, for $2,380.20; one dated May 1, 1896 due September 18, 1896, for $2,916.04; one dated May 1, 1896, due September 23, 1896, for $3,114.96; one dated May 1, 1896, due October 1, 1896, for $2,093.55; one dated May 1, 1896, due October 2, 1896 for $2,296.30; one dated May 1, 1896, due October 5, 1896, for $3,077.54; one dated May 1, 1896, due October 6, 1896, for $1,591.31; one dated June 15, 1896, due October 28, 1896, for $2,461.20; one dated June 15, 1896, due October 29, 1896, for $2,214.20; one dated June 15, 1896, due November 3, 1896, for $2,045.60; one dated June 15, 1896, due November 4, 1896, for $2,291.55; one dated June 15, 1896, due November 5, 1896, for $1,996.77; one dated June 15, 1896, due November 6, 1896, for $2,461.21; one dated June 15, 1896, due November 7, 1896, for $2,574.28; one dated July 11, 1896, due November 11, 1896, for $1,294.47; one dated June 27, 1896, due November 17, 1896, for $1,640.00; one dated June 27, 1896, due November 19, 1896, for $1,600.98; on the 29th day of July, 1896, George M. Peters and Clinton D. Firestone, partners under the firm name and style of Columbus Buggy company and Peters Dash company, executed and delivered a chattel mortgage to J. H. Halsey & Smith, limited, in the sum of $59,766.59, upon the following described goods and chattels, to-wit: All of a certain stock of buggies, poactons, surreys, carriages, robes, harness, bicycles, whips, robes and merchandise owned by said Columbus Buggy company and Peters Dash company in their branch house, situated at 1608-1610-1612 Harney street, in the City of Omaha, County of Douglas and State of Nebraska, which said mortgage contained the condition that in case default be made in the payment of the above mentioned notes,