INSANELY JEALOUS

JOHN LONG, OF ARGENTINE, MAKES EFFORT TO KILL HIS WIFE.

WALKING WITH COMPANION

BOTH STABBED BY THE MADDENED HUSBAND.

Couple Had Been Separated for About Two Years and She Considered Herself at Liberty to Receive Attentions From Other Men.

Frenzied with jealousy, John Long, a track repairer for the Santa Fe railway in Argentine, stabbed his wife, Ollie Long, and her friend, Mat Thomas, about 9 o'clock last night, as the two were walking down the street together. Long and his wife have been parted for about two years but when he saw her and Thomas walking along the street together he followed them. Mrs. Long's 8-year-old son was with her and when he saw his father he stopped. The father commanded him to return home, but the child refused to obey.

Long met his wife and Thomas near the corner of Second street and Metropolitan avenue and followed them to Third street. Here he picked up a huge stone and hurled it at them. The stone flew wide of its mark and, drawing a knife, he rushed at the couple like a mad man. Before they could protect themselves he had slashed them with the knife in several places. He first attacked his wife and stabbed her in the right shoulder and once in the breast. Thomas was severely cut in the shoulder and his right hand was cut almost off. When Long first rushed at him with the knife he grabbed for it and Long attempted to cut his throat. Thomas threw up his hand to protect himself and received the full force of the blow across the back of his hand. A severe gash about four inches long was made. He then attempted to grab the maddened husband, but received a severe knife thrust in the shoulder and on the neck.

At this juncture several people appeared on the scene and Long ran away, making good his escape. Mrs. Long and Thomas were removed to their boarding house near the corner of First street and Metropolitan, where Drs. Cooper and Lewis attended them. Both are seriously injured, but it is thought not fatally.

Mrs. Long has been employed as a domestic for Mrs. Yeager, who keeps the boarding house where she was taken, and Thomas took his meals there. Mrs. Long says that for two years her husband has not contributed to her support and for that reason she paid no attention to him and felt free to walk with other men. She has three children, the oldest of which is 8 years. Thomas is an employe of the smelter and bears a good reputation.

The police made an effort to locate Long last night, but it is thought he escaped from the city.

TURKEY CREEK VICTIMS.

Thomas Nisson and Hans Brown, Dairymen, Meet Death in Friday Morning's Storm.

Thomas Nisson, aged 33, and his father-in-law, Hans Brown, aged 60, lost their lives in Turkey creek at a ford two miles south of Rosedale, Kas., shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The men were dairymen and were driving a wagon and two horses to Hans Anderson's dairy for their supply of milk for their customers in this city. The waters of the creek were raging with torrent fury at the time they attempted to drive over the ford, and their wagon was overturned and with themselves and horses carried down stream. The carcasses of the horses were found at 7 o'clock, lodged against a telephone pole standing in the stream two miles from the ford.

Two hours later Nisson's body was found in a clump of willows aligning the Memphis track a mile from the crossing, and within twenty-five yards of the spot Brown's hat and coat and an empty milk can were discovered. At noon Brown's body was found at the Henning avenue foot bridge crossing in Rosedale.

The theory is advanced that the men were struck by a bolt of lightning but it is discredited by the appearance of the bodies and the circumstances surrounding the case. The storm they were in was the heaviest experienced in Rosedale and vicinity for years.

It began at 3 o'clock, and in less than one hour's time Turkey creek had reached a height of from fifteen to twenty feet above its normal stage. When Nisson and Brown reached that ford, or Gillett's crossing, as it is called, the storm was at its height, and it is surmised that the men did not realize the dangers that were before them when they urged their horses forward and into the stream.

An inquest will be held over the remains at Gates' undertaking establishment, Rosedale, this morning at 9 o'clock.

Collar shape the same in either case but of different grades of linen — different prices as you pay only for material and workmanship.

AT ALL FURNISHERS and CLOTHIERS

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. MAKERS

ALSO Monarch SHIRTS

WILL RETURN TO ZION.

Brigham Young, Son of the Famous Mormon, Says His People Will Come Back.

Brigham Young, Jr.'s, visit to Independence created some interest in that city, especially in Latter-Day Saint circles. He has since the death of his father, made tours of Europe in the interest of the church, which he represents and has been active in the work since manhood. Brigham Young stands high in the church and his opinion of the church policy is regarded as important. His interview here with Richard Hill, the Temple lot trustee, and the attorney, J. N. Southern, who conducted the Temple lot case for the Hedrickites, naturally excited speculation. Mr. Young, however, it seems, was not particularly secretive, but spoke with seeming candor as to the object of his visit.

His religious feeling was gratified by viewing the Temple lot, the "Central state of Zion" of his church. In illustration of his feelings as to his visit he said it would prove an epoch in his life.

He had longed to see the Temple lot, and was rejoiced to find that the sentiment was now one of kindness instead of hostility toward his people. In view of his observations and inquiries he became communicative, and in reply to questions stated that the church was sure to come back to Independence—as sure of it as of any event. As to the time of their return, Brigham Young made the statement that it would be in the lifetime of some who were driven away in 1833, that a few were still living, but all were old and could not expect their lives to be prolonged for the event. Another limitation as to their return would be governed by the disposition of the Mormon people and those of Jackson county. The saints would not come back in hostility of any kind. They would never engage in litigation over the property left here, and would not come while they might think they would not be received as other citizens of the United States when they did come. He rejoiced in the belief that the time was close at hand when all obstacles would be removed, and the central stake of Zion "should rise and shine."

Mr. Young reported that the church at Salt Lake was recovering from the heavy inflictions in the fines imposed by the government. That the heavy hand had been taken off the church, and the industries of the people were in a prosperous condition; that the valleys of the plains were blooming as the rose, and that the wealth of the church would soon be available for the consummation of the great purpose of the church. He regarded the late conference of the Utah Mormons at Salt Lake as most significant, when one of the members of the conference arose and said "that his thoughts turned eastwardly in Zion and at once the sentiment was echoed by the balance of the Saints."

Mr. Young was greatly pleased with his trip here and down Lexington street he took note of the boundary lines. He noted distances and locations. He heard with some surprise that the original Temple lot was sixty-three acres and comprised several additions to Independence. He was in Europe when the Temple lot case was heard in the United States supreme court, but rejoiced that his church was not a party to the suit. He assured Elder Hill, the trustee of the church, that he need feel no apprehension from the Utah Mormons as to any attempt to disturb his trust. He expressed himself for his people and to the people of Jackson county that the Mormon purchases made in the '30s would not be disturbed. After Mr. Young had taken into his thoughts and contemplation the precincts of "Zion," he journeyed eastward.

FATALITY AMONG BABIES.

Four Have Recently Died at Mrs. R. F. Nelson's Private Nursery.

The death of four infants during the last ten days in a private nursery at 613 Oak street, conducted by Mrs. R. F. Nelson, created suspicion in the minds of the health authorities that there was something wrong and yesterday Deputy Coroner McNeil was asked to make an investigation of the matter. The death of the fourth child occurred yesterday morning, and was reported to the health authorities. It was a little boy, 7 weeks old, who died yesterday, and the cause of death was given as cholera infantum. The mother of the child is named Nellie Johnson. A fifth infant is sick at Mrs. Nelson's nursery and is not expected to live. The ages of the children who have died during the last ten days range from 4 weeks to 5 months.

Deputy Coroner McNeil said last night that he had not been able so far to discover any evidence of carelessness or negligence on the part of Mrs. Nelson or any of the help in her employ, but in order to satisfy himself, as well as the health authorities, that there has been no reason to suspect that any of the children came to their death by foul means, a further investigation will be made to-day. In the opinion of the deputy coroner, however, no blame is to be attached to anyone for the death of the infants. All died of cholera infantum, but the fact that so many children had taken sick and died at the same place was deemed sufficient grounds for an investigation on the part of the coroner.

An infant of Mrs. Margaret Fisher died the early part of the week, and a day or two later children of Mrs. Rosa Finley and Mrs. Bertha Barber died at the same place. All of these women are hard working women, employed in the factories of the city, and, as they could not care for their children while at their employment, they were taken to the home of Mrs. Nelson and provided for by her. Deputy Coroner McNeil says that so far as he was able to learn yesterday the children had been well provided for by Mrs. Nelson, and that they had received necessary medical treatment. However, in order to satisfy the health authorities that the four children who have died during the last ten days died a natural death, he will make a further investigation of the matter to-day.

DEPOSITORS TO GET $90,000.

At Last the Kansas City Safe Deposit and Savings Bank Announces Ready With Second Dividend.

Depositors of the Kansas City Safe Deposit and Savings bank will receive a second dividend of 5 per cent July 24. The payments, beginning on that date, will continue until August 10. The 7,000 depositors have been divided into groups of 500, according to the numbers of their claims. The dividend will amount to $90,000. It is expected that 500 depositors can be waited upon in a day, and these will be taken from 1 to 500 and from 500 to 1,000, and so on according to the number of the claim, until all have been paid, as follows:

Nos.		Nos.	
1- 500	July 24	2,501-4,000	August 2
501-1,000	July 25	4,001-4,500	August 3
1,001-1,500	July 26	4,501-5,000	August 4
1,501-2,000	July 27	5,001-5,500	August 7
2,001-2,500	July 28	5,501-6,000	August 8
2,501-3,000	July 31	6,001-6,500	August 9
3,001-3,500	August 1	Over 6,500	August 10

Depositors will be paid at the office of Assignee Howard M. Holden in the Gibraltar building, near Ninth and Wyandotte streets, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

STRIKE CALLED OFF.

Electric Workers Concede a Point That Other Workers on Federal Building May Work.

Electrical fans in all corners of the hall and good speeches from every part of the audience were the features of the open meeting and smoker held last night by the Inside Wiremen Electrical Workers' union.

The electrical workers have just given up a point in the strike at the government building in order that the men of the other unions might not be kept out of work. The strike, which was settled yesterday, was ordered because W. T. Osborn & Co., who had the contract of wiring the building, had refused to sign an agreement with the union and were working non-union men on the job. The electrical contract, however, was entirely separate from the others and as all the other contractors were working union men and were friendly to union labor it was decided that the right way was to not interfere with them. The electrical workers agreed to this, although they were the losers and the strike was declared off.

WHEELER GOING WEST.

Will Leave Washington for San Francisco—Effort Will Be Made to Get Him Here.

General Joseph E. Wheeler will leave Washington this evening, on his way to San Francisco. He has already declined to come to Kansas City, but another effort will be made by the Daughters of the Confederacy and ex-Confederates to get him to stop off and deliver an address for the benefit of the Forest Hill monument fund.

Wanted.

Three star tea, coffee and cigar salesmen. Large salary to such with established trade in the Southwest. H. C. Fisher, Chicago.

AMONG THE RAILROADS

WILL EXTEND CENTRAL BRANCH OF UNION PACIFIC TO DENVER.

Chartered by Kansas Board—New Company to Be Known as the Central Branch Railway Company.

TOPEKA, July 7.—(Special.) The Goulds are preparing to extend the Central Branch road to Denver. The first step in that direction was taken to-day, when they obtained a charter from the Kansas charter board consolidating the Central Branch, the Atchison, Colorado & Pacific and the Atchison, Jewell County & Western railroads, and secured the right to extend the consolidated line to the Colorado state line. The consolidated company will be known as the Central Branch Railway Company.

That provision of the charter setting forth the objects of the new company reads:

"The purpose for which the consolidated company is formed is such as is designated in the charters in the respective companies, to-wit: To own, construct, maintain and operate the railroads of the said three constituent companies, the said lines being generally described as follows: The line from Atchison to Waterville; a line from Waterville, in the county of Marshall, to Washington; a line from Greenleaf, Washington county, by way of Concordia, Cawker City and the forks of the Solomon river westerly to the west line of the state; a line from a point near Concordia, by the way of Scandia, to the north line of the state of Kansas, and also from a point near Jamestown, Cloud county, through Jewell county to Burr Oak, and thence through the counties of Smith, Phillips, Norton, Decatur, Rawlins and Cheyenne to the westerly line of the state of Kansas, and also to own, use and enjoy the railroad and telegraph lines and appurtenances, franchises, rights, privileges and immunities, stock and bonds and all other properties belonging to the said constituent corporations."

The directors of the new company for the first year follow: C. G. Warner, St. Louis; B. P. Waggener, James W. Orr and C. M. Rathburn, Atchison; H. B. Henson, C. E. Satterlee and Lawrence Greer, New York.

The officers of the new consolidated line as set out in the charter are: President, C. G. Warner, St. Louis; vice president, H. B. Henson, New York; secretary, A. H. Calef, New York; assistant secretary, D. S. H. Smith, St. Louis; treasurer, A. H. Calef, New York; assistant treasurer, D. S. H. Smith, St. Louis.

The capital stock of the consolidated company is $7,585,000, which is the aggregate amount of the capital stock of the three constituent companies forming the consolidation. The stock is divided into 75,850 shares of $100 per share. The consolidated company is to assume the obligations of the three old companies. The bondholders of the three separate roads will take stock in the new company.

For the present the headquarters of the new system will be at Atchison.

Reported Merging Denied.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—A prominent official close to President A. J. Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania railroad, to-day denied the published statement that the Pennsylvania and the New York Central railroads had entered a compact by which the two systems had practically become one.

To a reporter for the Associated Press, he said: "The story is too absurd to receive any consideration. There has never been any thought of consolidating the two systems. The statement is simply a rehash of a story published some time ago.

"The New York Central is practically a family railroad, owned by the Vanderbilts, while there are 30,000 stockholders in the Pennsylvania road. The relations of the two companies are pleasant, but as the Pennsylvania railroad is competing with the New York Central for Western traffic, the interests of the two roads are not compatible, and consequently a consolidation or amalgamation would be out of the question."

Regarding Mr. Cassatt's presence at the Boston & Albany lease meeting of the New York Central's directors, the official said:

"Mr. Cassatt made a personal call on President Calloway, of the New York Central, on that day but he was not present at the meeting of the board of directors." He ridiculed the idea that Mr. Vanderbilt was instrumental in securing President Cassatt's appointment, and denied the statement that Mr. Vanderbilt is the largest stockholder in the Pennsylvania railroad."

NEW YORK, July 7.—Concerning the report that the New York Central system and the Pennsylvania railway system were to be merged, S. R. Calloway, president of the New York Central railroad, said to-day that the first he heard of the report was through a newspaper article. He had absolutely nothing to say in regard to it.

Later in the day President Calloway issued the following statement: "There is no truth in the report. Mr. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was not present at any meeting of the New York Central board of directors. His presence in the city at that time His presence in the city at the time the New York directors met to ratify the Boston & Albany lease was simply a coincidence."

West Bound Rate Situation.

The meeting of the Gulf, Atlantic coast and all rail lines in New York concluded yesterday and the westbound rate situation is where it has been for some time past. There are all sorts of rumors afloat regarding a dire rate war but those best posted state that such a condition is not looked for nor expected. The all rail lines cannot reduce their rates sufficiently to make an impression on the scale that prevails via the Gulf lines and the Gulf lines are very willing to let the Atlantic coast lines get all the business they can at the 80 cent scale. And while it may be regarded as a foregone conclusion that the rates will not go lower the date of an advancement is merely conjecture.

The Gulf lines made the concession of agreeing to accept a differential of 10 cents under the Atlantic coast lines, but the coast lines would not agree to it, in fact they would agree to nothing that did not have a tendency to wipe out all differentials favoring the Gulf lines. St. Louis and Chicago had delegations at the meetings to look after the interests of those cities, but it did not seem to have any effect on the situation. The Pittsburg & Gulf is a Kansas City line and its position was impregnable.

The matter will be discussed at the regular monthly meeting of the Western executives at St. Louis, and it is possible that some solution of the problem will be evolved, though from present conditions the solution lies with the Savannah line and the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis railroad.

That St. Louis and Chicago should raise a great hulabaloo is expected, as the advantages enjoyed at the present time by the Kansas City jobber practically shut out his competitors from the field west of the Missouri river.

Sale of Wisconsin Central.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS., July 7.—Special.) Master Hoyt to-day sold the Wisconsin Central railway to the reorganization committee for $7,300,000. Master Hoyt, surrounded by receivers, attorneys and officials of the company, commenced reading the notice of the sale at 10 o'clock to-day on the station platform in this city. After the reading, which occupied thirty minutes, Attorney Bundy, in behalf of the Chippewa Valley Electric railroad, read a notice of lis pendens in relation to certain property on the line of his road which is involved in condemnation proceedings and stated he would give a copy to Mr. Hoyt later. Mr. Hoyt then offered the fourteen parcels consecutively.

George Coppell, representing the reorganization committee, was the only bidder, the bids by parcels being as follows: First, $50,000; second, $10,000; third, $150,000; fourth, $20,000; fifth, $20,000; sixth, $250,000; seventh, $200,000; eighth, $400,000; ninth, $10,000; tenth, $4,000,000; eleventh, $120,000; twelfth, $2,000,000; thirteenth, $10,000; fourteenth, $50,000. Total, $7,290,000. Each parcel was severally declared sold to Messrs. Coppell, Brown & Bull. On the offer by Mr. Hoyt of the property in its entirety Mr. Coppell bid $7,300,000, and it was formally declared sold as a whole to Messrs. Coppell Brown & Bull for that sum. A conference in regard to the delivery of the property was held, and Mr. Hoyt said he would probably make delivery of the deed Wednesday next.

Oil on Roadbed.

INDEPENDENCE, KAS., July 7.—(Special.) The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad is preparing to put crude petroleum on its roadbed to see if it will keep down the dust and make it more pleasant for passengers. This is in accordance with the suggestion of the good roads meeting in St. Louis some time ago when the plan of keeping the roads from getting muddy by saturating the ground with crude petroleum was advanced. It was intended to test this idea here last year on some of the streets of this city that are particularly muddy, as the oil is produced in this section and costs very little, but the rainy season began sooner than expected, so that the test had to be abandoned. The oil is put on the ground when it is thoroughly dry and allowed to soak in until the ground will hold no more. It is claimed that it will shed water and never get muddy. This plan will probably be tested this fall on the streets here.

Grain Men Get Hit Hard.

Kansas City grain men are not saying very much, but they are doing a deal of thinking. It has always been customary in the past for the railroads to give the grain and mill men thirty days in which to move the grain stored in the elevators previous to a change in rates. This custom has been in force for so long a time that the grain and mill men went along and made contracts under the old rates and yesterday came the order from the railroads that they would not allow the usual thirty days to move the grain stored previous to the 1st inst.

This is giving Kansas City the hot end of the poker, and is in line with the policy of the through lines to make Kansas City a way station on the line from the country to Chicago and the Mississippi river. The same condition of affairs does not prevail outside of Kansas City, as the country elevator and mill men are given the usual thirty days.

"Monon" Receivership.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 7.—Judge Woods, of the federal court, to-day took under advisement the application for a receiver for the Monon railroad. James M. Winters was appointed a special master to take testimony to ascertain whether or not there had been an agreement between the stockholders and bondholders of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago to throw the road into the hands of a receiver and thus defeat the claims of the unsecured creditors, one of whom, the Louisville Trust Company, asked for the appointment of a receiver for the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville, which is the successor of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago. The court's action is believed to indicate that the application for a receiver will not be granted.

Western Passenger Association.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Western passenger men are making strong efforts to extend the membership of their association west of the Missouri river. The territory of the Western Passenger Association, under the revised agreement, extends only to Colorado common points, and it is now proposed to take in all the country east of Ogden and Salt Lake City. The Union Pacific and Denver & Rio Grande are already in the association and it is expected that other Colorado and Utah lines will join. Nothing has yet been heard from the Chicago Great Western as to joining the association. That road has not been represented at the present meeting. Without its co-operation the Chicago-St. Paul situation cannot be materially improved.

Control of St. Paul & Duluth.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Recent rumors that interests identified with President James J. Hill, of the Great Northern, having secured control of the St. Paul & Duluth and that an immediate change is to be made in the management, are denied by Clarence S. Day, one of the most active directors, who says:

"I have not bought nor sold any St. Paul & Duluth stock and, so far as I know, there is no change in St. Paul & Duluth affairs. The sudden advance Saturday, I understand, is accounted for by an error. As far as we are concerned, the St. Paul & Duluth situation is satisfactory. The road is doing a good business and holding its own."

E. P. Ripley to Be President.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—President E. P. Ripley, of the Santa Fe, is to be elected president of the San Francisco & San Joaquin Valley railroad at the annual meeting on July 18 next.

Whatever changes are made in the personnel of the directors and officers of the Valley road will be due to the fact that the Santa Fe now owns all of its stock, and will on and after July 18 assume active charge of all of the company's affairs.

One of the important matters that will demand the attention of the directors at the annual meeting is the proposed consolidation of the several Santa Fe properties in the state.

Cripple Creek Short Line.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COL., July 7.—Incorporation papers of the Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek Railway Company have been filed. The incorporators are T. A. W. Goddings, Jr., James S. Burns, J. R. McKinnie, H. G. Lunt and F. M. Woods. The capital stock of the company is $2,000,000 and of this amount 8,000 shares of $100 each are to be preferred stock and 12,000 shares common stock.

It is believed that the proposed short line between Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek, for which surveys have been made, will be built without further delay.

Scalpers Temporarily Enjoined.

DETROIT, MICH., July 7.—Judge Lillibridge, in the county court to-day, sustained the temporary injunctions issued on Monday, enjoining the local ticket brokers from "scalping" Christian Endeavor tickets.

Switch Shanty Secrets.

The corn rates to Newport News and Norfolk will be advanced 1 cent and corresponding advance will be made to the Gulf ports.

C. S. McGonigle, the big railroad contractor of Leavenworth, was yesterday awarded the contract for the building of the new Burlington freight house. It is expected that the work will be commenced at once as the specifications call for its completion on November 1, 1899.

The Rock Island announced yesterday that effective at once it would sell summer tourist tickets to Buffalo and Niagara Falls and return, $39.75; Pittsburg, $38.40; Portland, via Boston and rail, $57.50, and Portland, via Boston and steamer, $56. Good to return thirty days after date.

DIED ON A TRAIN.

John W. Haines Passed Away Soon After a Burlington Train Left St. Joseph.

Death brings a gloom to friends and relatives at any time, but to die on a fast running passenger train, with only a few relatives present, was the fate of John W. Haines, a passenger on the Burlington train. He died just as it was pulling out of St. Joseph. He was surrounded by his brother, Robert Haines, his wife and four young children. The little ones did not understand the gravity of the situation. The body was brought to Kansas City last night. It was placed in the baggage car, stretched on a cot belonging to one of the messengers. The remains were placed in the corridor of the Union depot and Carroll & Davidson were notified to take charge of the body.

The wife sat, surrounded by her little children, on one of the seats and wept. Her brother, Euwell Stoker, attended to the necessary arrangements. The body will be sent this morning to Drexel, Mo., for burial. Mr. Haines died from consumption. About six weeks ago he left his farm near Drexel and went to Oberlin, Kas., for his health. He believed he was going to die, and decided to return home; death relieved him ere getting back. He leaves a wife and four children, John, 10; Gertrude, 8; Paul, 5; Harry, 3.

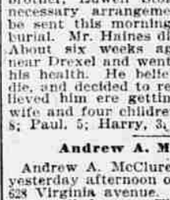
Andrew A. McClure Dead.

Andrew A. McClure, an old citizen, died yesterday afternoon of dropsy at his home, 628 Virginia avenue. He was 66 years old and well known. The funeral will take place from the residence at 2 o'clock this afternoon and the burial will be in Woodlawn cemetery.

Unsettled Weather To-day.

For Kansas City and vicinity: Unsettled but generally fair weather Saturday.

Chicago forecast—For Missouri: Saturday, fair, except in south portion. For Kansas—Fair Saturday. For Nebraska—Generally fair Saturday.



It surely rained hard enough during Thursday night and Friday morning. The weather bureau reports the total rainfall at 2.37 inches. The Missouri river is now above the danger line and still rising.

The temperatures yesterday were as follows:

8 a. m.	70	5 p. m.	83
9 a. m.	72	6 p. m.	82
10 a. m.	74	7 p. m.	80
11 a. m.	76	8 p. m.	80
12 m.	77	9 p. m.	76
1 p. m.	80	10 p. m.	73
2 p. m.	81	11 p. m.	72
3 p. m.	82	12 p. m.	71
4 p. m.	82		

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

DANIEL IN BABYLON

BECAME A COURTIER AND WAS CALLED BELTESHAZZAR.

Like Joseph, in Earlier Times, He Gained Favor and Became a Ruler and Chief Over Wise Men.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON for July 9—"Daniel in Babylon" (Dan. 1:8-21). By J. E. Gilbert, D. D., LL. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION. From the time of Hosea, B. C. 740, we go forward in our studies nearly two centuries. The northern kingdom of Israel was overthrown by the Assyrians and carried into captivity, B. C. 721, never to return, leaving the southern kingdom on probation for another century. Gradually, however, the kings at Jerusalem departed from the worship of Jehovah and the nation grew weaker and weaker, falling a prey at length to neighboring nations. Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, captured the city and made the ruler a vassal, B. C. 606, but as the people grew restless and attempted revolt, a series of campaigns waged against them resulted in a complete overthrow, B. C. 586. Daniel, who was of royal descent, was taken to Babylon among other noble youth, B. C. 604, and trained for the king's service. Like Joseph, in earlier times, he gained favor and became ruler of the provinces and chief over all the wise men. In our lesson to-day we shall learn out of his own writings how he was tempted early in his career, how he resisted, and what resulted.

PURPOSED. It is a critical time in the life of a young man when he leaves home and goes among strangers whose habits and principles are unlike those under which he has been reared. Most persons under such circumstances break down and go to ruin. The sad end of many in our time may serve as an illustrative warning. But Daniel went to Babylon with a fixed purpose. He suffered some things, because his integrity was not involved. He received the new name, Belteshazzar, given to him by Nebuchadnezzar (verse 7). He met on his approach that young man, Ashpenaz, the chief of the eunuchs. He entered into the studies appropriate to his prospective station. But when it came to the item of food and drink he resolved not to touch the meat and wine that came from the king's table (verse 8). The reason for this decision was not to be found in any temperance sentiments, as some have claimed, but in the fact that these things were previously offered to the god of the land. To partake of them was, therefore, the same as to confess loyalty to that deity, which would be an act of infidelity, a renunciation of Jehovah (Deut. xxxii:38). In keeping this good purpose Daniel showed much discretion—he gently explained to the prince of the eunuchs and asked to be excused.

FEARED. It was greatly to Daniel's advantage that he had gained the favor of the prince under whose care he was placed. That had resulted partly from his own disposition and deportment, by which intelligence, kindliness and docility had been displayed (verse 9). And yet the prince had a duty which he dared not neglect. The king's orders were very explicit and any deviation from them would be severely punished. Notwithstanding his regard for Daniel and, in fact, because of it to some extent, he feared to grant the request lest the anger of the king might bring both into trouble. And he explained all this to Daniel. He feared that the change from the prescribed diet would leave the Hebrew youth in less favorable condition than the others. Probably the court physicians had given instructions that the attendants might be made physically healthful and presentable. If as a result of a different treatment the faces should be paler and the flesh less strong and attractive the king would observe it and on inquiry learn the cause, and then he would put to death the man who had dared to vary from the regulations (verse 10).

TESTED. A new question was thus raised. Is it true that the diet of a heathen king is more conducive to health and strength, to manly vigor and grace than that of a Hebrew home? This question was one of great importance. If answered in the affirmative Daniel's resolve and principles must be abandoned. That is the way temptation usually comes. The first departure from a chosen course is upon prudential grounds. If the evil world has something that will better qualify the young man for his place he generally accepts it. With this question, so insidious and far-reaching, there was another. If it be so that the meat and wine of the king's table give more strength, will God help the young man who refrains from them on conscientious grounds? Or, may one trust God to bring the best results, when, in the face of what the evil associates order, he chooses because he wants to be right? This was a more critical moment, therefore, to Daniel than the first. But he was equal to the new trial. Conceding the rightfulness of the plea made by the prince, he suggested that the matter be tested for ten days. He would eat pulse, a purely vegetable diet, for ten days and at the end of the time comparison should be made between him and those who used the regulation diet. The proposal was accepted.

PROVED. The result at the end of the ten days was eminently satisfactory. The countenance of Daniel was fairer and his flesh was greater than that of those who ate the king's meat (verse 15). Melzar, the prince, was highly gratified, and as he had out one purpose, to train the eunuchs for the court, and this measure accomplished that purpose, he removed the food which Daniel rejected and gave that which he desired (verse 16). What did all this prove? Two answers will be given. Some will say, as some have said, that a vegetable diet is preferable. Many volumes have been written to support that view, and organizations have been formed whose members pledge themselves to abstain from all flesh and wine. Others will reply that the choice made by Daniel was an assertion of religious principle, which secured God's blessing. There are many who hold that bodily health and strength and even beauty result from spiritual soundness through the direct operation of the Holy Spirit. Whichever of these positions is taken Daniel was vindicated and sustained. Either he had better knowledge of the laws of health, or he had Divine assistance. In either case he stood firm.

BLESSED. It appears that Daniel was not alone in his resolution. Three other Hebrew captives stood with him, sharing his purposes and reaching the same results. Whether God wrought in their bodies to make their food most profitable, as above suggested, it is certain that He wrought upon their minds (verse 17). And it would certainly not be more difficult to do one than the other. Their intellectual attainments under the Divine influence were great, quite in harmony with what was granted to Solomon, in answer to prayer (I. Kings, iii:12), and promised also by the apostle (James 1:5). "Knowledge and skill in all learning and wisdom," conferred upon Daniel and his associates, signified scientific, political and classical information, an ability to deal with all secular matters. This would make them specially valuable to the government. Besides this Daniel (it does not say the other three) "had understanding of visions and dreams." This made him a seer and prophet, a religious teacher. Thus he was prepared for two stations which he afterward filled—that of a statesman, handling the affairs of the empire, and that of a man of God, speaking and writing for Him.

COMPUTED. The time of their preparation—said to have been three years (verse 5)—passed away, during which on a plain vegetable diet these young men grew strong, and, under the blessing of God, they became wise. At last, with others, a considerable class, of whom some were natives, they were brought before Nebuchadnezzar, who would judge of their fitness for public service (verse 18). A kind of inspection or examination of the whole company was had. Even in those days there were civil service requirements. Out of all so presented the four Hebrews were pronounced superior. They excelled physically and mentally and attracted much attention by all who were present. The king was so much pleased with them that he detained them after other young men had been dismissed from his presence, and communed with them, asking questions, engaging in conversation, seeking to learn the secret of their worth, and to judge how best he might employ them. This act was highly commendable in this monarch, indicating many good qualities which rulers may well copy. It speaks much for the captives also that they should be so highly honored, and marks them as rare men.

APPROVED. The results of that long consultation are distinctly stated—it was found that in all matters of wisdom and understanding the Hebrews were ten times better than all the magicians and astrologers in all the realm (verse 20). No wonder the king communed with such prodigies, drawn on from one subject to another, each new disclosure of their abilities making him eager to learn more, with a final verdict of a most startling character. The magicians and astrologers were a professional class, who, after the usual preliminary training, had devoted their lives to the mastery of all that was known on occult themes. Under the patronage and direction of the king they had spared no pains to investigate the most profound and intricate questions pertaining to human life and its issues, questions with which the best minds in all ages have been engaged, often with much perplexity. It was therefore very strange that young men, brought from a far country, should surpass them in wisdom. The fact is not more a mark of credit to the Hebrews than to their captors who thus recognized merit.

CONCLUSION. Our lesson is chiefly instructive to young men. On leaving home they may well take Daniel as a pattern. They are not safe unless they have some principles to which they steadfastly adhere. They should remember that the way to success, which is virtually the same as the way to approval, does not require the surrender of any good purpose. As a rule the world honors and trusts him who has the courage to be and do what he believes to be right. He who can look within to an approving conscience and upward to an approving God may confidently expect the approval of his fellow men. The lesson is also instructive to parents. Back of Daniel were father and mother who had trained him in the law of Moses and in all the institutions of religion, obedient to the requirements laid upon them (Deut. vi:7). A son who comes to honor sheds imperishable luster upon the home in which he was reared. There is no greater reward for any man than to see his own boy resisting temptation and maintaining his purity.

A Cheap Trip to the Mountain and Seashore Resorts of the East.

On July 10, 11 and 12 all lines in the West will sell round trip tickets to Richmond, Va., via the Chesapeake & Ohio railway at one fare for the round trip with $2.00 added, good returning until July 31, with privilege of being extended to August 15.

At Richmond the Chesapeake & Ohio railway will sell very cheap side trip tickets from Richmond to Washington and return via Old Point Comfort and steamer, and to New York and return via Norfolk and ocean steamer (24 hours at sea), and to Boston and return via Norfolk and ocean steamer (42 hours at sea), including meals and berth on steamer. These are charming trips and very cheap.

The return tickets from Richmond will allow stopover at any Chesapeake & Ohio mountain resort up to July 31.

Ask for your tickets "Via Cincinnati and the Chesapeake & Ohio railway."

E. B. POPE, W. P. A., C. & O. Ry., St. Louis, Mo.

Excursion to Bismarck Grove.

Sunday, July 16, a popular cheap excursion will be run to Bismarck grove, one of the most beautiful groves in the entire West. Only thirty-seven miles. Dancing, bicycle races, baseball. Low excursion rates. Tickets on sale at Union Pacific offices, 1000 Main street and 1038 Union avenue. Telephone 1169.

LEGAL NOTICES.

WHEREAS, John A. Taylor and Mary M. Taylor, his wife, grantors, by their deed of trust dated July 27, A. D. 1887, and recorded August 1st, 1887, in the recorder's office in Jackson county, Missouri, at Kansas City, in book B 234, pages 462 to 465, both inclusive, conveyed to Jefferson Brumback, trustee, the following described land in the county of Jackson and state of Missouri, to-wit: Lots numbers nine hundred and eighty-three (983) and nine hundred and eighty-four (984), in block sixty-nine (69), all in McGee's addition to the City of Kansas, in Jackson county, Missouri, according to the plat of such addition on file and of record in the recorder's office of said county, making a parcel of land fronting south one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet on Fifteenth street and east ninety-nine (99) feet on Holmes street in said City of Kansas (now called Kansas City), in trust to secure payment of eleven promissory notes in said deed of trust described, and, whereas, all the interest notes so secured have been paid, but default was made in the payment when due of the principal note secured by said deed of trust and the whole of the principal thereof, with interest thereon from July 27, 1898, according to the note remains due and unpaid, less $170.68 paid December 8, 1898; and, whereas, there was a failure to perform an agreement in said deed of trust to pay a special assessment made against said lot 384 in the shape of a special tax bill for constructing a granitoid sidewalk issued by Kansas City, December 17, 1896, for $274.18, and according to the terms of said deed of trust the payee of said unpaid promissory note on December 8, 1898, paid $278.30 in satisfaction of said tax bills, which was a lien on said last mentioned lot, the whole of which sum, with interest, according to the terms of said deed of trust, remains due to the payee of said promissory note; now, therefore, at the request of the payee and owner of said promissory note, said Jefferson Brumback, as such trustee, will proceed to sell said land and every part thereof, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the court house door in the City of Kansas (now called Kansas City), in the county of Jackson aforesaid, for cash, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon, on Wednesday, the 9th day of August, A. D. 1899, to pay the costs and expenses of executing the trust, including compensation to the trustee for his services and the amount due for said payment of said special tax bill and due on said unpaid principal note, the court house door at which such sale will be made being the south front door of the court house building in said Kansas City on the block of ground bounded by Fifth street, Oak street, Missouri avenue and Locust street, in which building the circuit court of Jackson county, Missouri, at Kansas City, is held and at which door the sheriff sells land on executions from said court.

JEFFERSON BRUMBACK, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Whereas, Nancy Wolfson and Rudolph Wolfson, her husband, by their certain deed of trust, bearing date December 20th, 1893, recorded February 5th, 1894, in book B, No. 351, at page 469, of the records of deeds, in the office of recorder of deeds, in and for Jackson county, state of Missouri, at Kansas City, did convey to the undersigned trustee the real estate in said deed described, namely: All of lot numbered twenty-four (24), in block numbered four (4), in Arlington addition, an addition to the City of Kansas (now Kansas City), in the county of Jackson and state of Missouri, in trust, to secure payment of the certain coupon mortgage bond or note and interest coupons described in said deed; and, whereas, the said principal bond is long past due, and together with the interest installment due July 1st, 1898, and all interest accruing thereafter, remains wholly unpaid and default has been made in the payment of said princip