LAST DAY OF THE SESSION

Christian Endeavorers Conclude the Program of Their Eighth Annual Rally.

CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP DISCUSSED

Rev. Patterson's Eloquent Address on the Subject—Words of Wisdom from Rev. Wainwright—Proceedings of Yesterday's Session.

With last night's meeting the eighth annual convention of the Nebraska Christian Endeavor union ended. The delegates will leave this morning for their homes.

The meetings yesterday were of unusual interest, and the large hall was well filled with people both afternoon and evening.

The delegates were requested to attend the various local churches of their denominations at the morning service, where most of the pastors spoke on subjects connected with the Endeavor cause. At 9 a. m., however, a large number attended a prayer meeting at the hall, which was led by Rev. W. C. Stevenson of McCook. In opening the meeting Rev. Stevenson dwelt at some length on the power and necessity of prayer. He quoted from various scriptural passages to show what God had promised to those who prayed in the right spirit and urged his hearers to pray with faith for the success of the Endeavor work.

Conditional Promises of God.

Every promise of God was based on some condition. Many people wondered why some of their prayers were never answered, but if they would look into their own hearts more closely they would find that the fault was in themselves. The giving of goods and making sacrifices for Christ was of no avail unless they were obedient to Him in all things. How could God answer prayer if the worshiper persisted in robbing Him of the tithes of worship and service which He had commanded? If that simple condition was realized a wave of blessing would sweep over the church.

Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session was chiefly devoted to the interests of the junior societies, and the front rows of seats were well filled with youthful faces. The delegates occupied the rear of the auditorium, while the galleries were filled with interested auditors.

In calling the meeting to order President Murch alluded with much feeling to the incident of Friday, when he had been instructed to telegraph Mr. Thomas Wainwright of Chicago that he was not wanted to speak at the convention if it was necessary for him to travel on Sunday to be here.

Mr. Murch said that he regarded the resolution passed by the convention as partially directed toward Mr. Wainwright and partially toward himself. His heart had burned with indignation ever since at the indignity offered to a man who was good enough to speak at the Montreal convention, but was turned down by Omaha.[2] Owing to a failure to deliver the telegram Mr. Wainwright was present and the question was whether the convention wanted to hear him. Mr. Needham moved to rescind the action of Friday, but it was objected to by several delegates. The convention unanimously decided to hear Mr. Wainwright, but refused to recind the previous action.

Mr. Wainwright was heartily applauded as he mounted the platform. He said that he was always glad to speak to a company of children, as it was through the agency of a child he was changed from a drunkard into a disciple of Christ.

The greater part of the address was devoted to a talk to the children on temperance topics, after which the speaker closed with an exhortation to the parents to have more care and patience in teaching the children to begin life on right principles and with pure hearts.

Rev. J. M. Wilson of the Castellar street church of this city spoke on "The Pledge and the Consecration Meeting," as applied to junior work. He dwelt at considerable length on the meaning and requirements of the pledge, bringing its provisions home to his adult hearers as well as the more youthful portion of the audience. His idea of a consecration meeting was one where the children met and told each other what they had done for Christ since the previous meeting and what they intended to do in the future.

The session closed with brief remarks by O. M. Needham.

Christian Citizenship.

The evening session was devoted to an address on "Christian Citizenship," by Rev. J. M. Patterson of the First Presbyterian church of Omaha. Rev. Patterson took for a text the words in "Is it Lawful to Scourge a Man that is a Roman?" Paul had appealed to his citizenship for protection. The fact that he was a Roman citizen sheltered him. Citizenship in Rome was a passport to favor, a sacred shield to protection, and bought certain immunities that none but Romans could enjoy. But it was ours to appeal for protection not to the eagles of Rome, but to the stars and stripes. Not to say "I am a citizen of Rome," but "I am an American." "And is it not a nobler thing to say I am an American than I am a Roman? Certainly, if a government by the people is better than a government by force, if Christianity is better than idolatry, if a sacred home is better than libertinism, if free institutions are better than a single idea of conquest, if peace is better than war, if fraternity is better than slavery, if ideas are grander than armies, then it is a prouder, grander thing to be in this nineteenth century, an American citizen, than to have been a Roman in the first century."

He said that American citizenship was exceedingly valuable. Its value might be based on the extent of our territory and the richness of our soil, or upon the material resources of the nation. But there were better reasons. It had been purchased by the warm blood of patriots. As the transfusion of new blood into the veins of a diseased man enriched and revived him, so the blood of the brave boys shed upon the battlefield had forever fixed a higher value upon American citizenship.

But American citizenship, continued the speaker, was still more valuable on account of the mission of America. It was America's privilege to speak for the human race. It was to be the leader and exemplar for other nations, the chosen of God, the forerunner of true civilization. The Americans were a distinct people. They had the mingling of many bloods. The seas were dotted with ships bringing from every quarter of the globe the weary, poor and downtrodden to this land, which gave a hearty welcome to all. Who should say that it was not a part of the providence of God that this mixing of bloods was to produce the dominant race of the age?

A Land of Homes.

America was a land of homes. The wedding day was the crowning day of life, continued Rev. Patterson. It was the happy possessor of what Napoleon had declared was the crowning need of France, mothers. With the exception of England there was no country on earth where woman was so crowned as in America. Here the home was her throne and she was the power behind the throne that swayed the future. America was intelligent. Its school houses were its pride. The spelling book lay at the foundation of government. It educated as the instinctive law of self-preservation. In a popular government men must be so intelligent that they will not be controlled by inflamed passion, but by convinced judgment. This country has made rapid strides toward this condition of things. Our people had been to school and were therefore able to distinguish between a patriot and a demagogue, a statesman and a politician, a master of political economy and a mere juggler with party issues. They could distinguish between men who understand the plan of government for the people and the boss who can invent and manipulate a party machine.

Law and Liberty.

The people were the court of last resort in this country. As a result there was no conflict between law and liberty. This was our glorious birthright, our princely inheritance. The lifeblood of our citizenship was equality. There were no castes, no titled orders, no nobility. Pedigrees were impossible in America because the whole land was a peerage. The only recognized aristocracy was the aristocracy of capacity and energy. The white house had been graced in succession by the occupation of the farmer, the canal boy, the tanner, the railsplitter and the typesetter. To this principle was due the fact that today it was the foremost nation of the earth in science, philosophy, art, commerce and religion.

The speaker said that American citizenship was patriotic. It had cost rivers of blood. Thousands of its choicest sons had gone to death to protect their native land and its beloved institutions, and a patriotic people commemorated their devotion in monuments more enduring than brass or marble. Their lives were graven on the universal life of the nation. They were the innocent but not unfaithful prophets of America's great future, and today the priceless heritage from all the past was a citizenship that was characterized by liberty.

A Christian Nation.

Continuing, he said that America was distinctively a Christian nation. The gospel of the Son of God was woven into every warp and woof of our national fabric. Its first settlers came here to seek freedom of worship and it has been preserved a Christian nation all through its history. Christianity was the source of the very elements that went to make up American citizenship. The American home and the intelligence of the masses were founded on the fact that Christianity was a lettered faith. And so in regard to the equality of man. The great problem of labor and capital would not be solved until Christ found his proper place in the workshop and in Wall street.

Still there were dangers that menaced this citizenship. There was never wealth that did not require to be guarded. There was never a treasure but that some evil heart planned to possess or destroy it. It was not otherwise with American citizenship. Some who professed to be its best friends could justly be counted among its enemies. It was in danger of the professional politician, who made merchandise of his country's interests and necessities. It was in danger from those who were so engrossed with their business affairs that they found it easier to put up with impure government, jobbing legislatures and corrupt municipal government than to sacrifice their time and business in an effort to right the wrong. In this country there were not a few who gave evidence of their patriotism by paying their taxes. They were willing to explode some fireworks on the Fourth of July and decorate their homes with the stars and stripes, but were too busy to attend the primaries and elections.

Enemies of Home.

Rev. Patterson said that there was another danger from the enemies of home. There were those who aimed to make marriage a mockery. When lawyers became so bold as to advertise in the daily papers their ability to obtain divorces quickly and cheaply it was time for American citizenship to rally around the home. Home must be kept sacred if the country was to be preserved, and uniform marriage and divorce laws were necessary if the home was to be kept inviolate.

The speaker also saw ground for apprehension from the character of many of the immigrants that were being dumped on our shores. They represented the lowest type of the civilization from which they sprung, who knew nothing about our institutions and cared less. In his opinion the time had come when no flag but the stars and stripes should float from the state and municipal buildings. The marvelous growth of the cities had its evils. The very conditions of city life made gigantic schemes of iniquity and corruption possible. It took New York to make possible a Tammany ruler, a Chicago to make Carter Harrison a possibility. The hope of the nation for outliving these evils lay in Christianity, and through it it could be led to a grander and more enduring national life.

Concluded the Program.

The last feature of the convention was the consecration meeting, led by Mr. C. H. Cobb of this city. The meeting was a fitting climax to the proceedings of the past three days, and at its close the delegates shook hands and parted until the passage of another year should bring another gathering of the union at the ninth state convention at Lincoln.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

Patience of the Police Rewarded by the Arrest of Fred Baker.

Fred Baker, who has been wanted by the Omaha police for the past two years for burglary, was arrested yesterday and locked up as a suspicious character. A charge of burglary, will be preferred against him this morning. Two years ago Baker and Jackson Powell broke into Wise's grocery store at Fifth and Division streets and with a large wagon carried away nearly all the contents of the grocery. Baker escaped, but Powell was captured and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the penitentiary. Shortly after being taken to prison Powell committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell. The stolen plunder was recovered at a house kept by Lizzie Brown in the north part of the city. The police were confident that Baker would return to Omaha sooner or later. Yesterday he was found in his old haunts by an officer who knew him and he was promptly placed under arrest. Baker had just returned from the Cherokee Strip.

Your Last World's Fair Opportunity.

October 15-31 the Burlington Route will sell round-trip tickets to Chicago at TEN DOLLARS. Tickets good to return until November 15.

This is positively your last opportunity of cheaply and easily reaching Chicago during the World's fair.

Do not allow it to pass. A lifetime of regret is in store for every one who fails to see this greatest of all great expositions.

The Burlington offers an unequaled service to Chicago. Three vestibuled and gas-lighted trains daily. Magnificent sleeping, dining, smoking and free chair cars.

Baggage checked direct from residence.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 1324 FARNAM STREET.

Chicago and Return.

Ten dollars, $10.00. Ten dollars, $10.00.
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CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
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Oct. 15 to Oct. 31.
Good returning till Nov. 15.

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E. L. LOMAX,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
Omaha, Neb.

Rev. Hultman Will Stay.

A rumor to the effect that Rev. Hultman of the Swedish Evangelical church would leave Omaha to accept a call from a Chicago congregation has prevailed for several weeks.

Rev. Hultman said yesterday that he had no serious intention of leaving Omaha and his congregation, to whom he was greatly attached.

Chicago and Return $10.00.

From Oct. 15 to and including Oct. 31, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. will sell round trip tickets to Chicago for $10.00. These tickets are first class and are good returning any time before Nov. 15. 1501 Farnam st.

The Last Chance.

Only a few days more of the World's fair. Rates about 1 cent per mile via the Union Pacific. October 23 is Union Pacific day.

The Madison (family hotel), 21st and Chicago. Transients, $2.00 per day.

AFFAIRS AT SOUTH OMAHA

Dramatic Episode in the Life of a Young Married Man.

DISCOVERY OF AN INQUISITIVE UNCLE

Result of an Investigation Into the Record of a Musician—Called Upon to Face His Wronged Wife and Baby.

A young musician, an affectionate and forgiving wife and a 4-months-old blind baby were brought together and reunited after a few months separation yesterday afternoon. The reunion occurred at South Omaha.

The head of the family went to South Omaha several months ago and has resided there ever since. His occupation was that of an autoharp seller. It is said that he was quite popular among the ladies. It is said that the fact that he had a wife and three small children living on a farm near David City was kept a profound secret. The festive married man won the affections of one of South Omaha's young society girls and secured her consent to marriage. He gave his name as Morgan. The fiancee made known her intentions to her parents and the match was approved of. An uncle, however, was not exactly satisfied and concluded he would investigate a little of Morgan's former record before he would consent to his niece accepting him as her choice for life. He had not looked far when he discovered that the "prospective bridegroom" was none other than F. E. Hullihen of David City, who has a wife and three children, the youngest being only 4 months old and blind.

Had His Plans Prepared.

In the meantime Hullihen had planned all of his arrangements for the future. He was to leave for St. Louis immediately after the wedding, where he had secured a position as musician in a theater. His visits to the young lady here were frequent and he had made a "great hit" on all of the relatives except the cunning uncle, who nursed his information until he had every point complete. He then unbosomed himself to the would-be bride. The news stunned her. She felt grateful to her uncle for his action.

Then the agreement was made that the engagement was not to be abruptly broken off, but the young musician was to be allowed to make his visits just the same as though nothing had ever happened. She was to be as affectionate and cheerful as ever until the lawful wife could be brought to the scene.

Letters were passed between the uncle and Mrs. Hullihen until all arrangements were complete and she was notified to come to this city. The lady arrived Saturday evening, bringing with her their youngest child, which is but a babe in its mother's arms. The fact that the little one has never seen the light of day since it was born worked strongly upon the sympathies of the stern old uncle who interested himself in the case.

At the train Mrs. Hullihen was met by the uncle, who escorted her to his residence. Later in the evening he took her to the home of his niece, and, standing in the moonlight, it is said that the faithful wife was shown through the window a scene that fairly wrenched her heart. Hullihen was sitting in the parlor with the young lady, pouring tales of love into her ears.

"It is he," said Mrs. Hullihen, as she stood gazing at the scene for a moment. "But I never could have believed it if I had not seen it with my own eyes. Come, let us go." And the woman who had always believed her hubby a saint hurried out of the yard and back to her little one, only to pass a miserable night in anticipation of what another day would bring forth.

When the young lovers parted for the night a date was made for the autoharp specialist to return again at 2 o'clock yesterday, and he was promptly on hand. A startling surprise was in store for him. First came the smiling fiance, and then the wife and babe. There were no holes in the floor or Hullihen would have fallen through. The uncle then stepped upon the scene, followed by the parents of the young girl who had promised to be the bride. They were all there to witness the scene. First the dutiful wife burst into tears. Rushing at the husband she threw her arms about his neck, but spoke not a word. Hullihen was so completely knocked out that he was speechless, but he soon began to cry. The young lady felt sad as she witnessed her former respected lover soften. The uncle who had worked up the case shed tears of joy to see the couple united. Hullihen was the first to speak. He admitted all to his wife, promised to return home, love, protect and provide for her and apologized to the family in a manner that appeared to be satisfactory all around.

Before 6 o'clock last night Hullihen and his wife took a train for Blair, and from there they will go to David City, where Hullihen says he will stay with his family.

Narrow Escape of a Domestic.

Seni Hansen, a domestic employed at the South Omaha hotel, had a narrow escape from being burned to death yesterday afternoon.

The girl attempted to clean off a hot stove with gasoline. She supposed the fire had died down sufficiently for the stove to cool, but it had not. When the cloth, thoroughly saturated with gasoline, was applied to the stove it ignited instantly, and the flames shot up into her face, severely burning her on the hands and arms. By prompt assistance the flames were extinguished, and her life was saved.

After an Expressman.

Saturday afternoon Hans Goettsch, who lives at Twenty-third and Annex streets, gave an Omaha expressman a check for his daughter's trunk, telling him to go to the depot and transport the baggage to his residence. The expressman has not, as yet, put in an appearance and the trunk has been removed from the depot. Mr. Goettsch thinks he has been duped and has asked the assistance of the police in running down his man. The trunk contained about $100 worth of clothing and fancy articles.

Magic City Gossip.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Bayliss was taken down with scarlet fever last evening. The child had been to school up to Friday evening, and it is now feared that other children have been exposed to the dread disease.

The Bohemian young people gave a dance at Bauer's concert hall Saturday night. The attendance was large.

A reception was given at St. Agnes' church yesterday afternoon to the promoters of the Sacred Heart academy. The attendance was large and the program was beautifully rendered by the children and those who took part.

$10.00, Chicago and Return, $10 00.

Via the Chicago & Northwestern railway. Tickets are full first-class. You know what "first-class" means on the "Northwestern."

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 1401 FARNAM STREET, OMAHA.

Suspected of Theft.

Charles Anderson was arrested early yesterday morning on the charge of stealing carpenter tools. Some goods of this kind were found in his possession, for which he could not give a satisfactory explanation. The tools are at the police station, where the owner may recover them by proving his ownership. During the past two weeks Inspector Davis has recovered about $150 worth of tools and it is thought that Anderson is the man who stole all of them and pawned the goods for small sums.

AMUSEMENTS.

Railroad plays of both melodramatic and farce comedy construction have had their innings during the past few years, but the latest of the "track" series was made known last evening at the Fifteenth Street theatre under the rather meaningless title of "A Railroad Ticket." Not the Thrall or Lomax ticket, impossible of manipulation, but the "flimsy" of daily use which the scalper easily fixes to suit the exigencies of the occasion in the course of his day's business.

There is said to be the semblance of a plot in the comedy, but it would take a jimmy or brace bit in the hands of a professional cracksman to discover it. But the plot's not the thing in this case, as the people make the play, and a better equipped vaudeville company has not been seen on the local boards this season. Arthur Moulton, who made such a hit as Packingham Giltedge in "Little Puck," is the chief fun maker, surrounded by as clever a lot of variety people as one would wish to see. Moulton is a composite picture of Nat Goodwin, Roland Reed and Eugene Canfield, his work suggesting all three bright exponents of the "drama up to date." Next to Mr. Moulton comes James T. Kelly, whose clean cut comedy efforts caught the fancy of the big audience that crowded the house so that standing room only sold at a premium. Harry Blaney and Harry Porter are happily cast, and their specialties took immensely with those in front.

The women are not a whit behind the men in cleverness. Anna Caldwell, a dashing soubrette, with Donnelly and Girard last season, doing several happy "turns." Jeannette Bageard, bright and winsome, plays the French maid with charming verve, while Rose Chesneau, a handsome young woman, as the society leader, gave abundant proof of her ability in dramatic lines. Hattie Walters made a dashing equestrienne in the first act, but later showed her ability with Miss Bageard, Mr. Moulton and Mr. Porter in giving a very graceful dance, which the audience could not get enough of. Many of the songs sung during the three "coupons" are new, and there is plenty of action to dispel the profoundest fit of the blues man ever had. The play is underlined for the week.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Thomas Q. Seabrooke and his opera company and ballet in "The Isle of Champagne," will appear at Boyd's New theater, beginning Thursday, October 19, for four evenings and Saturday matinee. There is a bacchanal suggestion in the idea upon which the comic opera, "The Isle of Champagne," is founded, to those inclined to imbibe the effervescent product of the grape. Centuries ago the island was settled by natives of some vineclad country. No water was to be had there, so grapes were cultivated, and the champagne made from them was the only beverage used by the inhabitants. The opera opens with a fete scene in honor of King Pommery's birthday. A ship from New Bedford, Mass., which has met with a disastrous voyage, comes into port, and the first strangers that ever stepped foot on the island have landed. They bring with them water, a fluid heretofore unknown to the subjects of the king, the people became frantic over the new found beverage, and the king takes advantage of this fact to replenish the bankrupt treasury by selling out to them. In order to become the owner of this remarkable fluid "which clears the head and braces the nerves," the king marries the owner of the vessel, a strong-minded New England woman. His son wishes to marry the woman's companion, and a complication of affairs ensues, which is set right after the king has become rich again by selling the fluid at $3.50 per quart and $1.75 per pint.

Miss Juliette Corden, late prima donna of the Bostonians is with the Seabrooke Opera company.

Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, the noted orator, will deliver his latest and entirely new lecture, "Myth and Miracle," at the Boyd theater Wednesday evening. Colonel Ingersoll needs no introduction to the people of our city. It is sufficient to say that he will be greeted by an audience that will test the capacity of the house.

RANCH BUILDINGS BURNED.

Matt Daugherty Receives a Telegram Conveying News of a Startling Nature.

Matt Daugherty returned from O'Neill yesterday. He says that the feeling against Barrett Scott in Holt county is very bitter.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Daugherty received a telegram from his foreman, stating that the buildings on his ranch in Keith county, about twenty-two miles northwest from Ogalalla, were destroyed by fire Saturday night. Daugherty is of the opinion that the fire was started by an incendiary and was the work of some cattle rustlers with whom the ranchmen have had trouble. All of Daugherty's employes were away from the ranch when the fire occurred. A large house, two barns, corrals, cattle sheds and several tons of hay were destroyed. The damage will aggregate $10,000. There is $3,500 insurance on the property, so that the actual loss to Daugherty will be over $6,000. He left for Ogalalla last night and will rebuild the ranch houses as soon as possible.

Are You Planning a World's Fair Trip?

Bear in mind the decided advantages of the Chicago & Northwestern railway. Four daily eastern express trains, with new and special equipment, unexcelled west of Chicago. Low rates. Baggage checked from your home. Choice of quick, safe and comfortable methods of transfer direct to the World's fair grounds. Call, or send your address to the city ticket office, No. 1401 Farnam st.

R. R. RITCHIE, General Agent. G. F. WEST, C. P. & T. A.

Your Opportunity

Invites you now. Rich western lands can now be bought at reasonable prices and great bargains secured in the mineral, agricultural and grazing regions reached by the Union Pacific system. The opportunity of a lifetime for investment! Send for the Union Pacific publication on Wyoming, Colorado, Montana, Idaho, Utah and other western states.

E. L. LOMAX,
Gen'l Pass. and Tk't Ag't,
Omaha, Neb.

Chicago and Return, $10.00.

October 15 till October 31 the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway will sell round trip tickets to Chicago and return at the low rate of $10.00. The tickets are good on all trains. Passengers taking the Rock Island can change at Englewood, take electric line to the fair grounds and save time and expense of transfer through the city. Secure your sleeping car accommodations early and avoid the rush. at 1602 Farnam street.

CHARLES KENNEDY,
G. N. W. P. A.

I Told You So.

Rates are now about 1 cent per mile to Chicago via the Union Pacific. October 23 is Union Pacific day. For full particulars see your nearest agent.

HAS TOO MANY POSTMASTERS

Millard Finds that a Pair Only Makes Bad Matters Worse.

MIKE SAX AND THE VILLAGE RIVALRY

He Hornswoggled the South Siders and Got the Office—Then the Beaten Made a Postmaster of Their Own—A Queer Situation.

Millard is in the throes of a postoffice war. The story told completely is as follows: Immediately after the democratic party assumed the reins of government and President Cleveland had taken the oath office there commenced here a bustle among the faithful for the postmastership that was watched with much interest by the republicans. Before proceeding farther it may be well to state that the Union Pacific railroad splits Millard up the back, figuratively speaking, and in most instances any scheme the north siders support the south siders may be relied upon to "buck," and vice versa. Therefore, when the question of endorsing a postmaster came up each faction had a man. Mike Sax was the north siders' color bearer, while those of the south side championed the cause of Henry Siert. Both aspirants were 18-karat name-blown-in-the-bottle democrats and were in the fight to win. Siert, in his canvass, was making most of the fact that the north siders had derived the benefits accruing from the location of the postoffice for four years past and intended, if he knocked the persimmon, to open up shop on the south side of the track. Sax heard of this and forthwith carried the war into Africa by making arrangements with a harnessmaker on the south side to rent him a room in his building to put up the office furniture. The scheme worked like a charm and had the effect of bringing at least two men into Sax's camp, who were before this strong Siert men and in touch with the powers that be at Omaha.

Mike Got the Office.

When the sign was right Sax forwarded his papers to Omaha, where they were passed upon and in turn sent on to Washington. He was found to have the proper endorsement, and one day his heart was made glad by reading in THE BEE that he had passed muster and was appointed postmaster for this bailiwick. His joy was of short duration, however, for in an evil moment he had contracted with a north side man to rent a building of him—providing he was appointed—at a yearly rental of $72. The contract was drawn up in black and white and covered a period of four years, or during Mike's term of office. It was then he commenced to sweat. He got foxy and tried to fix matters with the harnessmaker and his south side supporters by demanding space in the shop fifteen feet square. As that would leave "Waxey" only about five feet in which to work and display his wares he told Michael to take his postoffice and go to the demnitest bow-wows. It was at this juncture that Mike's boodsmen—south side men—saw through the scheme and shook him. Undaunted, however, he rustled around and got another bond and in due course of time his commission arrived. And then there was more agony. The retiring postmaster wanted, as Mike avers, double what the office furniture was worth. Mike said something about being two-em dashed if he was going to be robbed, and was a passenger on the next train that went east, bound for Chicago. He gave it out that he went to see the fair, but combined business with pleasure and bought a bran new office outfit and shipped it out. When he arrived home a few days later he swooped down upon the republican office and took possession of all in sight, except the boxes, and after nailing the sign over the door of the $6 per month building, was ready for business. The north siders were in high feather and their bosoms heaved with pride as they would line up at the delivery window and gaze on the architectural beauty before them. On the other hand, the south side patrons were mad. The fury of the traditional wet hen was as nothing compared with their ire.

Made Their Own Postmaster.

Finally a few of them got together and devised a way of getting even. They got possession of the retired postmaster's boxes and placed them in a general merchandise store and installed the merchant as brevet postmaster. In order to get the mail out of Uncle Sam's office postmaster No. 2 was given written orders from the malcontents directed to the sure-enough Nasby and asking him to deliver their mail to bearer until further orders. When one of the dissatisfied ones received a letter or paper it was carted across the tracks and deposited in his box, and when he mailed a letter it was dropped into the opposition office and mailed by the self-constituted on the train. That's where the shoe pinched Mike. His salary is commensurate with the amount of stamps he cancels, and to sit and watch from 50 to 75 cents get away from him every day was more than he could stand. He notified the department of the course that was being pursued and an inspector was sent to investigate and report on the matter. A few days after the report was submitted a United States marshal came out from Omaha and took Mr. Merchant Postmaster before Judge Dundy in the federal court. He waived examination and was placed under $500 bonds until the next term of court. Bonds were promptly given and he returned home and resumed business at the old stand as though nothing had happened. Seeing that arresting his rival did no good Sax then refused to honor the orders for mail. Then it was the other side's turn to appeal to the department at Washington. A telegram was sent to the third assistant postmaster general setting forth their side of the controversy and requesting that immediate action be taken in the matter. The message was signed by forty or fifty patrons of the office. Instructions were wired back to get the matter in tangible shape by preferring charges. And there the matter rests.

CRIME IN HIGH PLACES! It is not strange that some people do wrong through ignorance, others from a failure to investigate as to the right or wrong of a matter. But it is strange, that individuals and firms, who are fully aware of the rights of others, will persist in perpetrating frauds upon them. High-toned, wealthy, manufacturing firms will offer and sell to retail merchants, articles which they know to be infringements on the rights of proprietors, and imitations of well known goods. We want to sound a note of warning to the retailers to beware of such imitations and simulations of "CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS." When they are offered to you, refuse them; you do not want to do wrong, and you don't want to lay yourself liable to a lawsuit. Ben Franklin said "Honesty is the best policy"; it is just as true that "Honesty is the best principle."

The Mercer.

Omaha's Newest Hotel.
Cor. 12th and Howard Streets.
40 rooms $2.50 per day.
40 rooms $1.00 per day.
20 rooms with bath at $1 per day.
20 rooms with bath at $1.50 per day.
Modern in Every Respect.
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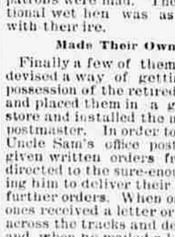

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It'll make us weep if you clean us out of overcoats during this week's feast—we so generously arranged for those who prefer an overcoat to a doctor's bill. We placed on sale overcoats that are in demand just now. Medium weights, not too heavy, nor too light. Heavy enough for some for thorough winter, light enough for others for spring and fall wear. **SEVEN SEVENTY FIVE** is the price we quote for a garment which, upon oath before any magistrate, we positively value it at $15.00—because—an all wool black cheviot garment, lined with fine Italiene, honestly made and systematically cut into a straight sack, like ours, cost from $10.00 to $12.00 to manufacture. Now add profit.

Next in order we'll brag on our **NINE-DOLLAR** beauties. We show 2 different overcoats. Here is the steel gray, treble silk stitched edge, ornamental finish—Kersey—California wool lining—silk serge sleeve—regulation cut. Another, a hadsome light brown shade of Kersey—Italiene lined—mohair sleeve linings—silk plush collar—also sack cut. Still another, a popular slate shade—Kersey—silk serge lining—double and treble stitched on edges—soft roll fronts. The real value of this apparel is none of one funeral—but we'll stake the reputation of the Nebraska against a popcorn ball that you'd consider it a good purchase had you paid double the $9.00.

High art overcoats—well, we should say yes. We haven't exactly the space of a county tax collector in this paper, otherwise we could describe a few. If you take few minutes—if only to see our $12.50, $14.50 and $16.50 custom made garments—you might reap a benefit-lesson upon "How to avoid paying fancy prices to tailors."

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