GOD'S HAND IN PRESENT WAR

Apparent Intervention of Providence on Behalf of American Arms.

SPANISH DEFEAT DIVINELY ORDAINED

Rev. E. Trumbull Lee of the Opinion that Spain's Iniquities Are Being Rewarded Through the United States Navy and Army.

Rev. E. Trumbull Lee of Cincinnati preached yesterday morning and evening at the First Presbyterian church. Dr. Lee will be in Omaha during the remainder of this week and will preach again on next Sunday. His text in the morning was Proverbs, xxv, 2: "It is the glory of God to conceive a thing, but it is the glory of kings to find a matter out."

In his sermon Dr. Lee said: "Historians in the years to come will say that Dewey won his magnificent victory at Manila, Sampson at Santiago and will give all credit to the Stars and Stripes. 'Spain was conquered by the United States,' they will say. But is not God's hand concealed in our triumphant victories over Spain? Look at the horrors of the terrible Spanish inquisition, the butchery of the Peruvians and in our own time the cruelty to the Cubans of this continent. Study these facts of history carefully and then ask yourself if God in His wrath has not determined to punish this wicked and iniquitous nation? What nation is there which has not suffered for its wrongdoings and which at last paid the penalty for crime and sin? Even God's chosen people, the race which he set apart as His own to be most beloved of all, and from which the Christ Himself was born, even this race was cursed and punished for its wanderings from the path of holiness.

America Must Be Careful.

"Ours is a great nation, but low and high are the same in the eyes of the Almighty and if we sin we must expect to pay the cost and what has come to Spain might be brought to us. We should thank God that we have Christian men in our front ranks, men who are true Americans in every sense of the word, God-fearing and God-obeying men.

"The hand of God is often concealed so deeply that unless we search carefully we pass by and fail to learn His teachings. Sometimes He appears in revelation, as in the burning bush or the cloud of fire. He is there, yet we see not unless we search diligently. He conceals Himself in nature and the stars and the heavens are His glorious handiwork given us to show His divine majesty and power. Above and below the earth He has placed His treasures for men, placed them there so that if His creatures are diligent they may find them.

"The barren mountain, with only an occasional clump of bushes or here and there a little moss may mean nothing to the ordinary observer, but to the prospector for gold or other precious metal those little indications on the surface which completely escaped us may show that far below there is untold wealth.

"Years ago Cyrus Fields said that Europe and America were too far apart and that they must be moved closer together. People laughed at him and called him insane, yet through their laughter and jesting he continued his work, lost fortunes, yet now the two nations are put so close together through his genius that all you have to do to speak to a friend in England is to go to a cable office, send your message and in a few minutes the answer arrives. The history of steam shows the same concealment of God's glory which his kings made manifest through deep research. God is holding out his scepter to every one of us. Who knows how many opportunities he is letting go by him each day and every day. God does not conceal to discourage us, but to help us and to make us desirous of looking after his treasures."

LESSONS FROM LINCOLN'S LIFE.

Rev. W. J. Reynolds Points Out the Moral of His Conduct.

Rev. W. J. Reynolds of New Bedford, Mass., occupied the pulpit of the St. Mary's Avenue Congregational church yesterday morning and delivered an interesting discourse to a small audience. Lessons from the life of Abraham Lincoln, applicable to the present day, formed the feature of the sermon.

In the course of his remarks the preacher said: "To thoroughly appreciate the great act of Lincoln's life we must recall the intense pro-slavery sentiment that existed in the country during his time. Even in New England there was for a long time a very friendly feeling toward slavery. If a man dared to denounce it it was best for him to do it quietly or submit to social ostracism. New England's commercial interests were bound up in the cotton bales that came from the south and it was long before the people there could bring themselves to open opposition to slavery. But the change for the good came finally and the cities of New England became like the faithful cities of old and their churches were converted into houses of refuge for the oppressed slaves.

"But all this while God was training up a man to put an end to this wrong in His appointed way. He was a man whose early reading had consisted of two books, the bible and 'Pilgrim's Progress,' and the good influences of these books were certainly shown later in his life. He was a flatboatman; he was a rail splitter, but he had seen the horrors of slavery and declared that he would strike a mighty blow at the evil if God ever gave him the opportunity. He was the inspired man appointed by God to liberate 4,000,000 slaves.

"Abraham Lincoln was the most manly man the world has ever seen. When the representative of the business men of New York approacher him before his first election to the presidency and asked for a promise to avert war to admit slave states on the same basis as free states and to do nothing that would interfere with southern trade Lincoln lost no time in telling him that if elected he proposed to live up to the oath he would take and would support the constitution and enforce the laws of the country, no matter what sacrifice was involved.

"What Lincoln was in his time the men of this church and of this city can be in their day. Sometimes it may seem as though we were working in the dark, but if we are endeavoring to carry out the work we believe God has mapped out for us we cannot fail. Let us be content to work in the place God wants us to fill, for He will surely give us our reward."

CHRIST IS FOR ALL THE WORLD.

Dr. McQuoid Inveighs Against Narrowness in Religion.

Paul's liberal words to the Corinthians, "There are, it may be, so many kinds of voices in the world, but none of them is without signification," furnished Rev. John McQuoid of the First Methodist church with an inspiring subject for a very liberal sermon yesterday forenoon. Dr. McQuoid's discourse was full of advanced ideas, and, as usual, replete with epigrammatic utterances, of which the following are a few:

Fidelity to principle need not be narrowness of mind; devotion to God need not be contempt of the world. Individual conscience and catholic breadth can be reconciled. The remedy for intolerance is very simple—remember other people. All are not cast in the same mold. Remember how big the world is, how great God's nature and how small we are ourselves and then be broad-minded and not onesided.

Speech which is words rather than ideas is mockery of both God and man. Hear Paul's stinging reproof of the vainglorious habit of using unintelligible words: "I would rather speak one word with my understanding, that by my voice I might teach others, than 10,000 words in an unknown tongue."

However, we should remember that that which may be unintelligible to us may be intelligible to others. The world is too big a place for one kind of speech to suit everybody. Man acts upon man and God acts upon man through man in thousands of dialects which are constantly changing. The world is full of voices, tender, stern, stifled—voices appealing to the intellect, the heart, the conscience, calling us to duty and to love. In all these voices none is without significance. Our text calls for breadth of thought; what it rebukes is one-sidedness.

We may take two ideals of the church. One is that of the school and the cloister, in quietude and devotion; the other, that of a great social organization—the church militant, the spirit of government, of service, of conquest running all through its history. It is hard to realize that there was any bond of sympathy between Thomas a Kempis and Oliver Cromwell; between St. Bernard, looking down from his mountain tops in contemplation, and Martin Luther, thundering his theses against crystallized creed. To the onesided man there is nothing in common between the quiet and the busy Christian. One deems the other indolent and impractical, and the other thinks the busy Christian a type of fussy zeal and mischievous distraction. One prays little and works much and the other works little and prays much. Neither is able to comprehend anything save that which is born of his own egotism. But there is room for all within the church. Jesus chose not one type but many. There may be but one message, but many messengers—John and his mysticisms and Thomas with his doubts; Peter with his bluntness and aggressiveness and Paul with his subtle insight and delicately balanced mind. Peter was not the man for Mars' Hill; Thomas was not for Pentecost. The distance between Athens and Jerusalem was the difference between the intellect of Peter and Paul.

We should "preserve the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace" and be "all things to all men" to gain them. We need pipe organs and simple worship; we need both street evangelists and scholarly bishops, Salvation armies and Episcopal cathedrals. Christianity is not for a man but for men, not for a race but for races, not for a nation but for the world. That which is a confusion of tongues for you may ring out clear to others the authentic message of the gospel of peace.

The trouble with men is that they refuse to accept a God who is a God of variety, fulfilling himself in many ways and cling to a God of uniformity who fulfills himself in only one way. New men like John Wesley are raised up with new truth, but they are condemned because they will not fill their cups at the common pump. In the decay of faith, when the body of truth ceases to throb with life, theology takes the place of goodness. To have some faith is held to be of more importance than to be a good man; to have some creed better than to live a right life. Church is deemed more important than Christianity. But the old order is constantly giving way to the new and God is fulfilling Himself in many ways.

The spirit of religion is lost in contentions over religion and the strength of faith which should go to the conversion of the world is lost in wranglings over faith. Yet, it is not the cut and color of theological garments that will take any man to heaven; it is heart and life.

Again, the spirit of heterodoxy may be as narrow as that of orthodoxy—dogmatists attacking dogma. We should appreciate that, as life underlies all things of whatever form, so truth underlies all systems of thought—there has been no creed and no heresy that has not had the pulse of truth beating at its heart. Truth breathes in the discourses of both Arminius and Calvin. I hear all the voices and I hear something of God in all. I can worship God with the Salvationists and the Catholics, the Baptists and the Calvinists. The varieties of truth are as complex as the varieties of man himself. The whole of God's truth is not all contained in my creed or your creed. All sunshine is not mine because it shines in my window—it shines in the windows also of thousands of others whom I do not know, and its source is one.

Religion gets narrowed down to a dogma and life to a habit or single virtue. A bundle of habits takes the place of character. A moral and intellectual pigmy takes the place of the full stature of a Christian, broad-minded and large-souled.

So in this vein for an hour Dr. McQuoid pleaded for a broader Christianity—one in which there would be found room for all varieties of thought and worship. He considered all the religions and creeds as being voices of the Almighty; all as containing some message to their respective listeners.

CHRISTIANITY FOR FREE CUBA.

Rev. Thomas M. C. Birmingham Favors Evangelizing the Island.

Rev. Thomas M. C. Birmingham of Colorado, representing the American Tract society, occupied the pulpit of the First Congregational church yesterday morning. The subject of his sermon was "Our Duty to Cuba," taking as his text a part of Daniel xi, 32, "The people that know their God shall be strong and do exploits."

The burden of the discourse was that people, as well as nations, can accomplish wonderful works when their faith is in God and they are governed by Christian principles. He said the hand of God is plainly visible in the history of this nation and has guided the armies and navies of our country to the victories they have achieved. The duty of the Christian church toward Cuba is to organize to flood the island with the word of God and to lift the people from the darkness and wilderness of ignorance and superstition to the light of intelligence and belief in God's truths. The opening of the bible and the reading of the gospel brings salvation to the soul and light to the mind. The more the Sabbath is observed by nations the brighter is the love of God upon them and the more remarkable the achievements of their people. To the heathen we are not indebted for a thing that is worth having. The gospel of Christ is a thing of strength, and you do not have to wait to the day of resurrection or even to old age to reap its beneficent influences.

He described Africa as a vast jungle of darkness and ignorance. Of 100,000,000 people in that great continent only 5 per cent could read and write. Of 250,000,000 in India only 10 per cent could read and write. India suffers from famine primarily because it is blind. It is blind because it is idolatrous. China, with its millions of people, was unable to resist the attack of little Japan. It is without the faith in God and is weak.

The boy of today shall learn to know God. He will then grow up strong and do exploits. He will plant a free school upon every plain in Africa, upon every hilltop in India and in every valley in China, and through these the people will rise up and solve their own problems.

Cuba is not fit to govern itself because it lacks the gospel. It is for the Christian churches of the United States to unite to rescue the benighted people from the ignorance and darkness which overwhelm them. God has ordained that this work is for us to do and we shall and must rise to meet it. It is one of the signs of the times and can be read by every Christian man.

MISSIONS ON THE GOLD COAST.

Mrs. L. R. Harford Tells of the Work in the Sierra Leone Country.

Mrs. L. R. Harford of Omaha, first president of the Woman's Missionary association of the United Brethren in Christ, spoke yesterday morning in Hanscom Park Methodist church on the subject of foreign missions. The missionary association with which Mrs. Harford is connected suffered great loss in May of this year by an attack made upon the stations at Rotifunk and Rokon by the natives and she gave a detailed account of the trouble, appealing to all Christians to help bring the benighted Africans to Christ.

The missionaries along the west African coast had not suffered any serious attacks by the natives until last May when the English government imposed a tax upon the natives which the latter felt was burdensome, and they united in killing all white persons, thinking all white men were Englishmen in favor of the tax. The mission schools and buildings at Rotifunk and Rokon, valued at $90,000, were completely demolished and seven of the workers, Miss Marietta Hatfield, Rev. J. N. Cain and wife, Miss Ella Schenck, Miss Mary C. Archer and Rev. McGrew and wife, were brutally murdered.

"Not a single young person who is training for the work in foreign mission fields has withdrawn from the work because of this massacre," said Mrs. Harford. "The association has not been discouraged by this severe blow, but has entered into the work with greater zeal and realizes more fully than ever before the need of sending the gospel to the heathens. The workers who were killed had brought 500 natives to the feet of Jesus and, although those African heathens are faithful in the service of God, they cannot accomplish much without educated men and women who will act as leaders. They are continually writing and asking that teachers be sent them and brave and true men and women are holding themselves ready to enter that dangerous field and take up the work of their martyred predecessors."

In conclusion Mrs. Harford spoke of the different attitude the world is taking toward mission work. A few years ago it was difficult for an advocate of foreign missions to get an audience, but today the people are taking keen interest in the work, Christians have come to a realization of their duty in that respect and each day brings the world closer to Jesus.

PROSPERITY BRINGS DANGERS, TOO.

Responsibilities that Come with the Success of Life.

The morning lecture at Temple Israel yesterday was based on the dying appeal of Moses that his followers should not forget when Canaan had been reached that the guiding hand of Jehovah had led them safely through. Those who cried, "God be pitiful," Dr. Franklin said, often omitted saying "God be praised" later on. The warning of Moses in Deuteronomy was spoken of as the inspiration of a prophet, patriot and poet, who read in the nature of the Israelites the dangers which prosperity would bring them. The whole book expressed the hopes and ideals, disappointments and fears of a man who in his nearness to God was still intensely human in his regard for his people. Moses felt his approaching end and none knew better than he what that would mean to the people whose life and being depended upon his direction.

"The dangers of their wanderings," Dr. Franklin said, "were real and evident, but those of their prosperity were unforeseen and alluring and so all the more dangerous. Prosperity brought to them exaltation and forgetfulness of God's leadership, as it has to other races relieved from degrading bondage. The newly freed slave bedecks himself in gaudy colors with a gross selfishness borne in the sudden smile of fortune. Prosperity, which he thought had brought him to the waters of life, had really deadened instead of stimulating the life within him. In this there is danger to the modern Jew, who was never accused of forgetting the faith of his fathers when he endured the squalor of a Ghetto cell or the torture of the inquisition.

"But these dangers growing out of prosperity are no sufficient reason why we should shun happiness and comfort and court poverty and wretchedness. We should not stay in Egypt when Canaan is attainable. The truth is that prosperity means opportunity and with opportunity comes responsibility and the chance of greatness. The safeguard of him who makes his way to higher and better things is the remembrance of the depths when he has passed into the heights and the conviction that not by his own strength was he uplifted."

A FEW ADVANTAGES

Offered by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

THE SHORT LINE TO CHICAGO.

A clean train made up and started from Omaha. Baggage checked from residence to destination.

Elegant train service and courteous employes.

Entire trains lighted by electricity and with electric light in every berth.

Finest dining car service in the west, with meals served "a la carte."

The Flyer leaves at 5:45 p. m. daily from Union Depot.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 1504 Farnam St.
C. S. CARRIER, City Ticket Agent.

Hard Coal, $7.50.

For immediate orders and delivery. Nebraska Fuel Co., 1414 Farnam street.

The Vast Possibilities of Money on August 9th.

$15.40. Just picture it to yourself. A swift, luxurious train through the "Granary of Nebraska" (most beautiful now at harvest time); next the wide, sweeping plains; next the mountains and then the Springs (higher in the air above Omaha than twenty New York Life buildings piled one on top of the other, but the ascent so gradual as not to be noticed). Tonic pine-laden air! Millions of gallons of flowing crystal, magnetic water! Fine hotels. The plunge bath of all the plunge baths in the world!

Rest—Health—Recreation.

Come back in 1 day, 2 days, 5 days or 10 days. Hot Springs in the Black Hills, via the Elkhorn-Northwestern line, 3 p. m. August 9. $16.40 only—only $16.40. Ticket office, 1401 Farnam street.

Union Pacific.

"The Colorado Special,"
"The Overland Limited"
and
"The Fast Mail"
are the 3 magnificently equipped trains run via the Union Pacific to all principal western points. City ticket office, 1302 Farnam street.

DIED.

NIELSEN—Mrs. Hansine, July 31, 1898, at their residence, 2860 Bristol street, aged 31 years and 11 months, the beloved wife of Rasmus Nielsen. Funeral from residence. Services 2 o'clock p. m. Monday, August 1, 1898. Interment Springwell cemetery.

Burlington Route

Just as a Reminder

Our trains still leave Omaha for—
Chicago at 5:05 p. m. and 12:05 a. m.
Denver at 4:35 p. m. and 11:55 p. m.
Kansas City at 9:05 a. m. and 11:00 p. m.
St. Joseph at 9:05 a. m., 4:30 p. m., 11:00 p. m.
St. Louis at 4:30 p. m.
Black Hills at 4:35 p. m.

Ticket Office— 1502 Farnam. | New Depot— 10th and Mason.

FOUGHT ON THE PRINCETON

Joseph Carroll, a Bee Carrier Who Went Into the Navy.

HAD A HOT TIME IN CUBAN WATERS

Bombarding Shore Batteries When the Thermometer Registered 170—Discharged on Account of Disability and Allowed to Drift.

The first sailor of the United States navy who has taken part in the present war to return to Omaha is Joseph Carroll, and he came back to the city last week after three months' service aboard the gunboat Princeton. He was discharged by the board of medical examiners on account of physical disability, although he didn't want to leave the ship until the war was over.

Carroll was employed for a number of years by The Bee as a carrier boy. When the war broke out he made application to join the Thurston Rifles, but at that time was told he was too late as the ranks were filled. His chum and roommate was taken in the Rifles and they gave up their little room to go to war, the one westward with the Rifles, the other to the south with the navy. Carroll kept very quiet about his intentions when he left here, as he was not sure he could pass the examination. When he said goodbye at The Bee office he merely remarked that he was going on a vacation and didn't know just when he would be back.

"When I left here I went right to Chicago," said Carroll to a Bee reporter yesterday. "I tried to get in with the naval recruits there, but was rejected. Then I worked my way down to New York and there I joined the Twelfth regiment of that state. I passed the first examination all right, but after we had been in camp at Peekskill another lot of army surgeons came along to examine us and they rejected me. That made me kind of tired and I said to the doctor who told me I wouldn't do: 'Well, old man, I'll bet you I get to the front long before you do.' He laughed and said maybe so.

"I got over to Philadelphia and thought I would try the navy again. So I went down to League Island where the big navy yard is and tried the examination there. This time I was accepted and was assigned to duty aboard the dispatch boat Peoria. I I worked on it till the Princeton came down from Cramp's shipyard. It was brand new and is a dandy boat, I tell you. It is 250 feet long, has a good main battery and a strong secondary battery and carries a crew of 135 men.

Bombarding is Hard Work.

"For I had been aboard the Princeton awhile we were ordered south and I was glad to think we were going to see some fighting. We weren't in any of the big engagements, though, but did some lively work bombarding the forts at San Juan and Siboney. In bombarding both places we stood off about 1,500 yards. We could just see the line of the shore, but the officers who had glasses could make things out pretty well. When we hit a battery we could see great black lumps go sailing up in the air and then our officers would wave their hats. Maybe they cheered, too, but we couldn't tell; neither could they, for the noise while we were firing was something terrible. It would almost split your ears. Firing the guns is good, hard work, I'll tell you, but a fellow sticks to it till he just has to drop out. At each gun the men take turns firing. If the first man drops out the second man takes his place, and so on, but nobody can make you drop out while you're firing if you're doing all right. In both bombardments our firing was very effective, the officers said. Except the first two shots, which went wild, we peppered the batteries every time. We had their range to a T and after the first shots we didn't miss a thing.

"It was pretty hot down there. I have seen it up to 170 degrees on the gun deck and most all of the men on our ship suffered more or less with the heat. Some of the men were taken sick, and a whole lot of us were sent back to Washington to be examined by the medical board to see whether we were fit to go on through the war. I was given an honorable discharge after this examination on account of physical disability. I wanted to go back, but they wouldn't let me.

Hustling to Get Home.

"After I saw I was out of it for good I tried to get the navy officers in Washington to send me back to Omaha, or even back to Philadelphia, where I enlisted, but they wouldn't do it. I felt pretty bad. I had no money. I got pay for three months at $16 a month, but it took $50 to buy my outfit, clothes, hammock and blanket, and I sold these to a man on the ship for $2, so you see I was pretty hard up. I went to call on Secretary Long to get him to help me back here, but I couldn't get higher than his private secretary. They considered my case one morning, but said they couldn't do anything for me. Then I went to the offices of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad and as soon as they saw my uniform they fixed me out all right and the Burlington did the same for me in Chicago.

"The officers on the Princeton treated me fine. All of them treat the men well. The assistant paymaster is George Dyer, the old football captain and oarsman of Cornell, and the men just swear by him. He goes around every day to see if he can help them out, and is very nice about getting things for the men. He is the most popular officer on the boat, though all the officers are all right."

What Will Become of China.

None can foresee the outcome of the quarrel between foreign powers over the division of China. It is interesting to watch the going to pieces of this ancient but unprogressive race. Many people in America are also going to pieces because of dyspepsia, constipation, blood, liver and stomach diseases. We are living too fast, but strength, vigor and good health can be retained if we keep off and cure the above diseases with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

WEATHER RECORD FOR AUGUST

Eighth Month of the Year Generally Very Pleasant, According to Omaha Experience.

August is generally not so warm. The weather bureau which has kept the data of the temperature for the last twenty-seven years in Omaha informs us that the mean temperature for the month during all these years has only been seventy-four degrees. The warmest month was in 1881 when the average was eighty degrees and the coldest was in 1875 when the thermometer averaged seventy degrees. In 1874 mercury went up to 105 degrees, which was the highest point it reached during these twenty-seven years. During August of 1886 the thermometer went down to forty-four degrees, the lowest record. The average rain for the month of August since 1871 has been 3.29 inches and the greatest monthly precipitation was in 1875 when 7.77 inches fell. The average number of days with .01 inches was eight. The least monthly precipitation was in 1894 with 0.36 inches. The greatest rainfall in twenty-four consecutive hours was 2.81 inches, on the 12th and 13th of August in 1884.

The average number of clear days is twelve, partly cloudy thirteen and cloudy six. The prevailing winds have been from the south with the highest velocity of wind being from the northeast on August 15, 1896, where the rate was fifty-four miles per hour

STABBING AFFRAY ON MIDWAY

One Syrian Undertakes to Remove Another from His Present Sphere of Usefulness.

The feature at the exposition last night was the stabbing of Mike Zahany, a whirling dervish in the Streets of All Nations, by Calil Wardinz, who runs a restaurant on North Twentieth street, just ouside the grounds.

The men are Syrians and had trouble some six years ago before they came to this country. Last night shortly before 9 o'clock Wardinz left his place of business and entered the grounds, going direct to the Streets of All Nations. On reaching there he saw Zahany in the Midway beating a drum. Walking up behind Zahany and drawing a clasp knife Wardinz plunged the blade a couple of times into Zahany's back. Turning to meet his assailant Zahany was stabbed in the breast, after which Wardinz ran down the street and was captured near the police station, where he was arrested and sent to the city jail. He refused to talk or explain his reason for attacking Zahany.

The wounded man was taken to the hospital, where his injuries were looked after. One of the cuts is six inches long, but not deep. Another is more serious, the knife having penetrated under the shoulder blade. The other cut is merely a scratch.

SOUTH OMAHA NEWS.

General Manager Kenyon and General Superintendent Paxton of the Stock Yards company will confer with a number of live stock commission men today for the purpose of taking steps to rid the city of the confidence men who are daily robbing shippers. W. B. Vansant, ex-member of the city council and one of the prominent members of the Live Stock exchange, is taking hold of the matter and proposes to make it exceedingly interesting for the men who are protecting the flimflammers.

A shipper from the western part of the state was swindled out of his roll a day or two ago by a man who worked the mind reading racket on him. This shipper met the con man over at the yards and the two were soon engaged in conversation, with the result that the man asked the shipper to walk across the tracks and take a drink. The invitation was accepted and as the two entered a saloon on Lower N street they were joined by two more men. After a round of drinks had been disposed of confidence man No. 1 made the announcement that he was a mind reader. This was disputed by his two pals and just to show his powers, he agreed to tell each member of the party how much money he had in his pocket. The game worked to perfection on the head confidence man's partners, but there was a failure when a trial was made on the shipper. In order to convince his new found friend that he was wrong the shipper pulled out his money and proceeded to count it. This did not satisfy the alleged mind reader and he asked the privilege of counting it himself. This was granted and while the recount was going on one of the partners slipped around and dealt the shipper an uppercut, knocking him to the floor. When he recovered himself the three men were gone and his money, amounting to $37, went with them.

Under the leadership of Mr. Vansant a number of the commission men have banded themselves together for the purpose of obtaining evidence against the sharpers here and also against those who are alleged to be affording these men protection and it was asserted yesterday that some racy developments might be looked for in the near future.

New City Quarters Wanted.

The defeat of the city hall bond proposition has again called the attention of the city authorities to the dilapidated condition of the present quarters and the mayor said yesterday that a renewal of the present lease was out of the question. The lease for the building now occupied expires in December and it is the intention to remove the city's headquarters to some other locality if it is possible to do so. In conversation with the mayor yesterday this matter came up and his honor stated most positively that the present quarters were totally unfitted for city purposes. As for the Pivonka block, that was also out of the question. There has been some talk of moving back into this block when the present lease expires, but the mayor says he will have nothing of the sort as the apartments are no more fitted now for city offices than they were when the city moved out of them. The chief executive thinks that some property owner can be induced to erect a suitable building provided that a lease for five years be agreed to. If such a proposition could be secured the mayor thinks a building adapted especially for the needs of the city should be erected. In connection with such a building the mayor would have a jail built on the ground floor principally for sanitary reasons. Such a jail could be made perfectly secure by the erection of solid walls, a floor of concrete and the use of chilled steel for cages. Just where to find the property owner who will agree to erect such a building as is desired is a question, but the scheme is to be talked over and propositions will be received by the mayor and council at any time.

Slot Machine Stolen.

P. H. McDonald, the Chicago slot machine man, seems to be having trouble thrust upon him. His latest adventure occurred Saturday night and resulted in the loss of the machine which he installed at the Mint saloon on Lower N street. When the order was issued turning all the machines to the wall McDonald's piece of furniture was placed in a back room in the Mint saloon pending a settlement of the difficulty. Saturday night a free-for-all fight started in this saloon and the proprietor drove every one in the place out into the street. While the fuss was going on a team was backed up to the rear of the saloon and two men soon appeared carrying the machine with them. This they loaded into the wagon, which was driven rapidly away. Up to last accounts no trace of the machine has been found.

Ensor Explains the Levy.

In connection with the 56-mill levy Mayor Ensor says that his administration should not be charged with extravagance, as this levy is made necessary on account of the judgments which were allowed to accumulate under previous administrations. The water works bill was allowed to accumulate until a settlement was demanded by the company. Prior to the time Mayor Ensor assumed control not a cent had been paid to the water company for hydrant rentals and the interest on these judgments, which were obtained periodically, amounted to $1,400 per annum. "When I assumed the duties of the chief executive," the mayor said yesterday, "I was confronted with $35,000 in judgments. This amount has been greatly reduced during my term of office and by another year I expect to be able to reduce the levy to 40 mills or less."

The mayor takes the stand that it is much better to make a high levy and pay off accumulated indebtedness rather than to pay interest on judgments, as has been the custom. The list of judgments against the city at the present time is quite small as compared with other years and yet it is thought that a majority of these can be wiped out by the levy of 16½ mills for judgment purposes.

Spanish Sentiment in Germany.

Sigmund Landsberg returned yesterday from Berlin, Germany, where he has spent the last two years studying music. Mr. Landsberg says that with few exceptions the German press is inclined to favor Spain in the present war and that many uncomplimentary statements about this country are made. This country is abused for persecuting "innocent" Spain and a majority of the people seem to think that this country did wrong in declaring war. As for South Omaha Mr. Landsberg said that he could see many improvements since he went away, two years having made a great difference in the appearance of the city.

Sneak Thief Caught.

Yesterday afternoon a sneak thief entered the drug store of Howard Meyers, Twenty-sixth and N streets, and while the attention of Frank Taylor, the head clerk, was attracted to another part of the store a card containing two dozen bottles of headache medicine was stolen. Mr. Taylor saw the man slip the card under his coat and followed him out. Officer Morrison arrested the sneak, who gave the name of John Kenney, and the goods were recovered.

Magic City Gossip.

Miss Mabel Thomas has gone to Dunbar to visit friends.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Education will be held tonight.

Employes of the postoffice were engaged yesterday afternoon in making the annual monthly inventory.

A meeting of the city council is billed for tonight. The votes cast at the recent bond election should be canvassed.

Through the error of a watchman an alarm of fire was rung in from the Cudahy Packing company yesterday morning.

Jane, the young daughter of Richard Swift, who was badly burned about three months ago, shows some slight improvement and it is thought that she will recover.

Fires Yesterday.

A smouldering fire was discovered at 2 a. m. yesterday in the Philadelphia bakery, Park avenue and Leavenworth streets, caused by the proximity of a sheet iron oven to the woodwork. The rear of the building, the property of Russell B. Cline, was scorched, the damage amounting to $10.

Another fire at 11:30 a. m. was caused by an overturned gasoline stove in the kitchen of Charles W. Waterman, 549 South Twenty-fifth avenue. Slight damage was done to the woodwork and kitchen furnishings.

See Union Pacific Exhibit

at Exposition. It is in Transportation Building. Photographs, with history of the famous Lincoln car, 5c each; can be obtained at Union Pacific city ticket office, 1302 Farnam street.

Calls Off a Picnic.

Owing to the stormy and threatening weather yesterday morning the Echo Singing society did not take its outing at Sarpy Mills. Many who intended to go were at the station at 11 o'clock, but it was decided to have the picnic at some later date, probably next Sunday.

Bee, August 1, 1898.

A Good Sign

It is just as easy as breathing for us to convince a man that his money will go farther in this store and get him better goods—more satisfactory goods—than in any other store in Omaha, big or little, windy or wordy, one priced or two priced, great or small. We need no eloquence to convince him. We need no top lofty "argyfiers." We need no appeal to sympathy, no moral suasion, no punctilious paragraphs, no gush. All we need is two things—our prices and his eyes. When we start out to get a man's trade we start out to keep it. It is just as important for us to treat a man so he will come back again as it is to get him here the first time. That's why we succeed. Why, you won't find a man, woman or child in Omaha who can say that we ever overcharged him or that we ever took advantage of him in any way, manner or shape. If you are looking for a good clean store to leave your pennies—a store where you can get 'em back whenever you want 'em, a store that will be glad to to get your trade and do all in its power to deserve it, just come up our way and find the store that has a sign like this over the door—

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The violet water we are selling for 25c is equal in quality and SIZE of bottle to anything sold in Omaha for 50c. Call and see it and smell it.

25c Vermont Root Beer (makes five gallons) we sell	14c
25c Thompson's Cherry Phosphate, we sell	18c
$1.00 Yale's Hair Tonic, we sell	75c
50c Pozzoni's Powder, we sell	38c
50c Florida Water, we sell	34c
25c M. & L. Florida Water, we sell	20c
75c M. & L. Florida Water, we sell	60c
75c Sozodont, we sell	60c
50c Violet Water, we sell	25c
50c Pinaud's Eau de Quinine, we sell	38c
$1.00 Pinaud's Eau de Quinine, we sell	75c
$1.00 Pinaud's Vegetal—lilac or violet—we sell	64c
50c La Blache Face Powder, we sell	38c
25c Tetlow's Swans' Down Powder	15c
25c Tetlow's Gossamer Powder, we sell	19c
Irene's Talcum Powder, we sell	10c

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