Crowning Event in Methodist Conference Comes Sunday Morning.

SCHOLARLY DELINEATION OF GOD'S POWER

Immense Crowd Listens to the Venerable Bishop as He Discusses Paul's Definition of the Gospel of Christ.

Sunday was a big day for Omaha Methodists. In most of the leading churches of the city prominent ministers of that denomination occupied the pulpits. The greatest interest, however, centered in the morning service at Hanscom Park church, where the crowning event of the service was eighteenth annual session of the conference of North Nebraska Methodists. The commodious chapel on Twenty-ninth and Woolworth streets was by no means large enough to accommodate the immense crowd and not an inch of available space was left unoccupled, while the halls and stairways were thronged with those who had been unable to gain entrance into the auditorium room The first service of the day was the love feast, so dear to the heart of every consecrated Methodist. This was followed by the ordination of deacons by the bishop. Bishop Warren then delivered a masterly

address-a sermon full of power and scintillating with brilliancy, yet so ably preached that not one of its valuable thoughts was obscured. For his text he read from Paul's epistle to the Romans, i. 16, "For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ; for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth; to the Jew first, and also to the Greek." Because of limited time the bishop eliminated all portions of the verse except that reading, "The gospel of Christ is the power of God." He made no attempt to define the object and influence of Christ's life. It is so broad that a definition is impossible. Even Christ made no effort to define Christianity, except by illustration. It was in itself a vastly multiplied power. Paul, however, ventures to briefly define the gospel of Christ by stating that it is the power of God. All power is from God and grows from His omnipotence. Paul, therefore, struck a happy definition when he characterized the gospel as God's power. It is one with which all men are familiar and there is no mistaking its meaning. Power is the chief characteristic of this world and every man is familiar with it. One cannot place his finger upon any spot in this world where God's power is not apparent.

The bishop proceeded to discuss the power of the Almighty as compared with the earthly powers, all of which can be attributed to His munificence and omnipotence. In the first place it is limitless. There is power enough in the blood of Jesus to cleanse and keep clean the soul of one even if the sins of the entire world had been rolled upon it. There is a sufficiency in the gospel of Christ to meet every want. This power is also transferrable and communicable, just as connection Bishop Warren spoke of the persecutions of the early Christians, how they were consumed at the fires for Nero's gratifloation of the lust for blood, and suffered indignities to the end that they had to keep secret among His followers their love for Him. Yet the gospel spread and penetrated all climes and nations. This in itself, the bishop contended, was sufficient evidence of lowers of Christ, and especially ministers of the gospel, to preach this power, not only by word of mouth, but by their lives, that men, seeing them in their godliness, their brotherly kindness, charity and possesses of all the divine qualities afforded by God's power, should be led to Christ.

METHODIST MEMORIAL SERVICES.

In Honor of Members Who Have Died in the Post Year. Memorial services were conducted at Hanscom Park church Sunday afternoon in honor of the late Bishop J. P. Newman and memhers of the North Nebraska conference who have departed this life within the last year. Rev. J. E. Moore of this city presided and first introduced Rev. Dr. Marquette of Oakdale, formerly presiding elder of the Neligh district. Dr. Marquette spoke in memory of Rev. William Stanner, who for several years served upon his district and died in Australia March 12, 1899. The deceased came to the North Nebraska conference twelve years ago and labored for eight years industriously and faithfully. At the end of that time he superannuated, but continued in his work for the Lord. "The life of Brother Stanner," said Dr. Marquette, "was spent in comparative obscurity, but he did his work cheerfully and with tireless energy. There are many useful men in this world, but few that are famous. Usefulness is within reach of everyone, but fame can only be gained by a few. Indeed, if there is any distinction made between the two by the Lord of Hosts I venture the opinion that faithful work done in obscurity is worthy of higher praise than that which has great praise and fame as its reward. In eternity men will not be rated according to the number of talents betowed upon them, but the

ents given them, be they few or many." Dr. Dawson of Omaha read a memorial to Rev. Robert Laing, a local preacher who died in this city May 14, 1899, aged 69 years. Rev. Laing was a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Omaha and lived in this city for twenty-four years. Dr. Dawson characterized him as a faithful,

fidelity with which they have used the tal-

earnest and eminently successful evangelist. The large audience was hushed to silence when the memory of Rev. Dr. McQuoid, formerly paster of First church in this city, was called up by Ralph W. Breckenridge, who delivered an impressive and deserved tribute to the worth of the man whose life

BISHOP WARREN PREACHES! works will ever remain as a monument to 29 has always been that day. I confees that the subject is one of unusual difficulty. tion which the speaker averred no one could ever fill. Among the great preachers of America John McQuoid stood as a giant. He was a man of genius and while his mortal remains have been consigned to the earth for six months he still lives with the multiude of people to whom he endeared himself. With them he is present in their thoughts, he visits them in their dreams and his voice yet rings in their ears as they go about their daily vocations. His worth was recognized by everyone and his admirers were not limited by the confines of his circle of acquaintances, but also by those who had never heard of his goodness and his power. Dr. Sisson, pastor of Harscom Park

church, followed with a tribute to the late Dr. McQuoid, coming from a brother pastor, who had worked with him in the Lord's vineyard and had known him intimately. He spoke of the one great purpose of Dr. McQuoid's life-to help men-and the sin-Bishop Henry W. Warren preached. The gle inscription on his monument speaks more than volumes could tell of his exceptional power and success in the ministry The inscription is, "A Helper of Men." His greatest delight was in constant association with men. He studied their needsphysical, intellectual and spiritual-and labored incessantly to advance them. Bishop Warren spoke in behalf of the

memory of Bishop John P. Newman. He told of his humble birth and his early struggles. Through all the years he was a hard worker and a faithful student and achieved great success in the nation's capital as the pastor of one of its leading churches before he became a bishop. Great men of the nation thronged his church because they appreciated the opportunity of listening to a man whom they recognized as being equally great. He was beleved by all who knew him and his passing away was a great loss to mankind, but his reception on the other shore must have been attended. the bishop said, by great rejoicings of all the heavenly hosts.

Sunday night marked the final evening session of the conference. It was celebrated as the missionary anniversary and the address was delivered by Dr. A. B. Leonard of New York, secretary of the Methodist board of missions. He spoke entertainingly and instructively of the missionary work accomplished by the church and predicted great advancement along this line.

DR. HAMILTON AT FIRST METHODIST Discusses the Belief of the Honest

Skeptic in Religion. Dr. Hamilton, secretary of the Freedman's Aid society, who is here in attendance upon the Methodist conference, occupled the pulpit of the First Methodist church Sunday morning and discussed the foundation for the honest skeptic's belief. He chose his text from the story of Elisha and Naaman and pointed out that Naaman, although he was sincere in believing the faith of his country, was still a leper and cured only by heeding the advice of Elisha's servants and plunging into the waters of the Jordan. There are few honest doubters. The majority of skeptics refuse to accept the truth because it interferes with the enjoyment of some trivial pleasures and carnal things of the world, and these men are not worthy of the truth.

The religion of God is not to be attained is the power of the great Niagara, which is by science, not to be understood by seeing transferred from its origin to a distance of or feeling or hearing, but is to be felt by hundreds of miles; just as is the power of intuition. It is a religion for the uneducated human speech and reasoning, which can be as well as for the scholar. It is a religion communicated from one to another. In this of humanity and not of philosophy. But it is not right to hold that spirit of denunciation which condemns a man for his views. There is some truth in what every honest man thinke, and the real truth could be made known to him by helping him to avoid the harmful part of his doctrine. James Stuart Mill, one of the greatest scholars of his time, could understand or feel no religion, because he would not allow sentiment or intuition a part in forming his faith the truth of Paul's definition of God's power. -his every belief must be demonstratable establishing beyond peradventure it to be a by science. When the seeker after truth fact and not a theory. He exhorted the fol- has really discovered God he has learned the profoundest of philosophy: "I know."

SECRETARY OF EPWORTH LEAGUE. Dr. Schell Fills the Pulpit at the First Methodist Church.

Dr. Schell, general secretary of the Epworth league, preached last evening at the First Methodist church from the I Corinthians, 2, xi, "For what man knoweth the things of man, save the spirit of man which is in him? even so the things of God, knoweth no man, but the spirit of God." The speaker said every one would agree that man could only judge the thoughts of a fellow man from his own views. It is impossible for us to know the views of life taken by a baby or dog, because we are limited by the spirit of man which is in us-And yet, he contended, there were people who claimed to understand the eternal things

of God. Once he, himself, had held that man was a great institution. He thought of the railroads, the bridges, and the great buildings that man had built; but now he looked for man's knowledge of spiritual things and found how small he was. God came upon this earth in the form of man because he saw that man could not understand any of the great spiritual questions only as he could judge them by the spirit of man which was in him

When the world lost God incarnate the Holy Ghost came upon earth to fill men with the spirit of God and it was this that gave men their faith and belief.

Preceding the sermon, Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer, principal of the deaconess' training school in Chicago, gave an interesting talk upon her work in that city. The musical service, under the direction or

Thomas Kelly, was especially interesting. CREATION OF THE ANGEL RACE.

Dean Campbell Fair Observes Day Set Apart for Their Study Trinity cathedral on a theme concerning the origin and the office of the angels. He found

Dean Fair preached Sunday morning at his text in the last verse of the first chapter of Hebrews: "Are they not all ministering spirits sent forth to minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation?" He said, in

"This refers to the angels. For the las 300 years it has been the custom of the church to set aside one day in the year to be a special opportunity for the study and appreciation of these beings, and September

Every Day

Uneeda

Jinjer Wayfer

"We are told that over in the eastern part of the Garden of Eden God placed cherubim to watch over the tree of life. And we also read that satan, in the guise of a serpent, was tempting Eve. Here we have an intimation from the bible of the existence of a race prior to the human race. But where are we told of its creation? Not in the third chapter of Genesis, nor in the second. In the first? It is in the very first verse of the first chapter that we are told. 'In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.' But we are not told when the beginning was; we do not know how many millions of years ago this creation took place; neither time nor date is given us. This first verse relates to something entirely separate from the six days' labor in which the earth, the fish, the fowls, the animals, man were formed. The literal meaning of the Hebrew word which we translate as 'to create' has

a mystery yet unsolved. The cherubian in the garden, therefore, were of this race, as was also that fallen angel who came to tempt man."

Bishop Worthington was present during the service and acted as celebrant.

TRAGEDY OF THE HUMAN LIFE. Not That Lost, But that That is Not

Accomplished. Yesterday morning the pulpit of the St. Mary's Avenue Congregational church was occupied by Rev. S. S. West of Winona, Minn., who has the happy faculty of combining oratory with the discussion of religious topics, and in delivering his sermon he entertained the enembers of the congregation with solid thoughts, many of which were closed with beautiful perorations. The speaker took the broad ground that the tragedy of human life is not so much what is lost as that which is undertaken and not accomplished. Speaking of the possibilities of this life, the speaker clearly illustrated the old methods of teaching the gospel contended that the possibilities of the human | tion. mind are almost without limitation, yet with this fact staring people in the fact there is a strong tendency to continue in the old side, it being easier to follow the trodden

path than to carve a new one. On reason why people are not more inclined to seek the religious truth, the speaker asserted, is due to the fact that the time of nearly every human being is mortgaged in an effort to get bread and butter. The heart was pointed out as being the part of man which sways him to do either right or wrong, and, in arguing, it was clearly shown that if the heart is right, there is no limit to the good that may be accomplished. If the heart is right there are no circumstances that can prevent its development.

JEWISH HOSPITAL IN SIGHT

Those Interested Form an Organization and an Offer for a Site is Accepted.

In the Russian Jewish synagogue Sunday afternoon there was an enthusiastic gathering of people interested in the project of a new Jewish hospital. The meeting was called to order by Rabbi Simon, who announced that an election of permanent offiers would be held and a constitution adopted for the association, which would be known as the Jewish Hospital association.

The officers chosen were: Rabbi Abraham mon, president: E Fle dent; S. Richenberger, treasurer; Martin Sugarman, financial secretary, and Miss Jennie Levi of South Omaha, corresponding secretary. M. Morris, William Shane, M. Blank, M. Schwartz, J. Kline, Isador Summers and . Brown were appointed as a committee to solicit members and funds.

A board of five directors was elected and given power to make any plans incidental to the project. They are Mesdames Joseph Sonnenberg, J. L. Brandels, Heller, John Merritt and Mr. J. Kettleman. The board will hold meetings monthly. The donation fund was started after the meeting by a collection, which netted \$210. Members of the association plan to commence building the hospital when about \$1,500 shall have been secured to begin work with.

Joseph Yousen made an offer to Vice President E. Fleishman of the Jewish Hospital association of a lot 36x137 feet at Fortysecond and Jackson streets upon which to build a hospital. The only condition atached to the offer was that Mr. Yousen's name should be mentioned on the building. The offer was gratefully accepted.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers permanently cure chronic constipation, billousness, nervousness and worn-out feeling; cleanses and egulate the entire system. Small, pleasant never gripe or sicken-"famous little pills."

London Money Market.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Stock exchange last week was almost at a standstill owing to the suspense regarding the Transvaal situation. A few remained who have not given up the hope, but the general impression is that the sooner hostilities begin the better it will be for the market, as the uncertainty is killing business and causing prices to dwindle daily.

Business, except perhaps in Americans and West Australians, has been practically paralyzed for more than two months, within which time, according to the Banking Magazine, the values of 300 representative securities have depreciated, some to the amount of millions, sterling, while it is impossible to say whether the bottom has yet been touched.

In some quarters, however, the theory ob-London Money Market.

possible to say whether the bottom has yet been touched.

In some quarters, however, the theory obtains that the effect of hostilities has already been discounted by the fall in values, which has already taken place, and that prices will recover after the first shot of actual encounter. But as we have entered upon a period of dear money, it is likely that prices will fail further before there is a permanent recovery. The gloom of the market is profound and everything is more or less down. Consols last week touched 1034, the lowest figure in several years. Many other glit-edged securities went down from % to 1 point.

Americans are suffering from the same cause, as well as from realizations and from New York selling, due to the sharp rise in money. The fall in most cases last week was from ½ to ½.

Money was unsettled, the market being convinced that the Bank of England rate will be raised. The rate charged till Monday was 4½ per cent on call money, 4 to 4½, and on three months' bills 44,644 per cent.

Textile Fabric Market. Textile Fabric Market.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 1.—Last week's market was dull but strong. New business was difficult and mostly impossible, sellers being indifferent, as previous engagements provide work for a month and the buyere being indifferent for the inverse reason. There were few Indian orders, but much China business was not taken. Most piece goods were from 2 pence to 6 pence higher, nominally. Yarns sold slowly for immediate needs, the spinners requiring an advance commensurate with cotton. The French market reports show a large business in yarns at higher prices than during the previous week.

Spanish Finances. MADRID. Oct. 1.—Spanish is closed yesterday at 71.60; gold was quoted at 23.10. The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 224.600 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 2,555,900 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 1,418.600 pesetas.

Reception to Rev. Trefz. The congregation of Kountze Memorial church will tender their pastor, Rev. Ed-ward F. Trefz. a reception from 5 until 10 o'clock this evening in the parlors of the church. The ministers of the city are cor-diaily invited to come.

World-Herald Difficulty. ograhpical union. No. 190, held a meet-unday afternoon to consider the diffi-between the union and the World-d regarding employment of a non-er machinist.

Interesting History of Fontanelle and Its Aspirations to Be the Capital.

Omaha's Connection with the First Doom Town in Nebraska is One of Territorial Days-Fontanelle of Today.

ever it occurred, was instantaneous and of the river. No more sightly or healthful joned one-story dwelling. the result was immediately perfect. God site could have been selected.

spake, and the heaven and the earth were. Judge, or Governor, as he was frequently called, J. W. Richardson, selected the land, There was at that time a great rush of settlers across the Missouri. Towns were springing up, on paper, and everyone was after land.

In their search for a proper location the party met Logan Fontanelle, the French to be against them. half-breed, well known to all early Nebraskans, Fontanelle had imbibed a little of the craze for land and became anxious to make a little money, so for a consideration, said to have been \$100, he agreed to keep other settlers off until the settlers arrived a little later in the season.

They took up their land and laid out the original articles of incorporation, executed pression. The music is always tuneful, hartruths, comparing them with the new. He in Illinois, having provided for this institu-

at any time since. Its streets were laid out groove of life and not to move to either 100 feet wide, sites were reserved for solos, jingle choruses, well wrought enside, it being easier to follow the trodden churches and public buildings and every-sembles and innumerable choruses all pretty there.

In Their Own Steamer.

Most of the first settlers chartered a steamboat at Quincy, intending to sail down the Mississippi and up the Missouri, the Platte and Elkhorn. They took on a good sized cargo of farming implements, supplies and some live stock, and as their boat drew but little water, anticipated a pleasant, comcoming town of the future. No particular incident occurred during the trip on the Mississippi and Missouri, When they headed up the shallow, treacherous Platte they thought their journey was nearly ended. They had not gone over a quarter of a mile, however, before the boat struck a sandbar and it was impossible to move. The party got ashore with considerable difficulty with a part of their goods and continued the trip by land. The boat is buried now somewhere near the mouth of the Platte.

At the first session of the territorial legislature Dodge county, which was really Fontanelle, was represented by Dr. M. H. Clark. Colonel Doyle and Judge J. W. Richardson. A hot fight for the territorial capital was on and pretty much all the male population of the embryo city went down to Omaha to help land the prize. Half a dozen other competitors were extremely active and a none too scrupulous lobby well provided with study. "inducements" for influencing votes. The Fontanelle people say that Omaha had the most lots for distribution, or was able to distribute them most effectively, because when the final vote was taken Fontanelle was not in it. To its surprise and disgust Richardson, their leader, went back on the town. About that time Richardson, B. R. Folsom of Burt county and others came into the possession of some Omaha property

of their interest in Omaha's fortunes. Fontanelle's Decline.

which was rumored to be the explanation

The loss of the capital was a hard blow to the Fontanelle people. In imagination they had seen their broad streets lined with substantial buildings, a half million dollar capitol building on the site reserved, from the windows of which could be seen the rich valley of the Platte dotted with thriving farms and villages, and on their college site of the orchestra praiseworthy. Altogether a university rivaling Yale or Harvard or Dartmouth

But even then they did not lose confidence. They had as big a town as Omaha, the county seat of Dodge county and an enlowed college. Through the aid of friends in Illinois and Connecticut a college had een incorporated, a building two stories in height and thirty-six by forty-six feet in size erected, several hundred more acres of rich land donated, \$2,000 in cash paid in as an endowment and another college building of the same size as the first provided for and more than all "the best townsite in

Nebraska. The legislature of 1858 gave the old town another push on the road down hill. republican convention for Dodge county that fall," says J. J. Hawthorne of Fremont, "was a hot one. Fontanelle came down here with a slate all prepared. They wanted all the county offices and particularly Silas E. Seeley for representative. Fremont's candidate was E. H. Rodgers. The nomination for representative was first in order and the ballot resulted in a tie. We took I don't know how many ballots with the same result. Finally some one of the Fontanelle fellows broke and voted for Rodgers. We gave them all the other county offices, but they went home thoroughly mad, each one accusing the other fellow of selling out. In order to preserve his reputation each Fontanelle man made cath that he had voted during the convention for Seeley first, last and all the time and they never found out the duties he has performed will be largely who the traitor was. Rodgers defeated Tom Gibson and that legislature gave Dodge county substantially its present boundaries, eaving Fontanelle on the edge of Washington county.

In War Times.

he Second Nebraska were mustered in at Fontanelle and were in camp there for ome time. This gave a temporary boom to the place. For a time the town began to have hopes of yet fulfilling the anticipations of its founders. But with the advent of the Elkhorn road, which passes within two miles of the town east of the river, people lost their hopes of making it an important business center and concentrated all energies toward making it a town by bilding up their college. The corner stone of the first building had been laid with appropriate ceremonies in 1858. This institution was under the direction of the Congregational denomination, they having accepted the provisions made for its founding by the original stockholders of the town company.

The real founder of the school was Rev. Reuben Gaylord, who organized the First Congregational church in Nebraska and was the pioneer of that denomination in the Transmississippi country. 'n 1864 a new and larger building was secured and Prof. H. R. Brown of Oberlin engaged as principat. Shortly after the opening of the fall term in 1865 it was burned. Being uninsured, a temporary bome for the school was secured In 1870 a more pretentious and substantial

college building than the school had yet possessed was begun and partly finished. The next year, and before it was completed, a severe wind storm blew the tower from its oundations and so wrecked and twisted the building as practically to destroy it. The building was worse than a total loss, as it cost something to take it down. In 1872 the school was permanently closed and its en-NOW BUT A SMALL CLUSTER OF BUILDINGS dowment transferred to Doane college at Crete.

As It Looks Today.

For thirty years the population of the town has been gradually falling off until today all that is left is a store, blacksmith shop, school house, church and seven or eight good substantial dwellings built during the days of great anticipations, now occu Upon the top of the bluffs on the east pied by farmers. Four broad streets, each bank of the Elkhorn, about eight miles north | two blocks in length, are open. The other of Frement, Neb., is a small cluster of streets and lots, which it was confidently buildings, all that is left of the town of expected would some day be worth thousands Fontanelle, at one time a rival, in size, of of dollars, are fields of corn and grain. Many Omaha and a strong competitor for the ter- of these lots were sold in Illinois at big six different points; two of them are to ritorial capital. It was beautifully located prices. But two of the original first settlers give instantaneous existence to and to give on gently rolling ground overlooking the houses remain. One has reached that stage perfection to that which is created. So the broad bottom lands of the Platte and Eik- of decay that renders it no longer fit to creation of the heaven and the earth, when- horn and the fertile prairie country west live in, the other is a comfortable old-fash-

On the grounds occupied by the college The original settlers were a colony from buildings is a country school house. On It was in that time that the angels were Quincy, Ill., and were organized into a no more than two of its broad streets to created, although about them there hangs stock company called the Nebraska Coloni- there more than enough travel to cut zation company, the shares of stock being through the solid bluegrass turf. Its soli-\$100 and each colonist was obliged to pur- tary merchant, physician and blacksmith chase at least one share. The company are always busy, but their business comes was organized as soon as the Kansas-Ne-braska bill passed in 1854 and the same around them. Its neat and attractive brick season a party under the leadership of church is filled every Sunday with an attentive congregation, which comes there in carriages and farm wagons drawn by fat, sleek draft horses with heavy work-harnesses. Old settlers say Fontanelle was unlucky. Its citizens were certainly not lacking in energy, shrewdness or general hustling qualities, but somehow fate seemed

...AMUSEMENTS...

There is something peculiarly fascinating about the French style of operatic comporesent town of Fontanelle. Sixty town sition which seems to charm those who hear lots, 100 acres of land and a five-acre site it. The vim and dash that the French comon the top of the bluff overlooking the Elk- posers put into their efforts make them go horn were set aside for a college, the with a snap and vigor pleasing beyond exmonious and at times seems to possess brilliancy. Audran's "Olivette" is The town had at its beginning 500 people acteristically French and possesses the which was probably more than it ever had elements that make this style of music so attractive. It is one succession of beautifu thing looked prosperous. The town was and pleasing, beside witty dialogue, which the county seat of Dodge county and the lacks the suggestion of vulgarity so noticefirst session of district court was held able in French writings. The Trocadero company present the piece admirably and the first performance given it Sunday evening was remarkably free from the usua first night imperfections, with the exception that the dialogue dragged a trifle and two of the principals were somewhat diffident in their memory of cues and lines.

The performance served to introduce the new character woman, Miss Marion Chase, who joined the company only last week. fortable trip from their old homes to the She portrayed the character of the Countess of Roussillon in a way that promises to land her into popular favor at once. She has a splendid voice, which seems to range from a deep contralto to a medium high soprano. Her stage presence is good and altogether she made a most favorable impression in her first performance with this already popular organization. Miss Mortimer has recovered from the cold from which she has been suffering for the past weeks and sang the part of "Olivette" musically well. Her interpretation of Victor Herbert's "Cupid and I" won her a double encore, while the duet with Miss Chase 'Carrier Dove," made even more of a hit

The real hit of the performance, however, was made by William Hicks, the comedian ho for popularity and ability has no su perior in the company. As Coquelicot he was ridiculously funny and kept the audience in a continuous uproar while he was upon the stage. His "make-up" was a

William Riley Hatch, as Captain De Merrimac, the old salt, offered another of those character studies which are making him so popular. Unfortunately, however, he was not as sure of his lines as he should have

Maurice Hageman was a pleasing Duke but like Mr. Hatch, was somewhat slow in taking up cues and a trifle deficient in his lines. Jay Taylor as Valentine won sev eral encores after each of his solos,

Franklin Fox was well cast in the part of Marvejol, Olivette's father, and sang it with his usual spirit and dash. Miss Nellie Wood, the new souhrette of the company, was cute and decidedly pleasing as Captain de Merrimac's cabin boy, while Alice James as Olivette's maid did well with the small part The chorus showed the effects of careful drilling and conscientious study, the scenery and costumes were beautiful and the work the production is one of the best the com pany has given.

HYMENEAL.

Blecha-Hunzeker.

HUMBOLDT, Neb., Oct. 1.—(Special.)— John Blecha and Miss Christina Hunzeker were united in marriage at the Dry Branch church on Tuesday at 9 o'clock, Rev. Otto Kuhn officiating. The groom is a young farmer well known in his neighborhood, while his bride is the daughter of John R Hunzeker, a substantial farmer of this sec

E. E. Turner, Compton. Mo., was cured of iles by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve after suffering seventeen years and trying over twenty remedies. Physicians and surgeon endorse it. Beware of dangerous counterfeits.

ROCK ISLAND OFFICIAL RESIGNS. William I. Allen, Assistant General

Manager, Leaves the Road. CHICAGO, Oct. 1 .- After practically thirty ears' service with the Chicago, Rock Island Pacific railway William I. Allen, assistant general manager of that system, has resigned in order to devote his time exclusively to personal interests. With Mr. Allen's resignation the office he

has occupied so long will be abolished and given to A. J. Hitt, who will be general su perintendent of the lines west of the Missouri river and whose title will be changed tomorrow to that of general superintendent of the entire system. W. H. Stilwell's title will be changed from general superintend-During the civil war several companies of ent of the lines west of the Missouri to superintendent of the same territory.

To Put on New Trains. SALT LAKE, Oct. 1.-The Rio Grande Western and connecting lines to Chicago, the Denver & Rio Grande, Rock Island and Burlington are preparing to put on a new train to connect with the Southern Pacific fast trains at Ogden. The local roads will run a light fast train between Ogden and Denver, consisting of five or six cars only. No local stops will be made on the fast train unless absolutely necessary.

the Chart Helitare The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Chat H. Fletchers Signature Bears the



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first floor and sleeping apartments above.

There are two sheep barns, one 110x300 and

the other 100x120 feet, a horse barn 80x100

feet, an implement house 40x200 feet, with

a root cellar under the whole of it, a

double corn crib, 36x400 feet, and a gran-

ary and shearing house, 36x200 feet. Be-

sides these there are the elevator buildings

and the pens and sheds of the stockyards, a

fully equipped blacksmith shop and the

houses scattered in various places over the

ranch, where some of the employes live.

There is a system of waterworks, consist-

ing of windmills and elevated tanks, from

which water is supplied to every building

This is the home and feeding establish-

ment of the stock-handling system run by

Mr. Taylor. His ranches in other parts of

the west are tributary to it. Naturally

business and on such a scale. The entire

The Most Appropriate Wedding,

Anniversary, Easter, Birthday or Christmas present is a "Garland" Stove or Range,

Brutal Assault.

Economic Department Meeting.

and feed lot on the entire ranch.

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Home Feeding Establishment of Robert Taylor a Model Ranch.

WHERE THE MUTTON FATTENS

CLIP ANNUALLY A TRAINLUAD OF WOOL

Immense Barns Cover an Acre of Ground to Shelter the Stock from the Winter Storms-Private Stockyards Part of It.

A ranch in Hall county owned by Robert Taylor would be a revelation to people who every stockman does not have the capital do not know on what a large scale ranching necessary to engage in both branches of the is done in the west, and even to many Nebraskans the features of a model Nebraska value of the ranch, land, buildings, stock ranch are unknown. The common idea of and all minor improvements at a cona ranch is a place on the very edge or a servative estimate cannot come far short little outside the pale of civilization, peopled by men dressed in buckskin and housed in sheds, and only a little less uncouth than the beasts they herd. These conditions may still exist in parts of the far west, but they have no place in the great feeding establish. ments of this state.

ments of this state.

The Taylor ranch is confined within the limits of 7,600 acres. Two thousand of these are under cultivation and 800 or 900 more are given over to alfalfa, while the men and knocked to the sidewalk unconcept or all that is not covered by the larger of the men and knocked to the sidewalk unconcept or all that is not covered by the larger of the men and knocked to the sidewalk unconcept or all that is not covered by the larger of the men and knocked to the sidewalk unconcepts or all that is not covered by the larger of the men and knocked to the sidewalk unconcepts or all that is not covered by the larger of the men and knocked to the sidewalk unconcepts or all that is not covered by the larger of the men and knocked to the sidewalk unconcepts. rest, or all that is not covered by the monster barns, consists of pastures and wild grass meadows. Fifty miles of eleven-wire fences and cross-fences confine the ani-to by Dr. Ralph. Restoratives were applied to the restoratives were applied. nals to the ranch and to the different parts and when he recovered it was found that his injuries were not serious, although there was a hole in the forehead over the left eye a quarter of an inch deep. of it. This fence is one of the latest and most expensive designs and is "hog-tight." It cost \$10,000. One can go for six miles in one direction without going outside this

Reonomic Department Meeting.

The household economic department of the Woman's club will meet Thursday afternoon and listen to "Wayside Gleanings" from members who have been observing as the summer days passed by. The program is as follows: "Summer Outings," Margaret Cox; "Notes from the Far Northwest," Mrs. B. H. Weaver; "Mountain Climbing," Mrs. J. H. Daniels; "Evenings at the Exposition," Mrs. Frank Owen; "Rural Delights," Mrs. A. C. Burnett; "Summer in a Garden," Mrs. M. M. Pugh; "Winter in Cuba," Mrs. C. H. Townsend. The rarch is seven miles from Grand Island and very near the small town of Abbott. The ranch has its own sidetrack and elevators, stock vards and loading apparatus: its owner is independent of shipping agents and can send his live stock or his clipped wool wherever he will directly from his own premises. The big dealers in stock for the market seldom do their own raising and feeding, most of them buying in the west and then selling to feeders located in the grazing or corn districts. Mr. Taylor, however, sends his sheep down from his ranches in Wyoming to be fed and fattened for the market on the Nebraska ranch. The number of sheep he sends down every year is from 20,000 to 25,000, and the annual clip produces about 400,000 pounds of wool, or enough when shipped at one time to make a solid train of wool. Besides the sheep, the ranch has 100 head of cattle, 100 work horses and 1.200 hogs. About this time of year, or n little earlier, forty men are at work cutting and putting up hay. The ranch, being located in the heart of the fertile Platte valley, furnishes at all times an abundance of every kind of feed. This makes it an ideal place for winter feeding and fattening for the market

Enormous Buildings.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the entire ranch is the enormous buildings. These are all near Abbott. twelve-room dwelling, furnished with every convenience and fuxury that a city mansion can muster, there is a large and omfortable dormitory for the employes. It has a dining room and kitchen on the So Many People



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