

RANDOLPH SUSPECT NABBED.

Alleged Robber Caught at Des Moines After a Running Fight. Des Moines, April 11.—In a running fight in which a dozen shots were exchanged, Jack Hardy, believed to be one of the men who robbed the bank at Randolph, Neb., of \$10,000 recently, was captured in the Chicago, Great Western yards by Special Officer Bond of the great Western. Hardy had two loaded guns and did not surrender until beaten insensibly.

NEW YORK HAS DRY SUNDAY.

Not Since Roosevelt's Day as Police Commissioner, Has it Been So. New York, April 11.—Not since the days when Theodore Roosevelt was a commissioner of police has New York been so dry on Sunday as yesterday. Drinks were to be had, of course, but the drought nevertheless was evident all over the city.

The police, beginning last Sunday, are obeying to the letter Mayor Gaynor's order of "hands off, no excise arrests," but with slips prepared by the district attorney's office they started in looking for evidence of liquor violations, in conjunction with the officers of the state excise department. This, together with general uncertainty of things, made the saloonmen cautious.

As was the case last Sunday, the police made no excise arrests, but confined their efforts to getting evidence to be placed in affidavit form.

POOL ROOM MEN IN PANIC.

Sensational Raid Causes Them to Try to Burn Racing Sheets. New York, April 11.—Two hundred pool room players were nearly suffocated in a house on City Hall place by the efforts of the roomkeepers to destroy racing sheets and other evidence of play when the place was raided by the police yesterday afternoon.

As soon as the proprietors heard the sound of axes at the doors, they threw all papers into a big sheet iron can, kept ready for emergency, poured kerosene over the paper and threw a lighted match on top. The bonfire, partly hidden from the players by a low partition, blazed fiercely, emitting volumes of suffocating smoke.

Terrified at the thought of being trapped in a fire, the crowd fought and hammered at the doors, while plain clothes men among them to get evidence tried in vain to restore order by a display of their revolvers. A rush of fresh air from the street when the door was broken down and the sight of the police uniforms quieted the panic.

Six men said to be the proprietors and employees were arrested. The others went free.

DYNAMITED OUT OF BED.

Portland, Ore., April 11.—Two women were blown out of bed in a cottage at Lents, a suburb, by an explosion of dynamite under the house.

They were Mrs. Agnes Ellsworth, owner of the cottage, and Mrs. Margaret Smoke, who was spending the night there. J. H. Smoke, husband of Mrs. Margaret Smoke, was arrested on suspicion. Mrs. Smoke said she would file information against him. Mrs. Smoke told the authorities that she and her husband are living apart and that on several occasions he had threatened to kill her.

Albanians Call Off Troops.

Constantinople, April 11.—The Albanian insurgents have settled their differences with the Turkish government and dispersed to their homes, according to an official dispatch received from Pristina. The government has promised to consider their grievances and to comply with any relation demands in the rebels remain peaceful.

Omaha Loses to Chicago Team.

Omaha, April 11.—After holding the Chicago American team down to one hit and no runs for six innings, at the same time accumulating three tallies for themselves, the Omaha Western League team went to pieces and lost the game.

R. H. E. Omaha 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—3 5 4 Chicago 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 3 0—8 4 3 Batteries—Sanders, Furchner, Hanson and Goding; Cadman, Olmstead and Krueger.

First Ball Game at Neligh.

Neligh, Neb., April 11.—Special to The News: The first baseball game of the season was played here Saturday afternoon at Riverside park between the high school lads of Neligh and a team composed of old-timers from O'Neil, but who classed themselves as school boys. The score at the finish was 5 to 10 in favor of the visitors.

Trying to Settle Coal Strike.

Kansas City, April 11.—Representatives of the coal miners, members of the United Mine Workers of America and mine owners of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas met in joint conference here today in an effort to settle the strike of the 37,000 miners which began on April 1. The men went out because the operators refused to grant an increase in wages.

IT'S GREAT TO JOKE BY WIRE.

Low Night Telegraph Rates Have Started Many Freak Messages. New York, April 11.—Many freak messages are sent over the wires under the new 50-word night letter plan by the telegraph companies. One young man here sent this to his sweet-

heart in a western town: Miss So and So: Isle of View, Isle of View (repeated sixteen times).

A SCANDAL IN A JOPLIN CLUB.

Big Shippers Charged With Keeping Reduced Freight Rates a Secret. Joplin, Mo., April 11.—Charges that certain members of the Commercial club of Joplin were getting railroad rates which other members were not told of have been made by H. A. Forkner, secretary and traffic commissioner of the club. The charges created a sensation and brought indignant denials from members of the traffic committee. Demands were made that Forkner retract his statement, but so far he has not done so, and at a meeting called for Wednesday night the whole thing will be threshed out.

ONE CAREER TO A FAMILY.

When There are Two There's Trouble, Says Katharine Kaerfel. New York, April 11.—"If a woman with a career marries a man with the marriage will inevitably be a failure unless one or the other gives up ambition and is content to play second fiddle before the world," said Katharine Kaerfel, the actress, who is a philosopher as well.

Under the Statutes Governing the Work, the Entire Enumeration Must be Completed Within a Month, and in the Cities the Work is Limited to Fifteen Days.

It is expected that some of the returns from the cities will be received as early as the first week in June, but the exact population of the entire country will not be determined before sometime in September. The census officials will, however, know within a few thousand of the number long before the close of the summer months. They will be able to reach a substantially accurate conclusion by their pay rolls, but this will be more or less speculative, and the figures will not be given out.

Director E. Dana Durand is Counting upon a Pay Roll of Not Fewer than 90,000,000 Names.

This estimate is based upon calculations of his experts, and makes allowance for an increase according to the tendencies shown in the last three previous censuses. Between 1870 and 1880 the increase in the population was 30 percent; between 1880 and 1890, 25 percent; between 1890 and 1900, 21 percent. If the decrease should continue at the same ratio there would be a falling off this year of the rate of gain to 17 percent. The immigration figures for the past decade have been greater, however, than for any of the previous ten-year periods. Making allowance for this augmentation from outside it is calculated that the increase for the past ten years will be about 18 percent, and, as in round numbers, the figure for 1900 was 76,000,000, it is now calculated that there have been an addition of about 14,000,000 souls.

Much Interest is Felt as to the Showing Regarding the Purely Native Increase.

The enumerations between 1870 and 1900 show a startling tendency towards "race suicide," and it is Mr. Durand's fond hope that the reports of his 70,000 subordinates may be able to check this apparent decline. Man of figures that he is, he does not, however, permit his optimism to shade his facts, and until the actual returns show something better, he will hold to his ninety-million estimate.

Will Give Out Advance Sheets.

There will be some innovations in the next census, and they are expected to improve the reports. For instance, the country farmer is to be afforded an opportunity to consider in advance the statements he shall make as to the conditions prevailing with reference to his holdings, and the same advantage is to be given heads of families in cities as to the enumeration of their households. In both cases sheets are to be passed around before the official calls of the enumerators in the hope that both ruralist and urbanite will be more complete in their returns than otherwise they might be. There also is to be unusual care in the supervision of the work of the enumerators. In the cities supervisors will camp on the heels of the men with the pencils during the first day of their work and in the country districts the sheets themselves will be especially scrutinized.

The Inquiry Will Comprise Three Principal Branches: Population, Agriculture and Mining and Manufacturing.

The questions will cover the acreage, the value and the product of farms, including an especial enumeration of animals, as it will the capital invested, the value of products, and the number of employes of mining and manufacturing plants.

What You'll Tell the Man.

The enumerators will want to know a good deal about you for the population volumes. They not only will insist upon knowing your sex, but will expect you to reveal your age, and will ask you to tell whether you are white, black, mulatto, Chinese, Japanese or Indian; whether you are married or single, and if married how often; whether you are American or foreign born, and if the latter, that you give not only your nationality, but your race and mother-tongue. Then, if you are a woman, you are to tell how many children have been born to you; and, in any event, you are to tell all about your education, your parentage and your employment. All

this information is to be for the general average and for the ear only of one of the enumerators. He is worn not to reveal any of the awful truths. The mere getting of the information will cost the government the pretty sum of \$5,500,000. Of this amount \$4,500,000 will be paid to enumerators, and the remaining million to supervisors. With a few exceptions the enumerators will be paid on the basis of the work done. In the country the remuneration will be from 20 to 30 cents for each farm reported, while the pay for names will range from 2 to 4 cents. The districts will average 1,300 names, 1,000 in the country and 1,600 in the cities. In the southern states there will be two enumerators in each district, one white, and the other black. All told there will be about 1,500 negro enumerators, but some of them will be employed in the northern states. In the south the negroes will be visited by enumerators of their own race, as will also the whites by their own people. There also will be about 500 women enumerators. In point of numbers New York will lead the list with 6,500 enumerators, while Nevada will close the procession with 86.

The Results of the Labors of this Army of People will be Published in Twelve or Fifteen Large Volumes, which will come out from time to time for two or three years after the completion of the work in the field.

All the tabulation as well as the general preparation of the matter for the printer will be done in Washington under Mr. Durand's supervision.

Frank Walters Slaps Norfolk.

From a source which can not be questioned, The News learns that Norfolk officials of the Northwestern railroad have, in the past, recommended to General Manager Frank Walters that main line trains be run up town at Norfolk and that a headquarters building be established up town, with dispatchers and officials. Mr. Walters has refused to grant the request.

The Plan Simple and Practical.

This information comes from a railroad official formerly employed by the Northwestern Norfolk office. An expert railroad man, this official believes that running trains up town would be a simple and practicable proposition, requiring so little time as to render that element out of the question as an argument against the better service.

Do It for Omaha.

It is a well known fact, of course, that the Northwestern runs its trains fifteen miles or so extra in order to enter Omaha at the union depot. If the old Webster street depot were still used, fifteen miles and more than a half hour's time could be saved. Not only that, but this railroad puts up with the inconvenience of running on Union Pacific tracks for miles, encountering additional delays, for the sake of running trains up town in Omaha. So when it is pointed out that the trains could be run up town at Norfolk with but a mile's increase and on the road's own tracks, into its own depot, it would seem that General Manager Walters is going a good bit out of his way to slap Norfolk and to render as poor a service as possible to the traveling public of this city and surrounding territory.

Big Crop Looked For.

The opinion that the cold long winter has killed all the winter wheat and ruined prospects for crops is strongly denied by a prominent grain merchant of this city, who takes an optimistic view of the situation. The winter wheat, he says, is coming on fine for this season of the year, and the only place that the grain is yellowed is in spots where the snow had been blown off and there are very few places noticed now where the grain will be killed.

Spring wheat is coming up fine and never looked better.

Rye also is as good as the average. The heavy snow during the winter has left the ground in excellent shape, moist and in such condition that the best of results from the seed should be anticipated. The pastures never looked better and already farmers have turned their stock into the pastures and have stopped feeding.

The cold night which brought a little frost did no harm at all to the fruit trees.

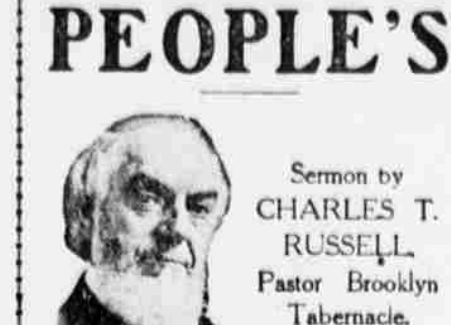
The plum trees, which are in a few days when the cherry trees are in bloom it will be found that jack frost had no effect on them, it is claimed. Neither were the small fruits damaged, and a bumper crop of all kinds is looked for.

"DISTRICT SCHOOL" SUCCESS.

Novel Entertainment is Given at First Congregational Church.

The "District School" entertainment given last evening in the Congregational church by the Ladies' society was a very successful affair. The church parlors proved entirely too small for the number of people who came to visit the school and the crowd was asked to move into the church proper. The directors in the district will make no mistake if they keep right on employing Miss Mason as teacher. She certainly had the children (?) well in hand and the program that was rendered for the visitors proved very entertaining and clever. Some of the pupils deserve especial mention, but the parents of those not mentioned would feel hurt, and so it is only fair to say they are a bright lot of "boys" and "girls" and speak unusually well. In fact, they speak better than they spell, as was proven in the spelling match that followed. Sam Erskine, in his impersonation of Madame Tetravalli brought down the house. At the close of the entertainment the ladies served a nice lunch. The treasury will be enriched about \$55, and everyone who patronized the ladies felt they had more than their money's worth.

PEOPLE'S PULPIT...



THE NECESSITY FOR THE MILLENNIUM.

Sermon by CHARLES T. RUSSELL, Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle. "Times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord; and he shall send Jesus Christ, which before was preached unto you; whom the heavens must retain until the times of restitution of all things, which God hath spoken by the mouth of all his holy prophets since the world began."—Acts iii, 19-21.

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 8.—Pastor C. T. Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle preached here twice today to splendid audiences. One of his discourses was entitled, "The Overthrow of Satan's Empire." The other, which we report, was on the necessity for the Millennium from the text above quoted.

Pastor Russell said:— Respecting two matters there can be no question:— (1) That the early Church thoroughly believed in a Millennial Kingdom, hoped for it, prayed for it—"Thy Kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven."

(2) It is equally certain that today the doctrine of the Millennium is tabooed as "out of date"—out of harmony with the views of the Higher Critics and Evolutionists, who are filling practically all the chairs in our colleges and the majority of the pupils of Christendom.

What has led to this radical change on the part of the religious wise men of all denominations? Have they taken a step in advance or are they departing from the path—from the teachings of the inspired Word of God? That they have left the Word of God, that they make light of it, that they profess far more wisdom and ability than the writers of the Bible and a higher intellectual inspiration than they, is indisputable.

The question for us is, Will Christians in considerable numbers follow these leaders away from God, away from all Divine revelation? Will we put our trust in literary princes who claim the right to instruct the world, not by Divine appointment or authority, but by virtue of their large amount of self-esteem?

The present day concept of the Church of Christ is that God planted it amongst men as heaven in a batch of dough with the intent that it should propagate itself until the entire mass would be leavened. But the Bible apostolic concept of the Church's message is the very reverse of this—that it is planted in the world, not with a view to converting the world, but on the contrary to keep itself separate from the world and to draw to itself "As many as the Lord your God shall call" of the pure in heart—to sacrifice earthly interests for Divine interests, unto death, and later, by the First Resurrection, to enter into the heavenly glory of the Redeemer as his "Bride," his "Wife," his "Joint-Heir" in the Kingdom glory and the Kingdom work. And the work of that Kingdom is set forth to be the "blessing of all the families of the earth."

The two views are so radically opposite that one should confuse them in their minds. If one is right, the other is wrong. If one is Scriptural, the other is unscriptural. In the above item Dr. Brown admits that the Scriptural view entertained by the early Church contemplated the Church in suffering and in a temporary or tabernacle condition in the present life and promised a share with Christ in his reign in power and great glory, as God's Kingdom during the Millennium. The safe, proper, the right course is to go back and take up afresh the doctrine of the Millennium—the doctrine that the faithful of the Church now being tried and tested will constitute the glorious Kingdom of God's dear Son after their change from earthly to spirit conditions in the "First Resurrection" (I Corinthians xv, 42-44).

The Laymen's Movement.

God bless the Christian Endeavor and Epworth League and Students' Missionary League and the Laymen's Movement, all intent on "Storming the world for Jesus." We bear them witness that they have a zeal for God which we greatly admire and would encourage. But their zeal is "not according to knowledge," and is therefore considerably misdirected. To any one of logical mind, who will reason from statistics, the thought of converting the world by singing a few rousing hymns or holding a few enthusiastic meetings for the collection of money! money!! money!!! would be childish. We do not despise childishness. We have all had our share. But we all should say with the Apostle, "When I was a child, I spake as a child and understood as a child; but when I became a man I put away childish things" (I Corinthians xiii, 11).

"Christian people have been fooling themselves long enough!" Yes, it is as absolutely irrational to think of converting the world, as it is unscriptural to believe that God ever gave us that impossible commission. The United States census reports show that there are twice as many heathen today as there were a century ago. The world heathen carries to many a very wrong impression. Many noble-hearted Christians have gone as missionaries to the heathen wholly unprepared for what they met—intelligent reasoning ability, etc. They found that the heathen were full of questions, logical questions, too, which they as Christians had never thought of, and which they were wholly unprepared to thousand years from now, taking the present population as per the census at sixteen hundred millions and the ratio of increase as shown by the census reports at 8 per cent in ten years. The total would show 3,375,325,000,000 population for the year 2000 A. D.—

answer. Comparatively few of the missionaries are able to hold their own in argument with intelligent people in India, China, and Japan. There is no danger of their converting those people. There is more danger of their losing their own faith in the Bible, because of their misapprehension of some of its teachings—respecting the mission of the Church, the hope of the Millennium and the hope of the world!

Missionaries are thus handicapped! Full of commendable zeal they leave our shores to tell the heathen that their forefathers have gone to eternal torment and that they are going there, too, unless they accept Christ. It is a rude awakening to be asked where hell is and why God should have condemned them and their forefathers to such a horrible eternity; and how this could be true and yet he be a God of pity, compassion, love? The heathen ask, Why the different denominations—the different theories of the terms of salvation—by Water, by Election, by Free Grace, by Joining the Church, etc. The missionary, wholly unable to answer the adult native, gathers children about him, starts a school and does all he is able perhaps, to justify his presence in a foreign land—helping the sick and doing many other acts of kindness which are very commendable, whether from a religious or humanitarian standpoint.

Preach the Gospel to All Nations.

Our Lord's instruction was that his people should preach the Gospel in all the world for a witness—not to convert all the world, but for a "witness" to all the world. The mission of the Gospel is to select the Kingdom class, a "little flock." The first opportunity to become members of this Royal Priesthood was offered to the Jews and, after the gathering of a remnant from them, and after their national rejection, the message was to go to the whole world irrespective of national lines, boundaries or language—anybody, everybody having the "hearing ear," was to be instructed respecting Christ and the opportunity of becoming his disciples by a full consecration of mind and body, time and talent, even unto death. These were to be promised the reward of a share in the First Resurrection, to be members of the Royal Priesthood which, during the Millennial Kingdom of Messiah, will bless all the remaining families of mankind—all the non-elect.

We are not complaining about the failure to convert the heathen! We are not faulting the missionaries! We are taking the Bible stand that all of God's purposes are being accomplished; that God's Word is accomplishing "that whereto it was sent" (Isaiah lv, 11); that it was not sent to convert the world, but to gather an "elect" sample or "first-fruits" from all nations (Revelation xiv, 4). Let criticizing influences continue in heathendom, as well as in Christendom. But let all Christians, missionaries and others, know assuredly that their labor is not in vain if they are seeking for the Lord's jewels to the best of their ability. I am in touch continually with laborers in India and Africa and well know that the pure Gospel of Christ is not greatly affecting their teeming millions. But the Gospel of the Kingdom is seeking out, blessing, sanctifying, happying, encouraging some, here and there; some, who have ears of faith to hear, eyes of faith to see, and obedient hearts to obey the "call" to suffer with Christ and by and by to reign with him for the effectual blessing of all the families of the earth, by uplifting the willing out of their present conditions of sin and degradation and death.

The Millennium a Necessity.

We have shown the value and necessity for the doctrine of the Millennium—that all Christians who would hold fast to their Bibles as a faith-anchor and who would make progress in their study of the Word and be co-laborers with God in the gathering of the "elect" need to see that the elect only are now called to be heirs of the Kingdom for which we pray, "Thy Kingdom come." They need to see that that Kingdom is God's provision for the future blessing of the non-elect. They need to see that the Bible does not teach, as many of them suppose, that the saints are called of God to sit in the heavenly balcony and look over at the non-elect in eternal anguish, and hear their cries.

Next let us note that the Millennium itself is an absolute necessity for the world, according to the statistics of the world-wise. Many college professors and D. D.'s are inclined to speak glibly of the Second Coming of Christ being far in the future—"fifty thousand years yet," say some. But evidently these learned gentlemen have not used their educational advantages in connection with such statements. Any school boy can figure up what the population of the earth would be one more than 2,000 for each person now living.

What would humanity do if the earth were crowded to that extent? Where would the necessary food, fuel and clothing be found? Computing all the tillable portion of the earth at twenty-five million square miles or sixteen billion acres would give but one acre for the support of two hundred and ten people, or less than five square yards each. At the close of a second such period, 3000 A. D., at the same

rate, there would be ten persons for each square foot of standing-room. In other words they would stand fifteen deep on each other's heads. What shall we think of the wisdom that tells us that the Millennium is fifty thousand years off? The answer is found in Isaiah's prophecy (xxix, 14).

Are we asked how the Millennium if at once introduced would avert the difficulties of the first statement, two hundred and ten people for each acre of the habitable earth? We reply that the Scriptures clearly intimate that the rapid increase of our race is associated with man's fallen condition; as our Creator declared to mother Eve after her disobedience, "I will greatly multiply thy sorrows and thy conception" (Genesis iii, 16).

The Earth Shall Yield Her Increase.

The Scriptures also intimate that with the return of humanity towards perfection the average increase will be less, and that eventually the human family will come to the condition where there will be neither marriage nor giving in marriage, and where sex conditions will be lost in a uniform standard of humanity embodying the qualities at present displayed in the two sexes. Further, God's promise for the Millennium is that under his blessing the earth will yield her increase and the waste places be reclaimed, springs breaking forth in deserts. Furthermore, recognizing the Divine power in connection with the matter we can readily see how vast continents can be raised in the Atlantic and in the Pacific Ocean. But aside from these miracles which properly enough could accompany the Millennial Kingdom of Christ, what can the world who ignore the Bible expect? In other words what shall they expect to continue, saying, "All things continue as they were from the beginning of the world?" (II Peter iii, 4).

Some may inquire, What about the resurrection of the millions who have died? We reply that the world has been only gradually working up to its present dense population. The people living in the world for the past six thousand years, according to what we believe are trustworthy evidences, would number altogether about twenty thousand millions. But more than twice that number could be buried in the State of Texas in separate graves and more than eight times that number could find standing room in Texas, as a school-boy with his pencil could readily demonstrate.

But we need not look a thousand years ahead. The world will find itself in great trouble very shortly unless the Millennium be ushered in. Already there is a shortage of timber. What will be the condition of things one hundred years from now? Already our capitalists are buying up the coal deposits on speculation, realizing that its rapid consumption is making it more valuable every year. Already geologists are calculating the number of tons of coal not yet mined and telling us that with the present average of increase in the consumption of coal the entire supply of the world will be exhausted in less than two hundred years. What will be the price of coal as the vanishing point is neared? and how will mankind do without it, and without wood for fuel unless the Millennium come promptly with its miraculous provisions?—the taking of fuel from our atmosphere, and from water, by methods which will, no doubt, be simple, when mankind come to understand them fully, but which at present are so expensive as to be of little service.

Other scientific men have been studying the increase of insanity and telling us that progress in this direction is terrific. Some have estimated that in less than two hundred years the entire world, at the present rate, will be insane. How opportune it would be for the Millennial Kingdom of the great Life-Giver to be ushered in with its uplifting influences, mental, moral and physical!

Last but not least the combination of wisdom and selfishness in our day, known as Unions and Trusts, is so influential that prices in every commodity are rising. Yet the trusts are not quite ripe yet. Their managers have not fully learned their power. Gradually the upper and the nether millions will apparently be drawn closer together, while necessity will force the masses through the hopper. How great would those "giants" become within another century or so, if the Millennium be not ushered in in the interim to "lift the poor and needy out of the dunghill"—using the scriptural figure of the work of the Kingdom! (Psalm cxlii, 7).

My friends, let us stick to the Bible and its Millennial theory. So doing we will be guided by the wisdom from on high and enabled to pray with the spirit and the understanding also. "Thy Kingdom come; they will be done on earth as it is done in heaven," and to labor intelligently as co-workers with God! Let us prepare as pupils in the School of Christ for the great work whereunto God has called us, by the Gospel Message.

"Even so, Come, Lord Jesus; Come quickly!" "Thy Kingdom come, and thy will be done on earth, even as in heaven."

Not a Bouncer.

"Mother," said a six-year-old hopeful, "isn't it funny that everybody calls little brother a bouncing baby?" "Why do you think it's funny, Willie?" remarked his mother.

"Because when I dropped him on the floor this morning he didn't bounce a bit. He only hollered."

Guiltless.

Barber—Hair getting thin, sir. Ever tried our hair preparation, sir? Customer—No, I can't blame it on that.—Boston Transcript.

Every duty which we omit obscures some truth which we should have known.—Ruskin.

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