Dr. John Erskine, a well known Scottish divine, was remarkable for his simplicity of manner and gentle temper.

He returned so often from the pulpit minus his pocket handkerchief that Mrs. Erskine at last began to suspect that the handkerchiefs were stolen by some of the old women who lined the pulpit stairs. So both to balk and detect the culprit she sawed a corner of the handkerchief to one of the pockets of his coattails.

Half way up the stairs the good doctor felt a tug, whereupon he turned round and caught hold of the hand of the guilty old woman, saying, with great tenderness and simplicity:

simplicity:
"No' the day, honest woman; no' the
day. Mrs. Erskine has sewed it in."—
Spare Moments.

Making a Bargain.

Gus de Smith—Your charge for pulling that tooth is 50 cents? Dr. Molaryanker—Yes, that's the regular "Here is a dollar bill."

"I can't make the change. What do you say to pulling another tooth for the "No, I thank you."

"Well, suppose I pull two teeth for the 80 cents? You can't kick about that."-



Mrs. Amanda Pateley

Hood's Sarsaparilla Has effected a cure and she can now hear and see as well as ever. For full particulars of her case send to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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Our Buyers have just returned from market with stocks consisting of

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GLOAKS and MILLINERY,

of latest styles at prices that were never before in the history of Lincoln heard of.

We have received our Lewis Underwear, and ladies desirious of using same would do well to purchase before sizes are broken.

We are also agents for Munsing Wool and Lisle Plated Underwear.

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and the Tonkawa, Pawnee and Kickapoo Reservations, soon to be opened for settlement by the U. S. government. Millions of acres in the finest agricultural country under the sun, walting to be tickled by the husbandman's plowshare; this is almost the last chance to obtain one of Uncle Sam's free farms.

THREE-MINUTE TALKS

ABOUT

NEW MEXICO.

Is the title of an illustrated of folder describing the scribing the farms, ranches. es and towns of New Mexico. The profits rult relaing are set forth in detail; also facts tive to sheep, entile and general farming.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, Sept. 20. [Special Courier Correspondence.]
No event for years, possibly no event in
history, has proved so sudden and surprising a success as this Congress of Religion, and its projectors were almost carried off their feet by it. It is not generally known, but the scheme resulted from a sort of accident, and its inception and evolution were on this wise: First, as soon as con-gress voted that Chicago should be the place for the fair the ministers of this city by a common impulse resolved that they would waive all claims to a summer vacation and not only do their best, but call in extra help. They have kept the promise nobly and I am sorry to add that the people have appreciated it a little too well to suit my convenience. I have not been able to get within ten yards of a hearing at Mr. Moody's, and at Dr. Barrows' church I found at least 400 people leaving for want

It was decided also that tent meetings should be held near the fair's gates and that so far as possible the missionaries of the various societies should have their home vacation and that there should be preaching by them in Turkish, Greek, Italian, Chinese and possibly some of the India languages. Only part of this programme has been carried out, for the plaisance people are confessedly the most irreligious of their several races and Sunday is the day when they do their wildest, as, though the gates are open, no other part of the fair is really on exhibition. Out of this plan, however, grew that of a religious congress and to Dr. Barrows more than any other one man must the credit be given. The world was ripe for it. It appears that all the races of man are just at this time in a state of doubt or state of revived enthusiasm and are either ready to re-examine the grounds of their faith or eager to set them forth to

The Japanese are in effect a nation of The Japanese are in effect a nation of agnostics. Their higher classes express disbelief in any supernatural agency whatever or a cool indifference to all fatths. There is a general skepticism in China. The missionary spirit seems to be reviving again among the Mohammedans, but among their most active men religion has taken on a semi-scientific cast. Babu Protab Chunder Mozoomdar, the first Hindoo to give his views here, says that the proto give his views here, says that the pro-gressive Hindoos hold almost exactly the same views as the Unitarians of this country. He is the founder of the Brahmo Somaj, or worshippers of the one su-preme God, and is at present the guest of some religious families here. The Budd-hists in like manner admit that new movements are going on among them and smil-ingly claim that there are more Buddhists in the United States than there are Christ-ians in China and Japan. In short the whole world is in a state of religious unrest and the parliament was an assured success almost as soon as it was proposed. The missionaries in heathen lands were

unanimous in its favor, the great leaders of Christendom nearly so. The names of those willing to serve on the advisory board soon reached 1,500. Prominent among its promoters in distant lands are such men as Professor Isaac T. Headland of the Imperial university at Pekin, Rev.
J. S. Chandler of Madura, South India;
Rev. George D. Marsh, American missionary in Bulgaria, Rev. George T. Candlin
of Tientsin, China; Rev. Yoshijas Hiraiwa
of the Methodist seminary in Tokyo and
leader among the pative Christians and leader among the native Christians, and others. The leading native members of the bar in India took a great interest in it and one of them, still a devout Brahmin, wrote, "The time is at hand when the best religion must come to the front." Of course he added that he did not fear com-parison. Of the old and retired missionaries it is claimed by the managers that every one has been an enthusiastic advo-

every one has been an enthusiastic advo-cate of the congress.

Mozoomdar, as the Babu above named is usually called, arrived a week before the congress convened. With him came H. Dharmapala, who is the guest of promi-nent Christian families and Veerachand Gandhi, who is the honored guest of Dr. Barrows. He is a priest of Jainism and was elected a representative here by his fellow priests. He has not yet said enough for us to comprehend the difference be-tween Jainism and Buddhism or Brah-minism. Another of that party is B. B. minism. Another of that party is B. B. Nagarkar, Brahmin priest, who is the guest of Marvin Hughitt, well known in railroad circles. All these gentlemen speak English with clearness and fluency and are not at all backward in giving their views to newspaper men. As they traveled together from India by way of London, did the World's fair together and are sociable and pleasant guests in the same Christian families, it would seem that there is not such a painful separation of sects as we had supposed "on India's coral strand."

Ottoman Empire day at the fair was the

seventeenth anniversary of the accession of Sultan Abdul Hamed I. to the Turkish throne and every Turk, Egyptian and loyal Armenian got himself up regardless. Somewhat to my surprise a few Greeks also took an interest in it, as there are still nearly as many Greeks in Turkey as in Greece. The Dutch celebrated on the birthday of little Queen Wilhelmina and their orators told us some very good things about the Dutch settlement of New York and how they established religious liberty in the new world. Today the railroad representatives are making a grand racket over the formal opening of the Manches-ter railroad sixty-three years ago. New Mexico has her little demonstration to-morrow, but it is stated that fewer people are here from that territory than from any other or any state in the Union. The native Mexicans are not a traveling peo-ple and the Americans, chiefly silver miners, feel tolerably poor just at present. On the 20th Iowa will parade through the grounds with Governor Boies at the head of the line, and, as they claim, some 10,000 people from that state on view. The late cadets will show their training on the list and Governor Boies and others will see the list and covernor boies and others. vill speak. On the 27th Indiana will do aerself proud and the silvery tones of Sentor Voorhees, Ben Harrison and others will be heard. If it is possible for him to come, the old man eloquent, counted Richard W. Thompson, will also be with Richard W. Thompson, will also be with us and give us his personal recollections of the day in 1816, when Indiana was formally admitted to the Union. Of course Gov-ernor Matthews, his brows bound with the laurels of the late militia virginy at Roby (where the prize fighters remeated without firing a shot) will lead the proces-sion. The granger states are now swell-ing the admissions well up towards the

200,000 mark daily. The stock pavilion is jammed and the great cow contest and steam churns attract even larger crowds than the Art palace.

By fits and starts, as it were, I have been searching out Canada's exhibits in all the buildings for a month, and trying to get them classified. This for two reasons—I just naturally like the Canadians and they them classified. This for two reasons—I just naturally like the Canadians and they have so far outdone expectations that a special feature should be made of their show. In the fisheries it is of course to be taken for granted that they excel all others, as that is their specialty; but it is really a surprise to find them so near the head in horticulture. The finest apples come from the Annapolis valley in Nova Scotia, and Ontario displays thirty-eight varieties of that fruit with 1,400 bottles of preserved fruits, including such things as strawberries, peaches, pears, raspherries and others we are accustomed to think of as southern fruits. Still more surprising is the fact that cold Quebec displays seventy kinds of fruits, including many fine apples, and that the native wines of Canada are ranked high by the judges.

In like manner display of agricultural products was only what was to be expected, as that is her great industy. Her 10,000 square feet in the mines department is thickly set with displays of nearly all known minerals, gold, coal and nickel leading in importance. The survey in the remote northwest is far from complete, but it is known that in that prairie region there is coal enough to supply all the deficiencies of timber and run the manufactures and transportation for many thousand years. British Columbia reports her

tures and transportation for many thou-sand years. British Columbia reports her



STEAM CHURN-DAIRY BUILDING. gold yield to date \$53,000,000 and manfully insists that the world must look to her for its future coin material, for she has just opened her quartz veins and learned how to work them profitably and by the for-mation knows that she has enough for the world's needs for ages. South Africa comes back at her with a statement that she has recently discovered and proved a gold reef twenty-three miles long, which contains more of the yellow stuff than was mined in California and Australia both, and that before many years gold will again be "depreciated" as compared with silver. In fact she, South Africa, will take the contract to make it so. But as Kipling

says, that's another story.

It is matter for unceasing wonder that in the latitude of Winnipeg, where the ice is five feet thick, the valleys of British Columbia have the winter climate of Tennesses, with roots and fruits, grains and flowers to correspond. But here are specimens of them to prove it. She also has as much good lumber "in the green" as all the United States east of the Mississippi, a fish export to the value of \$2,500,-000 annually, inexhaustible beds of coal and fertile valley land sufficient, so she claims, to support the population of Engher very gentlemanly but somewhat en-thusiastic agent, if that province were settled like France is it would take a respec tled like France is it would take a respec-table rank among the second-class powers of the world. "No other country in the world, sir, is the equal of it for hops; it has just that moist, mild atmosphere of the great hop country in southeastern England, only better, and yet agriculture is, as I may say, only started."

It goes without saying that in the For-estry building Canada's exhibit is pecu-liarly fine. Her white and red pine have found their way to all parts of the world and her harder woods, which take so fine

and her harder woods, which take so fine a polish, are almost equally noted. All the world has heard enough, however, of her far western forests; but it may sur-prise some to learn that the great hard-wood forests of Ontario and Quebec are scarcely touched as yet, and that the production of maple sugar is a great industry. In the Transportation building Canada excels in sleighs, of course, and one of the curiosities there is a beautiful model of the sleigh presented by the model. of the sleigh presented by the women of Canada as a wedding present to the Duke of York and Princess May. Other curiosities are ice boats, snow shoes, folding boats, racing canoes, toboggan outfits and a dozen other things in the sliding line. And all this brings me back to my fa-vorite "fad"—that the inventions of men

to overcome climate give far more ure than the climate gives pain, and there-fore to really enjoy himself a man of wealth should winter in Montreal and summer in the Bahamas. Then he would have a steady thing and know what to depend on. Having tried both I'll take my oath that there is ten times as much fun in Minneapolis in winter as in New Orleans, for the furs and the sleighs, the bot drinks and the glorious dinners (and how a man can eat and drink there!) the life and vivacity and intellectual spackle in that zero-and-below air far more than recompense one for any climatic inconvenience—that is, if he has plenty of money.

J. B. PAREE.

Caravels Transferred to Uncle Sam. Sept. 12 was a day of universal interest at the fair, as on that date the Columbus caravels were presented to the govern-ment. The ceremony attending their presentation was both appropriate and impressive. The honor of receiving them from Captain Concas was accorded Cap-tain Berry, of the Michigan, by the secre-tary of the navy. Lieutenant Welles, who has been attached to the Latin-American department of the fair, was placed in immediate command of them. The cara vels were manned by recruits, Captain Berry having received orders to enlist the necessary number of men to take charge of the boats, and to supplement them from the crew and officers of the Michigan to whatever extent necessary.

Husband-Why do your clothes cost you 220 more this year than they did last? Aren't things cheaper? Wife-Yes, dear; that's just it. There are so many more bargains. - Tit-Bits.

And Peace Beigned. "What do you mean by calling my dog bybrid, sir?"
"I did not call him that. I said high

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—[Special.]—President Cleveland has not had much assistance from his cabinet members during his struggle to secure the passage of the repeal bill through the senate. Secretary Carlisle, oddly enough, is the only member of the cabinet, with the exception of Secretary Herbert, who has ever served in congress, quently quoted against him on the floor. Mr. Carlisle has many friends among senators on both sides of the chamber and has been able to move many an obstruction in the road. Secretary Greeham has not ex-erted himself in this case. His time and energies have been fully consumed by the state department affairs. He has at the present time many important questions to deal with and has no opportunity to do any

work on the finances.

Postmaster General Bissell, Secretary
Smith, Secretary Morton and Attorney
General Olney are new men in Washington. They have little acquaintance among ton. They have little acquaintance among senators, and have not as yet been able to form those intimate friendships which would place much influence in their hands. Besides, they, too, find their own departments quite as much as they can take good care of. Secretary Herbert has had long experience in congress and has an excellent standing among the leading public men of the day. But he has little time and perhaps still less inclination to mix himself up in this financial combat. up in this financial combat.

Lamont, the Great Diplomat. Secretary Lamont knows every public man in Washington. He is besides diplo-matic, astute and energetic, and in his quiet way has been able to render the president men in the world who have the peculiar qualities of mind and character which would enable them to carry on this dual sort of relationship, but Mr. Lamont is a remarkable man. He is a diplomat if there ever was one, and he is able to bear confidential relations with leaders of opposing forces without any display of bad faith with either.

The president has been hard pressed in this fight for a repeal, but he has not had the support and co-operation of an in-fluential cabinet. The situation presents so many difficulties that even as strong a man as Mr. Cleveland must at times feel the necessity of having lieutenants on

whom to lean. Why the President Is Worried. The importance of this struggle to the president as well as to the country cannot easily be overestimated. It is so far the signal feature of his second administra-tion. Not only has he set his heart upon accomplishing this object, but he has em-ployed methods which naturally subject him to fierce criticism and denunciation It is charged that he has used the power of his office in a manner in which no president has dared to use it since the days of Andrew Jackson, with the possible excep-tion of that brief period in which Andrew Johnson sought to hold the country up by

Mr. Cleveland is severely criticised for attempting to be not only the executive head of the government, but the legislative as well. A dozen times a day one may hear as well. A dozen times a day one may hear in the capitol the expression that, while Mr. Cleveland is a big man, he is not big enough, and this country never yet produced a man big enough, to take upon his shoulders the responsibility of managing the White House, the executive departments, the house of representatives and the senate all at the same time. Still, nothing succeeds like success, and the best answer that Mr. Cleveland could possibly make to these criticisms would be by having his own way and passing the repeal bill with-out change or amendment. Defeat under these circumstances, after the employment of these vigorous and almost unexampled methods, would be doubly humiliating.

Demands of Business Men. People who have attended the hearings on the tariff held by the ways and mean committee have been much impressed by the constant reiteration of the desire on the part of manufacturers and business men for information as to when the new tariff law is to go into effect. In the nature of things they cannot hope to learn much about what the changes in the schedules are to be until after the Democratic end of the committee shall have agreed upon them; but if they could soon know at what date these changes, whatever they are, will go into effect, that would be an enormous advantage to them. This demand for some basis of operations and plans comes as well from those people who want the tariffs reduced as from those who want them let alone or increased. The suggestion has been made that congress pass a joint resolution fixing a date for the new law to go into operation. While it is apparent that congress could not absolutely bind itself in this manner, and would even after passing such a joint resolution be free to change the date, ft would in honor adhere to the date if it could, and by so doing immeasurably help the business interests of the country. Chairman Wilson tells your correspondent that he and the members of his committee fully appreciate the situation and will very soon sider what, if anything, they can do in this direction.

Tired of Tariff Tinkering.

There is one thing that even the most careless observer is now able to perceive among the public men of Washington. It is a rapidly growing impatience of a political system which makes the tariff laws, which are so intimately bound up with business operations and the prosperity of the people, a mere political football. Men who think a high tariff is bad and men who think low tariff is bad agree that something should be done to stop the frequent change of rates, with consequent disturbance of values and business conditions. One finds some of the ablest and shrewdest public men at the capital willing to predict that before many years have passed public opin-ion will compel the adoption of a constitu-tional amendment which will forbid tariff changes oftener than once in 10 years or after each federal census.

Little Dick-Dot isn't going to give me

any candy. I know it.

Mother—Didn't she say she would?

Little Dick—Y-e-s, but she said it just
the way sister Clara says 'Don't' when some feller is going to kiss her. -Good News.

and unfortunately Mr. Carlisle has for some years trained with the men who are now opposed to repeal. Indeed the secretary's own speeches in favor of silver are fre

Has been the rallying cry of Nebraska people for years past, and if you are really interested in Home Industry, if you really care to see some beautiful

way has been able to render the president some service in this emergency. A singular feature of the situation is that, while Secretary Lamont is supposed to be nearer the president than any other member of the cabinet and to possess very fully his chief's confidence, he is still on intimate terms with Senator Gorman, who, as is now pretty well known, is the leader of the Democratic party in congress and not wholly in accord with the president. Nearly every day Senator Gorman calls upon Secretary Lamont at the latter's hotel. There are few men in the world who have the peculiar

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