

NEHAUKA. News.

The Geo. McFarland family will leave Saturday for Texas, where they will make their new home.

Mrs. Henry Strum left Tuesday for a visit to her sister in Amarillo, Tex. She will be gone for several weeks.

Eugene Nutzman, who was threatened with typhoid fever last week, is getting along nicely and will soon be around again.

The quarry people seem to have struck a regular mine of Indian bones, four or five more skeletons having been dug out.

Charles Christy left Tuesday for Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he will look the country over a little and maybe buy a few loads of mules.

Why this community has never had an automobile accident of sufficient gravity to call for flowers, black bands around the hats and insurance liquidation is

Little Viles Kettlehut cut his leg Sunday just above the knee with a drawing knife, making a severe wound. One of the principal blood vessels was severed and he was brought to town where the doctor took several stitches in the wound to close it.

A woman by the name of McCallie, living near Avoca, lost a horse Saturday afternoon on her way to the picnic at Union. She and her children were in a single buggy when the horse shied at something just east of the Wm. Lindsay place and stumbled into a ditch beside the road. The ditch was not deep, but it was thought the horse broke his back, as he only lived a short time.

Wm. Stoller went on the Tuesday afternoon train to Omaha to have his eyes tested by one of the specialists in that city.

Claudia Everett drove in from Nebraska City yesterday morning and spent a few hours calling on relatives and numerous friends.

Charley Swan, Earl Wolfe and Clyde Lynde departed Tuesday for Cheyenne to spend several days visiting and enjoying the Pioneer Days' celebration at that place.

Mrs. George Edmisten and Mrs. Charles Boardman arrived Tuesday from Hartington to visit their parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Ervin, and other relatives and friends, northeast of this village.

Mrs. W. R. Dodson and daughter, Mrs. Orpha Martin, of Magruder, came last week to enjoy the Old Settlers' Reunion, and have been visiting Dave Latne and family and other relatives and friends.

Rev. W. A. Taylor and wife and Matt McQuinn and wife departed Wednesday evening for Colorado, intending to enjoy about two weeks' outing, visiting and sight-seeing in Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Cheyenne.

Wm. B. Davis suffered a severe attack of bowel trouble last Friday and for a few days his condition was very alarming, but we are glad to report that he is improving. As he is 87 years old an attack of this kind is very dangerous.

Elmer Pritchard and family of Lorimer, Iowa, came in last week to visit their relatives and friends and enjoy the reunion. This is their first visit here in several years and they had a fine visit among their numerous old-time friends.

Everett Hunt had the misfortune to drop a chunk of ice upon his foot Monday, and the fracture of a bone of the instep was the result. He has been quite lame and required the aid of a cane to keep in circulation on the street.

LOUISVILLE. Courier.

Adam Rentschler and little son went to Omaha Tuesday to visit

Mrs. Rentschler at the Clarkson hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Diers of Gresham came down in their auto Sunday to spend the day at the W. F. Diers' home.

The Claude Martin family of Springfield, former of Louisville, have moved to northwestern Montana, where they will locate on a homestead.

P. F. Duerr and wife of Alvo came over Wednesday to see the former's father, Chris Doerr, who recently was ill with rheumatism and heart trouble, and is suffering from a relapse.

Wayne Dorsey returned home from Selma, Calif., Sunday evening, after a year's absence. His arrival was quite a surprise to his father, who had no idea that the young man thought of returning home at this time.

W. C. Dorsey was called to David City Sunday to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law, S. J. Streeter, who died Saturday of paralysis. Mr. Streeter was quite well known in Louisville, having resided here a few years ago.

Chas. Jackman sold his farm, west of Louisville, last week to Henry Stander, consideration \$82.50 per acre, which is considered a good price as much of the land is rough, yet the improvements are exceptionally good.

Gov. J. M. Hoover reports the arrival of a grandaughter at the home of his son, Will, on Thursday. The little miss is of the regulation size, possesses a good pair of lungs and Grandpa Jim says she is as sweet as a June rose.

Chas. Heim departed the latter part of last week for Silver City, N. M., where he goes to regain his health. Mr. Heim's ailment is pronounced tuberculosis of the bronchial tubes and he was advised to go to New Mexico for a year. He will leave his family here and they will remain on the farm. His many friends here hope for his ultimate recovery.

IN THE COUNTY COURT IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CASS, NEBRASKA.

In Re-Estate of Harriet Allison, Deceased.

TO ALL PERSONS INTERESTED: You are hereby notified that Wilhelmina Tigner and Jessie Drost Leach have filed their petition in this court, alleging among other things that Harriet Allison died intestate on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1914, being at the time of her death a resident of Cass County, Nebraska, possessed of an estate of real and personal property to be administered, and that her only heirs at law are Leroy Allison, Wilhelmina Tigner and Jessie Drost Leach, and asking that findings be made in accordance with the allegations and that administration of said estate be granted to E. E. Leach.

A hearing will be had upon said petition at the office of the County Judge, in the Court House, at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1914, at 10 o'clock a. m., before which all objections thereto, if any, must be filed.

Dated at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, this 24th day of August, A. D. 1914.

By the Court, ALLEN J. BEESON, County Judge.

CALVIN H. TAYLOR, Attorney.

Pure cane sugar by the sack, at wholesale. Ask for delivered price. Johnson Bros., Nebraska City, Neb.

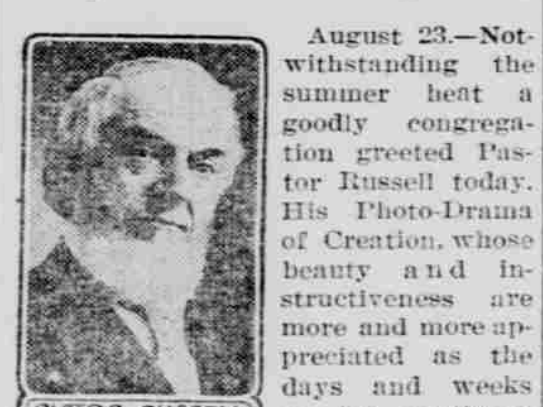
Tested Seeds. Home grown, re-cleaned alfalfa, 90 per cent pure, \$7.50 to \$9.00 bushel; fall rye, \$1.00; blue grass, \$2.00; red clover, \$10.50, and timothy. Samples mailed free. Johnson Bros., Nebraska City.

THE SIGN OF THE SON OF MAN IN HEAVEN

Then All the Tribes of the Earth Shall Mourn.

IMPORT OF GOD'S PROPHECY

The Character of the Sign—Its Effect Upon the Whole World—Why Mourn if Messiah's Kingdom Brings Particular Blessings—Israel's Mourning Particularly Foretold—Its Blessed Results. Similar Blessings For All Nations. The Day of Trouble a Plowshare to Prepare the Hearts of Mankind For Designed Messianic Blessings.



PASTOR RUSSELL

August 23.—Notwithstanding the summer heat a goodly congregation greeted Pastor Russell today. His Photo-Drama of Creation, whose beauty and instructiveness are more and more appreciated as the days and weeks go by, continues to be presented both at home and abroad. The Pastor's topic was from a text we have never before heard discussed in the pulpit—"Then shall appear the sign of the Son of Man in heaven; and then shall all the tribes of the earth mourn, and they shall see the Son of Man coming in the clouds of heaven with power and great glory."—Matt. 24:30.

The speaker pointed out that various suggestions have been made by scholars respecting the import of this prophecy by the Master. Some guessed that the sign would be a Cross in the sky. Others thought that it would be Christ Himself, who would appear in some wretched form to humanity, causing dismay.

The Pastor surmised that his hearers had read the published reports of his sermon of last Sunday respecting the Second Coming of Christ in its two phases—the Parousia, or invisible presence, followed by the Epiphania, or bright-shining in flaming fire, or judgment. He asked his hearers to remember the findings of last week—that we cannot say that the sign of the Son of Man in heaven will be His Parousia. On the contrary, the Parousia of Christ will not be known to the tribes, or families, of the earth in general, but will be known only to the most saintly ones of the Church of Christ. Consequently, the sign of the Son of Man must in some sense stand related to His Epiphania, or shining forth in the "flaming fire" of judgment, which the whole world of mankind will recognize.

The hearers were reminded that the word "sign" is of broad meaning; for instance, a cross is a sign of mourning; the Cross represents Christianity; the Crescent, Mohammedanism. In other words, a sign is merely an indication. So when we read of the "sign of the Son of Man in heaven," the thought might properly be that something will occur indicative of the presence of the Son of Man—that He has taken to Himself His great power and has begun His Reign. Since the Son of Man is to be revealed in flaming fire, taking vengeance, it follows that this sign must be some sign of vengeance, some indication of righteous indignation against wrong.

The question, then, arises, How would such a sign, or indication, appear in the sky, in the heavens? The Pastor replied that this is not the thought. On the contrary, he urged his hearers to remember that the Bible repeatedly uses the words heaven, mountain, sea, in a symbolical manner—the earth representing organized society; the mountains representing kingdoms; the seas representing the restless masses of humanity, continually seeking to swallow up the social "earth." In the same symbolical terms the heavens represent the ecclesiastical powers of the world—clericality. The sign appearing in the heavens, the Pastor believes, signifies that the beginning of Christ's judgments will fall upon the ecclesiastical systems of our day. The flaming fire of judgments will first manifest itself in ecclesiastical affairs and circles.

Mankind will gradually become awakened to the thought that a new government is in control, and that its policy will be the law of "judgment to the line and righteousness to the plumb-line." Since unrighteousness is prevalent as a result of man's fallen condition, the consciences of the whole world will be awakened, quickened; and fear, dread, will come upon all classes everywhere. This will be not only because they will see the primary sign of Christ's righteous judgments in religious circles, but because they will see Him coming—drawing nearer and nearer in judgment; and they will recognize that they, too, must shortly be involved. Hence there will be mourning because of Him.

Furthermore, it will be remembered that all the families of the earth have very crude and incorrect views of Messiah and of the object of His Second Coming and Kingdom. The "doctrines of devils," brought into the church creeds during the Dark Ages, have so made void the Word of God that the

majority of mankind fear the Almighty, dread Him as their Almighty God, instead of realizing Him to be the God of all grace and the Father of all mercies, "From whom cometh every good and perfect gift."

The eyes of the world have been blinded to the goodness of God. Terrible dread in the hearts of humanity will lead to the will of fear as they perceive Christ's righteous judgments encircling all the earth.

"The signs and soundings promised To precede a second birth."

Not knowing of a "second birth" and all the glorious blessings which Messiah's Kingdom is designed to bring to mankind, human hearts will be filled with dread and apprehension. Only those who are truly the Lord's and are rightly informed respecting the Divine Plan of the Ages will be able to lift up their heads and rejoice, knowing that their "deliverance draweth nigh."

"The Heavens Being on Fire." St. Peter apparently described this sign of the Son of Man in the heavens, revealed in flaming fire. His words are, "The heavens being on fire shall be dissolved" and "the earth also [shall be laid fire] and the works that are therein shall be burned up." (2 Peter 3:10-12.) Let us not make the mistake of our forefathers in supposing that these descriptions mean a literal burning of the literal earth. Let us, on the contrary, realize that the symbolical earth and the symbolical heavens are to catch fire and pass away with a great commotion, while the physical earth will remain practically as it is, and will be to undergo the transforming influences of Restoration under the new King, the Restorer of all things—Jesus and His glorified Church.

It will be noticed that St. Peter mentions the fire as coming to the heavens before it reaches the earth, in just the same order that Jesus started the matter. The sign, manifestation, of the flaming fire of judgments will appear in the heavens, and subsequently the sign of the Son of Man in judgment will be seen coming nearer and nearer to earth's affairs, with a view to purging them absolutely from everything sinful, selfish, unjust.

We are told that the elements will melt with fervent heat. We see the Capitalistic element and the Labor element separating, the one from the other. We see the preparations for the great conflagration, the great Time of Trouble. We sometimes speak of it in this language, "Times are getting very hot." They will presently be so hot that spontaneous combustion will set in. And the fire of that Day will be so extreme and its results so drastic as to fulfill the Master's words that unless those days of tribulation should be shortened no flesh would survive.

But because of the Election, because of the Kingdom which will then be set up, those days will be shortened—brought to an end. Nothing will be destroyed except that which is injurious. The world-wide results of that flaming fire of Divine judgments will be corrective, preparing men's hearts for the blessings which the Lord is prepared then to give. Thus it is written, "When the judgments of the Lord are abroad in the earth, the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness."

It will be noted that St. Peter, in speaking of that Time of Trouble, mentions that the heavens—ecclesiasticalism—the earth—society and its political, financial and social organizations—will be involved also. In harmony with this, our text tells that this sign, or indication, for the revealing of Messiah in flaming fire, will first be in the Church. Furthermore, according to St. Peter's statement, we are to expect that the ecclesiastical heavens will pass away with a great noise—a great commotion—before the social order is fully reached by the consuming fire.

The same thought is brought to our attention in Revelation, where a wide distinction is made between the nominal church systems, called Babylon, and the true Church, which is admonished in advance to come out of Babylon and to stand in personal relationship to God through Christ. This general call, which belongs to the end of the Age, before the judgments come upon Babylon, reads, "Come out of her, My people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues." The intimation is that as soon as the loyally obedient have been gathered out of Babylon some drastic trouble will come upon her.

We should not apply this term "Babylon" to individuals, but to great systems, outwardly having a form of godliness, but really misrepresenting the Divine character, the Divine Plan, the true teachings of the Bible. Of course, the individuals identified with the systems have more or less responsibility, according to their official position and their intelligence. In similar proportion to their individuals may have tribulations in conjunction with the fall of Babylon. We do not understand the term "Babylon" to be applied Scripturally to any sect or party, but rather to refer to the general conglomeration of systems and denominations. Likewise, when reading of the utter destruction that is to come upon Babylon, we are to differentiate between the systems and the individuals connected with those systems.

The judgments of the Lord are not designed to crush or destroy humanity, but to destroy utterly the systems of error, bondage and superstition which have fettered humanity and hindered them from fuller progress and development in the knowledge and favor of God. With the fall of the great systems (Babylon, confusion) men's eyes will begin to open; the blind will begin to "see out of obscurity" (Isaiah 29:18). As a result, the high praises of God will arise as a sweet savor. The fall of Babylon is declared to

come speedily, suddenly—figuratively, "in an hour." The descriptions of her fall are various. In one place we read that she shall be utterly burned with fire. The same symbol of fire is used by St. Peter in referring to the same trouble and destruction. In another place we read that Babylon shall be cast like a great millstone into the sea and be found no more at all.

"Every Eye Shall See Him." Throughout this Gospel Age, the Lord's people have with the eye of faith recognized Jesus as their Redeemer and Deliverer. But comparatively few have had such eyes of faith and understanding. The majority, as the Apostle declares, are blinded by Satan and by error, and fail to get a proper, true view of Christ. He says that "the god of this world" has blinded the minds of all unbelievers. But the gracious promise of the Lord is that all the blinded eyes shall be opened.

The experiences of eighteen centuries have done little toward opening the eyes of the world; but the revelation of Messiah in flaming fire will appear to them quickly. They will see Him thus—"Every eye shall see Him, and those also who pierced Him"—the Jews. Instinctively they will fear. It may require a considerable time for them to become fully persuaded that the One Feared is their best Friend, who gave His life as their Redemption-price, and whose judgments in the earth are for the very purpose of breaking the bondage of fear, ignorance, superstition, sin, selfishness and injustice, and of allowing the whole world to go free from a sin-slavery which has long oppressed them.

In due time they will learn that the fire of God's anger does not burn against the sinners for whom Christ died, but merely against their sins. The learning of this lesson will open their eyes still more widely and enable them to see something of the length, the breadth, the height and the depth of God's Love, of which the Apostle tells,—"Ephesians 3:14-19."

That the Jews will be in that trouble, the Bible distinctly marks out. It will be "the time of Jacob's trouble, but he shall be saved out of it" (Jeremiah 30:7). The Gospel Church having been completed by that time and having passed beyond the veil, God's favor and restoration, "times are getting very hot." They will presently be so hot that spontaneous combustion will set in. And the fire of that Day will be so extreme and its results so drastic as to fulfill the Master's words that unless those days of tribulation should be shortened no flesh would survive.

At or about that same time Divine favor will be manifested on Israel's behalf, and the Lord will deliver them, as in olden times. Their eyes of faith and understanding will open more and more widely. Eventually, according to the Bible, they will become the leaders of mankind in returning to God, who will abundantly pardon their iniquity and grant them a prominent share in the blessings of His Kingdom.

"Few Stripes" and "Many Stripes." The great Messianic Kingdom will not spare the rod, but will inflict punishments for the world's correction in righteousness. Some will suffer more and some less, according to the Master's own statements. Those understanding the principles of righteousness and willfully violating them will be beaten heavily, "with many stripes"; while others, such as the heathen, for instance, who knew little, will receive fewer stripes, proportionate to their ignorance. All the stripes, however, will be reformatory, and with a view to helping and encouraging the transgressors to abandon the ways of iniquity and to walk in the paths of righteousness.

That will be a happy day for earth's thousands of millions—a Day with the Lord, a thousand years. Everywhere there will be evidences of the operation of Divine Mercy and Justice, and the necessary lessons will be quickly learned by all people. We cannot doubt that even fifty years of Kingdom influence will make a wonderful change in human affairs and conditions. The blessing of the Lord will come to the earth in proportion as God's will shall be done on earth.

Finally, with all sin eliminated, all imperfections gone and all the willfully wicked destroyed, every creature on earth, as well as in Heaven, will be heard saying, "Blessing and honor and glory and power be unto Him that sitteth upon the Throne and unto the Lamb forever and ever." Then, and not till then, will God's will be done on earth, even as it is done in Heaven; for not until then will there be a perfect race capable of doing God's will, and a tested race, all of whom will delight to do His will.

A special lesson to God's people today is that now is the Church's time of calling, acceptance and making their election sure by hearty obedience to the Divine will. Thus neither shall we be of the world, who will walk because of the sign of the Son of Man in the dissolution of the ecclesiastical heavens, nor shall we be identified with the ecclesiastical heavens, which are to be dissolved. Rather, it is our privilege, as followers of Jesus, to walk in His steps, to stand for the right, to be guided of the Holy Spirit, to "come out of Babylon," to "touch not the unholy thing," that we may have relationship and fellowship with the Lord, with the Savior, with the holy Apostles and with all the faithful martyrs and footstep followers of our Master.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. ONE. The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 3rd, A. D. 1914.

"For a Joint Resolution to amend Section 1 of Article 6 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to revenue. Be it Resolved and Enacted by the People of the State of Nebraska, that Section 1 of Article 6 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Sec. 1. That Section 1 of Article 6 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Sec. 1. The rates of taxation shall be uniform as to any given class and taxes shall be levied upon such property as the Legislature shall prescribe. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes, privileges and occupations which taxes may be reduced and progressive and reasonable exemption may be provided, in addition to those hereinafter specifically mentioned in this section of this article.

Sec. 2. That at the general election in November, 1914, there shall be submitted to the electors of the state for their approval or rejection the foregoing proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, in the following form: "For amendment to the Constitution providing for uniform and progressive taxation and reasonable exemption and progressive and reasonable exemption may be provided, in addition to those hereinafter specifically mentioned in this section of this article."

Approved, March 27, 1913. I, Addison Wait, Secretary of State, of the State of Nebraska, do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled and engrossed bill, as passed by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bill on file in this office, and that the same was read and approved by the qualified voters of the State of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1914.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska.

ADDISON WAIT, Secretary of State.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. TWO. The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 3rd, A. D. 1914.

"For a Joint Resolution to amend Section 6 (6) of Article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska. Be it Enacted by the People of the State of Nebraska: That Section six (6) of Article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 6. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate; but in all civil cases and in all criminal cases, the jury shall be composed of twelve men in courts inferior to the district court. That at the general election for state and legislative officers to be held in the State of Nebraska on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1914, there shall be printed upon the ballot of the electors of the State of Nebraska, the following form: "For proposed amendment to the Constitution providing that in all civil cases and in all criminal cases, the jury shall be composed of twelve men in courts inferior to the district court."

Approved, April 1, 1913. I, Addison Wait, Secretary of State, of the State of Nebraska, do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled and engrossed bill, as passed by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bill on file in this office, and that the same was read and approved by the qualified voters of the State of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1914.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska.

ADDISON WAIT, Secretary of State.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. THREE. The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 3rd, A. D. 1914.

"For a Joint resolution proposing amendment and revision of Article V, and Section 24, of Article V, of the Constitution of Nebraska, relating to term of office and salary of Governor and executive officers. Be it Enacted by the People of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That at the general election for state and legislative officers to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1914, the following be submitted as amendments to Sections 1 and 24, of Article V, of the Constitution of Nebraska: The executive department shall consist of a Governor, who shall hold his office for a term of two years from the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January, next after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. In addition to the Governor, the executive department shall include the following officers: Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of Public Lands and Buildings, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Attorney General, and Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings. Each of whom shall hold his office for the term of two years from the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January, next after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. Provided, however, that the first election of said officers shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1914, and each succeeding election shall be held at the same relative time in each even year thereafter. The Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, and Treasurer shall reside at the seat of government during their term of office, and keep the public records, books and papers there, and shall perform such duties as may be required by law.

Sec. 2. That the Governor shall receive five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) per annum, and the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of Public Lands and Buildings and Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings shall receive two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500.00) per annum, and the Treasurer shall receive three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00) per annum, and the Auditor of Public Lands and Buildings shall receive two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00) per annum, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall receive two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00) per annum, and the Attorney General shall receive two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00) per annum, and the Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings shall receive two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00) per annum, and the Auditor of Public Accounts shall receive two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00) per annum, and the Treasurer shall receive three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00) per annum, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall receive two thousand dollars 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