HALF A MILLION DOLLARS

The Amount Required to Build a Railroad to Yankton.

CHICAGO CAPITAL WILL DO IT,

The Meeting at the Board of Trade Rooms Last Night—A Most Liberal Proposition Made—Other Local News.

A Road Will Be Built.

Nearly two hundred substantial business men, of whom fifty are representative citizens of Yankton, Wayne, Wisner, West Point and other cities and towns northward, and the other one hundred and fifty members of the board of trade and representative Omahans, heard the proposition of J. E. Young and associates to build a railroad from this city to Yankton in eighteen months for $500,000, at the board of trade chamber last evening. All rose and voted to accept that proposition if it should prove to be substantial.

If Mr. Young satisfies a committee who were named by this meeting that his proposition is made in good faith and that he has the money to carry it out; that after the road is built it will be operated in such a way that it will afford honest competition for Wayne and other Nebraska towns interested, with the Northwestern, and that it will be by a company which will not discriminate against Omaha in favor of Chicago—if he can demonstrate these things to the committee the road will be commenced inside of sixty days, and Omaha's great need of a north and south thoroughfare will be answered. A wonderfully rich territory which is this city's rightful commercial field will be opened. The corn and hogs of the Missouri valley, the wheat of the Jim river valley and the cattle of the Sioux reservation will be brought to the market of the gate city and exchanged for the fruits and products of the sunny south and old Mexico.

THE MEETING.

President Max Meyer, of the board of trade, call the meeting to order at 8:30 o'clock. The report of the committee appointed on Monday evening to confer with railroads and parties who had propositions to make regarding the construction of a railroad from Omaha to Yankton was called for and in response Mr. R. C. Patterson, the secretary, made a verbal report. The committee had received no propositions from railroad companies. Hon. John A. McShane had appeared on behalf of the Milwaukee company and had asked the postponement of action on this matter until the question of construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at this point by that company had been determined by a decision from the secretary of war. If the secretary of war should decide in favor of the Milwaukee company, it would at once commence the construction of a bridge to cost $300,000, and 250 miles of railroad in Northern Nebraska. The committee was advised that J. E. Young, of Chicago, and a syndicate of capitalists had a proposition to present to the meeting.

The report was received and the subject declared open for discussion. The first speaker was Judge Campbell of Yankton. He dilated upon the richness and wonderful possibilities of development of the country lying between his city and Omaha, which a direct line would open. He declared that an area two hundred miles square in Nebraska and Dakota would contribute to the business of such a road and send over it more hogs, and cattle, and corn, and wheat than are now sent to Omaha by all other roads. Omaha should be the gateway north and south as well as the gateway east and west. Its people ought not to rest content with being only the eastern terminus of roads running to the west. He said that the time is coming when the north and south travel along the Missouri river will be more important to the trade centers than the east and west travel can be. With such a system navigation may play no unimportant part and Omaha may become the distributing point of all the products of Mexico and of the north. It must not be forgotten by the people of Omaha that the country north of them is growing rapidly—and with wonderful rapidity—in richness. The time was when the belt in which Sioux City and Yankton can be found was thought to be too far north for corn. To-day no finer corn grows anywhere than there. The increase in hogs and all products is wonderful. Farmers who came there poor a few years ago are now not only comfortable, but have their bank accounts. For wheat the Jim river valley is unexcelled. By building a railroad to that country you will obtain access direct to an area three hundred by four hundred miles in extent. By construction of such a railroad Omaha may become the exchange center of the grain and hogs of the north and the products of Mexico. It is a well known fact that north and south roads are always less blocked by snow than roads east and west. He then submitted the following proposition which had been handed to him:

To the gentlemen representing the interests of Omaha in Nebraska, and Yankton in Dakota, and the country between said places: We, J. E. Young and associates, hereby propose to construct a line of railroad, and complete the same ready for operation within eighteen months from the time aid is voted therefore, providing the people including and between said Omaha and Yankton shall contribute by subsidy the sum of $500,000 towards the construction of said railroad. The said $500,000 thus voted and contributed by the people aforesaid to be exclusive of any private donation by any person, persons or corporation which may be contributed toward the construction of said railroad.

J. E. YOUNG AND ASSOCIATES.

Dated at Omaha, Neb., May 24, 1887.

Mr. Iler asked of Mr. Campbell whether the construction of such a road took with it the construction of shops in Omaha. To that Judge Campbell replied that such seemed to be the inevitable effect of the construction of such a road, and while he was unable, personally, to assure the questioner of such a condition, he was satisfied there were gentlemen here who could do it.

Mr. H. T. Clark said that he knew of Mr. Young as the gentleman who is in charge of the construction of the Omaha Southern. He regarded him as reliable. The Omaha Southern, as was known, was now busily engaged in being surveyed and built in Kansas. Behind the gentlemen named are a large sandicate of heavy capitalists who believe in the feasibility of a road from Mexico to the north, and who already have organized a company for its construction as far as Omaha.

Mr. B. F. Smith stated that the syndicate with whom Mr. Young is associated is a very rich syndicate, being connected with the Georgia Southern, and Duluth and Lake Shore roads. If they have placed themselves behind this project they mean business and are perfectly able to build a railroad. Yet there was another corporation ready to submit a proposition the Milwaukee and St. Paul; and if they are successful in obtaining a favorable decision from the secretary of war there is no doubt but that they will construct a bridge across the river here and build a railroad to the north and northwest, not only touching Yankton, but going further north and northwest. The road ought to be built this year and it ought not to be delayed. Yet he was favorable to waiting a few days and give the Milwaukee a chance to make a proposition. He knew that the company was surveying various northern routes. If they should not be granted a favorable decision by the secretary of war they certainly build a bridge across the river, but in all likelihood at some other point than Omaha.

Mr. Clark asked of Mr. Smith: "Is it probable that the Milwaukee would have any object in building to Yankton when it already has a road direct from Chicago there?" To this Mr. Smith replied that the Milwaukee had in contemplation three lines in the north and northwest if it should obtain permission to cross the rivers which it sought.

Doctor Mercer then asked of Mr. Smith whether it was natural that the Milwaukee, with a road already into Yankton and leading to Chicago, should use any endeavors to make Omaha a distributing point.

To this Mr. Smith was unable to give a definite answer, but he expressed the belief that the Milwaukee would never discriminate against this city.

Doctor Mercer said: "As far as we are concerned we want a road to the south and southeast as well as toward the north and northwest. People who have not looked into the matter do not understand that the Omaha Southern is an active corporation and already actively at work. By reason of adverse legislation in Kansas last winter which goes into effect on July 1, the whole force of the Omaha Southern, of which Mr. Young is practically manager, is in that state. After that date, if this proposition is accepted, it will come here and move at once. When you get such a road as these gentlemen propose to build, you have a road not only to Yankton, but also to the gulf of Mexico, and not a road which has a shorter line to Chicago. [Applause.] It will have no eastern point to build up at the expense of wholesale merchants of the young metropolis of the west. If this proposition is what it is represented to be—from responsible men—I am in favor of accepting it."

Mr. Clark said that he coincided with Dr. Mercer. Omaha wanted no road east and west, but one north and south, and one that would not be but another to lay down goods in Omaha at Chicago prices, freight added.

Dr. Miller rose, as he said, not to argue the question, but endorse the position which Mr. Clark had taken. And before he said anything more he desired to refer to the impression that certain leading citizens of Omaha—Messrs. Murphy, Barton and Millard—were antagonizing the Milwaukee road by connection with the Council Bluffs and Omaha wagon bridge project. He had talked with Mr. Murphy but that evening, and was authorized to say that neither that gentleman nor either of the of the other two mentioned had any wedded interest in any wagonway and they would be glad to see a decision made in favor of the Milwaukee company if such a decision would lead that company to build a bridge and come into Omaha. It was a matter of sincere regret to the speaker that the Missouri Pacific gave no promise of immediate intention to take hold of this northern railroad. He differed from some persons in believing that the more Jay Gould had to do with this country the better for us. But he had been assured that while Mr. Gould intended to build a thousand miles of railroad in the northwest this year to keep up with the procession, Omaha and northern Nebraska were not included in the extension.

Dr. Miller believed this proposition of Mr. Young's to be a good one. If it were left to him he would accept it in fifteen minutes. [Applause.] He also believed in offering liberal inducements to the Milwaukee. Now was the time to do it. In three years from now it could not be done, and it might be five years after that before it could be done. Now $600,000 or $800,000 can be voted for the two purposes just like rolling off a log. All collisions on these two projects should be avoided. What now is needed is an old fashioned Methodist revival meeting on this subject. Give round subsidies and get the roads to build from Omaha. Enough will build to the city. We want them to build from it. Liberality of subsidy and unity among all citizens will accomplish this.

William M. Powers, of Yankton, made a center shot at the proposition to delay until the Milwaukee bridge project was settled by saying: Mr. President, the Milwaukee road will be able in two months to get to Chicago from Yankton in nineteen hours. You can judge what advantage a line by that road would be to Omaha."

Dr. Mercer made a very forcible speech, in which he decried the habit of always procrastinating upon such important matters. He had seen public meetings just as enthusiastic as this one, and just as the iron was hot and they were ready to strike some one had made a motion to wait a day or a few days, and the whole project had died. Now he wanted to see this proposition of Mr. Young's investigated, and, if it was made upon a responsible basis, he wanted to see it accepted. To bring this subject to a head he moved that a committee of seven be appointed to confer with Mr. Young and ascertain if his proposition was acceptable. The motion prevailed and the chair appointed Dr. Mercer, W. V. Morse, H. T. Clark, W. B. Smith, George L. Miller, G. W. Lininger and P. E. Iler.

Upon motion of W. V. Morse a vote of thanks was extended by the board of trade to the visiting gentlemen from the north and they were invited to come to Omaha in eighteen months over the new road.

Mr. Wm. Davis then moved that it was the sense of the meeting that the proposition of Mr. Young, if his conditions be found favorable, should be accepted. The motion was carried unanimously by a standing vote and amid applause.

The meeting then adjourned subject to call of the chairman.

The Gun Club Shoot.

There was a big turn out and a lively time at the gun club shoot yesterday afternoon. The score was as follows:

Penrose	01111	11111	00011	10111	00101	17
Kennedy	10010	00110	00100	10111	00111	12
Ellis	11111	00011	11111	00000	10111	16
Pitty	11111	11011	11111	11111	11101	23
Field	01111	10010	01011	11111	00011	16
Brewer	00101	00111	10011	10111	11111	17
Clark	00111	11100	01010	00100	10010	11
Gorden	00000	01000	00001	00010	11100	6
Dimmock	01101	01011	10010	00011	11011	14
Foley	10010	10000	10001	10010	01000	8
Gill	10001	01101	01110	00000	11111	13
Larkin	01110	11001	01000	00110	10111	13
Hullett	10111	00010	00000	00111	00000	8
Cotter	01110	11111	10001	00111	11101	17
Hughes	10001	10110	11000	00111	01000	11
Krug	01110	00110	00100	11000	11011	12
Howard	00011	00010	11100	00001	00000	8
Smith	00111	10111	11111	01011	11111	20
Maysuet	11011	10011	10000	01111	01101	15
Kellogg	01111	10000	10100	10000	01110	11
Lane	10011	11000	00000	11010	01101	11

Pozzoni's Complexion Powder produces a soft and beautiful skin. It combines every element of beauty and purity. Sold by druggists.

The Casino.

The Casino Concert garden, at the corner of Fourteenth and Howard streets, will be opened this evening. Prof. Franko, who will have charge of the musical part of the entertainment, has arranged the following

PROGRAM:

Inauguration March	N. Franko.
Overture—Prince Methusalem	Strauss.
Waltz—Dolce far niente	Delbruck.
Selection—Erminie	Jacobowski.
Gavotte—Orange Blossoms	Lautens.
Reminiscences, of La Perichole	Offenbach.
Polka—Geistenger	Bial.
INTERMISSION.	
Quartette, from Rigoletto	Verdi.
Waltz—To Thee	Waldteufel.
Potpourri—Pirates	Sullivan.
Plantation Echoes	Boettger.
Gallop—Fledermans	Strauss.

Visitors to the east this summer should not fail to order from the United States Hotel, Boston, a set of their handsome Maps and pamphlet edition of Boston and its attractions. Enclose ten cents in stamps for postage.

COLLEGES AND MISSIONS.

The Presbyterian Assembly Viewing Two Great Fields of Labor.

AN ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK.

Judge Ewing's Report on Aid to Colleges—An Evening With Mission Workers—Fraternal Greetings.

Fifth Day.

The assembly opened yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, the religious exercises lasting until 9:30 o'clock.

Moderator Smith occupied the chair.

The committee on church polity reported that it had received several overtures suggesting the establishment of triennial assemblies. The recommendation of the committee was that the project was inexpedient at this time.

Dr. Marquis, from the committee on bills and overtures, reported that they had received overtures from the presbyteries of New York, New Brunswick, Philadelphia, Dayton, Washington, Jersey City, Niagara, St. Paul, Troy and Albany on the subject of church union, and suggesting an answer to the publication of the circular from the house of bishops of the Protestant Episcopal church. He offered the following, which was adopted:

That, inasmuch as no communication has been received by the assembly from the said house of bishops, no response is called for or appropriate.

We recommend, however, that the general assembly express its cordial sympathy with the growing desire among evangelical christian churches for practical unity and co-operation in the work of spreading the gospel of Jesus Christ throughout all the land. We also recommend,

That the general assembly proclaim to the christian world its statement of the principles whereby, in its judgment, practical church unity can be realized and maintained:

1. All believers in Christ constitute one body mystical, yet real and destined to grow into the fullness of Him who filleth in all.

2. The universal visible church consists of all those throughout the world who profess the true religion, together with their children.

3. Mutual recognition and reciprocity between the two bodies who profess the true religion is the first and the essential step toward practical church unity.

At the request of Dr. Marquis, Stated Clerk Roberts read the circular promulgated by the house of bishops.

Dr. Marquis moved that it be referred to the committee on correspondence.

Dr. Brown amended that it be referred to the committee on correspondence in conference with the committee on bills and overtures. Carried.

The committee on polity of the church reported in response to the overtures from a couple of presbyteries that they recommended the establishment of the new synod of the Indian territory. Adopted.

The stated clerk read an invitation from Max Meyer, president of the board of trade, inviting the commissioners to a ride over the Belt line to South Omaha and return. Thanks were returned and the invitation was referred to the committee on arrangements to decide upon a time for the excursion.

Mr. Martin, of St. Louis, from the committee on concert in prayer, recommended that the week of prayer be from the first to the second Sunday in January; that the last Thursday in the same month be devoted to prayer for educational institutions; that on children's day prayer be offered for baptized ones and the conversion of youth; that concert in prayer be held in November for the Y. M. C. A. and kindred institutions, and that the first Sabbath in November be used for prayer for the missions. The report was received and adopted.

Dr. Hays, from the committee on home missions, said he would not read the report or the recommendation of the board of home missions, but he would strongly recommend that every commissioner and member of the church get the report and read it for himself.

The committee was thankful for the fact that they had 1,465 missionaries, laboring 1,155 years; 175 new churches, with a membership of 10,812, and the addition of 7,040 members by certificates. There were 138,590 people supplied with the word of God, thirty-five schools and 212 teachers. The schools are all in a prosperous condition. He had no regrets to offer save that there had been a failure to obtain the amount of money originally contemplated. Death had dealt heavily with their laborers during the year—fourteen missionaries and two teachers being the victims; among the former being Rev. Thos. Hay. The wants of the board were not so numerous. New towns, sections, and districts were being opened up, requiring increased expenditures and more laborers to carry on the work. Texas needs twelve, Indian Territory sixteen, Iowa twenty, the Pacific coast forty-five, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska forty-five missionaries, and other places in proportion. The committee calculated that at least 200 missionaries were required. Elders were charged to renewed energy in the collection of funds for the board, which, this year, would require not less than $800,000. The committee favored the holding of missionary conventions in the several sections of the country for the more satisfactory performance of the work in those sections. The committee recommended the appointment of the following gentlemen as a central committee to inspect the eldership and to appoint others to take in hand the raising of the fund of $800,000 for the board: Messrs. Warner Van Norden, Hon. R. N. Wilson, Geo. Junkins, E. R. Perkins, Wm. Howard Neff, Thos. Kane, S. M. Breckenridge, W. W. Sperry, W. E. Dodge, Wm. A. W. Wheelock, W. S. Skidmore and Archibald McClure. Another recommendation of the committee was that of a system of sustentation now in operation in certain sections of New York, whereby each district may strive to support itself. The other recommendations of the committee were those relating to the work of the women's executive committee, urging the reduction of church requests and several others.

Dr. Kendall, secretary of the board, was called and spoke upon the greatness of the work of his organization. He referred to the fact that the expense of the work went on from month to month no matter whether the subscriptions came in or not. These expenses were about $50,000 per month. Some months the subscriptions did not come in as liberally as in others, but the work could not be allowed to drop. They had to wait and look for better months and more liberal contributions. Last year there was a pretty big debt of $150,000. But it was cleared away, although the speaker did not really consider it was a debt. They had a greater indebtedness, $216,000, of the same kind, but the doctor did not lose his sleep over it. He had been accustomed to such things. He then detailed how, when they had fallen behind apparently, the Lord, who loved His church better than they did, came to their assistance in the month of November by a contribution of $15,000 more than had ever been offered in that month before; by a similar contribution in the month of December, a like gratuity in January, and an increase of $22,000 in February, while in March there was an unprecedented increase of over $50,000, thus reducing that debt considerably. The doctor had been told that it was not wise to run in debt when there was no money to pay the indebtedness. He felt just as his friends did in that respect, but he felt also that the work should not be allowed to drop. If it were it would be disastrous to the missions. He did not doubt that they would always be able to find the funds they needed during these intervals, because they had friends who were always ready to loan them $50,000. These men always got their money back, and were always pleased for the Lord's sake, to accommodate when asked to do so.

John Schaff, of Kansas City, then paid a tribute to the memory of Dr. Hill, the well-known missionary in this section, who died suddenly last Saturday.

Dr. Phraner of New York, Mr. Campbell of Ohio, Mr. Burrows of Boston, Dr. Cameron of Denver, Dr. Sheldon Jackson of Alaska, spoke upon the missions in their respective localities.

Dr. Hays closed the debate in a warm speech, sustaining the board and inspiring everybody to renewed effort to raise the $800,000 for the board.

Recess.

Yesterday Afternoon.

The assembly was called to order by Moderator Smith at 2:30, quite a number of commissioners being absent.

Dr. Welch, from the judiciary committee, made reports upon appeals from several presbyteries, being those in the case of Charles H. Ellis vs. Mrs. J. H. Patterson of New York; the deposition from the ministry of George N. Smith in the presbytery of Geneva, and of W. Ingoldsby in the presbytery of Genessee Valley. The committee recommended that in these cases no further action be taken.

In the matter of the complaint of the Rev. J. H. Baird against the synod of Pennsylvania, for its commendation of the submission of a prohibitory amendment to the constitution of that state, the committee submitted a majority and a minority report. The former held that the action of the synod did not contravene the doctrine of the church and recommended that no further action be taken upon the matter.

The minority report held that the action of the synod was such as to warrant some attention and recommended that a date be set for trial.

Motions were made to adopt both reports.

Dr. Hays questioned the advisability of acting upon a subject of such importance as that brought to their attention with so small an audience. He suggested that action be deferred until later.

The suggestion was adopted.

The question of revising the record-tables to show communicants who had dropped away from church membership, been expelled, died or otherwise disposed of, was reported upon adversely by stated Clerk Roberts, on the ground that the additional columns required for the work could not be introduced without sacrificing some of the columns already in the table.

The recommendation was adopted.

Dr. Patterson, from the committee on correspondence, announced that Rev. J. S. Detweiler, of this city was present as a delegate from the Lutheran general assembly. He suggested that 4:30 o'clock be made the hour to receive the gentlemen.

It was so agreed.

Judge Ewing, from the standing committee on the Presbyterian board of aid to colleges and academies, reported, showing the management of the board was in excellent hands. There were thirty-five institutions under the influence of the board, the value of which was about $1,000,000. The donations during the year had amounted to $27,880, coming from 1,761 churches. He offered resolutions giving thanks to God for His blessing of the work in which they were engaged; cordially recognizing the ability of the officers during the past year; calling on all the churches to take up an annual subscription for the benefit of the board; commending to liberal givers the needs of the board, and suggesting the following clergymen: Rev. Dr. John Hall, New York; Rev. S. J. Nichols, Rev. W. H. H. Roberts, Rev. J. H. Worceter, jr., Rev. John F. Kendall to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Rev. R. F. Sample, D. L., and the following laymen: John S. McDonald, W. O. Hughart, Henry W. Johnson and Dexter A. Knowlton, as members of the board.

Dr. Ganse made a forcible address showing the advantages to be derived from the board, the work it had done and the work, which with increased means, it was capable of doing.

Mr. Park, of Kansas, spoke in favor of the small colleges which are being established throughout the country. They enabled young men of limited means to receive an education which could not be secured without an outlay of not less than $700 per year. In most instances, the young man who desires to study for the ministry has but very little means of his own and frequently is compelled to labor to supplement whatever assistance he may receive from benefactors as poor as himself.

Dr. Shaw, of Jersey City, said the object of the board was a growing cause, it was an honorable cause. It was necessary that such an influence should be extended throughout the country. They wanted to plant their Presbyterian colleges throughout the land. The board was the youngest of the assembly, and he wanted them to take it in their arms and cherish it and do everything in their power to make it a success.

Francis B. Brown, D. D., of New York, a professor in one of the theological seminaries, said that the young men who come to them from the younger and poorer colleges were made of good stuff. They had not only consecrated hearts and a determined purpose, but also the intellectual gifts which enabled them to become energetic and useful workers for Christ. It was the experience of the Union Theological seminary that she does not get enough of them. It was but rarely that one of them ran the gauntlet of Princeton, McCormick; Lane and Auburn to reach us, but when he did we are glad to receive him.

Hon. N. R. Peckinpaugh, of New Albany, believed there was a work to be done now by the elders because the ministers could not reach it. The board needed to be sustained not only by money, but also by encouraging words. They wanted this board to be remembered in all their annual collections. Whenever the word freedmen or home missions was uttered on that platform it was received with peals of applause. The same treatment ought to be accorded the college board of relief.

Dr. McMillen, of Utah, spoke about the college of Montana and the need there was of other and higher educational institutions. There was not a place in the country where they had the same population and with so few institutes to accommodate the scholars as Montana.

The report was then adopted.

Rev. J. S. Detweiler was then introduced as the delegate from the evangelical Lutheran synod, held in Harrisburg in 1885, bearing from that body fraternal greeting to the assembly. He read an address setting forth this fact and going into details with reference to the doctrinal points held by Lutherans. That synod represented 4,000 ministers and over 1,000,000 communicants, and these, Mr. Detweiler said, thought a great deal of the Presbyterians and loved them, too. They loved them for the good they were doing throughout the country. They wished for organic union between all the denominations, and he felt that his people would be ready to engage in any effort to wage a more successful war against sin, the flesh and the devil.

Moderator Smith then accepted the greeting and voiced the sentiment of the assembly in the pleasure it afforded him to extend the right hand of friendship to Mr. Detweiler, and through him to the synod of which he was the representative.

Dr. Burchard, of the committee on missionary board for freedmen, to whom was recommitted the report offered by them yesterday, reported that they had received three overtures. The first of these was from the Presbytery of Washington City for the abolition of the board of freedmen's missions and the transaction of its affairs by the board of home missions. The second overture was from McClellan, and asked for a consolidation of both the above boards. The third overture was from New Brunswick and asked that the consolidation be not encouraged. The committee recommended that no action be taken with reference to the first overture, and because of the objection which in some places obtained, as shown by overtures two and three, that a committee be appointed to inquire into the management of the board of freedmen's missions and report at the next assembly.

Calvin Stewart of Pennsylvania offered an amendment to inquire into the practicability of incorporating the boards of home and freedmen's missions. He said that the aggression made upon the freedmen in North Carolina was considerable; in South Carolina it was less, and in the rest of the southern states it was lighter still. If those boards could be consolidated, the speaker held that they could arouse an enthusiasm such as had never yet been experienced in this country. No such work as could be then effected had yet been done in this missionary labor. Among those colored people was to be done the grandest work of evangelization imaginable, because behind them stood the millions of blacks in Africa, who, he thought, could be reached through their people in this country, and in no other way. From what he knew had been done, he felt that this work had but just begun.

Dr. Hays said they might disguise it as they would they find people who were opposed to this consolidation, who were even supposed to giving to the fund if the consolidation should be effected. If the joining of both these boards took place, the assembly would cut off the channel of supply from each.

A motion was made to lay the amendment on the table. It was carried unanimously.

Adjourned till to-day.

Home Missions.

There were about three thousand people in the exposition building last night in attendance upon the meeting in the interest of home missions. Half an hour was devoted to religious exercises, after which Rev. John Hall, D. D., of New York, arose and said that he esteemed it an honor and privilege to be present and meet with them on such an occasion.

The word home was a sweet word. It included in its present sense a family of between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000 million people. They were gathered together as Presbyterians, and in the few remarks which he expected to make he wished to dwell upon the truth and purity of Presbyterianism. In doing so he did not wish to reflect upon those who bore other religious names, who, while of the same family, were of different parts of the household. There were two things which would tend to make the missions a success. The first of these was naturally which impelled those who were surrounded by the comforts of wealth and life them selves to desire to extend the same to others. The other was the desire to give for God's sake. He was bound to say that twenty years' residence in these United States with close and frequent intercourse with people of other denominations had made him feel more attached to the Presbyterian church. He then enlarged upon the work to be done in the home mission field by Presbyterians, how pastor and people should work together, how failure to do this led to dispiriting consequences, creating distress and raising a barrier against the performance of the most laudable work. He cautioned churches to as much as possible rely upon themselves, and not depend upon the assembly or the board, or run to them almost as soon as they get under way. That unfortunately was done but too frequently. These churches get organized by the presbytery and then look for outside assistance, or build their hopes of success upon the influence of some delegate whom they send, perhaps to a wealthy friend in a neighboring city. In this manner a degree of weakness is inserted in the organization which is likely to remain in it. If church members would only put into the affairs of the church the intelligence, energy and independence they put into their private affairs, they would relieve the church from many a claim which is now made upon her.

Rev. Dr. Irvine, of Chicago, one of the vice presidents of the board, then spoke, confining himself to the idea that it was almost impossible to determine from what place board relief should be cut off, so greatly was it needed everywhere. The remedy he proposed was for Presbyterians everywhere to contribute so liberally as to make it possible for the board to establish churches everywhere. With that end in view, he suggested that by the centennial year they ought to raise $1,000,000 for the missions instead of $800,000.

Rev. Mr. Smallwood, of the Cherokee nation, then sang in his native tongue, "There is a fountain filled with blood," after which he offered prayer.

Other speeches were made by Dr. Nelson and Dr. Hays.

The Quinlan Case.

It is very probable that the killing of young Denis Quinlan, near Spoerle's park a week ago Sunday, will be a matter of much moment in the courts. The Hon. M. B. Gannon, one of the most eloquent and erudite members of the legal profession in Iowa, and a man of national reputation, has been engaged to assist Mr. Simeral, county attorney, in the prosecution. This, it is said, is a prelude to Mr. Gannon's transferring his domestic and professional associations to Omaha.

Municipal Matters.

The council room was crowded last evening. The mayor's appointments were all confirmed, except the members of the board of public works. These were laid over for one week. The other business of the council was very heavy but was purely of a routine nature.

She has the complexion of a peach, Pozzoni's Medicated Complexion Powder did it. Sold by all druggists.

Personal Paragraphs.

Architect Hodgson has gone down to his Kansas City office.

"Can't eat a thing. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for creating an appetite, regulating digestion, and giving strength.

Butchers Assembled.

CHICAGO, May 24.—The second annual convention of the National Butchers' association met this morning with Thomas Armour in the chair and Chris Brokase, of St. Louis, secretary. The stage of Central Music hall was elaborately decorated, flowers and polished horns completely covering the sides and the arched top. The different delegations were seated under their respective banners, 300 in all.

Frequently accidents occur in the household which cause burns, cuts, sprains and bruises; for use in such cases Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment has for many years been the constant favorite family remedy.

They Secure the Burglar.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—Judge Toohy this morning denied the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Jimmy Hope, the famous burglar, and remanded him to the custody of the New York detectives. He will probably be taken east to-morrow.

TUPPER TALKS.

The Canadian Finance Minister on Interesting Topics.

NEW YORK, May 24.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian minister of finance in Canada, at present visiting this city, expressed his views on matters which interest the public. His first remarks were concerning the visit of O'Brien to Canada, and while he did not go into the subject very extensively, he made his remarks sufficiently pointed. "One of the advantages which we think the British system has over the American system," he said, "is that both in England and in Canada parties treat the executive head of the nation as beyond criticism. We attack the responsible ministers of the day of England and in Canada we do the same thing. But"—and Sir Charles smiled gravely—"we don't attack the executive head of the country. Fiercely as a controversy may wage between the two parties, they all unite in sustaining the executive head. It naturally follows that we disapprove very strongly—all parties and all classes of us,—of the departure from that course by any body coming into the country to attack the Queen's representative, and that in reference to questions that have no relation to Canada or Canadian affairs. At the same time everybody deplores the fact that if Mr. O'Brien had the bad taste and bad judgment to come to Canada on such a mission, he should have been made the subject of violence by any interference. Such a thing is most unusual for Canada, as it is a place where the freest speech on all questions is tolerated."

Concerning the question of commercial reciprocity between the United States and Canada, Sir Charles had a great deal to say. "It is very much in the interest of the United States and Canada," he began, "that there should be the freest commercial intercourse between the two countries. Canada is ready and has always been ready to promote that commercial intercourse to the fullest possible extent. But, of course, we are quite aware that unless we can adopt the United States tariff as between us and England it would be quite impracticable. I mean that it would be impracticable for the United States to consent to customs union or free trade between Canada and the United States, as that would really mean free trade between the United States and England. A complete customs union is simply impracticable. It would be quite impossible for Canada to adopt a tariff so hostile to the mother country. I believe that, anxious as is her majesty's government to avoid the slightest cause of difference with the government of the United States, the time is far distant when the government of England will shrink in the slightest degree from giving a fair and candid consideration to whatever the claims of Canada may be."

A Prominent Soldier Prostrated.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 24.—It is reported here to-day that General Charles E. Lippincott, of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, was prostrated with paralysis yesterday.

That Tired Feeling

The warm weather has a debilitating effect, especially upon those who are within doors most of the time. The peculiar, yet common, complaint known as "that tired feeling," is the result. This feeling can be entirely overcome by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives new life and strength to all the functions of the body.

"I could not sleep; had no appetite. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon began to sleep soundly; could get up without that tired and languid feeling; and my appetite improved." R. A. SANFORD, Kent, Ohio.

Strengthen the System

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion*; 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

-J&T- COUSINS NEW YORK SHOES FOR LADIES, MISSES & CHILDREN

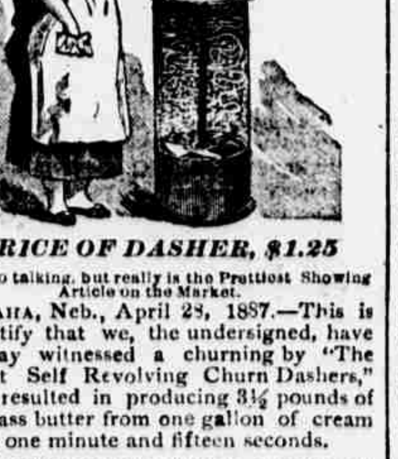
Embody the highest excellencies in shapeliness, comfort and durability and are the reigning favorites in fashionable circles.

Our name is on every sole. J. & T. COUSINS, NEW YORK.

THE PERFECT

Self Revolving Churn Dasher

Quickest Selling Article Ever Invented.



PRICE OF DASHER, $1.25

Needs no talking, but really is the Prettiest Showing Article on the Market.

OMAHA, Neb., April 28, 1887.—This is to certify that we, the undersigned, have this day witnessed a churning by "The Perfect Self Revolving Churn Dashers," which resulted in producing 3½ pounds of first class butter from one gallon of cream in just one minute and fifteen seconds.

W. L. Wright, proprietor "Omaha Dairy;" O. W. Wheeler, manager "Omaha Dairy;" Paul B. Tate, Merchants' National Bank; A. D. Touzalin, Nebraska National Bank; Prof. George R. Rathburn, proprietor "Omaha Business College;" Prof. L. J. Blake, teacher of Shorthand; Harry Mirriam, editor "Pitnian Spur."

Milt R. Uhl, "Bee"	Will J. Dobbs, R. R. Agt
J. F. Ryan, "World."	Frank E. Green, "Herald"
Dr. J. W. Search,	Dr. J. W. Dysart,
Dr. C. M. G. Biart,	Dr. Hamilton Warren,
B. R. Ball, real estate,	J. W. Rogers, real estate
John Rudd, jeweler.	Chris Orff, furniture.

State and County Rights for Sale, Profits Will Surprise You.

AGENTS WANTED.

Call or write to us at once. Quick sales and large profits. Very truly,

J. W. & A. POPHAM, Prop's.

Room 1 Crounse Block, N. 16th st., Omaha, Neb.

THE CAPITOL HOTEL

Lincoln, Neb.

The best known and most popular hotel in the state. Location central, appointments first class. Headquarters for commercial men and all political and public gatherings.

E. P. ROGGEN, Proprietor.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $300,000.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the legislature in 1868, for educational and charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present state constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly, and the Grand Semi-Annual Drawings regularly every six months (June and December).

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

COMMISSIONERS.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana National Bk.
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bk.
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING.

In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, June 14, 1887.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars Each. Halves $10; Quarters $5; Tenths $2; Twentieths $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 PRIZE OF $300,000 is	$300,000
1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is	50,000
1 PRIZE OF 25,000 is	25,000
2 PRIZES OF 10,000 are	20,000
5 PRIZES OF 5,000 are	25,000
25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are	25,000
100 PRIZES OF 500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF 300 are	60,000
500 PRIZES OF 200 are	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
100 Prizes of $500 approximating to $300,000 Prize are	50,000
100 Prizes of $300 approximating to $100,000 Prize are	30,000
100 Prizes of $200 approximating to $50,000 Prize are	20,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.	
1,000 Prizes of $100 decided by...$300,000 Prize are	100,000
1,000 Prizes of $100 decided by...$100,000 Prize are	100,000
3,136 Prizes amounting to	$1,055,000

For club rates or any further information apply to the undersigned. Your handwriting must be distinct and signature plain. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an envelope bearing your full address.

Send POSTAL NOTES, express money orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by express (at our expense) addressed to M. A. DAUPHIN, NEW ORLEANS, LA., Or M. A. DAUPHIN, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Address Registered letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK NEW ORLEANS

REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what numbers will draw a Prize.

REMEMBER that the payment of all prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the president of an institution, whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest courts; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes.

W C C LockClasp

EVERY LADY who desires a perfect FORM AND FIT should wear one. **CORSET** Will not Unhook while being worn.

WORCESTER CORSET CO., 218 and 220 Market St., Chicago.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

"CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH."

The Original and Only Genuine.

Safe and always Reliable. Beware of worthless Imitations. Indispensable to LADIES. Ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English" and take no other, or inclose 4c. (stamps) to us for particulars in letter by return mail. NAME PAPER. Chichester Chemical Co., 2818 Madison Square, Philada., Pa.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Ask for "Chichester's English" Pennyroyal Pills. Take no other.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE.

Stylish, Durable, Easy Fitting. The best $3 Shoe in the World.

W. L. DOUGLAS **$2.50 SHOE** equals the $3 Shoes advertised by other firms.

Our **$2**

SHOE FOR BOYS gives great satisfaction. All the above are made in Button, Congress and Lace, all styles of toe. Sold by 2,000 dealers thoughout the U. S. If your dealer does not keep them, send name on postal to W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

BEWARE OF FRAUD.—It has come to my knowledge that some unscrupulous dealers are offering other goods as mine, and when asked why my stamp is not on the shoes, state that I have discontinued its use. THIS IS FALSE. Take none represented to be the "W. L. Douglas Shoes," unless name, warranted and price are stamped on bottom of each shoe. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

For sale by Kelley, Stiger & Co., cor Dodge and 15th-sts.; Henry Sargent cor. Seward and Saunders sts.

Campobello Island

This beautiful island, now famous as one of the most attractive summer resorts on the Eastern coast lies in Passamaquoddy bay, off the coast of Maine, between the mainland and Grand Manan.

It has a shore frontage of thirty-five miles, deeply indented by numerous bays, chasms and inlets, while the interior abounds in lofty and densely wooded hills that offer rare charms to the lovers of the picturesque.

The cliffs that overhang the sea for many miles are truly grand. The view of these mighty and awe-inspiring rocks, towering straight up out of the sea, will alone repay the visitor for the journey there.

The Hotels, to be Opened July 1,

are the finest to be found east of Boston. They are beautifully furnished and appointed throughout, and in both exterior and interior have an air of homelike comfort and refinement seldom to be found.

There are some forty miles of roads on the island, and the drives are varied and interesting. The stables are well equipped with well-trained saddle and driving horses.

The boating and fishing are excellent, and canoes with indian guides, are always at hand.

HOW TO GET TO CAMPOBELLO.

Take the steamers of the International Line, leaving Boston Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 a. m., arriving at Eastport the following morning at 8 o'clock.

An annex steamer connects with all steamers at Eastport for Campobello, two miles distant.

The steamers of the International Line are now and are the finest coastwise steamers from Boston.

By rail go via Boston and Maine or Eastern R. R. to Calias; thence by steamer down the beautiful S Croix river, or by carriage to Eastport (28) miles.

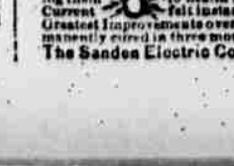
By either route baggage may be checked through to Campobello.

From Bar Harbor to Campobello.

Take steamer at Bar Harbor for Machias, where carriages may always be found in readiness. Drive to Lubec, 28 miles; thence by ferry to Campobello (1) miles). The drive is easy and delightful.

Application for rooms may be made to T. A. BARKER, hotel manager, at the office of the undersigned. Illustrated books with railroad and steamer time-tables, plans of the hotel and maps of the island may be had, as well as full information regarding the property on application to ALEX S. PORTER, Gen. Manager Campobello Island Co., 27 State St., Boston, Mass.

WEAK MEN! Debilitated thro Indiscretions or Excesses, WE GUARANTEE TO CURE by this NEW IMPROVED Electric Belt & Suspensory, or REFUND MONEY. Made for this specific purpose, Cure of GENERATIVE WEAKNESS, giving freely, mild, soothing currents of Electricity directly through all weak parts, restoring them to health and Vigorous Strength. Electric Current felt instantly or we forfeit $5,000 in cash. Greatest Improvements over all other belts. Worst cases permanently cured in three months. Sealed pamphlet 4c. stamp.



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