S. P. MORSE & CO.

Commencing Monday Morning, Clearing Sale

### EMBROIDERIES

To close out our entire surplus stock of fine embroideries, particularly in pink, blue, ecru, navy, cardinal, creams, as well as late novelties in net and Canvas embroidery, we will offer them regardless of cost to import. There is only a small quantity, say one dress pattern of each style, the great variety makes this a desirable lot of goods and our friends should come early.

Ecru and White Swiss Edges. Worth 8c to 10c a yard.

Embroideries in this lot sold as High as 40c per yard.

Embroideries in this Lot sold as High as 55c.

Deep Flouncings and Embroideries that are worth as high as \$1.25 per yard.

THE HOWL ABOUT FREE WHISKY.

Misrepresentations By the Democrats of the Republican Platform-Changes in the New YorkCongressional Delegation-Capital Gossip.

Red Tape Injustice.

WASHINGTON, July 21.-[Special to THE BEE. ]-There are in Washington a great many men employed in the departments or waiting for something to turn up, who have just and valid claims against the government which they have spent years of their lives in trying to have adjusted. Occasionally one of these men dies before he secures the justice which is so long in coming to the claimants against the national government. The case in point is brought to mind in the death of Prof. Casimiro Ginesi, who was

buried on Tuesday last. Mr. Ginesi was an officer of the Italian army, who came to this country shortly after the close of the civil war, and married the daughter of a wealthy merchant in New York. Mr. Ginesi was engaged to represent his father-in-law at Savannah, Ga., where the latter had an extensive establishment for sale of fertilizers. But the Italian officer knew little of American institutions and American methods, and still less of American jurisprudence. He gave the impecunious planters of Georgia all the credit they asked, and had great difficulty in collecting the money due him. In several instances when he sought to recover what was his by rights, he found that not only every member on the jury was indebted to him, but the judge himself was among those who had failed to pay for the goods he had

used. Consequently, his efforts to collect

his debts, were futile.

He had an estate in Italy valued at thirty or forty thousand dollars. He concluded to go into business for himself, and in order to do so made a voyage to his native land, sold out his estate and invested the greater portion of the proceeds in wines, brandies and preserved goods, and champaign in Bordeaux and Lyons. This he shipped to Savanuah; but some way or another his goods arrived in New York and were stored in the bonded warehouse there for months before he had discovered what had become of them. Then he demanded that they should be shipped to Savannah as originally ordered. On their arrival at the latter port he found that great quantities of riquids had been surreptitiously removed from their package. Champaign bottles had been tapped by the aid of the sharp point of an ice pick, and the wines caught in vessers by the custom house employes who, no doubt, enjoyed their stealings. Casks of brandles of rare old vintages which should have contained hundred of callons were have contained hundreds of gallons were found to have been relieved of nearly all their contents. Mr. Ginesi asked the privi-lege of paying duty only upon those good lege of paying duty only upon those goods which arrived in Savannah, but the customs officials decided that he must pay according to the New York appraisment. This he declined to do, and tried for a long time to secure a reversal of the order through the treasury department. But in this he was unsuccessful.

After waiting several years the bonded goods were eventually sold for the unpaid duties, and a sum of \$4,000 or \$5,000 in excess of the amount of taxes due was realized from the sale. For nearly twenty years Mr. Ginesi has been trying to secure the money which was so evidently his right, but through the red tape processes which have always prevailed in the treasury department, every attempt has been without avail.

He came to Washington several years ago and made a living for some time as a tracker.

and made a living for some time as a teacher

DEATH OUTLAWS THE CLAIM.

of languages. Later some of those who had known him in the south secured a place for him in the agricultural department, where he drew a salary of \$60 a month, being assigned to the laborer's roll, yet he performed the duty of translator, going over all French, Spanish and Italian publications received at the department, and doing work to Secure Justice.

tween the people who are moving in the direction of temperance and success, and the bar is the interference of federal government. If it cames to the tax laid by the federal government. If it comes to the worst, and we abolish the tax on whisky, then the whole problem of contents to Secure Justice.

tween the people who are moving in the direction of temperance and success, and the bar is the interference of federal government. If it cames to the tax laid by the federal government. If it comes to the worst, and we abolish the tax on whisky, then the whole problem of contents to only had to furnish the law, but I have not only had to furnish the law, but I have had to find every witness and the bar is the interference of federal government. If it comes to the two standard problems of contents the law, but I have not only had to furnish the law, but I have not only had to furnish the law, but I have had to find every witness and the less tax that lawyer ever had a l for which other more favored proteges of Commissioner Colman were paid comfortable salaries. About a year ago he was transferred to the war department at a salary of about \$1,200 a year. It was the intention of the department authorities to organize a bureau of military information similar to the naval bureau of information which is in existence in the navy department. It was intended to give Mr. Ginesi an important position in this bureau, as his military experience and ability as a linguist would have proved of great service to the government in such a position. But the necessary funds for the purpose have never been forth-

coming, and the proposed bureau has not yet been established. Some time ago the Italian minister, Baron Fava, interested himself in Mr. Ginesi's claim and for awhile there was talk here of retailation by the Italian government, unless the United States extended justice to the late citizen of Italy, and reimbursed him for the money which had been so frauduletly taken from him, but the matter died out and nothing has come of it, and now Mr. Ginesi is under the sod, and his family have a claim against the United States which will probably last them for several generations.

"There are two or three features in this democratic howl about the republicans advo-cating free whisky that fairly makes my sides ache," said a republican member of the house committee on ways and means this morning. "In the first place we do not propose," continued the member, "to abolish the internal tax on whisky till we have not only abolished all other internal taxes, but have reduced every feature of the customs duties to that low ebb which will require an attack upon our industries if we go farther in that direction. The republican platform clearly indicates this, and it is a misrepresentation to say that we are in favor of free whisky. I do not think that any target restrictions. do not think that any tariff protectionist or any temperance man or woman would be in favor of retaining the heavy internal tax on whisky and permitting such a reduction on our import duties as would impair our industrial interests. In the second place, if we abolish the internal tax on whiskey, with a view to maintaining the protective features of our import system, nearly every state in the union will impose upon the whiskey in-terest a tax which will be as oncrous as the one now levied. The state legislatures can forever impose a tax upon the manufacture and sale of whiskey, which will be as heavy as that levied by the federal government at present, or they can make it heavier if they The question of free whiskey is not with the republican party a question of fur-nishing to the people this article at a lower

price. It is a question of cutting off the revenues of the government and reducing the overplus of money being heaped up in the treasury, which restricts circulation and treasury, which restricts circulation and makes money scarce with the people.

"Another thing," continued the member, "I would call attention to. If the incomes of the government should continue to be so great as to necessitate the abolition of the taxes on whiskey after all other internal taxes have been abolished and the import duties reduced to the minimum, the temperance question would in no way be affected. I am a prohibitionist, but one that believes the temperance question should be believes the temperance question should be fought upon its own ground and not be mixed up in politics. I believe that the national prohibition party is backed by democratic money and that its very existence is planned and carried out by democrats, and that all of the leading candidates will not only be dictated by democrats, but will have their expenses paid from the funds of that party. I understand that the object of the democrats in establishing a branch of the hatlonal committee in Indiana—if indeed that is done—is to boom the prohibition ticket with a view to taking voters from the republican party, because four-fifths if not nine-tenths of the prohibition votes come from the republican ranks. But this is not the point I intended to make. It is this: that the abolition of the federal tax upon whisky will not increase intemperance or be a disadvantage to the temperance cause. On

the contrary, it will augment the temperance movement. It will remove the barriers in

S. P. MORSE & CO.

## EMBROIDERIES

MONDAY,

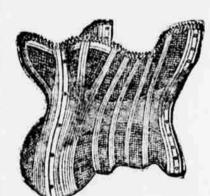
broideries in this lot, goods that sold as high as \$3.

Flouncings and Skirt-ing goods, that sold as high as \$2.75 per yard.

Flouncings and Skirting Embroideries that sold as high as \$5 and \$6 per yard

### Mail Orders.

We cannot send samples of these goods, but will guarantee satisfaction in filling orders sent.



# Summer Corsets

We have another case of these for Monday's sale. They are fully as good as those sold elsewhere for \$1 .A saving of Sic.

cants will be relegated to the people, and they can, through the legislatures, levy a larger tax on the manufacture of whisky of make the laws more stringent governing the sale, at their opinion, and they can make it more difficult for the people to sell whisky and get drunk, or they can make it easier, just as they wish. As I have said before, I am a temperance man and a prohibitionist from principle, and on pure temperance grounds, if no other, I would favor the abolition of the federal tax on whisky, with a view to giving the temperance movement an impetus."

From the present outlook the delegation in congress from the Empire state will see greater changes in its personnel in the Fifty-first congress than have been witnessed before in many years. There are five districts on Long Island at present represented by four democrats and one republican. Three of the members have signified their intention of absolute withdrawal from the race, among them Mr. Belmont and Deacon White. Of the other two one will probably residents of the district. In New York city Tim Campbell is likely to be knocked out. Mr. Fitch who defeated General Viele, was elected as a republican, but has voted with the democrats. He will probably not be nominated again. Bourke Cochran has had enough of congress in one term and he will not try for election again. Greenman, of Troy, was elected by an accident over Henry G. Burleigh. The district is normally republican by a heavy majority. Burleigh thought he had a walk-

over, and neglected the campaign, and Greenman defeated him before Burleigh knew he had any opposition.

Mr. Tracy, of Albany, who was elected to succeed Mr. Kane, who died before he took seat, has not given satisfaction to his con-stituents, and he will doubtless be retired. Mr. Hopkins, of Catskill, will probably be left at home. John B. Weber, of Buffalo, is a candidate for nomination for lieutenant-governor. Stablnecker, of Yonkers, has had enough of congress. Messrs. Belden, De-Lano and Nutting, who represent three of the central districts, have no particular love for congressional life, and will probably make no effort to go back, although they may be no effort to go back, although they may be re-elected. Abraham X. Parker, of Pottsdam, is serving now in his fourth congress, and another candidate in the district wants the nomination this time. Mr. Baker, of Rochester, has served two terms, and two terms is usually the limit allowed to members from that district. Mr. Davenport, of Bath, has grown tired of congressional life, and seldom makes his appearance in conand seldom makes his appearance in conpressional halls since his marriage. Major Farquhar, of Buffalo, has served two terms and this is the usual limit for that district. but Farquhar is so popular and has per-formed such excellent service for his constituents and for the state generally that he will probably be returned in spite of himself.

Congressman Bacon of New York, who is one of the most popular democrats in the house, in discussing the subject of represcutation of the Empire state in the halls of congress, said that he had no particular de-sire to come back here for another term, but it is an usual custom to send a member for two consecutive terms from his district, and for this reason Mr. Bacon expects to be re-

"This experience in Washington," said Mr. Bacon, "loses all its novelty and all its attractiveness very shortly after a member takes bis seat. I filled out the unexpired term of Mr. Beech in the Forty-ninth congress, and enjoyed that winter very much. At the beginning of the present congress, when the speaker consulted me as to the place I would like upon the committees, I asked him to assign me to some position where I would have little to do, and that little entirely uncon-nected with my professional business. I den't know what he had in mind when he made me chairman of the committee on man-ufactures, but I do know that I have had about the hardest and most unpleasant busi-ness that it was ever my lot to perform. As a lawyer I was always ready to furnish the law when my client had the witnesses, but in the investigations into the methods of the various trusts which our committee has had morement. It will remove the barriers in the way to local option and state government of the traffic. There is now but one par be-

had to read every line of proof of the test mony as it has come from the printer, and this in itself I can assure you has been no small task. The testimony will fill several large volumes, and it does not look now as though any great result was to come out of

It is improbable that the decrees of a party in caucus were ever more faithfully and strictly enforced than those relating to the Mills tariff bill now pending in the house. In caucus the democrats decided that they would adopt certain amendments to the Mills bill, and that everything proposed by the re-publicans should be rejected. It is most exasperating to some of the republican members to propose an amendment and have the democrats with only two or three exceptions solidly vote down the proposition, simply be cause it came from a republican, and ther see a democrat make the same proposition often in the identical language, and have it adopted by a strict party vote. The object of this is, of course, to cut the republicans out of the credit due to the adoption of the

amendment,
Although it is expected that Messrs. Ran dail, Sowden, McAdoo, and probably two or three other democrats will vote against the final passage of the bill, it is singularly strange that the debate under the five-min-ute rule progresses for days without a single democratic vote being cast against any dem-ocratic amendment proposed to the bill, and without a single democratic vote being cast in favor of the republican propositions. It may be that not all of the democratic members have been coerced by the administration into the support of this measure, but it begins to look as though the vote on the final passage of the bill would be solid, or practi-cally solid, on party lines. I have heard it intimated that the democrats who do not want to vote for the bill and yet who feel that they will be ostracized by the adminis-tration if they do not support it, will be conveniently absent from the house when the measure is finally voted upon, which may be next week.

The usual course of procedure in the patent office involves a delay of from six months to a year before a patent can be granted upon an invention. The usual course was pushed an invention. The usual course was pushed aside, however, in a case which came before Commissioner Hall this week. A few days ago two gentlemen from Columbus, O., Messrs. Wills and Egan, came to Washington for the purpose of securing a patent upon an invention for lighting railway cars by electricity. They first had their papers carefully prepared by an expert electrician who is now practicing as a natent attorney. who is now practicing as a patent attorney, then they went to the department, had a per sonal interview with the commissioner They pointed out to him the importance of the innovation which their invention con-templates, and asked that the commissioner

expedite the case and make it special.

It happened that another application was upon his desk at that time for an electrical device, and he sent the two up to the ex-aminer together. The examination was made, it was found that there was no infringement upon anyother device, and before the application was three days old it was determined that the article was patentable, and the Columbus people have a device with which they can greatly increase the safety of railroad travel that will be issued as soo as the necessary printing can be done. It is one of the quickest performances of the patent office on record.

Perry S. Heath.

La Confesion Cuban cigar, equal any imported and superior to any do-Manufactured by the most skilled Cuban workmen, and best imported tobacco. Always on hand at J. A. Forsyth's drug store, 16th and Capi-

The UNION PACIFIC adds to its service everything that will contribute to the comfort of its passengers.

You can find cool, well furnished rooms at the Globe hotel, best located house in Omaha.

MORSE & CO. S. S. P. MORSE & CO.

#### ALL WOOL Summer Bengaline 29c.

Monday morning we will offer 20 pieces (in navy blue and tan color only) all wool Bengalines, 42 inches wide, strictly all wool, navy and tan color. If we had an assortment of colors in these, they would be worth 75c.

# ALL WOOL

Double width all wool, light summer weight in tan, navy and mode shades, worth 65c a yard. For 32 lc.

### Double Width **CASHMERES**

Monday we shall offer case of double width summer weight cashmere, in tan and tobacco brown only, at 15c a yard, worth 35c.

## Creme Crepe Robes,

At our wash goods counter Monday we shall offer 25 only of those cream crepe dress patterns, cool and washable, 8 yards of fancy and 5 yards of plain crepe cloth worth \$4 Our price \$1.50.

#### S.P. MORSE & CO

A Woman Swings Herself Into Eter nity Without Apparent Cause.

VICTIMS OF THUNDER BOLTS.

The Coroner's Jury Still Investigat ing the Causes That Led to Mrs. Harry's Death-More Railroad Extortion.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE,

1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, July 21. Accidents and fatalities have been numer ous in the city of Lincoln and vicinity dur ing the past two days. While in the mids of the inquest examination into the cause of the death of Mrs. P. A. Haney yesterday afternoon, a summons came for Coroner Shoemaker to come at once to view the body of a suicide near Holland, about twenty miles south of the capital city. Official duties here, however, compelled delay, but he went down this morning and on return furnished THE BEE reporter the following sad

Mrs. Tetje Bauma, a Hollander by birth aged fifty years, committed suicide by hanging herself. For several months past the lady had not been in good health, but seemed to be cheerful and of sound mind. Yester day at noon her husband came in from his work, but complained that he was feeling badly, and at the earnest solicitation of his wife laid down to rest. Feeling better be tween 2 and 3 o'clock, he arose and went to the barn and discovered his wife hanging by the neck, cold in death. She had got upon i box about eighteen inches high and thrown a rope over a rafter, adjusted the noos around her own neck and swung herself inte eternity. No causes, aside from ill-health could be learned to explain the rash act Family relations proved to be of the most pleasant character, and she usually seemed happy, cheerful and contented. Mr. Baumi and family came to this country about a year ago direct from Holland. They were poor people, but highly esteemed. The husband, two sons, and one daughter, all grown, are left to mourn the tragic end.

During a severe thunder storm this morning, while livid flashes of lightning were striking right and left as though hunting for victims, a little girl by the name of Lindsay, thirteen years of age, living on Q street, be-tween Twenty-second and Twenty-third, was struck by the electric fluid and lay as one paralyzed for several hours. Fortunately the little girl was playing in the street near home, where she was tenderly carried soon after she was prostrated, and medical as-sistance immediately summoned. But the chances are that she is maimed for life. She lies in a critical condition and possibly now is beyond the pale of human help. same current that prostrated the little gir also knocked down a horse and span of mule and driver but they escaped without serious

Another accident of a like character is re ported having occurred a few miles west of the city but particulars could not be learned WAS IT CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS.

R. B. Graham, N. C. Brock, Neal Johnson, L. K. Jenny, W. M. Herdman and Alba Brown, the coroner's jury impanelled to investigate the causes that led to the death of Mrs. P. A. Harry, met at 8 o'clock last even-ing at the office of Sheriff Melick. Several witnesses were examined but the testimony elicited was so contradictory that an ad-journment was taken until 10 o'clock this morning. Testimony was adduced to show that a load of hay was standing by the side of the track, so obstructing the view that the engineer could not see the unfortunate lady. But this was so bitterly contradicted that further investigation was deemed necessary. It was also stated that the horse was run-ning away, from which Mrs. Harry sought to escaps, when she attempted to cross the track in front of the engine and was borne to her death. This statement, too, is du-

Corsets,

Monday morning and all next

Quality 152, \$2; Usual Price \$2.50 Quality 97, \$2.50; Usual Price \$3 Be sure you do not pay more than this as it is their full value.

week we shall offer P. D. Corsets

LADIES'

High neck, sleeveless and low neck, sleeveless cut Jersey fitting; these have always sold for 65c; reduced next week to 69c.

LADIES' LISLE

Another line of Jersey Lisle Thread Ribbed Vests, silk bound worth 55c; reduced to 38c

LISLE Vests.

These are reduced from 78c

down to 50c.

Mail Orders Filled

S.P. MORSE & CO

STRANCE SUICIDE AT HOLLAND | nied. Messrs. Allen and McArthur testify that they held the horse down and that they were backed into a ditch and that no lady was in front of them. The facts seem to show that the engineer was devoting his time to "snorting and puffing" his engine, as one witness put it, instead of watching whither he was flying, and for the purpose of frightening the horse into running away. Some witnesses also testified that the body Some witnesses also testified that the body of the unfortunate woman was dragged from thirty to forty feet, while the engineer was certain that ne stopped the train on the instant and within four feet after he applied the brake.

The testimony adduced to-day tends to prove that the lady was trying to escape the wheels of the backing buggy and that she

wheels of the backing buggy, and that she was between it and the engine when she tried to cross the track. Mr. Eskew testified that there was no load of hay obstructing the sight of the engineer, and that there was none in sight. The investigation is provoking considerable interest but it will be ing considerable interest, but it will pro pably conclude to-morrow.

MORE RAILROAD EXTORTION. Evidences of railroad extortion and rob-bery continue to multiply before the state board of transportation. When one studies the appalling facts continually coming to light regarding excessive railway charges, there is little wonder at the wail that com ip from all over the state, asking and praying or necessary and legitimate redress. such laws as will forever preclude the poss bility of future exactions so abhorently The very latest comes from J. R. Var Buskirk, of Aurora. He says: "I wish to ask the board if there is any redress for me under the following state of facts: I am receiving threshers from the J. I. Case fac-tory at Racine, Wis. They are shipped to Lincoln, a distance of almost 600 miles, at a car load rate of about 20 cents per hundred pounds. A thresher rig complete weighs about 8,000 pounds. From Lincoln to Auora it is seventy-four miles. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad company charge me \$34.96 for transporting a rig seventy-four miles, while they haul it nearly six hundred miles for less than \$20. Again, on a steam engine and horse power outfit, which the railroad company claims weighs 25,000 pounds, they charge less than \$70 from Racine to Lincoln, and \$52.50 from Lincoln to Aurora-not so great a charge as in the first instance, but still too great a difference between seventy-four and 600 miles. The railroad company do not touch these goods they are loaded and unloaded by consignors and consignees. I have the vouchers setting forth these facts. Will you kindly indicate what I can do if there is any redress."

A letter will be sent to Mr. VanBuskirk questing him to return a sworn statement of the facts he sets forth.

CITY NEWS AND NOTES. State Superintendent Lane is again at his lesk at the capital. He returned to-day from a week's sojourn at Stanton and

Governor Thayer returned to-day from Long Pine, where he has been attending the Chautauqua assembly during the past week. T. C. Williams, sheriff of Boone county, is in the city. He came down to bring Ed Carr, sentenced to the state pen for life for the murder of Warren Long at St. Ed-The I. O. O. F. lodge of Luncoln will go to Nebraska City on next Thursday to celebrate with the order there. It is understood that

a large delegation will go, having secured

BRER JASPER TALKIN' He Wants Seventeen Thousand Dol-

special railway rates.

lars to Build a Church. Chicago Herald: "De fo'ms an' fashuns obdis world hab got hold ob a good many people in dis land, but Je hovah 's gwine to stop all dat pooty soon, min' I tole you," said that colored oracle on religion and the solar system, Brother John Jalper, of Richmond, Va. yesterday afternoon. The services were held in the Olivet Baptist church. Harmon court, and the room was well filled with the devout and the curious all anxious to hear from Brer Jasper. After singing "Our God is Marching On," and several other hymns of like character and a prayer by Rev. W. C. Phillips, the famous colored character preacher, was introduced. Brother Jasper put on a pair of steel bowed spec-tacles, and after surveying his audi-

Children's Striped

MORSE

French Lisle Hose

5oc.

For dress occasions or every day wear these are a great bargain; come in lace openwork, pink, blue and dark shades and sold up to date for \$1 to \$1.50 a pair; all sizes Monday, 50c.

### Ladies' Paris Black Lisle Hose,

We have an overstock of our regular \$1.25 Paris Lisle Hose. They are the finest quality made; next week for 75c.

Ladies' Frame Lisle Gloves

Monday morning we shall offer 50 dozen tan and mode shades, in finest quality Jersey, wrist double thread, frame made lisle gloves, regular price 65c, our price 38o.

Mail Orders Promptly

20 dozen finest navy blue mull aprons, with deep embroidery at the bottom and up sides; actualy worth 75c to \$1; our price 39c..

#### S.P. MORSE & CO

ence for some minutes, deliberately opened his bible and began to look for a text. This occupied some time, but selected the fourteenth chan ter of Revelations and the third verse as the groundwork for his rather discursive remarks. The words of the text were: "And they sung as it were a new song before the throne, and before the four beasts and the elders; and no man could learn that song but the 144,000 which were redeemed from the earth.' The speaker announced that he was

on a "lecturin tower" to raise \$17,000 to pay for his church in Richmond, which

vas to cost \$21,000, "an' de indiwidual wat had d'at job on his han's had a good deal of hard work belo'h him." then paid his respects to the people who came to church. Some, he said, came to be religiously instructed, to learn how to get to heaven and to come close to God. Some came "ter show dereselves off, an' ter look at odders w'at was showin, derselves off." Some came "becuz dey had on a new dress an' wanted eberybody ter see how it was fixed," and "dere was some who come dere on'y ter criticize, an' dose las' could make de best ob it dey could fum dis sarmon." He then referred to the tour beasts, and said: "De li'ron was a terror to all men, an' de on'y animal dat wuz more'n enuff fo' de li'ron wuz de hipperpattertaymus, wich wuz de animal wich de Greek writers gave de name of behemmeth to." He then referred to the "levi-athan," which he said was a "sheep ob de ways ob God." After giving a rather exhaustive history of the animal kingdom generally, Brother Jasper reached his sermon. He announced that he did not know how long God had been God, but he knew he was going to be God for all eternity. Then he went on to explain the significance of the text, and referred to the 144;-000 singers who were singing a new song. "Dey could beat de songster we had to-day, and she was a pooty good one, too." They were sing-ing the song of redemption, "an dey sung it splendid." He then referred to the power of prayer, and said some men were grammarians and could talk to God grammatically so he could understand them, but it didn't make any difference; if they were not candid God would shut them out and wouldn't listen to them. Everlasting life was to live as long as God lived, and the speaker "didn't keer ter lib enny longer dan dat." He said the true christian would love and fear and serve God, "an' yoh kain't keep him from it." He advised his hearers who were christians "ter stick tergedder an' not let do fohms an' fashuns ob de world coax 'em away fum the Lawd God. Yoh kin jine yoh Masonry, an' go to de cake walk, an' belong to de base ball crowd, an' be policy dealers an' all dat, but none ob dat belonged to christianity, and yoh must come out ob dat ef yoh want to jine de 144.000 w'at wus singin' befoh de throne ob God." Outward forms did not amount to a pound of yellow ochre. If they didn't act like christians "God would sting 'em wid de locastes from de bottomless pit," and the only way to go

works. After the rather rambling discourse a collection was taken up, and a satisfactory sum was realized for Brer Jasper's church in Richmond.

to heaven was to love God and do his

A tasteful design in sleeve links is in the form of an oval, having two platinum and two dull gold quarters. In the centre is engraved a Maltese cross, in

which are set a ruby and a sapphire. A brilliant yellow diamond with a pure white mate, set on a knife edge, is a pretty design for bracelets.