## COSPEL BEHIND THE BARS.

How the Light of Salvation Reaches the Souls of Criminals.

FAVORITE HYMNS OF THE PRISONERS.

How the Jailed Ones Act During the Services and the Subsequent Use They Make of Their Ministerial Acquaintances.

Where is my wandering boy tonight. The child of my tenderest care? Go, bring him to me with all his blight, Go teil him he still is dear.

So sang the prisoners in the county jail last Sunday afternoon, and so they sing every

They love that old hymn do the erring ones. that old hym with its tender implication and gentle pathos. They love it, and every Sunday when Rev. W. A. Lipe of the city mission, and the many good ladies of the city who are interested in missionary work in Omaha, gather in the jail and prepare to hold religious services with them, they always ask for this hymn, and after that they like to sing:

"Christ receiveth sinful men." Religious services have been conducted in Joe Miller's hostelry on the summit of the hill of justice for a number of years in a desultory manner, but, more than a half year ago, the relief committee of the Omaha city mission, with Mrs. J. B. Jardine at the head. took hold of the work of making an effort to took hold of the work of making an effort to inspire these imprisoned ones with religion in earnest, and to assist them they called upon Kev. W. A. Lipe. Mr. Lipe labored in the Father's vineyard in Omaha during its carliest and crudest days. He came here in 1872 and was pustor of the English Lutheran church in this city until 1880, when his wife became ill, which compelled him to seek another climate. His wife aleal area months ago and he came. His wife died seven months ago and he came back to Omaha and became engaged in the work of the city mission, and, assisted by the ladies of the mission began holding services in the county jail.

These services occupy the hour between These services occupy the hour between 1 and 2 o'clock of every Sunday afterneon. They are divided into two departments. Mr. Lipe, assisted by Rev. J. J. H. Reedy, conducts the services before the long time prisoners and the hardened crimi-nals, while the ladies hold similar services for those prisoners who are held for a short time only. The latter ser-vices are generally led by Mrs. Jardine.

These ambassadors of the Lord are always

received very kindly by the prisoners. If they don't consider the visitation one of benefit to their spiritual natures they cer-tainly deem it a break from the dull monotony of theiry every day existence.

The services are always opened with sing-ing of hynns, and this the prisoners seem to enjoy to the fullest. Copies of "The Gospel Hymns' are distributed amongst them and they select the hymns they desire to sing. The first choice is the hymn above referred to. It seems as though they never would tire of that old hymn, and it has been noticed that all the hymns they select are noticed in their reserve.

pathet is their nature.

Twenty minutes are devoted to the singing of hymns, and then a short prayer is said. A few of the prisoners kneel during the solemn invocation, but a majority of them simply sit upon the benches with bowed heads.

They keep very quiet during this portion of the service, and in fact throughout it all there is the best of behavior upon the part of the audience. There is a total absence of levity, and no indication of any desire to scoff at the doctrines held forth.

The prayer is always short, and after that testaments are distributed and the prisoners and visitors alternately read a chapter. After that, Mr. Lipe indicates the general scope of the chapter and addresses the priseaers upon it for about twenty min-

All this is purely a work of love for sinful No large and cultivated audience is there to

laud the words of the speaker; no massive organ peals forth in sonorous tones the ca-dence of the hymns; and, back of it all, there is no fat salary awaiting the preacher. It is difficult. Mr. Lipe says, to judge of how much good is done by this work. He thinks the hearts of some men have been touched, but at the same time, in his

opinion the instances when lasting impres sions have been made are very rare. All the prisoners, with one exception, fisten patiently to him when he talks to them indithat no deep and lasting impression is being The exception is the murderer, Neal, wh

has no patience with the efforts made by these gentle men and women to soften his re-bellious heart. He actually seems to care neitner for man, God ordevil. Preaching to men incarcerated for crimes a different thing from preaching to an or-

dinary congregation.

Mr. Lipe talks very plainly to them. He does not attempt to disguise the fact that they are prisoners held there for wrong they have done their fellow men. He speaks very plainly but kindly to them and has found

After the services the prisoners crowd around the preacher and those assisting him with requests for books and papers and all manner of things, even money. They are by manner of things, even money. They are by no means modest in their demands either. At times some of them call upon the people engaged in the work after they have been re-leased from custody, and, beginning by telling of the good the services have done them, wind up by asking for money to get away from town and they

generally get it. There are not many conversions made in the county jail on Sunday afternoon, but some good is being done and the men and women connected with the work are willing to keep on for the sake of doing that little. There is one thing about the services, the congregation is always there rain or shine. every body about the county jail goes to church on Sunday afternoon-even Joe

A Flourishing Sunday School.

Last Sunday night the children of Westminster Presbyterian church celebrated the third year of their organization. A very large audience was presant. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Warren Switzler who has been president of the school ever since it was organized. Appropriate and interesting addresses were made by Mr. P. L. Perine and Rev. Dr. McMilian. Then followed a highly interesting musical and lit-erary programme which the children enjoyed

During the three years of its existence the school has grown mightily and now has a very large number of regular attendants. The Warren Switzler, superintendent; McClelland, assistant superintendent; R. H. Olmstead, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. Olmstead, organist; George M. Cooper, chorister; Miss Myra McCllelland, librarian.

An Orphanage Asylum.

The Sisters of Mercy have secured another tract of land for their new orphanage, having exchanged the piece donated by Bishop O'Connor, and which proved unsuitable, for another tract in Benson's addition, which is perfectly adapted to the purposes for which it is to be used. Liberal donations from citizens placed the enterprise upon a solid foundation, and the architect has already prepared plans. It is intended that there shall pared plans. It is intended that there shar be a main building and two wings, but only the former and one wing will be needed at present. These will have a frontage of 135 feet and will extend back 118 feet, with two stories and an attic and will furnish accomodations for 100 children

Omaha has long felt the necessity for an institution of this kind, and the good sisters should certainly be encouraged in the laudable project.

## A Minister Called.

The Southwest Presbyterian church has extended a call to Rev. Frederick Campbell of Roxbury church, Boston, to assume the pastorate of the parish here. The church has offered to defray his expenses if he will come and look matters over.

Come and look matters over.

He will give his answer in about a week
Rev. Mr. Campbell is said to be a very
brilliant young preacher, about thirty-five

to cause the teachers to cease the practice.

Pastor Felici of Udine, Italy, recently delivered an address in which he gives an interesting inside view of the progress and suc-

years of age and married. Such eminent divines as Dr. Herrick Johnson recommend him in the most glowing terms, and if he should decide to come to Omahahe would doubtlessly be a great acquisition to the min isterial force now at work in this city.

#### Should Be Responded to. The following appeal has been sent out by

the ladies and gentlemen who are conducting services in the county jall on Sundays: To the Churches of Omaha: Please de-liver to Rev. J. J. H. Reedy, 1618 Jackson

liver to Rev. J. J. H. Reedy, 1618 Jackson street, such religious papers as can be distributed in the jail.

An organ is supplied and an organist secured. Singers are requested to attend at jail service, 1 to 2 p. m., each Sunday.

Bring gospel hymns and send several copies of linen-covered consolidated for use of prisoners. Further information given on application to Mr. Reedy, as above, or Mrs. E. D. Wead, 1521 South Thirty-sixth street.

The Second Season.

The Council Bluffs-Omaha chautauqua assembly opened its second season in the former city last Tuesday and has drawn large crowds. It is a pleasant place to spend a Sunday and many people will go over there from Omaha this morning.

The following is today's programme: 11:00 a.m. - Assembly bible study, conducted by Rev. John W. Geiger, 3:00 p. m.-Sermon, Rev. Jahu Dewitt

6:00 p. m.—The Chautauqua Sunday Ves-per Service, Conducted by Dr. Gillet. 8:00 p. m. -- Sermon.

#### Religious Notes.

Rev. Willard Scott of St. Mary's avenue spent the last of the week attending the Crete Chatauqua. He returned to the city yesterday and will occupy his pulpit today The daily morning prayer service at Trinity athedral has been abandoned for the summer and the Sunday school has also been

Many of the churches will be closed next month, the pasters being away on their annual vacation.

Dr. H. D. Ganse, secretary of the Presby terian board of aid, passed through the city last week. He had been looking after the in-terests of the college board in the west. Rev. L. Proudfit has resigned the pastorate of the Orchard congregation in the Omaha Presbytery. Action in the matter will be taken at an adjourned meeting of the Presbytery to be held at the First church Tuesday

nt 5 o'clock p. m.

Bishop Worthington left for the east on a vacation tour last luesday. He will preach in some of the most prominent churches of the east while he is away.

#### CHURCH NOTICES.

Quarterly meeting services will be held at the South Tenth street M. E. church. Love feast at 10 a.m. Preaching at 10:45 to be followed by the sacrament of the Lord's supper. Sunday school at 12. Young people's meeting at 7 p. m. Preaching by the presid-ing elder at 8 p. m.

Newman M. E. church, corner St. Mary's avenue and Twenty-seventh street—Preaching at 10:30 a.m. and at 8 pm by the pastor, Rev. Charles W. Savidge. Subject in the morning: "The Cleansing Blood." Subject in the evening at 8 o'clock: "The Christian's Duty to the State." All are welcome. Seats

At the Southwester Lutcheran church, Twenty-sixth street, between Poppleton and Woolworth avenues, Rev. Luther M. Kulus will preach at 11 a.m. on "The Standard of Action".

Rev. J. S. Detweller, D.D., will preach in the Southwestern Lutheran church, Twenty-street between Poppleton and Woelworth avenues, Sunday at S p. m.

Rev. W. H. Rogers of Boston, Mass., will preach in the First Christian church, corner of Capitol avenue and Twentieth street, Sun-day, both morning and evening. Mr. Rogers es with a view of locating permanently in his city.

Knox Presbyterian church, corner of Nine-teenth and Ohio streets; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and S p. m. by the pastor, Asa Leard. Moraing theme, "Our Vocation;" evening theme, "A Wonderful Story." Everybody cordially invited. Y. M. C. A.—Building corner Sixteenth

Y. M. C. A.—Building corner Sixteenia and Douglas streets. Free reading room open daily from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m., except Sunday; open Sandays from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m. A cordial invitation to all, especially to strangers and traveling men, to visit the building. Meetings for young men Saturday evening at 8:30 o'clock. Meeting Sunday at 4 p. m.; adding by Pay J. S. Detweiler. A cordial indress by Rev. J. S. Detweiler. A cordial invitation to all. Noonday prayer meeting daily at 12:30 p. m.

Trinity M. E. church, corner Twenty-first and Binney, Rev. W. K. Beans, paster. Preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. Morning subject, "A Great Work." Evening, "The Holy Warfare." Sunday school, 12 m., J. T. Robinson superintendent. Young people's meeting, 7 o'clock. Seats free. The people made welcome.

Second Presbyterian Church-Rev. Mr. Ware, who was called recently to the pasterate of this church, will preach his first ser-mon since his acceptance of the call on Sunday, July 13. All seats are free.

First Universalist church, Rev. Q. H. Shinn pastor. Services at 10:45 a. m. at Goodrich hall, North Tweaty-fourth street. Sunday school 12 m. Rev. G. H. Robert of

Boston will preach. Rev. Allen Allensworth, chaplain U. S. A., Fort Bayard, N. M., superintendent of schools, will officiate at Ziou Baptist church,

on Grant and Twenty-second streets.

First M. E. church, corner Twentieth and
Davenport streets, Rev. P. S. Merrill. pas-Morning service 10:30 a. m., holy communion; evening service 8 p. m., a seri young people from the text, "We let her drive and so were driven." Subbath School 2:30 p.m. Y. P. S. C. E. Monday evening 8 p. m. All seats free and everybody in vited.

Divine healing-Alexander Dowie and wife from Australia who have been helding a successful mission at the First Baptist for the last week, will hold their meeting tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock at Temperance headquarters, 1307 and 1309 Douglas street, but will continue their mission next week at the First Baptist church. Trinity cathedral, Capitol avenue and

Eighteenth street, Rev. E. H. Gardner dean. Holy communion 8 a. m.; second celebration and sermon 11 a. m.; evening prayer and sermon 7:45 p. m. The dean will preach morning and evening.

## RELIGIOUS.

There are 334 Congregational churches in Connecticut with a total membership of 13,-840. The average salary of the settled pastors is \$1,200. It is stated that there are 459 Sunday

schools in Chicago, with an attendance of 154,250 scholars. The Methodist lead with 96 schools and 23,498 scholars. The Rev. W. R. Mowil, of All Souls church, Langham Place, London, will be one of Mr. Moody's teachers at his summer

school for college students at Northfield. The Scottish Free church assembly reappointed its committee on the revision of the confession of faith, and it approved a pro-ject for co-operation with the United Presby-

According to the action of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, the lay members are next fall to vote on the nestion whether women shall be eligible as lay delegates to the electoral and general conferences of the church.

Mr. Gladstone came in for severe criticism in the debate in the assembly of the Estab-lished Church of Scotland for his utterances in favor of disestablishment, The Kirk does not seem to be growing very rapidly. Its net increase last year was only 6,386.

In the United States there are 105,894 Sunday schools, 1,120,433 teachers and 8,598,831 scholars. As this total, enormous as it is, applies to Protestant Sunday schools only, the attendance at Catholic Sunday schools attendance at Catholic Sunday schools

would swell it tostill greater figures. The joint committee of the Methodist New Connection and the Methodist Free Churches of England has issued a report tuat declares the union of the two bodies is not only desirable but practicable. The report will be pre-sented to the annual assembly of each of the bodies. It is thought that it will result in

Notwithstanding the decision of the supreme court of Wisconsin that the reading of the bible in the public schools of that state is unconstitutional, the school board of Egerton has continued the use of the bible in its opening exercises. The result has been the issue of a mandamus commanding the board

cess of the Protestant evangelization of Italy. The systematic work of evangelization of Italy. The systematic work of evangelization really began, however, with the eighth decade of the present century, when the political union of Italy first made this possible. In all the larger and in many of the similar cities there are Protestant congregations with a membership of a hundred or more.

#### IMPLETIES.

"He a pillar of the church? Why, he's a perfect fraud." "Sort of a pillar sham." It is easy enough to tell on Sunday who be ngs to the church and who to the world, but it is not so easy to distinguish church mem-

bers during the week. "Next Sunday," said the divine, "I shall preach on the Eight Deadly Sins." "Eight!," queried the vestryman. "What is the eight!" "The cheir."

It is not possible to say many more original things about original sin, and the fashionable preacher would do well to pound some of the fashionable sins of fashionable sinners of the present time. De Smith (at church fair, where raftling is

in progress)—This reminds me of a little inci-dent that happened to me out west. Esmer-alda Lengcoffin—What was it! De Smith—I was in a train when it was robbed

"Johnny! Johnny!" said the minister, as he met an urchin one Sunday afternoon carrying a string of fish; "do those belong to you! "Ye-yes, sip; you see that's what they got for chasin' worms on Sunday."

"Thy predecessors," quoth the cannibal
To Rev'rend Missionary Jones, "thou didst Not fondly hope to see again, I trust,
For though they're here, we have them in
our midst.

New York Sun.

Little Ethel watched the lightning's vivid flashes one evening with amused delight, while her elders sat by in ill-concealed appre-hersion. "O, mamma!" cried Ethel at last, God must be striking matches, don't you think so!"

Manma (as Dalsy rises from saying her evening prayer)—Dearie, why didn't you confess your maighty act to God, and ask Him to forgive you? Dalsy—Because, mamma, I did not want to have such a thing get out of the family." The entire congregation,

With sad resignation, Listened to the sermon for an hour or more, And when he said "Lastly" A smile that was ghastly Lit the whole church from the chancel to the door. —[New York Herald.

WALT WHITMAN TALKS.

#### He Explains His Ideas of Life and His Ambition. Walt Whitman is still able to get out

on the fineafternoons, when he is wheeled to his favorite spot near the Market street forry, where he can see the boats come in and enjoy the sight of the white sails of the passing yachts.

The poet spoke recently to a New York Star correspondent at Philadelphia of his recent birthday celebration as fol-"Of course I was pleased. The har-

monies of the occasion were very grateful to me. Bob Ingersoll is a wonderful man, and his-speech of half an hour, Judge Garrison says, was a revelation.'
'Royal Bob,' as Garfield called him, was never in better feather, and how deep he goes and how he soars! When I do die I will chiefly regret that I cannot attend any more birthday symposiums like the

"You ask me to sing myself. Well. haven't I been doing that all my life, and the world has come to understand me, though when I first began to write my 'Leaves of Grass' the literary world had its feet on my neck and its heart hardened against me. But I have had my day and the world has given me a hearing, and I feel like Rosseau. When his writings were sharply criticised he said: 'Well, this is what I have done and what I abide by.' Perhaps all great souls are akin to Mirabeau, the L'Audace of French statesmen, when he stood up in front of a mob who refused him a nearing. He stood there with his hands folded across his breast and said: 'I will triumph or I will be torn into frag-ments. It is recorded that he made his

speech and beat the mob."
The poet continued: "I have been called a sensualist, taking no thought of the spiritual essence and spiritual needs of humanity. I am the poet of the body and I am the poet of the soul. In that book you will find the soul is celebrated equally with the body, the mind equally with the heart, the spirit equally with

the sense. "Then I have been accused of infidelity, though I say: mouse is miracle enough to stagger sex-

tillions of infidels. 'Francis Howard Williams of Gernantown wrote me the other day some thing that pleased me very much. He wrote:

"There has been a deal of howling and shuddering conventionally about you, dear Walt; a deal of holding up of hands n shocked amazement-the dear people all the while forgetful of the fact that in reading Whitman they were looking into a clear mirror which showed them the reflection of themselves and which didn't make them look prettier simply because the mirror was not cracked And amid all this thunder-shower of vituperation you calmly went on your

way, saying:
"I do not trouble my spirit to vindirate itself or be understood. I see that the elementary laws never apologize. " Today there are signs that the vindication for which you waited thirty-five or forty years has come, and in the right way-from without. And it has come from those compelled thereto by inex-

orable truth.' "I see," said Mr. Whitman, "good sense in what was said by John Herbert Clifford, a Germantown Unitarian, who called me prophet and bard, and who quoted Voltaire as saving that if God did not exist man must invent Him, and that old concern to take care of God goes with modern prompting to take care of man. Take care of man and God will ake care of Himself and of men's substi tute for Him. Whitman's God is Cosmic. The daring poet who sings himself a Cosmos has not far to sing his God, nor acks for equal mind to celebrate the

gifts of life and death. The old poet paused awhile and then continued: "I had a mission as I under stood it, and I was true to it. Why waste more words? But I will merely add that in Lewes' 'Life of Goethe' I read on the 30th day of November, 1884. some words which touched me nearlywords evidently Goethe's own, though Lewes does not credit them to Goethe. These sentences may be a key to those who like me but say they don't under-stand my books. Here are the words from Goethe I set so much store by

"The laws of propriety are foreign to nnocent nature; only the experience of corruption has given origin to them. But as soon as that corruption has taken place and natural innocence has vanished from manners, the laws of propriety are sacred and moral feeling will not offend. They have the same validity in an artificial world as the laws of nature have in a world of innocence. But the very thing which constitutes the poet is that he banishes from himself everything which reminds him of an artificial world that he may restore nature in her primitive simplicity. And if he has done this he thereby absolved from all laws by which a perverted heart seeks security against itself. He is pure; he is innocent, and whatever is permitted to inno-cent nature is permitted also to him. If thou who readest and hearest him art no longer innocent, and if thou canst not nomentarily become so by his purifying presence, it is thy misfortune and not his; thou forsakest. He did not sing for

Chronic Inflammation of the Bladder Is promptly cured by the waters of Excel-sior Springs, Missouri.

## MAKING CASTINGS AND PAINT.

How Some of the Union Pacific Shopmen Earn Their Money.

METHODS EMPLOYED IN THE FOUNDRIES.

Iron From Pig and Scrap Until It Finds Rest in the Casting-The Rattler and the Grinding Rock Paint.

While the average Omahan is walking ipon the shady side of the street, drinking cooling draughts at the soda fountains, or protecting himself from the smeltering rays of a July sun by carrying an umbrella over his head, his mind scarcely, if ever, reverts to the 145 men, who, down at the foot of Cass street, in the foundry of the Union Pacific, labor from 7 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, six days in each week, over the great kettles of melted iron

Time and again the place has been termed he second edition of hades, and, as you stand upon the green and shady bluffs overooking the city and watch the great clouds of black smoke as they are vemited forth from the towers above the fiery furnaces, you are soon convinced that the place in no wise belies its name.

For twenty-four years, during the rains of ummer and the spows of winter, an army of vorkmen, carrying their little dinner pails have daily passed through the outer gates and into the workshop where the temperature is never below 145 degrees. A foundry is always an interesting place to

visit, but this one is doubly so, on account of the fact that herein are manufactured all of the eastings, with the exception of car wheels, that the Union Pacific railroad uses in operating its great system.

As you enter the foundry you are struck by the appearance of the 145 men who are employed, not because there is anything remarkable about them, only that they are clothed in the lightest possible garb, consisting only of a gauze shirt, a pair of duck overalls and low shoes.

The remark foremen Ed Plantium one of

The general foreman, Ed Richilieu, one of nature's noblemen, is in charge, and holds the position to which he was promoted eight years ago, having come up from the ranks of the force of laborers. Mr. Richilieu is re-sponsible for every pound of material that passes in or out of the foundry, and so accu-rate is he in his methods of doing business that when he made his last annual settlement with the company the accounts of both balanced to a cent.

anced to a cent.

Should you desire to visit the foundry the first features of interest are the furnaces, one of which is capable of melting twenty-nine tons of iron every eight hours, and the other eight tons within the same length of time. The process of melting iron is something that always commands attention, notwith-standing that it is perfectly simple.

The furnace, or cupola, as it is more properly styled, is a hure fre-brick chimney, towering high above the roof of the building, with an iron covered door ten feet above the Each morning when the first whistle blows the "stokers" or men whose duty it is to operate the furnace arrive upon the scene.

A layer of coke is passed through the feeding door and spread upon the fire-clay base of the The next step is to cover this with a layer of pig iron, then a layer of coke and another layer of pig iron and so on until the cupalo is filled up to the door, the proportion being one pound of coke to every nine pounds of iron. Fire is then lighted at the base of the cupalo; the blast, which is furnished by a huge

fan, operated by an engine located in another part of the building, is turned on and in ten minutes the melted iron, which is about the consistency of mica, begins to flow.

The molten mass is drawn into the crane ladle, which holds three tons, and is swang to a dignary of twenty foot from the mass is to a distance of twenty feet from the mouth of the furnace and placed upon the ground. Two men take a small ladle with a long iron handle on each side and lowering it into the large ladle dip the liquid iron out with the same indifference as you would dip a cup of

water from a bucket.
This is poured into small ladles holding from one to three hundred pounds each. After filteration these ladies are seized by three men, who grasp them with long-handled tongs and carry them to such places as John Shane, the foreman, may direct.

Each afternoon, after the blast has been drawn off, the molders have full possession of the foundry. Mr. Richilieu has informed his men what castings he wants made during the next day. The molders go to the pattern room mentioned in last Sunday's Bzz, where, in wood, can be found duplicates of every piece of casting used in the construction or repairing of any kind of machinery used in operating the road. After selecting these patterns the men choose their "floors," which are the spaces they are to occupy in working their molds, the size of the floor depending upon the size of the casting to be made

The molder having selected his "floor," gives a signal, his helper wheels in a barrow of sand, not the ordinary river sand, but a fine black loam which is found at Sherman, the most elevated for the Union Pacific stations, in Wyoming. This earth is mixed with paste, much as the housewife kneads her bread, and when the mixture has been thoroughly worked it is shoveled into a square tox and pressed down. The wooden model is then pressed into the box of saud and another similar box of sand is placed on top in order to get the reverse side. The two boxes stand in this position for a few moments, while the molder

er makes a mold for another cast-After the first has "set," the boxes are carefully removed the model taken out and the cavity thus formed sprinkled with ground coal dust. This mold, which is called a "flask," is then set away and in the morning it is ready to reeive the melted iron.

If the easting to be made be a large one, such as a cylinder for an engine, a bridge column or a draw-head, the mold is made and sanded, after which it is put upon a truck and wheeled into a bake oven, which is heated to 285 degrees, where it remains several hours, or until it is theroughly cooked. To some it is a mystery how they cust a hole, such as you will find in columns or brdige plates, or in car wheels, for instance, but this process is simple when understood.

There is a man whose business is simply to

make cores, and, in one end of the foundry, over a bench which is covered with patterns, he works from early norn until the blowing of the afternoon whistle warns him that it is time to cease his labors. On one side he has time to cease his abors. On one side he has a pile of yellow sand on the other a kettle of common flour paste. He has a wooden model of every hole that is to be made in every cast-ing that goes out of the foundry, and, if the foreman tells him that a certain number of hollow braces are to be cast, that means that

he is to make that number of cores. The mixture of sand and paste goes into the mold where it remains until it sets, after where it is placed in the oven to cook. The cooking process complete, the cone is ready to be turned over to the moulder, who places it in its proper position in the flask he has prepared, and, when this is ready to receive the iron, the melted mass runs around it, and, after being cooled the sand is readily shaken

In the morning the flasks are ready, and as soon as the men reach the foundry the first thing to do is to arrange them about the "floors," where they will be the most convenient to reach, the largest ones being nearst the furnace. A smail funnel-shape hole is pored into the top of each flask that the iron may enter. As soon as the blast begins to run there is a continuous hurrying to and fro, as men dart here and there carrying away their kettles of melted iron or returning with

empty ones.

The process of pouring is the same as that employed by boys when they cast bullets. The ladles are tipped over the funnel-shaped holes and the whole interior of the flask is filled. That flaws may not occur, a helper with a rod covered with fine clay goes among the flasks and pumps them—that is, he plunges his rod into the melted iron a dozen or more times, which drives it into all the crevices, making a perfect casting.

When the flasks have been filled the work of the day ceases and the doors are closed to

all except the molders, who begin preparaions for the next day. The cooling process is an important one, as the iron must not cool too rapidly, nor must it cool too slowly. If it should it would not have the right temper. To regulate this men exactly that sum per annum in

with ordinary garden sprinklers are constantly moving about the "floors" pouring water upon the boxes of some which contain the red hot castings.

An idea prevails that water poured upon this iron will produce an explosion, but this idea is a mistaken one, as the water at once turns to steam and no damage results. But, should a dropp of the meliced from fall upon a turns to steam and no damage results. But, should a drop of the melted iron fail upon a wet spot on the ground, or should a little water find its way into one of these flasks, and the iron then be poured in, a most terrific explosion would follow. It is said that half an ounce of water in a flask, into which one hundred pounds of iron would be poured, would produce an explosion, which, in force, would count ten pounds of dynamits.

would equal ten pounds of dynamite.

When cooled of, and out of the boxes of sand, the castings ere not ready for use, because they are still rough and imperfect.

The larger ones are turned over to a gang of nen who go over them with chisels, remov men who go over them with chisels, removing all knots and rough places. The smaller ones are handled in a different manner, and are gathered up and taken to a small building, just back of the foundry, where, with a lot of iron clinkers, they are placed in a "rattle." The "rattle" is about the size of a large barrel, the inside being covernated. This is inside being corrugated. This is set in motion, revolving at a rapid rate. After this rotary motion has been kept upfor

an hour or more the "rattle" is opened and each casting comes out as bright and smooth as though it had passed through a polishing The castings made are not of new iron, either are they made entirely of "scrap." They are one-third new and two thirds scrap

which is considered equally as good, for all practical purposes, as though all new pig iron had been used.

The breaking of the scrap iron is an interesting feature. Back of the foundry in a box two feet square a car load of old car wheels, stoyes or other worm out anticles is the scrap iron. two feet square a car load of old car wheels, stoves or other worn out articles, is thrown. A machine something like a pile driver is swang over the box, the engine started, and a hammer weighing 1,300 pounds and striking seventy-five blows per minute begins to operate upon the pile. This continues for half an hour, and the whole mass is pounded until it is broken into pieces small enough to place into a wheelbarrow and be carried away.

The foundry has been considered by some

The foundry has been considered by some as an unhealthy place, but statistics show this to be false, because during the past ten years the doubt rate has been lower than in any of the other departments of the shops. Where it would be sup-posed that accidents would be of frequent occurrence, there have been comparatively few.

While the brass foundry is run in connection with the iron foundry, it is upon altogether a different plan so far as its cupola and other features, as well as its intense heat, re conceoned.

In this department ten men are employed, eight of whom mold and operate the furnaces, while two prepare the flasks. The brass, which is formed by adding a certain amount of tin to a certain amount of copper is placed in cracibles, kettles of fire clay, holding from 145 to 185 pounds each. These kettles are placed low in a direct draft furnace. As soon is the mixture they contain is melted they are lifted out with tongs and the melte-liquid is poured into the flasks. After cool ing, the castings are dressed and thea seat to the car shops, where they are polished and silver plated, ready for use on locemotives

and in passenger conches.

The amount of material used in the two foundries is simply enormous, as last mouth, while they were running light, 1,146,000 pounds of iron and 77,500 pounds of brass were converted into new castings.

Kun in connection with the foundries is another department, which is so closely alled that it is noter the same seef and under

lied that it is under the same roof and under the same superintendency. The dull red paint that is so familiar upon the freight cars and depots of the Union Pacific road is all manufactured in the little building where the rattles are in operation. This is not paint, but is a rock containing iron ore and is found in Oregon. It is brought here in its natural state and is broken up by passing through a crusher, after which it goes into a mill which looks much like those the farmers use in grinding corn. In this it is reduced until it is about as coarse as corn meal, after which it is shoveled into another mill where it is ground as fine as flour. Then it is pasked in bags and kegs and is ready for shipment along the line. When mixed with oil is makes a first class cheap paint. In this de parament five men are employed and their products consist of one ton of paint per day.

### THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD.

Horseshoers in New York get \$1 a day of

The state federation of labor of Massachusetts meets in Worcester October 6. Baltimore, Chicago and Eric carpenters go 25 cents a day advance. A New York bakers' union sold 7,500 labels to bosses in one week.

The pick and shovellers of Lowell, Mass. have started a union with over one hundred nembers. Cincinnati shoeworkers have vitality

enough left in their organization to kick against a forewoman. The suspender makers employed by twenty-three firms in New York City went on a strike for an advance of wages. The strikers are members of the benevolent suspender

makers' union. The drivers of the Barber asphalt company Long Island City, are on a strike to gain \$4 for ten hours labor. Hitherto they have re-ceived \$3.50 for twelve to fifteen hours. An eight hour conference is being organzed in New York city, which is to build up the unions of carriagemakers, watch cas engrauers, knitting workers, butchers and

one of the members of Furniture Workers' union has become a "scab." All non-union ner employed during the lockout have been discharged, and in two shops the wages have been raised two cents per hour. The Knights of Labor have been so active

During the late lockout in New York not

onper box makers.

among the Brooklyn letter carriers of late that soon there will be no more letter carriers in that city not belonging to the order. The miners' congress at Brussels has unan imously adopted a resolution in favor of a working day of eight hours, including time occupied in ascending and descending the

The largest steam derrick in the world is used by a shipping company at Hamburg, Germany. It is kept at the docks and used in lifting immense weights on and off shipboard. It can pick up a ten-wheeled locomotive with perfect case,

According to the newly-signed contract of the Bresklyn, beerdrivers, union, with the

the Brooklyn beerdrivers' union with the proprietors of the union breweries, the drivers will receive \$18 per week and the stable men \$14 during the ensuing year. The city council of Columbus, during the recent street-car strike, adopted resolutions that if the company did not settle with the men their franchise would be taken away, preparatory to the city taking and operating

If you suffer pricking pains on moving the eyes, or cannot bear bright light, and find your sight weak and falling, you should promptly use Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Eye Salve. 25 cents a box.

## THE ORIGINAL ASIOR.

His Opinion on Real Estate and His Love of Literary Society. W. Watson, in Frank Leslie's Pop

ular Monthly, says: Well do I remem-ber when a boy hearing John Jacob Astor, the original of the name, say to my father by way of advice: "Buy dirt, it won't run away." On this principle, which he instilled into his children, he bought real estate, but never sold. I heard him once say: "I will never give a lease, for, if it is a good give a lease, for, if it is a good one, they will sell it; if bad they will away and leave it." I think he hardly knew how rich he was, or, if he did, had a full appreciation of it. once heard him say to Philip Hone, who was mayor of the city of New York, and supposedly a rich man: "Philip, how much are you worth?" The answer was: "Oh, abow \$750,000, Astor." Then the thirty millionaire responded: "I don't know but that's as good as if you were a rich man. Astor was a life-long friend of Irving,

Spalding and Halleck, the latter being for many years his secretary, and who often related to me that he told his em ployer that he did not want to be rich

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his will, which it is pretty well known that his son, William B., known that his son, William B., increased to a comfortable sum as long as Fitz-Greene lived. Astor had a great liking for old Billy Reynolds' chop house on Thames street, back of Trinity church, and would go there almost daily to enjoy his chop or steak and his pew-ter of ale in company with Fitz-Greene Halleck, Irying or some literary man, ometimes Poe, though he did not like Poe, and denounced him as quarrelsome.

A Naturalist and His Snake.

which he was.

Bargains in

"Speaking of snakes," said an ama-teur naturalist to a New York Sun writer, "but for man's insane prejudice against them they would be found to be not only intelligent, but extremely sociable. When I was a boy I lived at Sheppard's park, Rockland county, and near by was a good stream well stocked with fish. Whenever I caught a messwhich was very often-my father used to insist that I clean and scale them at a distance from the house, and my habit was to thus prepare the day's catch on the banks of the stream before return-ing home. One day while thus engaged a large black snake appeared from under a huge rock near by, and, approaching me, made a deliberate meal on the discarded portions of the fish. He then retired. The next day he came again, and after that he fell into the habit of waiting for me, The spot where I moored the dingy from which I angled was the one selected by me for cleaning the fish, and after a few days of familiar friendship Mr. Blacksnake ventured into the dingy and went a fishing with me. After that he became my regular companion, but many generations of oppression had made him suspicious of my race, and if I made a violent motion he was over the side in a second and swimming ashore for dear life like an animated corkscrew. On such occasions I invariably found him waiting for me with an appetite sharpened by his

"I do not know how intimate we might have become but for the sad sequel which cut short his earthly day I was called away, and during my absence two neighbors repaired to the bank of the stream with the intention of doing a little fishing from the dingy. As they approached it a large blacksnake wriggled up to them in a confidential manner. While one of them was nearly paralyzed with fear the other raised a heavy stone and, letting it fall, my harmless companion was no more. I am an old man now, but I never prized a friendship more than that, and to this day I have not forgiven the man who killed my friend.'



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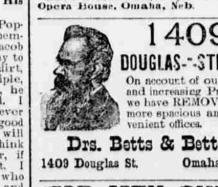
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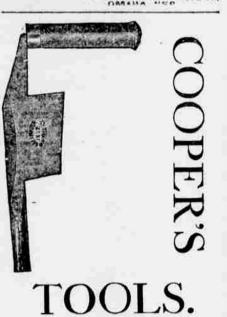
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