BISHOP KEANE'S DISCOURSE.

Exposition of the Purpose of the Catholic University at Washington.

AN EDUCATION WITH GOD IN IT.

The Eloquent and Masterly Sermon of the Noted Prelate at St. Philomena's Cathedral Yesterday Morning.

Bishop Keane, the learned and energetic president of the new Catholic university at Washington, delivered an eloquent sermon yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock in the Cathedral of St. Philomena, corner of Ninth and Harney streets.

After reading the epistle and gospel of the day he discoursed eloquently upon the peace of God, showing that the world and the individual could have no peace save in following the teachings of God, which were those of Christianity. In closing his masterly discourse, he spoke as follows:

There are some who tell us that the Catholic church has plunged the world in darkness, and they assert that it is impossible to reconcile science and faith. What nonsense! The church of Christ is filling the world with institutions of light and learning. She began with the schools which give an education with Christ in it, an education with the light of the world in it, an education that will fit men for all the respectable walks of life, and now she wants to do what she has done all over Europe, finish her work by erecting a great national university, an institution of the highest learning and the greatest learning, and the neepest learning, telling all about nature, all about history, all about philosophy, all that the busy mind of man can ever study or know, with God in it, with Christ in it, with the light of the world running through it, an institution which of itself will prove how perfectly the Catholic faith agrees with the highest learning, the most perfect refutation that can be given to the scepticism, which is the danger of our day. That is the work which the church now has in hand today in America, and that is why I am here today to tell the people of Omaha, to say to you people of Omaha, you are Americans; you are Christians; you are of those who love your country; you love God; you love your holy religion; you are in the very center of our country, and I am sure you will help to raise up a great institution of learning like those that have been reared by the Christians of the old world. The Catholic church is the mother of all the universities. It is she that has brought them forth all over Europe and if they have banished the old church from within in these institutions so much the worse for them.

Our Catholic youth, thank God, are lifting themselves up in the social scale and they are no longer content with the education that is given by our elementary schools, and they are knocking at the doors of all the learned professions and they are asking if the church cannot do for them what it has done for the old world. They say cannot you give us the highest learning as Christians as you have done it in the old world? Do you not think as much of America as you do of the nations of the old world and when our young Catholics have a mission to become scholars we do not want to say to them, "you will have to go to institutions without God and without Christianity in them." No, we have the right to be able to give them the highest learning with God and Christianity in it. Christ is not a God of darkness but of light and the highest learning with God and Christianity in it can be accomplished only by the old church of Jesus Christ.

Thank God, we have already made a beginning of that university. We have laid its corner stone and we have the faculty of divinity hard at work training picked men from all over the country, men who, after having acquired the ordinary education that fits them for performing the ordinary duties of priests, having aspirations for the work, are studying and making themselves scholars in one or other of the departments of divinity.

We want to open it also for the laity. We want to give there an education which a young man would get at Harvard, at Yale, at Johns Hopkins', in fact all that he would get at any university in the world.

There is one mischief about it and that is that none of these things can be done without money. How I wish they could. When the bishops of the United States asked me and when our holy father asked me to give up my position as bishop of Richmond, where I had spent eleven happy years, I knew that it was condemning me to be a beggar and a tramp for the rest of my life. I said I am willing to be a tramp for Christ's sake, willing to be a beggar, willing to go and talk to the people and try to wake them up, and so I am doing it all over the country, and thank God, wherever I go I am encouraged. Our people love learning and as soon as we tell them we want to put up a great big institution of learning that will rise above all the schools, all the colleges and all the seminaries, like a great lighthouse, shedding its rays to the very end of the country, they say that is a glorius work. We love our country and we want to do all we can to help such a noble institution.

You have heard of that young girl [Miss Drexel of Philadelphia] who was instrumental in starting the university, who vowed when sixteen years old, in the presence of the blessed sacrament, that when she was of age she would give one-third of all she possessed freely at her disposal for the endowment of a Catholic university. When she had attained the age of twenty-one the bishops were assembled in Baltimore. Her father had fixed matters so that she could have control of only $1,000,000 and she gave $300,000. And they said surely "If she had the courage to do that we can not be cowards." Her sister gave $60,000, Mr. John Kelly gave $100,000 to endow two divinity chairs, and the ladies have come forward, endowed chairs as monuments to their fathers or deceased husbands, and men have come forward to immortalize themselves by endowing divinity and professorial choirs, and those who could not give $50,000 have come forward and given according to their means.

Good old Patrick Quinn came to me and said: "I know that this is the noblest work that God's church has taken in hand and it will do more to put the church right in the eyes of the people than anything else. I want to have a hand in it. Draw on me for $20,000." A good lady in Philadelphia said: "Put me down for $10,000 and I will pay it in four installments of $2,500." Three of these she has already paid.

After mentioning a number of other donations received from eastern people the bishop continued:

Now I am making my appeals to the cities of the west. The east has already subscribed $800,000, but it takes millions to establish a university, and I want to know if the proud-spirited city of Omaha—and a proud-spirited city it may well be, with all the evidences of wealth and prosperity which it possesses—I say, I want to know whether among those whom God has so signally blessed there will not be found many who will donate liberally to this noble cause. Remember that it is not only for yourselves that you have been lifted up. The wealth that you have has not been entrusted to you merely to keep it in your pockets. I thank God that I have nothing in the world. I thank God that though a priest for twenty-five years I have nothing and I know the comfort of having nothing. But there are others who have wealth forced upon them, and I sometimes wonder what the people will say when God will ask, "What have you done with your life? What have you done with your means?" "I kept it in my pocket," and the answer will be, "My child, is that what I gave it to you for?" Again some may say, "I made first-class investments, and everybody says what an enterprishing man I am." When I hear people talk that way I think it would appear as though it was the devil that gave it to them.

Brethren, God will talk to his people some day and it is the right and sensible thing that if God gives me more than my fellow man he must expect me to do more for works that are for God's glory and for humanity.

I feel convinced that the people of Omaha will have the good sense to understand that this is true and that this is the noblest thing that God's church has taken in hand, a great national work appealing to the heart of every Catholic to make this the grandest institution not only for this world, but also with regard to the world to come. I ask of you in all earnestness to pray that God may bless this work. Some times I feel so crushed under my responsibility that I almost think it would be a blessing if God would take it from me. But since I have began it I know I must jog along and pray that it may prosper. Pray that it may be an honor to our country, pray that those whom God means to be his agents may be assisted in the noblest undertaking, and pray that the end the church has in view may be realized, that you may be saved from the dangers of scepticism, from intellectual darkness; that you may be led in the paths of our blessed Savior and that she may be, what God means her to be, the light and beacon. And may God bless you, dear friends, and bless your homes, and bless this great city, and may you who are among a people that are so progressive in material prosperity, also show that you are a people who have souls, who believe in Christ and who are preparing some day to meet Him. May such be your life here that it may fit you for the life to come.

Dr. Phraner's Address.

There was an immense audience at the First Presbyterian church last night to listen to Dr. Phraner of New York, the well known missionary worker. He discussed the missionary work both at home and abroad and presented some excellent suggestions to help in the work of rescuing the urchins who have no home and no parents.

THE CLEARANCE RECORD.

Financial Transactions of the Country During the Last Week.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following table, compiled from dispatches from the clearing houses of the cities named, shows the gross exchanges for last week, with rates per cent of increase or decrease, as against the several amounts for the corresponding week in 1889:

CITIES.	CLEARINGS.	Increase.	Decrease.
New York	$445,273,991	.....	12.7
Boston	7,596,985	.....	7.7
Chicago	95,928,000	12.9	.....
Philadelphia	77,210,841	.....	11.3
St. Louis	24,992,000	2.4	.....
Pittsburg	15,097,725	11.2	.....
San Francisco	18,233,189	.....	2.4
Baltimore	15,335,632	3.8	.....
Cincinnati	13,943,550	8.7	.....
New Orleans	14,882,961	.....	7.9
Kansas City	10,271,968	9.5	.....
Milwaukee	10,232,000	54.5	.....
Buffalo	9,103,851	189.9	.....
Galveston	8,019,112	357.7	.....
Minneapolis	9,038,705	24.2	.....
Providence	6,145,002	0.7	.....
Louisville	8,671,426	.....	9.6
Detroit	6,284,197	16.6	.....
Cleveland	5,829,837	24.4	.....
OMAHA	5,699,017	32.4	.....
Denver	5,115,618	2.2	.....
St. Paul	5,893,549	6.3	.....
Columbus	3,790,300	5.3	.....
Memphis	4,496,735	9.3	.....
Portland, Ore	2,233,521	1.6	.....
Indianapolis	4,841,884	83.0	.....
Hartford	2,377,967	15.8	.....
Washington	2,016,825	27.6	.....
Peoria	1,908,513	20.1	.....
St. Joseph	1,717,542	.....	1.8
Portland, Me	1,465,726	12.2	.....
Norfolk	1,486,297	17.5	.....
Worcester	1,281,258	7.6	.....
New Haven	1,455,246	.....	7.7
Springfield	1,342,946	4.0	.....
Fort Worth	2,660,723	10.4	.....
Sioux City	1,585,917	58.0	.....
Seattle	1,309,830	27.3	.....
Lowell	734,708	0.4	.....
Birmingham	759,568	1.9	.....
Grand Rapids	753,748	.....	13.3
Los Angeles	838,503	.....	3.3
Chattanooga	614,000	55.1	.....
Des Moines	779,595	25.3	.....
New Bedford	515,913	.....	13.3
Topeka	468,500	1.5	.....
Lexington, Ky	498,891	29.9	.....
Montreal	9,980,000	3.6	.....
*Salt Lake City	1,959,148	.....	.....
*Houston	4,173,905	.....	.....
Total	$1,259,912,559	.....	6.5
Outside of New York	514,696,568	4.5	.....

*Not included in totals. No clearing house at this time last year.

Willis Concluded to Run.

At 10:30 last night as E. C. Willis, pressman at the Republican job rooms, was returning to his home from an evening call, he was met at the corner of Twenty-fourth and Leavenworth streets by a man, who ordered him to hold up his hands, emphasizing his demand with a big revolver. Willis had considerable money and a gold watch, and concluded to take desperate chances and immediately started to run. The footpad followed, but his intended victim was too fleet and made his escape. The revolver was either empty, or the highwayman was afraid to use it, as no shots were fired.

Colonel Hoagland's Work.

Colonel Hoagland, the well known worker among neglected boys and girls, held a very interesting meeting at the First Methodist church last night. He related a great many of his experiences in the work of helping vagrant boys to good homes and in teaching them how to live useful and honest lives. The address was listened to with much interest and the large number of boys present were especially entertained by what the speaker said.

Tonight Colonel Hoagland will meet at the Young Men's Christian association with all the people of Omaha who wish to no something practical for the poor, homeless boys and girls of Omaha.

Painfully Injured by a Fall.

Mrs. Joseph Pratt, who resides at the corner of Twenty-ninth and Indiana avenue, fell on the sidewalk last night about 7:30 and was quite seriously hurt. She was assisted to her home and a physician called, who said that the lady had no bones broken but was seriously shaken up.

English Help for New York Banks.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The writer of a financial article which appears in the Times this morning says he thinks it will be necessary to assist New York banks to cope with their difficulties in getting gold from London.

Rev. Turkle Recovering.

The many friends of Rev. J. T. Turkle of Kountze Memorial church will be pleased to learn that he is recovering from an attack of scarlet fever and will be able to be out in a few days.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

T. M. Worth of Denver is at the Casey.

M. M. Gasser of Duluth is at the Paxton.

F. E. Hart of Chicago is at the Merchants.

F. G. Stanley of Hartford is at the Barker.

C. P. Hill of St. Paul was at the Casey last night.

J. R. Cain of Falls City is registered at the Casey.

E. C. Walsh of Richmond, Va., is at the Murray.

J. G. Tate of Hastings is registered at the Millard.

William H. Smith of New York is at the Millard.

B. F. Ward of Lincoln is in the city, at the Merchants.

L. E. Ballard of Jt. Joseph is in the city at the Paxton.

R. W. Clayton of Chicago was at the Murray last night.

Francis Lyman of New York is in the city, at the Barker.

H. F. McAdou of Kansas City was at the Millard last night.

A. W. Ware, jr., of St. Louis was at the Paxton last night.

Henry Gund of LaCrosse, Wis., is in the city, at the Millard.

Alexander Ervin of Philadelphia is registered at the Murray.

Thomas L. Coleman of New York was at the Barker last night.

E. A. Brown of Nebraska City was at the Merchants last night.

L. R. Roberts of Hartford, Conn., was at the Paxton last night.

J. F. Gercke of Seward was in the city yesterday, at the Casey.

G. M. Ellis of New York was in the city last night at the Murray.

Ex-Senator Charles H. Van Wyck called upon THE BEE yesterday.

E. H. Wing of Minneapolis was in the city last night, at the Merchants.

The members of the "Faries' Well" company are in the city, at the Barker.

B. E. O'Neil and Tom Brennan, two popular railroad boys, passed through the city yesterday enroute to Rawlins, Wyo. Mr. O'Neil is one of the trusty engineers who ran the Northwestern train into Omaha during the terrific blizzard of January 12, 1888. Rumor has it that he will ere many moons marry a charming young lady who resides at Huron, S. D.

TRIBUTES TO THEIR DEAD.

Omaha Elks Honor the Memory of Departed Brothers.

THE ANNUAL LODGE OF SORROW.

An Interesting and Impressive Ceremony in Accordance with the Customs of the Order—W. F. Gurley's Address.

Omaha lodge No. 39, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, met yesterday afternoon in the lodge rooms in the Continental block, assembling as a lodge of sorrow, in accordance with the custom of the order.

The lodge of sorrow meets once a year, and its duties as set forth in the ritual are "to faithfully record the virtues of departed brothers and to teach the living that the brightest record we can bequeath to those whom we leave behind is that gained by the faithful practice of charity, justice and brotherly love."

For this purpose the Elks and many of their friends had assembled in open meeting. T. M. Cook, C. E. Magoon and C. W. Mosher of Lincoln lodge came up from the Capitol city to participate in the exercises.

On the walls of the lodge room, on either side of the exalted ruler, were the portraits of six deceased brothers, heavily draped in mourning. They were: Willis F. Clarke, Dwight Hull, Zach Thomason, W. B. Alexander, Charles McCormick and P. A. Warrack, the latter three having died during the past year. The lodge room with all its paraphernalia was appropriately draped and the desks of the officers were graced with flowers, beautiful tributes to the dead.

Trinity quartette, consisting of Mrs. Cotton, Mrs. Muller, Messrs. Lumbard and Wilkins, gave several numbers, and Mrs. Cotton sang most sweetly "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth."

After the opening exercises of the order, Canon Doherty offered prayer, and read several passages from the Episcopal ritual for the dead.

Mr. W. F. Gurley then gave utterance to the following beautiful sentiments:

Ships that pass in the night and speak each
other in passing.
Only a signal shown and a distant voice in
the darkness.
So on the ocean of life, we pass and speak to
one another,
Only a word and a voice—then darkness again
and silence.

"Man is doomed from his birth. The joy that fills the mother's breast as she looks with rapture on her new-born babe foretells a sorrow which must surely come. The pathways of life are many. One is strewn with roses, another with thorns. One is warm with sunshine, another is dark with shadows. The journey is over, all meet before 'the portal we call death.' Beneath its gloomy arch tramps the great army of departed humanity. We hearken and the echo of receding footsteps falls upon our ears. On they march! King and peasant, the child of wealth and the victim of poverty, the tender babe and he of the whitened locks and feeble limbs, maiden and matron, the youth and the strong man, the high and the low, the accuser and the accused—on beyond the mystic gates to the shadowy silent realm.

"The unnumbered centuries of human experience have taught us that 'we al lare under sentence of death.' Countless years of human philosophy have failed to reconcile us to that decree.

"We stand beside the open grave of one we love, nor is the load of grief which weighs upon our hearts made light because within a thousand nameless graves lie still and cold the forms of those whom others love. The weeping widow of the cottager finds no surcease from sorrow because forsooth in yonder dim cathedral lies the king in state. The humble swain whose vows of love thrilled her young heart with joy was more than king to her. The king is dead—palace and castle are draped with black. She looks—the wide, wide world is shrouded in her sorrow.

"The great incident in life is death,
The years sweep swiftly on,
Death's sickle does not, may not, rest
And shall not spare the brave, the best,
For any prayer, for any moan.

"Out of the dark despair, the cruel agony, the awful grief, which fills the hearts of those who watch beside the pillow of the dying has been born hope, faint and shadowy, still a hope, that the darkness of the tomb is not the "be all and the end all." A hope which may find fulfillment in a life of peace and reunited joy in the land of the hereafter.

"For those who have departed from among us, this we know—there is rest. That mighty host which far outnumbers the living sleeps in peace, in sunshine and in storm, beneath the skies of every clime. The globe itself is one mighty sepulchre.

"Daily the tides of life go ebbing and flowing
beside them.
Thousands of throbbing hearts where theirs
are at rest and forever,
Thousands of aching brains, where theirs no
longer are busy,
Thousands of toiling hands, where theirs
have ceased from their labors.
Thousands of weary feet, where theirs have
completed their journey.

"This solace, at least, is ours. Hope may spread her wings and soar to other lands where night shall never come; but human knowledge halts beside the tomb.

"If a man die, shall he live again? From how many countless thousand pleading lips has gone forth that cry! The only answer is the echo of that mournful wail, 'shall he live again?'

"Hope! The first bright star that cast its radiant gleams across the rosy streaks of the primal dawn. The last celestial sentinel whose light proclaims the midnight watch. Art thou indeed a herald of the Infinite?

"We gaze at yonder wall and wonder, could those pictured lips but part in speech, what message could they bring? Fallen in the ranks! Many a loved brother, whose familiar face and form lent zest and spirit to your social homes, who, in the days when sorrow cast her shadow and affliction came to some within your order, extended the brother's hand; and he alone to whom the proffered service came could name the helper. Call the roll for '90! Alexander, McCormick, Warrack—no answer. Lovingly, tenderly, against their names we place the star.

"Oh, watchman, tell us of the night; shall this mortal put on immortality, or do the weary limbs of those who sink beneath life's burdens, find repose in slumber dreamless and eternal? We do not know; we cannot tell.

"By the sea, the dreary nocturnal sea,
Stands a stripling man,
His breast full of sorrow, but head full of
doubt,
And with gloomy lips he asks of the waters:
'O, solve me the riddle of Life,
That harrowing, world-old riddle,
Whereon many heads have pondered and
brooded.
Tell me—what signifies man?
Whence has he come and whither goes he?
Who dwells upon the golden stars?'

The waves they murmur their endless babble,
The wind it blows, and the clouds they wander,
The stars, they glitter coldly indifferent,
And a fool waits for an answer."

Mr. Gurley was followed by Mr. Simeral, who stated that during the past year the asterisk of death had been placed opposite three names on the roster of the lodge, and that in accordance with their custom this lodge of sorrow was held to pay tribute to the memory of the departed. As a man bows at the altars of charity, justice and brotherly love, so can he anticipate the respect of his brothers in this life and expect the mercy of God in the world to come? Human science that can chain the lightning is helpless and impotent as to telling the number of our days.

The speaker paid a tender tribute to the departed brothers, and the exercises of the occasion closed in accordance with the Elks' ritual.

Gould and the Union Pacific.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The executive committee of the Union Pacific railroad held a meeting in the office of Mr. Jay Gould yesterday. Messrs. Sage, Dillon and Jay Gould, comprising the executive committee, were present. The question of paying the floating debts of the road was touched upon, but the conclusion reached by the four magnates was not made public.

Said Mr. Gould after the meeting: "The question of considering the floating debt of the Union Pacific railroad has not been altogether the subject of the executive committee's deliberations. The Union Pacific is all right, the prospects of the road are greater than ever. The meeting today was to discuss the plausibility of calling a conference of railroad commissioners. The object of the conference would have no other significance than the promotion of harmony and good fellowship among the railroad officials. Such a conference would be a power in precluding the possibility of a recurrence of any sort of demoralization. Many days will not pass when that conference will be held."

DEMOCRATIC LOBBYISTS.

They Are at Work Among the Farmers at Ocala.

OCALA, Fla., Dec. 7.—While the national alliance delegates have been resting more or less today, on the labors of the past five days, still there is being a large amount of committee work going on and many important conferences have been held. All this will facilitate convention work tomorrow, and it is predicted that more real business will be done than during all the previous sessions put together. Before adjourning last night, Washington, D. C., was decided upon as the place, and the third Tuesday in November as the time for holding the next annual meeting of the national alliance. Strong efforts, it is said, will be made tomorrow to revoke this action and make Indianapolis the place with considerable hope of success. The prejudice against Washington has been excited by westerners here.

The opinion is gaining ground that the national leaders of the democratic party have many lobbyists here in their interests and that the policy of alliance in many respects will be influenced by them, notably in the case of the sub-treasury bill. That measure is now under consideration by the national alliance and has been for several days past. It is predicted that when it finally comes from the committee it will have been modified and changed in many important particulars with a view to making it accord with democratic doctrine to such an extent that it can easily be adopted by the national democratic convention of 1892, or perhaps be passed by congress prior to that event with some slight changes and modifications. The alliance, Ocala, platform, it is predicted, secure absolute adoption by the national democratic convention, and this with the endorsement of a modified sub-treasury bill would place the democratic party squarely upon the farmers' alliance platform. In this way it would gain the support of the entire alliance and democratic votes throughout the country.

There was a citizens' alliance formed here today for the purpose of establishing a local citizens' alliance in the cities and large towns of the country. It was organized with J. D. Holden of Kansas as president; Ralph Beaumont, New York, secretary; S. P. Wild, Washington, D. C., treasurer. These officers also constitute its executive committee.

A FRIEND OF PARNELL.

Dublin's Lord Mayor Moves a Very Vigorous Resolution.

DUBLIN, Dec. 7.—No reference was made to Parnell in any of the churches here today. A meeting of nationalists was held today in Phoenix Park. The attendance was only moderate, owing to the bitterly cold weather. The lord mayor, who presided moved a resolution that Parnell alone was fitted to lead the nation. He condemned the Healyites, whose independence and integrity, he said, had been sapped by English wire-pullers.

He called on Parnell under no circumstances to abandon his position Gladstone, he said, was still humbugging Ireland. When Sexton, Healy, Dillon and O'Brien [groans] were dining with Gladstone they were perhaps selling the Irish cause. Sweetbreads and nice dishes had overcome them. He challenged Parnell's opponents, whom he characterized as political lepers, to come to Ireland and see how they would be received. The resolution was carried unanimously; also a vote of thanks to those who supported Parnell. The crowd burned an effigy of Healy and kicked the remains about the park amid shouts of derision. Otherwise the meeting was orderly.

BLOOD FLOWS IN TEXAS.

Convict Soldiers Condemned to Death for the Murder of Guards.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 7.—A special from El Paso, Tex., to the Republican says: A bull-fight this afternoon at Jauries, Mex., was attended by an immense crowd. It was brutal and fierce in every respect and one horse, ridden by a fighter, was horned three times, ripping the left fore leg almost from the body. The bulls were vicious and kept the crowd at a fever of excitement during the afternoon. The last bull was sabered and dragged from the arena dead. While the soldiers were absent from the post attending the fight the convict soldiers revolted at the barracks and killed a sargeant of guards, corporal and a private. The murderers, eighteen in number, broke from the barracks and escaped to the mountains. They were followed by soldiers, three overtaken and shot to death and four captured and returned to the post. They were ordered to be killed at sunrise tomorrow.

MILES' POLICY.

He Will Disarm Every Indian Found With a Gun.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Advices from the Indian country received at army headquarters tonight show that everything is quiet. Several regiments are expected at Rosebud agency and other stations in the country tomorrow. There are already nearly six thousand soldiers in that locality under command of General Brooke. It is the general's belief that when General Miles reaches the Indian country that his policy will be to immediately disarm every Indian found with a gun.

Stealing Horses.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 7.—A Pine Ridge agency special says: Reliable information has been received here today that Indians are stealing horses and ruses north of the Cheyenne river. Scouts were sent out today to ascertain the facts.

Still Silent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—O'Brien, Sullivan, Dillon, O'Connor and Gill, Irish envoys to America, arrived in this city from Chicago. Harrington who has decided to cast his lot with Parnell did not accompany them. S. P. O'Connor went to the Bartholdi hotel where he has friends, while the other four put up at the Hoffman house. They took the finest suite of rooms in the house on the first floor. They refused to be interviewed but all signed the following statement for the press: "We regret to be obliged to maintain silence in the circumstances of the present moment. We have cabled our approval of the choice of Justin McCarthy as chairman of the national party and our earnest hope that our colleagues and our people may see the way to acquiesce in the conference and thus restore the priceless blessing of unity in our party. Whatever additional communication we may find ourselves at liberty to make to the public will be made collectively and will not be made so long as we can see any possibility of saving our country from a ruinous conflict. We would prefer that our views should suffer by our holding our tongues rather than the possibility of unity being prejudiced by a single injudicious word at this painful moment."

THE SPEED RING.

Today's Tips.

AT CLIFTON.

First race—Lady M, Irene H.
Second race—Theodosius, Repeater.
Third race—Tom Donahue, St. Patrick.
Fourth race—Cynosure, Fernwood.
Fifth race—Hub S, Deer Lodge.
Sixth race—Bradford, Macauley.

The Last Shot Took Effect.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Late this afternoon Ernest Kettler, aged thirty-eight, shot his wife, forty years old, in the arm and then shot himself in the left temple. He died instantly. The woman's wound, which is not dangerous, was dressed by an ambulance surgeon.

A post mortem examination of the remains of Mrs. Jones' baby, which died suddenly in the Cunningham block last Saturday night, showed that death was due to diphtheria. An inquest will be held at 10 o'clock this morning.

Just look at THE BEE's sworn statement of circulation.

MANY MESSIAHS HAVE ARISEN.

Impostors Who Have Duped People in the Past Few Centuries.

BAR-COCHBA THE SON OF THE STAR.

He Led a Vain Revolt Against the Emperor Hadrian—Carcer of Mahomet—The Mahdis of the Orient.

Few ideas have been more liberally misused in the past ages of the Christian era than that of the coming of the Messiah.

Imposters and quacks have found the mantle of a so-called Messiah a covering for some of their vilest crimes, says the New York Morning Journal.

In the mind of the Jewish nation the coming of the Messiah was to be preceded by a period of bitter misfortune and sorrow, the purpose of which was the reconciliation of the people with God.

The Jews declined to recognize Jesus as the Messiah because he voluntarily took upon himself death for the sins of others.

In the later Judaism, as is shown in the Talmud, the conception of the character of the Messiah is most singular. The belief was that the true Messiah, the son of David, would be preceded by another Messiah, a son of Joseph of Ephraim, who should suffer death for men for a sin offering.

Century after century has passed, and the Jewish nation has vainly expected the former, and has often arisen and placed itself under the standards of dreamers, fanatics and imposters who took to themselves the sacred name.

Of all these imposters, Simon Bar-Cochba, leader of the Jews in their great insurrection against the Romans under the Emperor Hadrian, from 131 to 135 A. D., was the most formidable and remarkable. Three times the oppressed Jews had revolted without success, but when Simon placed himself at their head things changed.

He assumed the name of Bar-Cochba, "Son of the Star," pretending that in him the prophecy was to be fulfilled. "There shall come a star out of Jacob," etc., Numbers xxiv 17.

He fought at first with great success against the Romans, and even obliged them to evacuate Jerusalem, where he was proclaimed king, and had coins struck with his name.

War spread over all Palestine, and fifty towns, besides villages and hamlets, came into the possession of the Jews. But on the arrival of Hadrian's general, Julius Severus, Jerusalem was retaken; fortress after fortress was seized and Simon Bar-Cochba fell at the storming of Bether. A dreadful massacre ensued, and from the fall of this false Messiah dates the final dispersion of the Jews throughout all the kingdoms of the earth.

In the fifth century there arose in the island of Candia a false Messiah called Moses, who had a great following for a time, but who finally came to grief and shame.

In the sixth century a Messiah named Julian caused great excitement among the peoples. In Persia and Arabia, even as late as the twelfth century, Messiahs occasionally appeared, leading lives of triumph for a time, then being discovered and falling a prey to popular fury.

All the more modern Messiahs have been mystics, but have had some practical ambition concealed beneath their prophet's cloak.

Mahomet, the founder of the Mussulman religion, is often called the "Messiah of the Moslems."

He was born in 571, and his biographers say that his birth was accompanied by miracles. When he was forty years old he had a vision (he said he knew not whether it came from an angel or from an evil spirit at the time), but afterward he claimed that it was from on high, and created him the prophet of the people.

All his life he pretended to be guided by revelation and by visions, and he succeeded in obtaining the fanatical following of millions and his creed has been perpetuated for 1,200 years.

Unlike most false Messiahs, Mahomet died in his bed. He was a great man and his pretended intercourse with divinity probably did much more good than harm in the barbarous age in which he lived.

Other false prophets have done very effective work for the Mussulman domination at various periods since the eleventh century. The Mahdis, or "Directors," who appear at intervals in Arabia and Egypt for the purpose of establishing the reign of universal justice and peace upon earth, have done wonders at grouping people around them and at subduing the infidel.

In 1170 a Mahdi who preached the unity of God, appeared in Morocco and took up his abode in a burial ground, where he preached daily until he had 100,000 disciples. After various victories over the unbelievers he is said to have been translated.

The Mahdi, or director of the faithful, is foretold by the koran and is expected as the Messiah by a very large class of Mussulmans. In 909 one of them made himself caliph of the whole country, from the straights of Gibralter to the border of Egypt, and his successor conquered the whole island of Sicily.

The latest of the Mahdis, whose phenomenal career wrought such tremendous changes in Egypt from 1881 to the siege of Khartoum and the death of Gordon, was one of the grandest of the allies. Not only did he vanquish Egyptian and European armies, but he threatened to cross the Mediterranean if he reached Cairo and to devastate Marseilles and other southern ports.

While he was at the height of his glory he died of small-pox, but is supposed by his followers to have been translated to glory. He has a successor who made things very uncomfortable recently for Emin Pasha in the equatorial provinces of Africa.

If the Indians were led by a false Messiah as efficient as the Mahdi there would be mad work along the frontier.

Since 1840 false Messiahs have been numerous in the United States. Joseph Smith, the founder of the sect of "Latter-Day Saints," known as the Mormons, is the leader in this interesting category of illuminated worthies.

At one time the Mormon Messiah marched forward as boldly as Mahomet, but in later years his influence has diminished and is likely to perish altogether, unless indeed some of the Mormon Messiahism is lurking under the mummeries which are arousing the Indians at present.

Some of the most abominable travesties of the Messiah have appeared in the western and southern states in the last few years. The boldest imposter is the man Schweinfurth, who pretends to have authority to found a heaven upon earth, and who orders the weak-minded of both sexes to live in communities which he founds. Several times the local authorities have visited his earthly paradise, suspecting him and his disciples of polygamous practices, but thus far no action has been taken against him.

Two years ago there appeared in the lowland region of Georgia and South Carolina a white man who called himself "The Christ," and whose promises so wrought upon the simple and sensuous negroes that the authorities were compelled to interfere to protect them against themselves.

Men and women gave up work and wandered through the fields ecstatically waiting for the wings from heaven which this false Messiah had sold them at $1.50 a pair.

In the village, three negroes, to show their faith after being excited by the false Messiah's exhortations, walked into a blast furnace and were burned to death instantly. The Messiah said they had been translated to the skies.

The "false Messiah" has only to appear and hold up his hands, and he instantly has a procession behind him. Such is human credulity, and such has it been through the centuries.

Each Season

Has its own peculiar malady; but with the blood maintained in a state of uniform vigor and purity, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the system readily adapts itself to changed conditions. Composed of the best alteratives and tonics, and being highly concentrated, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the most effective and economical of all blood medicines.

"For some years, at the return of spring, I had serious trouble with my kidneys. I was unable to sleep nights, and suffered greatly with pains in the small of my back. I was also afflicted with headache, loss of appetite, and indigestion. These symptoms were much worse last spring, especially the trouble with my back. A friend persuaded me to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I began taking it, and my troubles all disappeared." —Mrs. Genevra Belanger, 24 Bridge st., Springfield, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists. $1, six $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

The Smoke Nuisance in England.

The question of wholesale smoke abatement is being canvassed with great earnestness in England. A leading English journal says: "The smoke demon befouls the atmosphere, excludes the sun and shortens our already too short days. This compels us to use largely artificial light, which costs money, whereas natural light costs nothing. It blackens our public status, our persons, our clothing, and tends to lower generally the standard of cleanliness. The effects of smoke on vegetation are obvious to all. Trees die, flowers will not grow, even our grass degenerates into weeds—for obnoxious forms of vegetation can resist unwholesome conditions. People are beginning to awaken to the importance of the commercial and social aspects of the question. The Hon. Rollo Russell, in a lecture delivered lately in London under the auspices of the National Smoke Abatement association, showed in a most striking manner the effect of smoke and the resulting fogs on the health of the people of London, and further that, apart altogether from injury to health, the smoke and fogs of London costs its inhabitants about £5,000,000, or $25,000,000 per annum for material loss and damage alone. The lord provost of Glasgow, in an address on the subject, urged the necessity of legal enactments for the compelling of all consumers of coal to conduct their operations so as to avoid the discharge of smoke into the atmosphere. That this was possible under conditions which are generaly supposed to involve the generation and emission of a large quantity of smoke he showed by quoting a letter from the proprietor of a large print works, in which it was stated that, although fifty tons of coal were used in his works daily, no black smoke was made. The writer stated that the apparatus used is what is called the "hopper and shuttle continuous spreading feed," and it was attached to his double-flue boilers. The smoke abatement question has been taken up in England by thoroughly competent parties and there is every reason to believe that in a short time a great improvement will take place in the atmosphere of the British manufacturing centers. This matter is of interest to Americans from the fact that indications are not wanting that the question of smoke consumption is one that will sooner or later have to be seriously considered in this country.

Cost of a Society Dinner.

New York has become a city of extravagance in dinner-giving, and many of these entertainments, with all the delicacies of the season and rare wines, cost from $20 to $100 per cover, writes Foster Wates in the Ladies' Home Journal. Of course the latter is the outside figure, but reckoning that one gives a dinner once a week to a party of, say, fifteen, at the first named figure it will prove a snug sum at the end of the year. In order to render these dinners complete and perfect, the hostess must possess a dinner service more or less elaborate, and it is rarely, if ever, that the majority of outsiders stops to consider what these consist of and how much money is spent in this direction. In the old Roman days, no greater magnificence could have existed in the way of table decoration, wines and service, than a millionaire New Yorker displays when his wife gives a large dinner.

Switzerland's Musical Milkmaids.

In Switzerland, it is said, they will pay higher wages to a milkmaid who can sing to the cows than to one who cannot. This is done on the principle that bad treatment of a cow injuriously affects its milk.

SCROFULA

Is that impurity of the blood which produces unsightly lumps or swellings in the neck; which causes running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which develops ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or "humors;" which, fastening upon the lungs, causes consumption and death. It is the most ancient of all diseases, and very few persons are entirely free from it.

How Can It Be CURED

By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the remarkable cures it has accomplished, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. If you suffer from scrofula, try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Every spring my wife and children have been troubled with scrofula, my little boy, three years old, being a terrible sufferer. Last spring he was one mass of sores from head to feet. We all took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and all have been cured of the scrofula. My little boy is entirely free from sores, and all four of my children look bright and healthy." W. B. ATHERTON, Passaic City, N. J.

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100 Doses One Dollar

GIVEN AWAY!

A $20 Suit of Clothes

—OR—

A $20 Overcoat

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To the person in this state or in Iowa that will furnish us the best original suggestion for an advertisement or trade scheme to promote the interest of our business for the coming holidays [all plans to be in writing and at our store by Monday night, Dec. 8.] The successful contestant to be notified by mail and through this column. The reason for doing this? We started in this season to supply the finest clothing trade in the city, and now we have too many gentlemen's extreme fine overcoats; and we fear no contradiction when we say: that we have some of the nobbiest and tastiest top and box overcoats ever shown in the city of Omaha. We have cut them in price about one-fourth. Come quick for they are the latest, the richest, the finest nobbiest and the most genteel line of overcoats ever offered for