FOLLOWING AFTER TENNYSON.

Rev. T. E. Cramblet Preaches That it is Only Noble to Be Good.

ON "CASH K" AND HIS QUIET CHARITY.

Rev. Dr. Harsha Dwells on the Unostentatious Giving of Alms—Rev. S. E. Wilcox on Infant Baptism—Dr. Mackay on Masonry.

At the First Christian church last night Rev. T. E. Cramblet took his text from Matthew iii, 9: "Think not to say within yourselves, We have Abraham to our father," and spoke in substance as follows:

Descended as the Jews were from Abraham, they thought themselves safe from Messianic wrath and in little need of repentance. They were confident that, being children of Abraham, they were sure of citizenship in the coming kingdom. One rabbi taught, "In the age to come Abraham sits beside the gates of hell, and suffers no circumcised Israelite to go down." No principle was more fully established in the popular conviction than that all Israel had part in the world to come, and this specifically because of their connection with Abraham. Our text is suggestive of our line of thought for the evening.

America has many ideals of aristocracy and these have become veritable gods in the land. Things have come to that state where it may be said that every man has his ideal aristocrat, and that with more or less persistence he is striving to work out its realization. This ideal is his idol. He worships it with genuine devotion. Upon this altar he pours out his choicest oblations.

Proud of Their Lineage.

First. There is the aristocracy of blood; those who think to say within themselves, "We have a count, or a lord, or a governor for our father." By virtue of this descent rights are claimed and often granted, which have never been earned, and which in no way are deserved. I have no fault to find with the man who has the comfort of knowing that his ancestors were honorable, in church and state, but, on the other hand, I feel rather inclined to bestow honor in expecting deeds worthy of such noble ancestry. But when, as too often occurs, such persons allow the fact of honorable birth to keep them from genuine usefulness, they deserve the condemnation of honest endeavors. The sentiment that men of noble families should be allowed licenses denied to others is injurious to society and a hindrance to honest effort. Edward M. Field, a thief, is no less a thief because of the eminent family from which he comes. Being the son of England's noble queen does not lessen the guilt of the prince of Wales. He is still a gambler and a libertine of the basest sort. The beggar in the street might well refuse, as alms, the characters of such men. No fortune of birth is sufficient excuse for the absence of moral character; it but serves to increase the measure of responsibility, for where much is given much is required. In some circles on this side of the sea, when a stranger is introduced, the first inquiry is not as to his character or worth, but "who was his grandfather?" The majority of American women have independence and good sense, and yet the number who are ready to sacrifice everything to marry some foreign noddy, without brain, character or worth, solely because he is a count or lord, is shamefully large. There are too many of those like the ancient Jews; they are so well satisfied with their descent from Abraham that they do not think it essential to be born again. Their pride of birth compels them into fatal error. Character and soul life must be sought. Ye must be born again.

Man May Know Too Little.

Again, there is the aristocracy of learning; those who have no honor for the children of better men; who care little for character and spirituality. Introduced into this company, the inquiry is made, "What does he know?" or, "Where was he educated?" Do not understand me to disparage in the least the value of learning; on the other hand with burning words I would emphasize both its desirability and its importance. My thought here is that a serious error is committed when all care is given to the mind and none to the heart and life. It is true that a man may know all about the rocks and that his heart may be as hard as the oldest of them; he may be able to measure all distances and yet his heart be farther from God than the most distant heavenly body is from the sun; he may understand all philosophy and all science and know little of salvation and care even less. Like the philosophers of Athens, there are those today who have leisure for nothing else but to tell and to hear some new thing. This is the worship that supplants the worship that makes the symmetrical man. To such the preaching of the cross is foolishness.

Followers of Bardwell Slote.

Then there is the aristocracy of wealth, a sort of codfish aristocracy peculiar to this age. The increase of this idea is truly alarming. Many are after the dollar because it gives them the key that opens the door admitting to this rank. The dollar before the eye eclipses all that is really desirable in culture and life. Between mind and money, learning and wealth, the proportion of those who choose the latter is increasingly great. The ranks in society that open and give glad welcome to the man of stocks and bonds is dangerously large. Into too many homes the passport is gold. Let him who will come, be he unlearned, uncultured, dissipated; if he only be rich he is welcome to our fireside and to the company of our daughters. Too little account is taken of the methods employed in the amassment of these fortunes. There is too much contentment in the knowledge that such a one has the desired bank account. It is not my purpose to undervalue the power and usefulness of rich men; I only wish to emphasize the truth that a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of things that he possesseth. The power to honestly amass wealth like the ability to write poetry or to be a musician is a gift of genius possessed in a larger degree by some than by others. There is no intrinsic evil in riches, no inherent blessing in poverty. Rich or poor, high or low, our chances of happiness here and of heaven are exactly equal. For alike and equally we may be innocent and generous, and poor and kind; and it is on those things, not on wealth and poverty, that happiness and hope depend. If you are poor, try to be content, for your treasure may be with your heart in heaven. George Peabody was a millionaire, but how few can say as he does, in that sentence of his diary carved upon his monument, that it was his daily prayer to God that he might be enabled to use his wealth for the good of his fellow men. Mammon was not this good man's god. Is he your god? If so dethrone him at once and set your affections upon things which are above. For what shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?

"True Hearts" and "Simple Faith."

Once more, I call your attention to another rank, the true nobility, the aristocracy of genuine worth—that position in the favor of God which is to be secured and maintained by bringing forth fruits meet for repentance; that condition of heart which guarantees the everlasting fellowship of the noblest of all ages. Blessed, thrice blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God. Their eyes shall see him and not the eyes of another. Many of the humblest of earth are greater in the sight of God than some who lead armies, control millions, or sit upon thrones. To be great in God's estimate is to be truly great. This only will secure the abiding blessing. Listen, for the Master speaketh! "Except a man be born of water and of the spirit he can not enter the kingdom of heaven." "Except ye turn and become as little children, ye shall in no wise enter into the kingdom; for whosoever shall humble himself, the same is greatest in the kingdom of heaven."

"CASH K."

His Unostentatious Charity Dwelt Upon by Rev. Harsha.

Rev. W. J. Harsha, last evening at the First Presbyterian church, taking for his text, "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth," preached a very interesting sermon on "Cash K." and his benevolence. Following is the substance of his remarks:

"You will all remember the question little Paul asked of Mr. Dombey: 'Papa, what is money?' And the embarrassed man replied: 'It is—an—pounds and shillings and pence.' 'But what can it do?' persisted the little questioner. 'It can do—why, anything.' And that is quite true. Money can do anything, good or bad. I suppose you would be equally puzzled if you were asked to answer the question, 'What is charity?' and when pressed you might say: 'It can do anything.' This is measurably correct. It can do a great deal of good, and it can accomplish a vast amount of harm.

"For some years a mysterious individual calling himself 'Cash K.' has been sending currency through the mails to certain people who were known to be interested in the poor. Rev. Dr. Sherrill was chosen for some time to distribute the fund. After his removal from the city the Tenth street mission was made the repository of the money. Last year $500 were sent to me and this year $1,000 were sent to Mr. A. P. Hopkins for the use of the committee of Associated Charities. I wish Mr. Cash K. could have been with me last winter when his generous gift enabled me to relieve suffering and satisfy hunger and restore the afflicted to health and strength. I must say that word of appreciation of his very noble and charitable ministry through his fund.

"There have been many speculations as to who Cash K. can be. Some have mentioned to me a very wealthy man of the city, who is generally considered rather close and hard-fisted. But he may be the man, for often those who do their alms in secret are regarded by the world as niggardly. Others have favored the identification in one of our bankers. But I believe it is more likely to be one who has not so very large an income. It may be some woman who works for her living and has little besides the annual amount she gives to those poorer than herself. I have known such cases. Yet I believe it to be a gentleman little known in the city, a quiet, retiring man, who toils hard from one year's end to another, and who takes this means of disbursing what God has put into his hands for the poor. I have no positive knowledge of his identity, but I have talked and labored somewhat with a man who fulfills to my mind most of the conditions of the case. I take him as a text because I wish we might all be stimulated by his example to an intelligent charity.

"Three elements enter into a right exercise of this grace. They are compassion, unostentation and appreciation. The first has been sung of in all ages of the church and illustrated in such characters as St. Catharine, St. Hubert, St. Gregory, Elizabeth Fry, Florence Nightingale and a host of others. The second element, unostentation, is very important. In the text the Saviour says that we should be so modest about our gifts that our left hand shall not know what our right hand is doing. The calendars of the saints contain many names of persons in whom this trait is noticeable. The third element I have called appreciation. I mean by that a wise understanding of human nature, a true view of need and an anxious care that only the actually suffering shall be relieved. Dr. Goldsmith was a fine example of this. Being sent for to prescribe for some patient, he found that the poor man was sick simply because of his poverty and discouragement, and he sent to him ten guineas, telling him to take "one of these pills as often as occasion arose." Of course the man was soon well.

"To aid us in the exercise of this appreciation we need an effective organization of all our charitable people. That will be attempted. It has already been begun. There is too much indiscriminate giving. Too many go about as Rabbi Abba did, with a bag upon their backs that all the beggars might help themselves. The hearty co-operation of all those in the city who love humanity is earnestly desired. Requests for it will doubtless soon be issued. Meanwhile let us give all we can in life that we may have more to leave at death. Let us never for a moment suppose that our charitable deeds can save our souls. Only Christ can do that, through his divine and all-sufficient atonement.

INFANT BAPTISM.

Rev. S. E. Wilcox Outlines the Baptist Position on the Subject.

The following is a synopsis of a sermon delivered by Rev. S. E. Wilcox, pastor of the Calvary Baptist church:

Acts viii, 36-37: "What doth hinder me to be baptized? And Philip said, If thou believest with all thy heart thou mayest. And he answered and said, I believe that Jesus Christ is the son of God."

I am to speak to you tonight on, "Why Baptists do not Baptize Infants," and in doing so I do not impugn the motives of those who do not agree with us on this subject. I have no doubt but they are sincere in what they do, but I believe that they are in error on this subject.

We do not baptize infants because we find no trace of it in the new testament. Says the great Schleiermacher, a German Lutheran, "All traces of infant baptism which one will find in the new testament must be first put into it." And we do not feel that we have any right to put into the new testament what is not already there. I make this proposition: If any person will show me one clear case of infant baptism in the whole new testament I will baptize all the infants that are brought to me; or if they will show me one command to do so I will cheerfully obey it.

The passage, "Suffer little children," etc Matthew xix., 13-15, that is quoted in favor of infant baptism proves just the opposite. For we are distinctly told that the children were brought that the Savior might put his hands on them and pray. If infant baptism was known, or sought for by the mothers, does any one suppose the disciples would have rebuked the mothers for bringing them? If baptism would have benefited them, or was known, would the Savior have sent them away unbaptized? Acts ii., 38-39, does not prove it, because the word children is often used simply to mean posterity (see acts xiii., 32-33).

Children Cannot Understand.

We do not baptize infants because they are not capable of fulfilling the requisite qualifications for baptism, viz., repentance and faith (see Matthew xxviii., 19, margin; Acts ii., 38; Acts viii., 37). Is it not apparent to all that a baby is wholly incapable of either? It is sometimes contended that their parents believe for them. One can just as well believe for a grown person as for an infant. So why not baptize grown people on the same ground before they have repented and believed, a thing which is actually done by Methodist missionaries in India to all who can be persuaded to accept the ordinance.

We do not baptize infants, because to do so would involve a radical change in the constitution of the church. What is a church? A company of baptized believers, associated to maintain the worship, ordinances and discipline of the gospel. But is a church composed partly of baptism infants such a company?

Because baptised does not benefit them any, unless we are to accept the doctrine of baptismal regeneration. But evangelical churches do not accept that. When a child grows up he is urged to repent and believe or he will be lost. What good then did their baptism do? If they repent and believe, can they not then be baptized, according to the plain command of scripture? I say evangelical Christians do not believe in baptismal regeneration, but one will find in all these churches the lurking superstition that there is some magical virtue in a few drops of water on a baby's head. A man came rushing to my house in Muscatine and asked me to come up and baptize his baby that was, as he feared, dying. I told him what nearly all our pseudo-Baptist friends profess to believe, that if his little baby died it would be safe with the Savior, but he was not satisfied, and went to the Methodist minister, who went up and sprinkled the baby. What for? Said a cultured and prominent Congregational lady, a foreign missionary, to a lady in my church. "Have you had your baby baptized?" "No," replied the young mother. "Why Mattie," exclaimed the lady, "suppose the baby should die?"

It tends to undermine and destroy the baptism instituted in the new testament. The baptism in the new testament was adult baptism and nothing else, that is of those capable of believing. What is known of new testament baptism in Spain, France, Germany, Italy and other countries where infant baptism is so universally practiced?

"Because infant baptism is the invention of man, and has been opposed as such from the earliest times. It is not true, as was recently stated, that there was no opposition to infant baptism till the year 1522 A. D., and no one would make such a statement who had read even the first volume of Neander's History of the Christian Church. Page 312. There we find before 240 A. D., Tertullian and others opposing what they termed the new innovation, infant baptism.

Because, even if one should be baptised in infancy and afterwards should believe in Christ as his Savior he would not be released from then being baptized, since the command is plain—repent, believe, be baptized.

MASONRY AND THE CHURCH.

Rev. T. J. Mackay Points Out the Harmony Between the Two.

On account of the severity of the weather last night the attendance at All Saints' church was not very large to hear Rev. T. J. Mackay's discourse on "Masonry and the Church."

In the reverend gentleman's introductory remarks he said: "Masonry is the result of an effort on the part of mankind for a simple rule of life and action, which, while it should unite them closely together for mutual protection, should also guarantee the greatest possible liberty of thought and movement. If we look for a possible cause of the origin of Masonry, outside of the commonly received traditions of the order, we shall find a natural cause for its appearance.

"First, in the failure of the church of Christ to carry out the ideas of brotherhood and fraternity proclaimed by Jesus Christ, its founder.

Second, in the necessity that existed not only for freedom of action, but freedom of speech and liberty of thought, caused by the persecutions of all the thinkers and reformers that appeared on the world's stage.

"Were there no other reasons these alone would be sufficient to account for the growth and spread of this order. We might express the cause of the origin and growth of Masonry in one short sentence, 'The necessity for individual freedom.'

"The accusations brought against Masonry are too ridiculous to attempt to answer. The charge of atheism is fully contradicted by every step which he must take, who desires to enter the Masonic portal.

"From the very beginning, even before he is admitted, he must believe in God, or else remain outside, and once admitted no ceremonies in any church are more or better calculated to teach implicit trust in God, and not in man, than the rituals of the Masonic order. Masonry inculcates self reliance, but above all reliance on Almighty God. It does not hide the light that comes to us from every source from which light can come, but freely welcomes each and every manifestation of the same.

"The Mason stands at the portals of the great lodge of the universe as an humble learner. He approaches the great secrets of God in the attitude that Jesus himself describes as the only one possible—that of a little child. His constant prayer on bended knee is for more light, and the true Mason is he who never resting satisfied with what he has already received, presses with unwearied feet upon the world's great steps of instruction, which terminate only in the presence of God.

"In its toleration of all existing religions it partakes of the spirit of Jesus Christ, and if the church of Christ would take a lesson in that respect from Masonry, and cease putting between the soul of man and his God, useless confessions of faith, and bewildering rules of life, and more bewildering doctrines, it would not have to lament today such a widespread defection of thinking men from its ranks.

"Now what relation does Masonry hold to the church of Christ? Precisely the same relation to the church of Christ, i. e., the universal body of all believers, that the secret orders in the church of Rome bear to that church and its authorities. It is not the church, nor a church, and was never intended so to be. It is an institution within an institution, a kingdom within a kingdom.

"I have heard Masons say, speaking of their obligations as Masons, 'this is religion enough for me.' But such men had not grasped the true idea of our order. The expression arises from an imperfect idea of what religion is. Let us realize that religion is not reason alone. It is not enthusiasm alone. It is not feeling. It is not belief. It is not good works. It is none of these things separately and by themselves. True religion includes them all.

"There is today too much cause for the reproaches that Christians of our churches cast upon Masonry. A Mason should be the most active of Christians. He should be the upholder and defender of the Christian religion instead of being, as he now seems to be by his indifference, its enemy. Rarely are the foremost men in our order seen in our churches or active supporters of any church."

In the Lecture Room.

Nothing disturbs a lecturer so much as a good, healthy, fully developed cough. Some folks think a squaling baby is worse, but Mark Twain says that in an emergency you can kill the baby, but most lecturers now carry a bottle of Halter's Sure Cure Cough Syrup and give a dose of that.

Dr. Cullimore, oculist, Bee building

OMAHA'S UNION DEPOT.

Two Projects for the Early Completion of the Long Delayed Structure.

The union depot project, which was put to sleep by injunction sedatives, has had an unbroken slumber for some time, but the approach of spring has stirred at least two movements for the resumption of operations.

The Real Estate Owners association authorized the appointment of a committee to confer with President Kimball of the depot company and ascertain what can be done to untangle the existing snarl. President Boggs has announced as that committee Messrs. E. Rosewater, A. J. Poppleton, W. J. Connell, G. W. Lininger, John A. Horbach, S. D. Mercer, Lewis A. Reed and Herman Kountze.

The other movement contemplates an entirely new deal in depot matters. It is proposed to set aside all that has been done, in so far as it is possible to do so, and begin on another project. The scheme is to have the Union depot built between Tenth and Eleventh streets, to vote the company $250,000 in bonds instead of $150,000 and to erect a new viaduct on Eleventh street. Dr. S. D. Mercer seems to be the head of this movement, and in explanation to it said to a reporter:

"The plan for a new deal in depot affairs was broached to me some time ago, and after considering it for a month I concluded it to be a good scheme. I have talked it over with a dozen or fifteen representative citizens, including such men as Herman Kountze, Dr. Miller, Frank Murphy, Guy Barton and E. W. Nash. With but one exception they have all favored the plan. Mr. John D. Howe did not approve of it, but he is a fair-minded man and, I think, if he saw there was a general desire for it among our people he would withdraw his opposition.

"This new project was not suggested by any of the railroad people, so far as I know, and I am frank to say that I am not confident of its meeting their approval. Thus far it has been merely a matter of discussion. A great deal will have to be done to bring it before the people for their consideration and action, and I am not prepared to say that an effort will be made to push it that far.

"We all want a union depot that will be a credit to Omaha, and we want to get out of our present trouble as quickly as possible. The plan now under discussion, if carried out, would enable the depot company to erect a large building with every convenience and ample room, and would give an entrance from two streets, besides a new viaduct.

President Kimball is too diplomatic a gentleman to fully commit himself on an indefinite proposition, but from a conversation with a Bee representative it was evident that he did not regard Dr. Mercer's scheme with positive favor. He objected to the change of location because of the lesser width of the railroad yard west of Farnam street. He said that site would compel the erection of a long, narrow depot, a style that has had its day. Entrances from two streets might afford some convenience, but that would be more than offset by the resultant confusion. He believed that when the people came to know the facts about the size and arrangement of the building now under construction, public sentiment would favor its completion. It calls for a greater outlay and more floor space than the original plan, and in convenience of arrangement is far superior.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Aug. 8, '90.—Dr. J. B. Moore: I feel it is not only a privilege, but a duty, to say a good word for your Catarrh Cure. After doctoring with several of the best specialists of the country without relief, I was advised to try your Catarrh Cure, and am pleased to say I am entirely cured. Yours truly, W. A. STRONG,
Traveling Agent Fairbanks Scale Co.
For sale by all druggists.

Wanted—Copies of the EVENING BEE of October 15 and MORNING BEE of October 16. Leave at Bee counting room.

Women's diseases. Dr. Lonsdale, 610 S. 13.

MONEY MADE WHILE YOU WAIT

Crisp Greenbacks Turned Out In Wholesale Quantities.

BILLY OSTRANDER'S LITTLE MACHINE.

Its Wonderful Record as a Currency Producer—A Mechanical Toy That Creates Surprise—Good Advice Given to Its Owner by His Friends.

Prestidigitators Herrmann and Kellar have been outdone in their legerdemain and prestigious tricks. Omaha has a man well skilled in the black art, or rather in the green goods line. He can hardly be called a necromancer, but he is a little bit of a conjurer. At least he knows how to mystify the susceptible eye. He is the "prodigious" Billy Ostrander, a mixologist at the Paxton hotel.

A few days ago Billy possessed himself of the idea that he who works for a livelihood is a full grown blooming idiot. Work was too hard and money too scarce. How to get around this was a vexing question. But after much and earnest cogitation he conceived an idea that has already ruined thousands of men and sent hundreds of them to the penitentiary. He had read of how "green goods" men had made fortunes and made places for themselves in state prisons.

But with all this staring him in the face he thought he would try it. As yet he is not in the penitentiary. He grinds out money, but still tends bar.

Money Made Easy.

In some manner he got possession of a model of a "magic money maker," and had a lot of the little machines made by a mechanic. It is a simple little device, but is mighty deceptive. It is as large as a cigar box, and all it consists of is its upright sides between which are two cylinder rollers, looking like they were made of some sort of black composition. On one side a blank sheet of paper the size of a bank note is placed between the rollers, and in full view the crank to the right is turned, and on the other side from between the rollers out comes a crisp new $1 bank note, all printed and dried.

You see the blank paper go in and you see the currency come out. Then you wonder at the magical performance.

The prodigious Billy grinds the $1 bill out as fast as he can feed the blank sheets into the magical little machine. While "manufacturing" some of the "green goods" the other evening a deputy United States marshal walked into the thirst shop attachment to the hotel. Before getting to the bar he saw what was going on. He was astounded. He never before saw men so boldly making money in a bar room before Tom, Dick and Harry.

"Stop right there," commanded the deputy, with a good deal of governmental authority. "If you print another one of those things I'll arrest you."

"Go out and jump under the ice in the river," replied the manufacturer of the green goods.

The deputy seized one of the bills, scrutinized it and didn't know whether to say it was counterfeit or not. He thought the bill looked all right, but the signature of W. S. Rosecrans, register of the treasury, and E. H. Nebeker, treasurer of the department of the series of 1886, were not all right. He had never heard of such a signature as Rosecrans. Finally he came to the conclusion that the "counterfeit" was so clever that he wanted a bale of them himself, and did not make the arrest, after being informed that no attempt had been made to pass them.

Saturday morning Billy visited his butcher to lay in a supply of Sunday meat. He took one of his machines with him. The butcher, by the way, is German. A few pounds of steak was purchased.

Tried It On His Butcher.

"Dutchy, I am getting desperate," remarked Billy, as he produced the machine.

"Vat's de madder, Pillie?"

"Oh, I have lost my position and I'm despondent. See what I am doing!"

And then a new crisp dollar was run out.

"Mein Gott! Pillie, vat in ter vurld you ese apoud now? Doan you know dat to de penidensiary you vill go? Mein Gott, I didn't tink dat you vud come to dat. Stopt id now, laine poy. I vill give you all der mead you vaut. Don't tings like dat do anymores."

A young man who had just been discharged from a clerkship saw the machine. He wanted one very badly. He was eager to get it.

"I'll tell you what I want with it. I just want to walk before my employer and show him how I can make money without working for him. I'll get even with him; I'll make him sick."

Another man got one of the machines and went to his landlord to pay his house rent. He began to grind out the money, but when the owner of the house saw it he ordered the tenant to take his chattels and move forthwith.

"There has never been a stain or a blot on the character of my family and I don't propose to get into trouble on your account," was the parting words of the landlord to his tenant. The latter gentleman now makes his money in a cellar and lets no one see him do it when he goes to pay rent.

George Hemstedt, treasurer of Sarpy county, has one of the machines and he says he is going to manufacture money for the farmers down in his county.

Mayor Ireland of Nebraska City also has one, and thinks his town will not be obliged to vote bonds for awhile at any rate. He is going to make enough for the poor people of his town and a sufficient amount to reimburse the deficit funds of his city.

The owner of the machines has received much "good" advice from his friends. Yesterday an elderly man with pearly grey whiskers and a weak voice went into the bar, saw the machine operated, and calling Billy to one end of the counter, said:

Steering for the Penitentiary.

"Young man, I hate to see you, with all your bright prospects in life, steering yourself against the penitentiary. I am a good deal older man than you, and I have seen enough of that sort of thing. I don't want to see you get into trouble. Take my advice and quit it."

Billy thanked the old gentleman, but after studying the matter over again got back into his wayward path. No now expects that some fine day an anarchist will come into his place of business and throw a bomb at him unless he yields up some of his good money that is made so easily.

A prominent politician of the third party on his way home to the frozen solitudes of Burt from the convention at Lincoln, and who has been trying to neutralize the effects of the convention at the Paxton, wrote out an order immediately for power equal to producing $2,000 or more to send to Mrs. A. V. Wolfe, and another seven thousand to help the party through the next tussle.

Others have said it was the most wonderful machine in the world and have confidentially advised the Young Man to make the money in a dark cellar where no one could get on to him.

Bank cashiers and business men have examined and scrutinized the money coming out of the machine. They hunt for the silk threads and the like and say it is very near perfect, but still they are in doubt.

And in doubt they are.

Shenandoah's College.

SHENANDOAH, Ia., Jan. 16.—To the Editor of THE BEE: Judging from the many columns of personal notices that have recently appeared in the newspapers in different parts of Iowa and Nebraska, one could hardly avoid the conclusion that W. M. Crean, late superintendent of the Western Normal college formerly located at this place, has been trying to eclipse Andrew Johnson's time in "swinging around the circle," and that he is the only man in this county who is capable of conducting an institution of learning. In his perambulations from city to city, while the smoke from the ruins of the college still lingered upon the horizon, the people listened in vain for some mention by this indefatigable college man of his former associates in the "college business." But he seems to have cut entirely loose from his former environments and soared away in quest of more congenial companionship, ignoring the fact that he came among these people a few years ago unknown to fame or fortune. Some of Superintendent Crean's old advertisements might be published now in support of Shenandoah's claims for being the best location for a college in the west, which this people will doubtless attend to as soon as the new college is fairly under way. While the people of this enterprising community have been somewhat cast down by their late misfortune they have lost none of their old time vim in the direction of educational advancements, and while their late president has been erecting colleges in different parts of the country, they have, also, been working like beavers in the same direction. Nor have their efforts been in vain, as is evidenced by the fact that not only has a thorough organization been accomplished, but eminent school men, having heard of their good works, "have come over into Macedonia to help them," and several propositions have been made by them, the best, but not the latest, one of which will require an outlay in money of $150,000. In any event it is now assured that a commodious college building will be erected at Shenandoah during the coming season, and the Western Normal college will abide here. C. B. J.

Drunkenness,

A disease, treated as such and permanently cured. No publicity. No infirmary. Home treatment. Harmless and effectual. Refer by permission to Burlington Hawkeye. Send 2c stamp for pamphlet. Shokoquon Chemical Co., Burlington, Ia.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the City Union.

The regular meeting of the executive committee of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor City union was held at the Young Men's Christian Association Tuesday evening, January 12, and about sixteen of the members were present. Reports from the various societies were given and as far as reported were doing aggressive work.

The plan of a correspondence committee was again presented and it was voted that such be organized. The several societies that had assisted in the Sunday evening services at the City Mission reported them as very interesting and all were benefited by attending.

The election of officers for the next six months was then proceeded with and the efficient and worthy president was re-elected, also the vice presidedut, secretary and treasurer. Miss Cora McCandlish was elected corresponding secretary of the union. After a short season of prayer the meeting adjourned.

OMAHA CITY UNION.

A very profitable union meeting was held on Thursday evening, January 14, at the Kountze Memorial church. This being the first meeting since November, the delegates to the state convention gave very interesting reports. Committee conferences were then held for a few minutes. These, as all Endeavors know, are one of the interesting features of our meetings.

HILLSIDE Y. P. S. C. E.

At the last business meeting of the Hillside Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor new officers were elected and the society commenced the new year with increased hopes for success, despite the fact that some of the members have left the city. The society meets every Sunday evening at 6:15, and a most cordial welcome is given to strangers to be present.

ST. MARY'S AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL.

The society of the St. Mary's avenue Congregational church has been filled with new energy since the election of officers. The president, Mrs. T. W. Blackburn, is a very earnest endeavor.

The meetings are well attended, though the members are working without a pastor. This society has been holding a ten minute prayer service previous to each meeting, and recommends the plan to others. Fourteen of the members assisted Rev. A. W. Clark at the city mission meeting, December 29. The society gave a very pleasant cobweb social December 18.

The business meetings have been well attended. Mr. Fulton's 2 cents a week plan for missions has been adopted. The society has just issued a very neat topic card.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

The society of the First Presbyterian church assisted Rev. Mr. Clark with the services at the city mission on Sunday evening, January 10. About fourteen of the members offered their services and were very much benefited by the meeting.

SEWARD STREET METHODIST.

About twenty-five of the young people assisted in the city mission services a few weeks ago and were as successful as every endeavor meeting is. Although these meetings are not exactly Christian endeavor meetings, they are just as beneficial to all who attend.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers for the liver.

Dr. Birney, nose and throat. BEE bldg.

FIFTH WARD KICKERS.

Reorganization of the Club—Proceedings of Its Last Meeting.

The Fifth Ward Taxpayers club has been reorganized with J. Kyner as president, J. Redman vice president and Robert O. Backus secretary.

The club is known as the "kickers," and at a meeting held Saturday night at Erffinger's hall a resolution was adopted recommending that $25,000 of the $50,000 sewer fund be used on the North Omaha lowlands. It was also decided to ask the interested railroads to assist in paying for the work. A sewer committee composed of Q. J. Smiley, J. Redman and D. Kennison, was appointed to take charge of the matter.

The club by resolutions denounced and condemned the proposed action of the Board of Trade in contemplating the sale of the Board of Trade building to an eastern investment company. The club claimed that the scheme was ill-advised and hostile to the best interests of the city; that such a project, if consummated, would result disastrously and depress the value of property in the city; that all good citizens should be called upon to arrest and prevent the consummation of the scheme.

The following preamble and resolution were also passed:

Whereas, Many parts of the city are poorly supplied with street car facilities, and as there are several hundred men out of employment who might be given the means of earning a livelihood if another street railroad was allowed to be built, and

Whereas, the Metropolitan Street Railway company has offered to accept a franchise to construct a street railroad under terms prohibiting consolidation with any other company and properly guarding the interests of the city; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we demand of the city council a speedy submission of the people for their approval or reject on of a proposition to grant a franchise to said street railway company.

Resolved, That the people should be allowed an opportunity to say whether they are willing to grant such a franchise or not.

Resolved, That in the charter it be provided that the use of streets as a right-of-way shall be given to the said Metropolitan Railway company free for five years, and that after the expiration of that time a license of $25 a year per car shall be levied.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers, best pills

Dr. Birney cures catarrh. BEE bldg

IT WAS QUITE A SURPRISE.

Iowa Republicans Were Wrecked on Unlooked For Breakers.

TREACHERY IN THEIR OWN RANKS

But Though Lieutenant Governor Poyneer's Ruling Proved Very Bitter Medicine the Rank and File of the Party Supported the Decision.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 17.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The sensation of the week past has been the deadlock in the senate and the manner in which it was broken. In the first place the ruling of Lieutenant Governor Poyneer that it required a constitutional majority of all the members of the senate to elect officers or transact ordinary business was a blow to the republicans from a quarter least expected. An appeal from the decision was taken the next day and it was seemingly clinched into solid strength by the appeal being defeated by an overwhelming majority. On the third day nothing was accomplished, only one vote being taken for the permanent officers. But on Thursday the climax came when, as has been meagerly detailed in these dispatches, the lieutenant governor prefaced the day's business by the entire reversal of his first ruling and declaring that hereafter he should hold that a majority of those voting, a quorum being present, would be sufficient to transact business. Even then the full meaning of his remarks was not grasped, for on proceeding to vote the democrats remained silent and a constitutional quorum did not vote. Thereupon the chair noted the presence of twelve of the democratic senators and ordered the clerk to record them as being present. Then he proceeded to announce that the republican candidate, J. W. Cliff, having received the majority of votes cast, was duly elected secretary.

Iowa Democrats Were Mad.

The full meaning of the chair's action then dawned upon the democratic minds and they were beside themselves with rage. Senator Shields immediately arose, and with suppressed emotion denounced the chair for his ruling, saying it was more despotic than "Czar" Reed in his palmiest days had ever dared to do (of course he knew better), and gave notice that a formal protest would be filed at the proper time. Senator Bolter also tried to cast aspersion on the chair by bitingly sarcastic remarks, but the deadlock was broken and the republicans were on the right road to elect all the permanent officers, which they would have accomplished but for treachery in their own ranks. On the next vote all the democrats voted, and of course had a plurality, but not a majority, of all the votes cast. Before the vote was announced Senator Brewer (rep.), read a long statement in explanation of his vote, and wound up by voting for the democratic candidate. The republicans in turn were surprised and indignant, but remained silent and took their medicine without an observable grimace.

In this manner all the remaining officers were elected by the democrats, and have been installed into office. The democrats now find themselves in a dilemma. They desire very much to oust Cliff from the office of chief secretary and will probably attempt to do so after the inauguration and Lieutenant Governor Bestow has taken the chair.

Discussing Plans.

Two plans have been discussed, one of which has lost its efficacy by not being adopted at the proper time, which was to move a reconsideration of the vote by which Cliff was elected, before he was sworn in, and depend on Brower, who voted for Cliff, to help them through. The other is to wait until Bestow is in the chair and then fire Cliff bodily. If Brower should fail to sustain them in this course, they will have to follow "Czar" Reed and President Poyneer in doing so, which would be very distasteful, to say the least.

Attorney General Stone was asked as to the legality of Cliff's election and position as a constitutional officer, and replied that it was difficult to establish the exact powers of a legislative body when it is undergoing development from anarchy to organization. As a general rule its functions are legislative and independent of the courts, and he doubted if the latter would interfere upon any question which the senate might decide. Cliff himself might have some remedy at law on, say, the question of a salary for the term to which he has been elected.

There is evidently considerable fun ahead yet before the matter is settled. The republicans say they are determined to fight the matter to the end in an attempt to determine and maintain their rights.

Meanwhile the votes for governor and lieutenant governor have not been canvassed by the legislature, and cannot be before Tuesday, as the senate will not be in session. The inaugural committees have been at work and have about completed a program for the ceremonies, which will possibly occur on Wednesday. They will consist of an escort of commissioned officers and two local companies of the National guard, and the exercises will take place in the house chamber. Nine hundred tickets will be issued, of which two-thirds will be given to the members of the general assembly and their friends, leaving only 300 for the remaining public. It is hardly necessary to say that there will be thousands of persons disappointed at not being able to gain entrance to the hall or witness the exercises.

Iowa a Blaine State.

The calling of the republican state convention to select delegates to the national convention at so early a date as March 17 has caused some curiosity as to whether it was not done in the special interest of Blaine or Allison for the presidency. So far as appears on the surface such is not the case, and diligent inquiry by THE BEE correspondent has thus far failed to develop any such movement in secret. The attitude of Iowa on the presidential question is pretty clearly outlined in the following recent utterances of Congressman Dolliver, who spent the holidays at his home:

"Iowa has been a Blaine state for many years and is for him yet. The republicans of that commonwealth fairly worship the brilliant statesman from Maine. An impression prevails, however, that the name of Mr. Blaine will not come before the Minneapolis convention, and the republicans are almost universally in favor of President Harrison as a second choice. I think the Iowa delegation will be solid for Harrison next June. The present administration has been acceptable in every feature. The people of my state are prosperous and contented, and Iowa will give the largest republican majority at the polls next November that she has given since her experience with prohibition and other local issues which have frequently taken her out of the republican column."

Small in size, great in results; DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Best pill for constipation, best for sick headache, best for sour stomach.

Just like clock-work—that's the way your whole system moves along, when Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets have put it in order. That's what they're made for—to *regulate* the system as well as cleanse and renovate it.

These are the original Little Liver Pills, tiny, sugar-coated, anti-bilious granules; mild and gentle in their action, but thorough and effective—no pain, no griping. One little Pellet for a laxative—three for a cathartic. Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels are promptly relieved and permanently cured.

They're the smallest, easiest, and *best* to take—and the *cheapest* pill you can buy, for they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for the *good* you get.

Can you ask more or better proof of the superiority of these little pills?

Le Duc's Periodical Pills.

The French remedy acts directly upon the generative organs and cures suppression of the menses. $2 or three for $5 and can be mailed. Should not be used during pregnancy. Jobbers, druggists and the public supplied by Goodman Drug Co., Omaha

KIRK'S SHANDON BELLS TOILET SOAP

NO OTHER

LEAVES A DELICATE AND LASTING ODOR.

For sale by all Drug and Fancy Goods Dealers or if unable to procure this wonderful soap send 25c in stamps and receive a cake by return mail.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

SPECIAL.—Shandon Bells Waltz (the popular Society Waltz) sent FREE to anyone sending us three wrappers of Shandon Bells Soap.

AN OLD VETERAN.

H. Herlsechter, Stevens' Point, Wis., suffered for 25 years of Nervous Prostration, more than tongue can tell. Physicians availed nothing, one bottle of DR. MILES' RESTORATIVE NERVINE, brought him rest, sleep and made him feel like a new man. Dr. Julian C. Underwood, Memphis, Tenn., suffered from periodical nervous attacks, but found effect after using one bottle of Nervine. Trial bottle and eleg