ing tracts and religious supplies to the non-

Several years ago a movement was inaugurated among college students in America to secure the piedges of Students to enter on the missionary work Nearly 6,000 have pledged themselves to enter the foreign field.

It is stated that about 350 nave already entered on the work. Some 500 are in theo-logical schools, and 195 in medical colleges.

In Great Britain there are under the di-

rection of the British Sunday School union 45,000 schools, in which upward of 700,00

teachers are engaged in instructing 7,000 000 scholars. In the United States there are upward of 100,000 Sunday schools, more than 1,000,000 teachers and 8,500,000 scholars.

In the whole world the schools are said to number 183,390; the teachers 1,999,569 and

NEBRASKA ON WHEELS.

econd Exhibit Train to Be Sent Out by the

Everything now looks very encouraging

for the next trip to be made by the advertis-

ing train to be sent out under the auspices of

the Nebraska State Business Men's associa-

tion, and to be known as "Nebraska on

families are living in the state today as i

This year the train will leave Nebraska on

for a proper exhibit. By this arrangement too, the train will be able to have completed

exhibits and advertising matter. The association will meet at the office of the secretary

of the State Agricultural society on the fai

rounds at Lancoln at 1 o'clock on Thursday,

September 8, when the final program will be

announced and arrangements made for the departure of the train. The counties that

propose taking space in the train must have

all arrangements made by that date, General Secretary Hodgin of the State

association reports that twenty counties have

made partial arrangements for space in the train and that at least ten counties more are

wanted to get the exhibit up on the acale that is desired. The State Dairymen's asso-ciation will make an exhibit, and there will

be a number of exhibits of the various in-dustries of the state aside from the farm products. Mr. Hodgin, with the consent and ad-

vice of the state poard, has made the necessary arrangements for the gransportation of the

train by the different gailroads through the

central and northern states. He has done an immense amount of work in this connec-

tion and is very anxious that the state should be finely represented in the train. Mr. Allison Knee, the artist who decorated

the train last year, is now in the city, plan-ning the decorations for the exterior of the

coaches, and will be on hand to arrange the

exhibits as rapidly as they arrive in the city.

TALKED UNION DEPOT.

Another Conference of Interested Partie

Held Without Result.

A special meeting of the city council com

mittee on viaducts and railroads was held in

the mayor's office yesterday afternoon to

consider the union depot question and en-

deavor to effect an amicable settlement.

President Thomas E. Kimball of the Union

Depot company, Assistant General Manager

Dickinson and Solicitor W. R. Kelly of the

Union Pacific company, General Manage

Holdrege of the Burlington, Mayor Bemis, City Engineer Rosewater and City Attorney Connell were also present. The object of the meeting was stated by Sol Prince, chair-man of the committee.

man of the committee.

Mr. Rosewater said that the first thing to

be considered was who had the power to dis-solve the existing injunction. Nothing could

be done until that was removed. Mr. Kelly

thought that it would be necessary to begin entirely over again, but Mr. Connell main-

tained that the injunction could easily be set aside if an amicable arrangement could be

Mr. Holdrege broached a new difficulty by raising the viaduct question. If the city

was anxious to reach an understanding with

the railroads it should settle that matter, too He maintained that the city had been un

reasonable in the matter and some concessions ought to be made. A long controversy ensued which demonstrated that Mr. Hol

drege and certain city officials held widely divergent ideas on that subject. At length Mr. Connell submitted a propo-

sition touching the original subject of con-troversy, which was discussed at length, and

a decision postponed until a future meeting.

Mr. Connell's proposition was, briefly,
that the city should release its claim to the

union depot property and to the Union Depot company's bonds, the company, on the other hand, to give up the property which

had been claimed and fenced in by the city and the \$150,000 bonds voted by the city and to complete the depot as soon as possi-

ble. A difference arose as to the exact boundaries of the property included in the

Mr. Kelly claimed all that was included in the Saunders deed, while Mr. Connell thought that it only included what is within

what is known as the Green line.

After considerable discussion, the whole

matter was postponed until a future meeting, and in the meantime the attorneys, in

conjunction with the city engineer, will check up the property in controversy and ascertain how much difference exists be

The idea of a Farcam street location was brought up, but Mr. Dickinson emphatically declared that a change was now out of the

Custom House Receipts.

Flavoring

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

Of perfect purity.

Of great strength. Economy in their use

Flavor as delicately

Following are the receipts of the Omaha

depot site.

tween them.

made between all parties concerned.

State Business Men.

hurch going classes of

the scholars 17,716,212.

Wheels No. 2."

EFFECT OF M'KINLEY TARIFF

Frices of Personal and Domestic Necessaries Lower Today than in 'Ninety.

FACTS FOUNDED ON INVOICE FIGURES.

Leading Wholesalers and Retailers of Omaha Aver Their Goods are Cheaper Now than They Were Two Years Ago - Workingmen Benefited.

Has the McKinley tariff law materially increased the cost of the necessaries of life to the people of Omaba?

A representative of THE BEE undertook to find a correct and conclusive answer to this question during the past few days. More than a dozen atanle articles of general consumption, the duty upon which was affected in some degree by the McKinley bill, were selected to furnish a basis for the inquiry. There are many articles of common use which the McKinley bill did not touch and others upon which the duty was removed or decreased by that law. For the sake of the test, a wide range of articles, having a variety of tariff conditions attached to them, have been selected. In the limited space here occupied it would be impossible to give the tariffs on every grade of the various articies, but the figures presented are upon the same grades of goods under the tariff law of 1883 and that of 1890, known as the McKinley

Old and New Tariffs.

Hiankets-Old tariff, 18 cents per bound and 35 per cent; McKinley tariff, 33 cents per pound and 35 per cent.

Carpets—Old tariff on ingrain 12 cents per square yard and 30 per cent, oa Brussels 20 cents per square yard and 30 per cent; Mc Kinley tariff on ingrain 19 cents per square yard and 40 per cent, on Brussels 28 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.

Clothing, ready made, weelen—Old tariff, 40 cents per pound and 35 per cent; McKinley tariff, 49¼ cents per pound and 60 per cent.

Cutlery, table knives at \$2 to \$3 per dozen

Cutlery, table knives at \$2 to \$3 per dozen—Old tariff, 35 per cent; McKinley tariff, 40 cents per dozen and 30 per cent.

Eurthenware and chins—Old tariff, 20 to 60 per cent; McKinley tariff, 25 to 60 per cent. Advance of 5 per cent on a few lines. Fisancels—Old tariff, 12 cents per pound and 35 per cent; McKinley tariff, 22 cents per pound and 35 per cent.

Glassware, plain and cut, also lamp chimneys—Old tariff, 40 per cent; McKinley tariff, 40 per cent; McKinley tariff. neys-Old tariff, 40 per cent; McKiniey tar-

Knit goods, wearing apparel-Old tariff, 24 cents per pound and 35 per cent; McKinley tariff, 14 cents per pound and 50 per cent. Shirts, whole or part linen—Old tariff, 35 per cent; McKinley tariff, 55 per cent.

Tin plate—Old tariff, 55 per cent.

Tin plate—Old tariff, 1c per pound; McRinley tariff, 2 2-10 cents per pound.

Umbrellas, both silk and alpaca—Old tariff,
50 per cent; McKinley tariff, 55 per cent.

Sugar, from Nos. 13 to 16, Dutch standard—Old tariff, 234 cents per pound. The McKinley bill made sugar free and placed a bounty of 2 cents per pound on demostle. bounty of 2 cents per pound on domestic sugar bearing a test of (8) degrees by the polariscope, and 1% cents a pound for domes-tic sugar standing a test of 80 degrees.

Free trade papers and orators assert that the amount of duty on imports is added to the price of the article whether imported or domestic, and that the consumers are obliged to pay that much more for the arti-cles mentioned in the above list than they did before the McKinley bill went into effect. Let the merchants of Omaha, who have handled these various lines of goods every mouth for the past five years or more, an-swer the question. They will tell the story to the public as they told it to THE BEE re porter and the readers of THE BEE can judge for themselves.

The Poor Man's Blanket. Mr. Keliey of the firm of Kelley & Stiger ays: "With regard to blankets I will say says: "With regard to blankers I will be that there has been no increase in price since the McKinley bill went into effect. I think the reason for this is that more people think the reason for this is that more people think the business of manufacture. have gone into the business of manufactur-ing. The competition has been sharper and improved machinery has beloed to keep the prices down. We are selling blankets fully as cheap now as we did three years the bosiery department 1 c about the same. The price of hosiery has been kept down by a determined effort on the part of the manufacturers and their employes at Chemnitz, Germany, to break down American competition and get the tariff again removed. When the McKinley bill went into effect the hosiery manufacturers of Chemnitz, Germany, had a meeting with their employes and stated the situation. They said, 'If we can move right along for six months and supply the American trade just as usual, despite the tariff, we can drive the new manufactories in America out of existence in that time.' The manufacturers agreed to knock off their profits if the employes would work for a mere pittance, and by so doing they have been able to de-liver their goods in New York with the tariff added as cheap or cheaper than the American manufacturer could produce domestic goods. By this squeezing process the hosiery manufacturers of Germany have held their place in the American market, but I don't think that can last much longer. They noped to break down the American competition in a few months, but they have not succeeded. I look for a change soon. The German laborer can't work much longer at staryation wages in those hosiery mills. In umbrellas there has been no especial change in price since the McKinley bill went into effect. As to linens, the tariff was raised on all grades of goods that fell below 100 threads to the square inch, but by a cutting of profits the manufacturers and the merchants handling the goods have been enabled to keep the retail prices at very near the same

figure as before the change in the tariff." American Cutlery and Tin. The Lee-Clark-Andreesen company say:
'Many grades of cutlery have advanced during the past two years. The consumption of American goods has been very largely increased, however, and the quality of domestic goods is improving all the time. The American cutlery today is just as good as can be produced anywhere in the world. Our best cutlery comes from Connecticut."

Mr. Rector of the Rector-Wilbeimy company said: "The general effect of the Mc-Kinley bill has been to advance the price of cutlery made in this country.

tiery made in this country.
'We import very little cutlery. The American cuttery is as good or better than the European. There are some lines of goods that we import sumply because some people will have certain kinds of knives or razors or some such thing no matter wint they cost. The consumption of American made cuttery is growing rapidly and the quality is improv

ng every year."
Speaking of tin plate Mr. Rector said that the price at present was not over 5 to 10 per cent higher than it was prior to the passage of the McKinley bill. "We are now buying American tin plate." he said, "and we are not doing it because we are philanthropists, by any means. Our checks are going to the American manufacturers. to the American manufacturers of the plate rather than to the English makers, because we can get the American goods for less

we can get the American goods for less money."

Mr. Charles O. Loceck of Lobeck & Linn, retail narnware dealers, said: "I bought a stock of table knives last week, and I bought the goods lust as cheap as I ever bought them. There has been a rise of about 10 per sent on pocket knives, but I will tell you why that has taken place. In the cutlery factory the fine grinders are the high-priced men. Now, we handle the pocket knives manufactured by the Humason & Beckley Manufacturing company of New Britain, domestic goods. When the McKinley bill went into effect the grinders whof work for Humason & Beckley demanded an advance of 10 per cent in wages, and they got it. The manufacturers were obliged to raise their price; just that much. The advance in price has gone into the pockets of the workingmen. The demand for American made goods has been increased wonderfully and the quality has been improved since the McKinly bill went into effect. Let me tell you another thing. The McKinley law has completely shut out a whole lot of cheap, worthless foreign goods. You remember a few years ago of seeing the ring-game fakirs along the streets with a board? Well, those were foreign goods of the cheapest possible sort. Some of them had the names of American wholesaic firms on them, but the same. The McKinley bill shut that business completely out. No foreign made

article in our line can be palmed off now as being domestic goods. If a knife or a razor is made in England or Germany, the name of the country must be cut in the blade beof the country must be cut in the blade before it can be sold in this country. That
was a splendid thing. Why the wholesale
merchants right here in Omaha used to have
their names cut on foreign made goods, and
people who purchased them thought that
they were buying American goods. The
cheap grades of foreign goods were
represented as domestic goods. Sinca
that business has been stopped, people
are learning to have a great deal more confiare learning to have a great deal more confidence in American cutlery. On building hardware we are far abead of the foreign manufacturers. To use a common phrase, they are not in it with the American manufacturers in that line. Take that whole line of goods on that side of our store, and you will hardly find an article in it that is not made in this country. We make better goods in all those lines than they make abroad."

Effect on Clothing Prices.

The thing that interests the average man The thing that interests the average man most about this time of year is price of clothing, roady made woollen clothing, such as the every day workingman and his boys wear. What has the McKinley bill done to affect its handy price? Mr. Levy of the Nebraska Clothing company said: "We handle domestic goods almost cognisively. There has been a various control of the company said." most exclusively. There has been a very slight rise in price in some lines of goods, but it is scarcely worth mentioning. The on such goods as range from \$12 to \$20 a suit. There is very little of the fine imported goods sold in Omaha, excepting to the select few. The great majority of people wear the domestic goods manufactured to the select few. wear the donestic goods manufactured in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. There are some western mills starting up that will in time get a fair business. In shirts the prices have not advanced and the McKinley tariff had no perceptible effect on the prices of flannel underwear. About all the flagnet underwear used in this country now is from American mills. The domestic flannels are just as good for the ordinary wear, and I don't know but they are better. There are ket, but other styles and grades of goods have become popular and the fine flannel shirt has not been missed. In knit goods we have not experienced any advance in price excepting on fine Cardigan jackets, that form but a minor part of our trade. The American mills have simost complete control of the market and the quality of woolen goods turned out by them is improving every year; they turn out as good goods today as my of the old-country mills, excepting in a few of the higher grades. In hosiery we have quit selling the cheaper grades of British make because they have been knocked out of the market by the American goods. We sell American hose today at 15 cents that is just as good as the British hose we used to sell at the same price. Some of the higher grades of hose have been advanced about 10 per cent, but it

is not noticed much in our trade."

Mr. Gamble, manager for the Continental Clothing company, said: "In the main our goods are just as cheap as they were two years ago. The only ready-made goods that have been advanced since the passage of the McKinley bill are the coarser grades of worsteds made in Europe, and we handle but very little of them; in fact, the European worsteds are not sold to any extent in readymade goods. We handle the American worsteds which are of far superior quality, and on all grades of domestic goods, including the high-grade worsteds, there has been no advance in price over the ruling price two years ago. A man can purchase any goods in our stock today at as low a price as he could two years ago,"

Carpets and Queensware Are Cheaper. Mr. J. M. Stewart of the Omaha Carpet company—We are selling goods cheaper to-day than we did prior to the passage of the McKinley tariff law. This applies to all grades, both foreign and domestic. There was an advance in the price of jute, which affects goods in which that material is used, but the advance did not last long. The prices went down again and are lower now than over. A very large percentage of the carpets sold now in this country are from our own mills. They are just as good as the foreign

goods,
Gatch & Lauman, dealers in queensware-There has been no increase in the price of our goods since the McKinley bill was passed; in fact, we are selling goods today cheaper, both wholesale and retail, than we ever did before. The improvement to the facilities for making glassware, particularly in putting on the stems, which is done in Pittsburg, has lowered the price. We sell glassware as cheap, if not cheaper, than we did two years ago. Fully 90 per cent of the glassware sold by us is of domestic manufacture. During the past ten years the prices on the goods we handle, including queensware, china, glassware, crockery and all, have fallen at least 25 per cent. There was an increase for a short time after the tariff law went into effect on a certain brand of lamp chimneys, but the real cause of that was not the tariff. They are back to the same price again. Lamp chimneys are as cheap or cheaper now

Mr. Gatch turned to his desk and picked Mr. Gatch turned to his desk and picked up a bill for goods now on the way to Omaha from the eastern manufacturer. "Here is a bill for lamp chimneys that we will compare with the price we paid two years ago," and going to als flies he found an invoice for 1800. Upon comparing the two invoices it was found that the goods purplessed a few weeks are weeks are purchased a few weeks ago were nearly 2 cents per piece cheaper than those purchased in 1890 prior to the passage of the McKinley bill.

In seeking information on the price of ar-ticles that go to make up the everyday meal of the average man the reporter interviewed Mr. Fleming, who operates two of the leading retail grocery stores in the city, and this ing retail grocery stores in the city, and this is what he said: "Coffee is lower, excepting Java and Mocca. Sugar, as everybody knows, is selling now at eighteen to twenty pounds for \$1, "hereas it was only twelve to fourteen pounds for \$1 two years ago."

Mr. George W. Cook, shoedcaler, had this to say about the price of footwear:

Effect on Footwear.

than at any time during the past five years, not because leather is any cheaper, but because the cost of manufacturing fine grades of shoes is less than ever be-fore. So far as I am able to judge the Mc-Kinley bill has had no effect whatever upon the price of boots and shoes. We used to buy a good many French calf shoes, but of late years we manufacture just as good calf shoes here in America, and make them cheaper than the French shoe can be sold in our market. The great improvement in machinery, whereby we have been enabled to produce shoes just as good as the hand-made, by machinery, and at much less ex-pense, has brought the price of boots and shoes down, and machine-made shoes are turned out today that no living man can dis-tinguish from a handmade shoe."

Summing up the situation it is found that the actual cost of living in Omaha today is lower than it was two years ago. But one article in the whole range of common necessaries is slightly higher, and that is cutiery, while there are scores of articles, and articles much more important in every household, that are cheaper now than they were two years ago, or prior to the passage of the Mc-Kinley bill.

A Reliable Man. M. J. Griner, a justice of the peace at Print, Mich., says one bottle of Chamber-lan's Cohc. Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy sayed his life. He had been down with bloody flux for three weeks when he commenced using this medicine. It soon cured him and he believes saved his life. He also says it saved the lives of three railroad men in that vicinity. 'Squire Griner is a reliable and conscientious man, and whatever he says can be depended upon.

The Pasumatic Sulky.

The pnoumatic sulky has come to stay on the race track. Robert Bonner says so and he is presumed to speak authoritatively on the sbuject. He is also of the opinion that it is going to re-volutionize trotting records, as it enables a horse to travel from two to three seconds faster in the mile. The strik-ing thing about the new sulky is the low wheels. In the old style vehicle the wheels. In the old style vehicle the the driver sat between them. Nowhe sits above them. The wheels average thirty inches in height, about the same as a safety bicycle seen on the roads and tracks. A sulky with the pneumatic tire attachment gets down in weight to about forty pounds, while the decrease in draught is at least 50 per cent. It is Mr. Bonner's idea that a record of 2.05 is entirely possible with record of 2.05 is entirely possible with this new racing machine.

WILL WARM UP TO THE WORK

Omaha's Church Leaders in Great Trim for the Winter's Campaign.

ANTICIPATING A VERY BUSY SEASON

Rev. B. Fav Mills Will Head a General At tack on the Ramparts of Sin-Coming Church Conventions-Local Church News.

With the approach of autumn comes the rekindling of spiritual zeal and enthusiasm u the hearts of the religious workers of Omaha. The pastors of the various congregations who have been rusticating in the cool mountain or lake retreats, or recuperating under the classic shades of the numerous Chautaugua assemblies that are now scattered over the whole country, are returning to their regular fields of labor with their physical strength renewed. Their brains and hearts are aglow with great and burning thoughts and anxious hopes concerning the work of the year upon which they are about to enter. They all appear to have a deep seated hope that great success is in store for the faithful toilers in the Lord's vineyard here in Omaha and that the people of this city are to be awakened soon to a deeper interest in religious matters.

Looking Forward to Prosperity.

Choir leaders are picking up the loose reins preparatory to another season of hard work in furnishing melody for the worshiring congregations, and religious and philanthro-pic leaders in all the churches are girding up their loins, spirtually speaking, for re-newed effort. Those who have been but tailow dips religiously during the hot, enervating weather of summer, will soon become arc lights in the galaxy of spiritual beacons that are to shine about the altars of the various churches of the city during the com-

In some respects the year just opening promises much for the religious growth of Omaha. For the first time really in the history of the city what are known as the evangelical churches of the city have oined hands in securing the services of a celebrated revivalist, the well known and eminently successful Rev. B. Fay Mills, who is to open a series of evangelical meetings here on November 30. Something like thirty of the evangelical churches of Omaha, including the Prespyterian, United Prespy terian, Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, Christian and Lutheran will unite in this revival effort, which will doubtless last a month or more, depending upon the success of the meeting.

Mr. Mills is a young man, the son of a minister, who has met with remarkable success in awakening a religious spirit in many of the large cities, both east and west. He has recently held great revivals in Portland, Ore., and San Francisco.

He Depends on Personal Magnetism.

His methods are not of the dramatic style. He is of a quiet, persuasive nature, but his magnetic power is said to be something very urusual, and before a community is aware of the fact he has an interest awakened in religious matters that is remarkable. He is assisted by Mr. F. L. Greenwood, a very offective singer.

There will be a meeting of representatives

and pasters of all the churches interested in the meetings at the Young Mon's Christian Association parlors on September 5 for the purpose of getting the preliminary arrange-

AMONG THE WORKERS.

Church Conventions Coming-What Local Pastors Are Doing. The triennial convention of the Episcopal church will be held in Bultimore in October. There will be between 600 and 800 delegates present from all parts of the United States.

Great interest is already being manifested in the church over some of the leading topics of discussion to be taken up. The church liturgy and the hymnal will be likely to receive a good deal of attention. The delegates from Nebraska are Dean Gardner, Dr. Doherty, Rev. John Williams, Rev. Dr. Hewett of Lincoln as ministerial delegates and Hon. J. M. Woolworth and O. M. Carter of Omaha, W. B. Stacey of Cedar Rapids and A. J. Phelps of Schuyler as lay dele-

St. Andrew's Brotherhood, the Kings Daughters and all the auxiliary organizations of the church will send representatives to this great convention.

The Neoraska synod of the United Pres-bytorian church will meet in Kearney next Tuesday. It is expected that the synod will be a very interesting one. The opening ser-mon will be delivered by Rev. J. A. Hender-

son of the Park Avenue church.

Movements of Methodists. The North Nebraska conference of the Methodist church will convene this year in St. Paul on September 14. Omaha ministers are already preparing to attend.

The itinerant system of the Methodist church compels the pastors of that denomination to change pastorates at least once every five years, and this fact and other causes will take from Omaha this year a num-ber of the ministers of the Methodist persuasion. Rev. George M. Brown of the Hans-com Park church has filled the five-year limit and will pass to some other pastorate; Rev. and will pass to some other pastorate; kev. Crane of the Seward Street church has also completed the five-year limit, but even if he had not he would go hence, anyway, because he has decided to enter the missionary work in India and will depart in a week or two for Bombay. The pasters and people of all the Methodist churches of the city will tender Rev. Mr. rane a farewell reception at the First

Methodist church next Tuesday evening. Home from Their Vacations. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea, pastor of the First Congregational church, returned last week from the New York Chautauqua, where he took an active part in the session. Dr. Duryea says he was amazed at the wonderful growth of the parent Chautauqua during the

growth of the parent Chautauqua during the past five years.

Dean Gardner returned last Friday from his summer outing at Bayfield, Wis. His face is bronzed and his hands are blistered, but he certainly never looked healthier or happier in his life. He enjoyed his vacation hugely. A part of the time he spent in building a summer cottage with his own hands. He cut away the trees, laid the foundation and constructed the house almost entirely without assistance. Both he and Mrs. Gardner were so well pleased with the chmate and the surroundings at Bayfield climate and the surroundings at Bayfield that they decided to spend each summer va-cation there in the future and on this account the summer cottage was constructed.

Local Notes. The convention of the young people of the United Presbyterian church, held during the past week at the Park Avenue church, was very successful, toth as to the attendance and the character of the programs pre-

Dr. Towne will address the Young Men's Christian association Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock upon the subject of "Popular Sui-

The Omaha Young Men's Christian asso-ciation will hold a grand opening reception some time next week, the date to be decided later, when the decorators have completed their work upon the interior of the library. reception rooms and offices,

General Religious News. Archbishop Feenan of Chicago is credited with being the richest prelate in the United

States.
The Lutheran population of Chicago is estimated at 250,000, of whom 125,000 are Scandinavians. It is reported that four Jewish rabbis, 200 priests and 3,000 Jews have been converted and are now members of the Church of

A new Norwegian version of the scriptures has just been published, the work of fifty years bestowed by the most competent scholars in Norway in our day.

The Christian Eadeavor constitution has now been translated into all the important languages of the world. There is a chapter among the Zulus and one in Samoa. Four hundred recruits are added to the movement

The oldest church in the United States is the church of San Miguel, erected at Santa Fe, N. M., seventy-seven years before the

landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock, twenty years before the founding of St. Augustine, Fia., and fifty-three years after the landing of Columbia. WHO WILL SETTLE THE BILL

A gospel and colportage carriage under direction of Rev. John C. Collins, secretary of the Bureau of Supplies of New Haven, Conn., assisted by L. P. Tibbals of New York, is now making tour through New England, holding religious services, scatter-Features of the World's Fair Souvenir Proposition.

WILL NEVER GET INTO CIRCULATION

Relie Hunters Will Take Care That the Issue is Never Presented to the Government for Redemption. -An Economical View

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27 .- [Special to THE BEE.]-In the light of the proposion to sell the souvenir half-dollars of the Columbian exposition for one dollar each, it is interesting to calculate who is going to pay the \$2,590,000 which congress voted to the World's fair as a gift, and the \$2,500,000 premium to be realized on the coins. It is avi dent'that the World's fair directors and the speculators do not expect any of these coins to be put in circulation. Although they are good for fifty cents in the purchase of any article of commerce, it is evidently the calculation of the World's fair directors that all of them will be wanted as souvenirs, and that they will be put away in souvenir colections and never get into circulation. In this case they will never be presented to the

treasury for redemption or exchange, The first venture of this kind, made last It would not make any difference to the year, was an unqualified success. The train purchaser of the souvenir whether it was visited the richest portion of the central nade of brass or copper or gold. Its value states, and was productive of much good. s not a coin value, but a value as a souvenir The newspapers of the towns visited were It is unfortunate then that the government did not have the forethought to make these very liberal, and the state was advertised more thoroughly than ever before, and many coins of one of the baser metals, and thus save the difference between the cost of the silver and the cost of brass or copper. The exact cost of the silver will be the government's contribution, or about \$1,500,000. The direct result of the missionary efforts of the men who had charge of the exhibit. September 25, some days later than last year. The change was made for good reacoins will be made of subsidiary coins now in the treasury, but the silver of which they will be made would cost the govern sons. Nebraska's bountiful harvest will have been gathered by that date and the different counties in better shape to prepare will be made would cost the govern-ment not more than \$1,500,000 if bought in the market today; so the accontribution of the government will \$1,500,000 in silver and the cost of coming the 5,000,000 half-dollars. The World's fair peoa portion of the trip and will be in Chicago at the formal opening of the World's fair on October 21. Space for the train has been seple will contribute nothing. The public (here and abroad) will contribute the recured on the fair grounds and much benefit is expected to result from this visit to the city by the lake at that time. mainder of the \$5,000,000-that is \$3,500,000. So \$3,500,000 will be one of the items of tribute paid by the visitors to the exposition. They will get in return for it \$1,500,000 Counties desiring to make exhibits this year will have until September 8 to secure space in the train and arrange for their worth of silver coined in souvenirs.

Tribute of the Stamp Collectors. The Postoffice department is going to do much better stroke of business than the Treasury department in the matter of souvenirs. Third Assistant Postmaster General Hazen says that the number of the jubilee stamps that will be retired from circulation by the stamp collectors will mount up to the hundreds of thousands. What does the gov-ernment make on these stamps? Under the contract with the American Bank Note comoany ordinary stamps cost 7 47-100 cents per ,000. Take the lowest estimate made by

Mr. Hazen-100,000 stamps retired by the stamp collectors.

There are ten denominations of ordinary stamps. They are the l, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15, 30 and 90-cent stamps. No collector of stamps would be satisfied without a full line of these stamps—the entire series. One hundred thousand stamps would be 10,000 sets, the face value of which would be \$16, 600. At 7 47-100 cents per 1,000 these 100,000 stamps would cost the government just \$7.47. Profit on the stamps retired from circulation by the stamp collectors at the time of the issue of the "jubilee stamps"—\$16,-592.53. From this, of course, would have to be taken the cost of the new dies and pintes for printing the new stamps. This is a serious question, for the dies for the 2-cent stamp cost \$1,200, and those for the other stamps \$500 each-a total of \$5,700. But Mr. Hazen believes that the number of stamps to be laid aside as souvenirs will be nearer 300,000 than 100,000, and the profit on them, exclusive of the cost of plates and dies, is likely to be \$20,000 or \$25,000. If the issue

tired without cancelation. The modest little profit of the government on these, under favorable conditions, would be \$409,113,25. Too Many in the Business. medical practitioners of Was ington have a grievance-not a new griev

of stamps. like the issue of coins, could be limited to 5,000,000, it would be safe to say that more than one-half of them would be re-

ance but one that increases with each year. It is the outgrowth of the department system which gives the dissatisfied government

Largest stock of HUMAN HAIR east of Chicago. Guaranteed strictly first class.

Mrs. R. H. Davies, 111 S. 15TH. -- OPP. POSTOFFICE

THE EVANS.

Hot Springs, S. D. Finest Resort Hotel in the West, Strictly First, Class. Large Rooms, Single or Ensuite, Now Open. All Modern Improvements. Table a Specialty. Reasonable lintes for Balance of Season, Orchestra and Dancing Kerry Evening in the Music Hall. Finest Plungs Bath in the United States, Beautiful Mountain Sconery, Splondia Climate, Cool Nights, No Mosquitos. 3,000 Feet above the Sea. The South Dakota Hot Springs are attracting attention all over the world, and are euring a larger percentage than any springs in the U.S. For rates, baths, etc., and other information address.

O. S. MARDEN,

Hot Springs, South Dakota.

THE FALL TERM OF THE OMAHA (cimmercial (citige)

Opens next Thursday, Sept. 1, over Boston Store, 18th and Douglas. Night school begins same date. Send for catalogue. Address ROHRBOUGH BROS.

clerk six and a half hours work a day in cold weather and four and a half or live and a balf hours in warm weather. A newspaper writer was going down town

one morning recently to begin a day's work, which was to last fourteen or fifteen hours, when he heard two old codgers on the front seat discussing their work. One of them was a department clerk. The other asked of him interestingly—"and how long do they

make you work!"
"Until 4 o'clock, unless it's too hot," said the other ingubriously.

The questioner shook his head slowly, sympathetically, "That's too long," he said

with much feeting.

The complaint of the doctors grows primar-ly out of the fact that the government clerk has more spare time than work time in the twenty-four hours of the day. If he is ambitious he wants to improve his condition and he reads or studies in the afternoon or evening hours. If he is not ambitious he goes down to Marsbait hall on a steamboat excursion in the summer and apends his evenings at the theater in the winter season. For the encouragement of the ambitions, law schools and medical schools have been estab-lished here with night classes; and every year there is a large number of young attor-neys and physicians turned loose on the community. There are four medical colleges grinding out diplomas and many department clerks graduate from them every year.

More Physicians Than Patients.

The young physician celebrates the inves the young physician celebrates the inves-titure of his title by opening an office and hanging out a sign. But he does not resign his place in the department. He could hardly hope to make his living in medical practice for a time—so be continues to draw his government salary and practices medi-cine after 4 o'clock p. m. There are so many of these peripatetic physicians in Washing-ton that they form a recognized class. They are known as "night doctors." Their practice is necessarily limited but it interferes very disagreeably with the small practice of regular physicians. It has increased the corps of practicing physicians in this city until there is now one to every 300 of population.

Some day there is going to be so lively a protest from the regular practitioners that the heads of the departments will interfere. It is a rule now in the department service that a man and his wite shall not be borne on the department rolls at the same time. The theory is that it is the man's business to support his wife and that her place should be given to some deserving woman who has no one to support her. Some day the heads of the departments may be forced to make a of the departments may be forced to make a rule that no one who is carrying on a business outside the department and who presumably has sufficient means of support, shall be kept in the department service. Have Appealed to Congress.

The regular practitioners have appealed

to congress against this abuse and against another which seems even more flagrant—that is, the establishment of a regular local practice by physicians and surgeons who hold government commissions. The physicians of Washington are brought into com-petition with the physicians of the army, the navy and the marine hospital service who are stationed here. These gentlemen, though holding commissions, and receiving large salaries from the government, enter into competition with the Washington physicians for local practice. President Grant's regular physician was Dr. Norris of the army. He had one of the most lucrative practices in Washington. An army surgeon had charge of General Sheridan's case in his last likess. President Harrison might call an army or navy surgeon in a great emergency, but the Harrison family has always employed a physician in civil life, just as the Clevelands did before them. An unhappy outcome of this practice of army and navy surgeons was the disgrace that fell on Surgeon General Philip S. Wales of the navy a year or two ago. Dr. Wales had a large local practice. His position in the Navy department involved a great deal of official work. Instead of attending to this work Dr. Wales spent much of his time with his patients. The work was neglected, some one imposed on Dr. Wales and robbed the government, and when the robbery was discovered Dr. Wales was tried by couri martial. No one suspected him of dishonests but he was convicted of careless neglect o

A repetition of this experience will pos-sibly induce the heads of the War, Navy and Treasury departments to prohibit officers of the army, navy or marine hospital service

"Late to bed and early to rise will shorten the road to your home in the skies. But early to bed and "Little Early Riser."the pill that makes life longer and better and

Will Close the Viaduet.

City Engineer Rosewater served notice on the Board of Public Works yesterday that the Eleventh street viaduct was unfit for travel and that it should be closed at once. An order to that effect will probably be issued by the board tomorrow.

AMUSEMENTS.

Farnam St. Theater POPULAR PRICES

4 Nights Commencing Today

At 2:30. Tonight at 8:15. The favorite German Dialect Comedian

GEO. C. STALEY In His Successful Comedy-Drama,

Royal Pass

HARRY DOEL PARKER. See the great

Locomotive Race. 2 Real Working Engines.

The greatest railroad scene ever pro-duced in this city.

A Superb Company of Players. Picturesque Costumes. New and Catchy Songs. Matinee Wednesday

Farnam St. Theater Thursday, Friday.

Saturday,

Matinee Saturday. "LAUGHING ROOM ONLY,"

DeLange AND Rising

Laughable Comedy

"Tangled Up"

A Hurrah of Jollity.

New Stars But Old Favorites.

Incidental to the Comedy the Serpentine Dance is Introduced.

BOYD'S THEATRE PAVORITES. Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Sept. 2, 3 & 4 Engagement of the distinguished Actor and Play-

MILTONNOBLES DOLLIE NOBLES

And a Well Equipped Supporting Company in the following Repertoire. Friday Night and A SON OF THESPIS. FOR REVENUE ONLY. Saturday Night FROM SIRE TO SON.

BALLOON ASCENSION AND PARACHUTE JUMP FROM the CLOUDS

AT 24th AND BELT LINE, SURDAY AUGUST 28th, 1892,

Between the hours of

Three and Five O'clock.

By PROF. BELDEN

Who has been specially engaged to repeat his famous jump from the clouds, so that those who failed to see him last Sunday, may not be disappointed this time. Take all the children to see the greatest living aeronaut. He makes a thrilling jump when up a half mile in mid-

IT'S FREE.

Take South Omaha and Sher-man Ave. or Hanscom Park and 24th Street cars.

Will Trot at St. Joseph's Great Fair, Thursday, Sept. 15.

ALOIN, 2:141/4, winner of the \$10,000 race at Grand Rapids. LOBASCO, 2:151/4. ROB-ERT RYSDYK, 2:131/4; PAT. DOWNING, 2:131/2; INCAS, 2:141/2; GRATTON, 2:171/4; SENATOR CONKLING, 2:161/2.

Over two hundren entries of high quality trotters, pacers and running horses. A new and very fast mile track. Thirty thousand dollars for speed purses alone. The greatest collection of agricultural exhibits ever seen in the west.

JOHN S. BRITTAIN, President.

H. J. KLINE, Secretary,

One car ten from Janga for McCord & Brady; four cars tension Paxton & Gallagoer; one case of haddwerchlofs from Gormany for Max Meyer & 260; six cases and one cask of wine 4febr England for R. C. Mellatest; two deases of glassware from Antwerp for Gatohi& auman.

De Witte Sarsaparlia-questrose of glassware from Antwerp for Gatohi& auman.

De Witte Sarsaparlia-questrose of glassware from Antwerp for Gatohi& auman.

September 13-17,

De PRICES NANCY HANKS 2-07/4

Great Free-For-All Stallion Race September 14.

Fifty thousand dollars in premiums for live stock and other exhibits.

One fare for the round trip from all points within a radius of 200 miles of St. Joseph.