ALVINISM AT THE CAPITAL

igh Government Officials Who Are Worshippers in that Faith.

IS A PRESBYTERIAN ADMINISTRATION

There the President and Members of His Cableet Attend Divine Service-Coming Meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13 .- [Special to THE BEE. |-During the late presidential ampaign many pleasantries were published oncerning the religious beliefs held by the everal candidates for the highest offices, nd it was said that whichever candidate vas successful it would be a Presbyterian dministration. While that was true, it is ardly possible that there would have been o many Presbyterians in the cabinet had ither of the other parties won. Mr. Cleveand is a Presbyterian by birth, training and narriage, if not by profession, for his father was a Presbyterian minister, a rother is a pastor of a Presbyterian church. sister has been a foreign missionary and Mrs. Cleveland is also a member of that deomination. In addition to that Vice Presi lent Stevenson and his family worship at he New York Avenue church, as do also the secretary of war and his wife. Mrs. amont is a member of the Presbyterian thurch, her husand is not, but his usual ilet remark is, "My uncle was a deacon" in Presbyterian church, so I go there." The secretary of state and Mrs. Greshom, and the sectary of the interior and his family attend the New York Avenue church. The postmaster general, secretary of agriculture and the secretary of the navy, with their families, go to the Episcopal church, and Secretary Carliste's family attends the Methodist church. This arrangement gives the Presbyterians the president, the vice president and three members of the cabinet, in addition to several members of the judiciary and a number of senators and repre-sentatives.

Where Harrison Worshiped.

President Harrison worshiped in the Church of the Covenant, also Presbyterian, and Dr. Hamlin was known for four years auch to his annoyance, as the president's astor. During the present administration Dr. Sunderland of the First church enjoys that honor, if it be one. But is said that it is not an honor coveted by the Washington pastors—least of all by the outspoken pastor of the First church, who has recently cele-brated his fortieth anniversary. It is said that Dr. Sunderland was strongly opposed to Mr. Cleveland's first election, and after the inauguration, he objected to having his church known as the president's church under a democratic administration. His becoming the president's pastor was due to Mr. Cleveland's sisters remembering that their Cleveland's sisters remembering that their mother had a pastor in Batavia, N.Y., named Sutherland, and they desired to go to his church in Washington. The plucky parson who had preached abolition from his pulpit at the risk of his life, said that he would not take back a word, but he not only became the pastor of the administration, but married the present occupants of the white married the present occupants of the white

house.

It is eminently fitting, therefore, that the general assembly of the Presbyterian church should meet in Washington this year, and preparations for their coming have been made with a lavishness seldom equalled, and a giance at the several committees will show the character of the men who are to assist in welcoming the followers of Calvin to the Capital city. The finance committee is perhaps the most important, for without money hospitality is hampered. John W. Thompson iospitality is hampered. John W. Thompson is chairman of this committee and has with him such men as John W. Foster, ex-secre him such men as John W. Foster, ex-secretary of state; Senator Calvin S. Brice, Colonel George E. Lemon, Colonel John Hay, President Lincoln's biographer; R. H. Warner, William B. Gurley, James L. Norris, William Bailantyne, Charles E. Foster, James E. Fitch, William Thompson, H. H. Wells, Captain R. W. Cuyler and Frederick

Pilling.
Chairmen of the Committees.

The chairmen of the several committees are as follows: Finance, John W. Thompson; reception, Justice William Strong; social entertainment, Rev. Dr. Byron Sun-derland; hospitality, Sardis L. Crissey; ex-cursions, Rev. Dr. Teunis S. Hamlin; inforcursions, Rev. Dr. Teunis S. Hamlin; infor-mation, Rev. Charles B. Ramsdeli; music, Rev. T. S. Wynkoop; meetings and assem-blies, Rev. W. S. Miller; pulpits, Rev. B. F. Bittinger; preparation of the church, trus-tees of the New York Avenue church; trans-portation, Rev. Dr. William H. Roberts, stated clerk of the general assembly; press and printing, Beria Wilkins of the Washing-ton Post; ushers and assistants, Philip F. and printing, Beria Wilkins of the Washington Post; ushers and assistants, Philip F. Larner; executive, Rev. Dr. William A. Bartlett; with Dr. Bartlett are J. R. Van Mater, secretary; Governor H. H. Wells, Charles B. Bailoy, Sardis L. Crissey, William B. Gurley and John D. McChesney.

The assembly will open on Thursday morning of next week, with a sermon by the retiring moderator, Dr. William C. Young, president of Center college, Danville, Ky. In the afternoon the election of moderator will take place; in the evening the commun-

will take place; in the evening the commun-ion will be observed, and on Friday the special committees, of which there are fifteen, will begin to report. There are many topics under the head of routine business to come before the assembly, such as the work of the eight boards of the church, which have received and expended during he year between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 in he way of benevolences, in addition to the such larger sum contributed by the church

r congregational expenses. An Important Matter.

In addition to this work, which, in itself, would occupy the time allotted for the assembly, the great question of revising the confession of faith is to come before the body for final consideration probably. For two or three years the revision question has been uppermost, but after an able committee had spent two years of patient work, using all the light shed upon the subject by more than 200 presbyteries, it has sent down a report to the presbyteries which meets the approval of neither the revisionists nor the anti-revulonists. The result is too conservative for the first class, and too liberal for the second. Of 169 presbyteries whose action on the revision question has been noted, twenty-four have failed has been noted, twenty-four have failed to take action, thirty-four approved the entire report, fifty-one disapproved the the entire report, fifty-one disapproved the entire report, sixty approve in part and sixty-six desire a new creed. This leaves the revision a failure, for under the new rules two-thirds must approve a change in the constitution of the church, and as more than one-third have failed to express approval, the work of two years is partly thrown away. The question now arises, shall a new creed be prepared?

The subject, however, which transcends

The subject, however, which transcends all others this year is the appeal from the New York presbytery, or rather from the prosecuting committee of the presbytery, in the case of Prof. Briggs of Union seminary, who has been on trial for heresy for two years. Dr. Parkhurst of New York, in a recent sermon protested against the present artitude of the Presbyterian church as attitude of the Presbyterian church, as voiced in the last two general assemblies, on the ground that it has crowded out of sight and out of right "the one evangelical truth that can make either this church or any other church a redemptive power in the world, and that it is spending in theological speculation and in matters of eccles astical olitics time and power that are designed of God to be spent in converting the heathen at home and abroad."

During the year an effort has been made by the liberals to secure peace, but the conservatives say that there can be no peace white a disturbing element insists upon its particular views being taught in the seminaries and preached in the pulpits; that the church at large and not the New York presbytery alone must decide what the church believes. Some 200 ministers in various parts of the country have signed what has been called a "Plea for Peace and Work," and a circular has also been sent out by A. D. F. Randolph of New York, for the laymen to sign, calling upon the coming assembly to explain what the last assembly meant when it adopted the now famous deliverance of inerrancy, which was adopted almost, if not quite, unanimously on the last day of the resiston. Efforts for Harmony. There has been an attempt to combine the

Briggs case and the assembly deliverance, the liberals declaring that at the meeting in Portland a new dogma had been issued, while the conservatives assert as vigorously that it was simply a statement of what the church has always held. It must be admitted, however, that had the question of Dr. Briggs's orthodoxy not come before the church, the necessity for the deliverance at this time would scarcely have been felt so urgently by those who favored its adoption. The conservatives say that if the liberals are so much disturbed by the fear of a split in the church, their fears can be allayed by

in the church, their fears can be alloyed by Dr. Briggs' resignation being accepted by the directors of Union seminary; but Dr. Briggs and his friends say that they are not fighting for themselves, but for freedom in the church, for liberty for those who are oppressed by the present ultra-conservative views taught and held in certain quariers; that if it were one man who was at stake, they could afford to yield who was at stake, they could afford to yield rather than force the issue, but, under the circumstances, it is better to go down with flags flying. After the trial in New York, Dr. Edward L. Clark, a member of the presbytery, a leading pastor and director of Union seminary, resigned his pastorate because he could not hold the views which seemed essential for a manowning allegiance to the general assembly. An effort was made to retain him in the presbytery, but he made to retain him in the presbytery, but he was firm in his determination to withdraw, and he accepted a call to a leading Congregational church in Boston.

Election of Moderator.

The Briggs case will come before the assembly indirectly on the opening day, when an effort will be made to secure for moderator a minister friendly to the professor, for the moderator appoints all the standing committees. Should the liberal candidate fail to secure the election, he will by courtesy be placed at the head of the judiciary com mittee, in the coming assembly the most im portant chairman appointed. The appeal from New York will then be referred to the judicial committee, which will report that it be entertained or not entertained. If it be not entertained, that will settle the matter. and Dr. Briggs, who is now acquitted by the New York presbytery, will be adjudged or-thodox. If, however, the assembly enter-

thodox. If, however, the assembly entertains the appeal, the question will arise
whether it shall be sustained and judgment
taken or whether it shall be remanded to
the synod of New York for action.

Among the candidates for moderator are
Prof. Craig of Chicago, Prof. Roberts of
Cincinnati, Dr. Baker and Dr. Dickey, both
of Philadelphia. It is thought by many that
Dr. Roberts will be elected, as his friends
are sorely displeased with the action of the
Lane seminary directors, who have removed
him from his office and kept in the seminary
Dr. Henry P. Smith, whose trial for heresy
was going on in Cincinnati last fall when
Dr. Briggs was on the rack in New York.

Not a few of the presbyteries have instructed their delegates how to vote on the
Briggs case. In the Baltimore presbytery,
for instance, a resolution was presented re-Briggs case. In the Baltimore pressyery, for instance, a resolution was presented requesting the general assembly to take final action in the matter, and not send the case back to the New York synod. This was laid on the table, although one of the clergymen who seconded the resolution said the fact that the presenter had elected Dr. Joseph that the presbytery had elected Dr. Joseph I. Smith and Dr. J. P. Leftwich, as its commissioners to the assembly was a guarantee that the presbytery would be represented by two men who would substantially support the principle of the tabled resolution, as they are strictly orthodox and wish the Briggs case settled once and for all, and not to be sent back to the synod, only to return on an

appeal next year. Of Different Views.

Several leading presbyteries, on the other Several leading presbyteries, on the other hand, have instructed their commissioners to vote to have the case remanded. Several presbyteries have overtured the assembly to decline to entertain any appeals in judicial cases made directly from the presbytery or by a prosecuting committee; the assembly, if necessary, directing the persons making such appeal to have recourse for relief to their right of complaint to the synod. It is expected that, if a sufficient number of overexpected that if a sufficient number of over tures of this character is received by the coming assembly that it will have an indi-rect effect, at least, upon the action in the

SOUGHT A BURIED FORTUNE,

Detectives Arrest Two Men Who Have Queer Story to Tell.

Detectives Hayes and Hudson added another good job to the record of the Omaha police department yesterday. The two officers were walking up Tenth street yesterday forenoon, when they encountered two en whose appearance marked them good men to watch. carried a number of tools wrapped in paper, which were found to consist of a spade, a common iron rod and a mineral rod. When interrogated they claimed that they were going to visit a grove near Cut-Off lake where they had been told a man was buried together with a considerale fortune which had been placed at the foot of his coffin. The officers had an idea that they might be bodysnatchers and took them to the police station, where they gave their names as Albert A. Steward and C. Osborn. The first mentioned claimed to stop at the Wirth hotel. His trunks and belongings were also hauled to police headquarters from there and the contents examined. The first thing found was a Magic money maker, with directions on the inside of the box which inclosed it how to turn out good

Compromising Correspondence.

A letter from Beauclere, Fla., dated A letter from Beauciere, Fig., dated January 21, 1892, and addressed to Steward, was found with a price list for confederate bills enclosed, giving prices at which 10,000 lots could be furnished at \$1 per 1,000 by F. C. Sawyer. Transcripts of documents from the United States district court of Nebraska showed that Steward had, in 1890 and 1891, come in contact with Uncle Sam's officers. His name was with Uncle Sam's officers. His name was slated A. D. Stewart, alias E. M. Holmes, alias G. G. Leaning.

From these it was further gleaned that several indictments had been found against him, one for mailing "nonmailable" matter

him, one for mailing "nonmailable" matter and another for receiving letters ad-dressed to fictitious names. On the first charge he was convicted by Judge Dundy, who assessed a fine of \$50 and costs against him. He was also convicted to pay a fine on the second charge. Aside from these he served twenty-four days in jail upon another conviction.

In a journal, upon the cover of which the name "J. J. Kauffman, Yate Center, Kan-sas," appeared, were found a lot of Confeder sas, appeared, were found a lot of Confederate bills and script, as well as advertising matter. A list of questions to be propounded to T. J. Mahoney, M. V. Gannon, John C. Cowin, Lee Estelle, E. R. Duffee, J. P. Breen, Judge Ambrose and other prominent attorneys of Omaha, in relation to a case in United States court, was also in the trunk.

Another document showed that Steward while on the eve of closing a \$3,500 real estate deal in Grand Island, was arrested by officers for violation of the postal laws and that he pleaded guilty and received a twenty-four day sentence.

Owned Up to Selling Green Goods. When seen by a BEE reporter Steward admitted that he had advertised at one time as having had green goods for sale, which had brought him in conflict with the federal authorities, but he with the federal authors goods in his pos-ever having had any such goods in his pos-ever having had any such goods in his possession. Asked what he gained by these advertisements he said, "Well if they were answered and good bills were enclosed I uld have that much money

claims to have lived here since December, and said that he a real estate dealer, coming from Grand Island, to which was here place he came from Gate Center, Kan. Of the workings of the apparatus for manufac-turing greenbacks he disclaimed all knowledge, saying that he had bought it because it was advertised. The confederate bilis he said he had had in his possession a long time and he had intended to consign them to the flames several times, but had omitted to do so. Madam Clayton, the clairvoyant on Tenth street, had informed him and Osborn of the existence of the underground fortune near North Omaha and both had proposed to hunt

Shortly after the arrests were made the Shortly after the arrests were made the mother and sister of young Osborn appeared in the police court and the former pleaded earnestly with Judge Berka for the release of her boy who she declared was innocent of all wrongdoing in the matter. He had simply made the acquaintance of Steward and did not know anything about the latter's antecedents.

WILL HUSTLE AULD CLOOTIE

Major French's Division to Rendezvous In Omaha During the Week-Joe the Tork Will Sing and Captain Blake Get Married.

Beginning this morning the Salvation army will inaugurate a series of meetings which are expected to eclipse all previous efforts made by it in this city.

It is preparatory to the summer's campaign and promises to be exceedingly interesting. A worker of world wide reputation, several distinguished officers and 100 delegates will be present from various parts of of the midland division, which embraces the states of Nebraska, Iowa, the Dakotas, Missouri and Colorado, and over which Major and Mrs. George French preside, with headquarters in Omaha. The proceedings will be begun at the barracks at 11 o clock today by an address by "Joe the Turk" upon the subject "Out and Out Religion."

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon and at 8 o'clock this evening, addresses will be made by the same speaker, that of the afternoon being devoted to a resume of the speaker's life and that in the evening to a consideration of the subject: "From the Greek Church to the Salvation Army."

"Joe the Turk," whose proper name and

title is Captain J. Garabed, is one of the most unique and conspicuous characters which the work of the Salvation army has brought to the front. He is a man of about 35 years of age, of robust build, and speaks with a decided foreign accent. He was born in Turkey and his father was a priest in the Greek church. When he arrived at man's estate, he emigrated to America, landing in San Francisco, where after three years spent at the shoe maker's trade, he joined the Salvation army He has on several occasions been assaulted for his belief, having at one time had his back cut with a knife, and at another his nose broken by a flying missile. Once in Oregon, when sentenced by the judge, for disturbing the peace, together with a number of other Salvationists, to fifteen days in jail, he shouted out "The Lord be praised," and the judge coulty added to days were to his sentence. coolly added ten days more to his sentence for contempt. This period of imprisonment Joe alludes to as "twenty-five days in jail for Jesus.'

Joe is a good cornetist, a fine singer and a fluent and interesting speaker in a humor-ous vein. He wears a Turkish costume ous vein. He wears a Turkish cost at all his meetings and upon street carries an umbrella painted in the army colors, red, blue and yellow, and inscribed with various religious quotations. One of his favorite songs is "Growl, Devil, Growl." He will be here not only on Sunday, but also on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and will take part in all the meetings of the army.

After Joe Has Concluded.

On Monday evening the interstate congress opens at the barracks with a reception tendered to the delegates by Major and Mrs. George French. During Tuesday councils of officers will take place at the First Congregational church and in the evening, beginning at 6:30, will occur a grand parade of all the resident and visiting members of the and visiting members of the army. Over 200 lads and lassies will be in line

At 8 o'clock Captain L. Blake of Hastings, who has on several occasions entertained Omaha audiences, will be publicly married at Exposition hall to Captain Stella Myers of Washington, Ia. These marriages have always attracted large audiences and created much amusement, especially when the groom much amusement, especially when the groom anticipated the minister and kissed the

On Wednesday at 3 p. m. a holiness convention will be held at the Young Men's Christion association hall, and in the evening at the barracks a meeting will take place for the purpose of promoting several cadets to the rank of officers, and to introduce Ensign C. Libbie McAbee, who comes to Omaha to take charge of a ladies training garrison, yet to be organized. This meeting will also be in the nature of a farewell to Adjutant and Mrs. Albert Harris, who have for a long time past successfully conducted the Salvation army's work in this city, and who go shortly to take charge of work in the Dakotas.

Among the notables who will be present are Staff Captains John Cousins of Colorado and Ben Beatty of Missouri. and among the singers, two who are said to be especially pleasing. They are Captains Luly and Katle Jones, two colored songstresses, who travel in the interest of the work in the slums in the east, and will be in attendance from Monday until the close.

THE TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAIN. The Great "Aultman-Taylor" Special

Reaches Omaha.

Last evening exactly on advertised schedule time the special train load of 'Aultman-Taylor" threshers, engines, horse powers, saw mills, etc., consigned to F. L. Loomis of this city, having left Mansfield, O., over the Lake Erie & Western and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroads, crossed the bridge and pulled into the union depot. The train consisted of thirty-six flat cars, hand-somely decorated with flags, bunting, etc., and with its load of bright and attractively painted machinery, had thousands of admirers along the route. This is the most valuable single shipment of machinery ever made, being

valued at \$117,500.00. The train was in charge of Mr. F. L. Loomis, western manager of The Aultman & Taylor Machinery company, and Mr. C. A. Hunter, contracting freight agent of the Rock Island road, and was accompanied by W. H. Stillwell, super-intendent, Harry Fox, assistant superin-tendent, and Dan Maloney traveling freight agent of the Rock Island.

The trip was one continuous ovation. the entire run of nearly 1,000 miles being made by daylight only, and stops made at all of the principal stations en route. One great attraction to the assembled crowds was the complete steam threshing outfit with self-feeder and swinging stacker in operation on the two rear cars.

The train is now standing on the Union Pacific tracks under the Tenth street viaduct, and will doubtless be visited by hundreds today.

NEGROES AND LABOR UNIONS.

OMAHA, May 13 .- To the Editor of THE BER: In your issue of May 10, under the headline, "No Color Line is Drawn," I am represented as having said that the colored men of the south, did not emigrate to the north because the labor organizations of the country discriminated against them. It will require no argument to prove that this statement is a fact with which the public is familiar. Your reporter has presented seven interviews, six of which are from presidents of labor organizations, for the purpose of

of labor organizations, for the purpose of showing that my statement was not founded on facts. In the first place, the bare fact that very nearly all of the carpenter work, painting, plastering, blacksmithing, as well as the work in the railroad shops, union depots, electric power houses, etc., is done by white men, is of itself sufficient proof of the truthfulness of my statement.

Is it not a fact that 75 per cent of the negro population of the north and west are southerners? Everybody knows that. Is it not a fact that the same work in all of the large cities of the south is performed by the negro? Of this the southern white man makes his boast. Is it true that this is the most profitable labor in the north and west? We are all compelled to answer in the affirmative. Then, why is it that this same pegro who flees from the south to rid himself from political oppression refuses to engage in this same work with which he is most familiar and for which he can earn from \$2.50 to \$8

per day, and labors for \$1.50 and in many in-stances \$1 per day! Your reporter would have the public believe that it is simply be-cause he chooses to do so. It is a hard mat-

Salvation Army People Preparing to Give Sin

a Lively Shaking Up.

WILL HAVE A HALLELUJAH CONGRESS

cause he chooses to do so. It is a hard matter for him to convince an unprejudiced publish the position is correct.

The interviews themselves help to establish the correctness of iny statement. Mr. Morton, president of the Iron Molders union, says that the constitution of his union does not prohibit colored people from joining, but if an application should be made to it by a correct metal to the property of the property o olored man, there neight be some question raised as to whether they should admit him or not. Bold admission, indeed, is this. Why does he make this statement? Simply because he knows that his society would not admit him. He is kind enough to say that the color of one's skin should not cut any figure. If it did not, in this particular field,

figure. If it did not, in this particular field, why does he not say so.

Mr. Hopkins, president of the Machinists union, says: "Yes, the colored man is excluded from our order, the word 'white' appearing in our constitution." He has stated the fact as it is. And while the same word may not appear in many of the others, it had as well, judging from the results of their actions.

You must remember that these are "oath-You must remember that these are "oath-bound secret societies," the law and doings of which are known only by their members. While they have no written law that bars the negro, the fact of his not being a large part of their organizations, as well as the large number of applications made by them, and which have been refused, say to the world that they have an unwritten law, the interpretation of which is: "No negro need apple"

apply."
In evidence of this fact we offer a few statements from gentlemen who have applied. They speak for themselves:
Mr. Henry Tyler is a first-class painter and a gentleman. He says, that he made

applications to the "painters union." His money and petition were kept for some time, after which they were returned with no explanation.

Mr. Henry Holiday says that he was served

the same way.

Mr. Tyler says that he tried to join the

Mr. Tyler says that he tried to join the brickmasons union, but was told by them that they had no time to consider his application and up to this morning they had not found time. And yet Mr. Parker would have the people believe that there are no colored brickmasons in Omaha.

Mr. John Bailey is an engineer. He made application to the Order of American Stationary Steam Engineers. Mr. T. A. Murry, a white gentlemen who signed his application, says that he was refused because he was a colored man. He (Murry) being present when the application came before the

ent when the application came before the union knows whereof he speaks. Mr. Dave Gilbert, one of the leading engincers of this city, says that he has signed applications for colored men, but they have applications for colored men, but they have been refused because they were colored. Mr. Charles Harpster says the same thing. Mr. George Garl, a first-class painter and paper hanger, is mother one who is barred for the same reason. Mr. Benton Bell acknowledges being guilty

of receiving thirty black balls in the engineer union because he was not a white man in stead of a quadroon.

These, Mr. Editor, are a few statements of the many thousands of my race who have been and are being deprived of a fair chance to earn an honest living by the sweat of their brows for themselves and families. I admit that some of these organizations have colored members, but it is a fact that as a rule white men will not work with them. They cannot secure employment on that account. The man who gives them work is ridiculed and in many instances made to suffer financial loss.

made to suffer financial loss.

It is not my purpose to create hostility toward "organized labor." No, be it far from that. All I ask for my race is that it be given a fair and equal chance in every and all spheres of life, and enjoyment of every right and privilege guaranteed to the citizens of this grand and glorious republic that boasts of being "The land of the free and the home of the brave." That I have the support not only of all truly pious men, but of every man who is an honest Ameribut of every man who is an honest American, I am fully persuaded. I am yours for justice to all men, H. B. Parks.

NEBRASKANS IN CALIFORNIA.

Cudahy's New Packing House at Los Angeles—Personal Gossip. Los Angeles, Cal., May 9 .- | Special to THE BEE.]-Some uncertainty seems to exist in Omaha, if one may judge from the reports issued from thence upon the matter, concerning the extent of the investments of

the Cudahy Packing company in Los Angeles. An inquiry from the offices of the company in this city elicited the following statement The Cudahy company has invested here the cost of erecting the packing house, say

\$76,000; the purchase of the Nadran ranch \$196,000; total, \$271,000. Mr. Cueany has also purchased a residence in Pasadena for \$12,000, where ais daughter and some other members of his family now reside. The packing house is now nearing completion, and it is thought it will be ready to commence operations by June 1. It is within the city limits, though "down by the river," and in a district where its existence for the present, at least, cannot be

offensive.

George Hotchkiss, a member of the Hammond Meat company of Omaha, has been stopping at Pomona. He was accompanied by T. C. Kimball, formerly president of the Gansevoort bank of New York, but now in the wholesale fruit business. Both gentlemen, it is reported, are on the lookout for investments in southern California. nents in southern California.

A. L. Tucker, president of the Citizens bank of Wayne, Neb., is quartered at the Horton house in San Diego with his family. W. A. Thomas and M. J. Shackleford of York, Neb., have purchased the sixteen-acre ranch of Gene W. Wright, near Ana-heim, for \$10,000. Mr. Wright is also of York, Neb., and he has returned thither with his family and will remain there, while the other two gentlemen will locate on the ranch and attend to managing it. on the ranch and attend to managing it. Ex-Mayor R C. Cushing of Omaha has been visiting San Diego for the purpose of

examining some placer property there with a view to purchasing it.

James Patterson, ir., cashier of Peru's national bank, and his father, J. M. Patterson, both of Plattsmouth, Neb., have been vicitive Diversity. visiting Riverside.

J. B. Hartwell, postmaster of Hastings, Neb., who has been visiting Riverside for a few months has returned to his home.

John E. Teehan, aged 22, of Omaha died in Oakland a week or more ago. His father has been connected with the mechanical department of the Union Pacific railroad at Omaha for a long time. He came to Oakland on being notified of his son's death and accompanied the remains to Omaha.

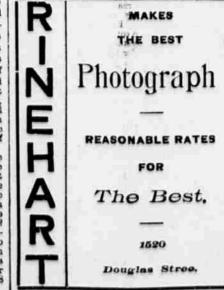
G. Bratt of Hastings, Neb., has purchased 100 agress of land near San Jacinto in the few months has returned to his home.

G. Bratt of Hastings, Neb., has purchased 100 acres of land near San Jacinto, in the valley of that name, the purchase being made of Charles Suratt. Mr. Bratt has removed thither and is putting considerable improvements on his new property.

Dr. H. G. Leisenring, the Union Pacific railroad surgeon, of Nebraska, has been visiting his father in San Diego, who is Dr. P. S. Leisenring, late professor of the Omaha Medical college.

P. S. Leisenring, late professor of the Omaha Medical college.

B. Cole of Ashland, Neb., a wealthy farmer, has been visiting Corina, and has negotiated the purchase of some property there. He has returned to Nebraska to fix up his affairs there before removing to his new California home. Mr. Cole will go into orange raising. orange raising.



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Miss Carolyn Maxwell, Soprano,
Miss Emma Knox, Soprano,
Miss Emma Knox, Soprano,
Miss Dora Berdine, Contratto,
Mr. Martin Pache, Primo-Tenor,
Mr. Kirtland Calhoun, Comedian,
Mr. Douglas Flint, Comedian,
Mr. Henri Leoni, Buricone,
Mr. Otis Thayer, Basso,
Mr. Ed Huntington, Tenor,
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Carl Martens, Conductor.

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