

THE GREAT Y. M. C. A. JUBILEE

Details of the Thirtieth Triennial Convention and Celebration.
FIFTY YEARS OF ASSOCIATION HISTORY
 A Remarkable Gathering of Representatives of All Nations in the World's Metropolis—Notable Incidents of the Conference.

LONDON, June 15.—The thirtieth triennial international conference and jubilee celebration of the Young Men's Christian Association of the world has come and gone. It was a marvelous meeting in almost every respect, and no written account of it can afford an adequate idea of its completeness. Like the World's fair in Chicago, it had to be held in a hall, and the most other city in the world this London could have made such a jubilee celebration possible. This was the testimony of all the delegates from all other countries. While there were not the same languages present that were in Jerusalem on the day of Pentecost, there were quite as many of them, more important in Christian knowledge, and representing greater nationalities from every quarter of the earth. It was by far the largest world's conference of the association ever held, occasioned by the jubilee celebration which marked the completion of the first fifty years of association history. Great Britain and many of its provinces, including Canada, Australia and India, were represented. France, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Russia, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Japan and the United States, were represented by good delegations, speaking from seventeen to twenty languages. Great Britain, Germany and America were the most prominent. The greatest of harmony prevailed throughout the entire conference in all its discussions and deliberations. It began in prayer and the most beautiful prayer services in different languages characterized the conference throughout. The Holy Spirit was manifestly present in all its proceedings. It was discussed in English, French and German was, "The Necessity of the Presence and Power of the Holy Spirit in the Association and Their Mutual Relations." It was many different opinions intensely expressed there was no real disagreement from the first to the last, no one seems to be that which should be best for all concerned. Three leading convictions controlled the conference, individually and collectively. First that Jesus Christ is our God and Saviour, that He redeemed us with His atoning sacrifice and saved us with His life, that we should be true to Him, and that we should be placed. This was repeated over and over again in the discussions. Second, that the Bible is the only infallible guide of our faith and life, that it should be studied more faithfully and continually, and thus made our own. Third, that the Holy Spirit must be consistently sought to enlighten and comfort us, and to endue us with power for our work, else we fail. All the topics were discussed in English, French and German. The association's history, published in three languages and put in the hands of the delegates and others attending the conference, who did not understand the speakers, as such addresses could not be interpreted. For the short talks there were plenty of good interpreters.

The sessions were held in the principal association building in London, Exeter hall. The delegates, about 2,000 in number, took their meals at different tables in a large pavilion on the Thames embankment. It was an interesting sight to see so large a number eating at the same time in one tent. Some of the principal speakers that addressed the conference were: W. M. Sinclair, D.D., archdeacon of London; Rev. Thomas Spurgeon, Rev. Joseph Parker, D.D., the lord bishop of London; Rev. F. D. Meyer, the lord bishop of Exeter; Rev. Canon Fleming, D.D., besides many distinguished persons, delegates in the conference were: Theodore Cuyler, D.D., in English, Rev. Dr. Krumpholtz, in German; Rev. F. Barde, D.D., in French; Rev. E. A. Johnson, in Italian; Count Bernstorff, in Danish; Prince Bernstorff, in Swedish; son of King Oscar, in Norwegian; Dr. Morris K. Jepp, in American. I was surprised and pleased at the simplicity and straightforwardness with which these great men presented their subjects. No attempt at show of learning or eloquence, but to present the truth of God's word, and cherish and love the Holy Bible, and all on the strictest orthodox lines of truth, and all of them encouraging unity and discouraging sectarian divisions. We quote from the address of the speaker who voted the sentiment of all the principal speakers as follows:

"Our members of the Young Men's Christian Association were all members of one body, the body of the glorious church of Christ. They were filled by one spirit and charished with the same love. One Lord, held one faith and were baptized in one baptism. The association was a living protest for the unity of spirit and the unity of doctrine. The association was a living protest for the unity of spirit and the unity of doctrine. The association was a living protest for the unity of spirit and the unity of doctrine." (Note: The text is highly repetitive in the original.)

IMPROVED BLOCK SYSTEM

Put on at the Sabula Bridge
 Immense Amount of Traffic Passing Over a Single Track Started the Company to Thinking and the Adoption of This System is the Result.

Since that memorable day, but little over half a century ago, when Stephenson gave to the world the locomotive at the Rainhill trials on the Stockton & Darlington railway, England, the trained minds and energies of men have been directed toward the development of railway transportation. And the evolution which has gone on in this branch of the world's thought and action has been almost as startling to the railroad man as to the layman who only enjoys the comforts, the luxuries of railroad travel, marveling little over the drawbacks that had to be overcome to perfect the service of today, satisfied completely with the facilities afforded latter century travelers in reaching near or remote places on the American continent.

Where formerly trains dragged their "weary length along" stopping at every wayside station, limited trains are now run at fifty miles an hour, stopping only at the big cities enroute. The heavy freights, by fast express trains calling at the larger towns and these again by the accommodation train stopping at villages and hamlets, taking up and setting down passengers; and mixed in apparent inextricability among these passenger trains are the fast freights, making nearly as fast time between great cities as was formerly made by passenger trains; stock trains, local freights, and mixed trains with an occasional special thrown in to give spice to the general conglomeration. The traveler moving at sixty miles an hour sees a flash, hears a rumble and roar and realizes after it is all over that his train has passed another standing on a track in the distance, the fear and trembling of former days have long since been dispelled and the traveler is profoundly satisfied that all will end well, so far as his journey is concerned.

But with this increase of speed came a corresponding desire on the part of railroad men to establish a system of warning signals, making it obligatory upon an engineer to keep a certain number of switches in a certain position, in order to be able to stop his engine when necessary. This was accomplished by fixed signals placed several hundred feet from the crossing. The signal, which are controlled by one or more persons from a central point. And this system has been adopted on many American railroads under the name of the block system, an interval of space between trains being maintained by the use of these signals. The operator through this system in communication with the station each side of his own and before a train can be permitted to pass, the signal must be in the preceding train has passed the station in advance. His signal says to the coming train "Stop" or "Go ahead" and the engineer running the train reads the signal hundreds of passengers in the cars behind strains his eyes for the first glimpse of the signal which indicates to him that he has a free track in the distance. The preceding train is not yet out of the block.

When but one train is allowed between stations at the same time, the line, in railroad parlance, is said to be in a single block. When two or more trains running in the same direction are permitted to enter the section or block before the preceding train has cleared the line, it is worked "permissively" or under "permissive block." But the block and interlocking signal systems, while doing away with the danger of even head end collisions, and reducing the risk of travel to the minimum, has not sufficed for the progressive general manager of a railroad, and he has sought to introduce newer and better safeguards for the protection of the public.

RIPE IDEAS FROM EUROPE

Municipal Housekeeping in the Leading Cities of Germany.

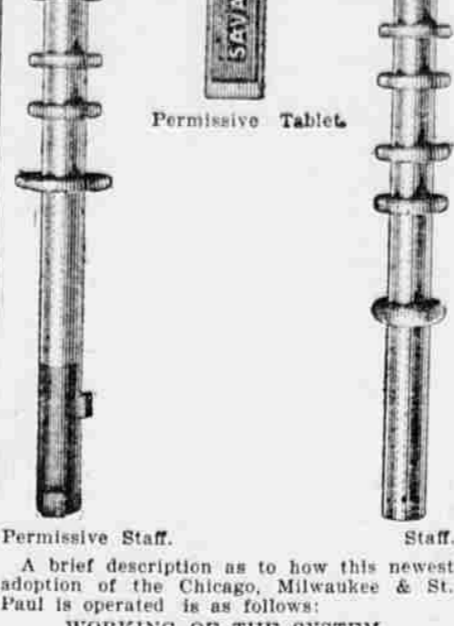
Dr. Albert Shaw has made a very close study of municipal government in Germany and he believes that country has invaluable lessons for America in the vexed problem of municipal reform. In the June number of the Century he described the municipal government of German cities, with its system of administration, by permanent officers, and the manner in which it is being introduced into the cities of America.

In Germany, says Dr. Shaw, the community, organized centrally and officially, is a far more positive factor in the life of the family or the individual than in America. It is the business of the municipality to promote in every feasible way its own welfare and the welfare of its citizens.

It is not strange that the American observer should at first be most impressed by the splendid efficiency of German city government in the prosecution of public works and the management of its affairs. This is largely due, of course, to the superior and continuous organization of the executive and administrative departments. The burgo-master is actually or virtually a life incumbent, and his managerial associates either hold their places by life tenure or else upon terms practically as permanent. Consequently it is possible to make long plans, to proceed with care, to distribute burdens through periods of years, to consult minute economies and to make a steady, symmetrical progress that has far more of tangible achievement to show for every half decade than could be possible under our spicuous American methods.

TRAIN STAFF PILLAR

And six permits (tablets) may be seen from the cut.

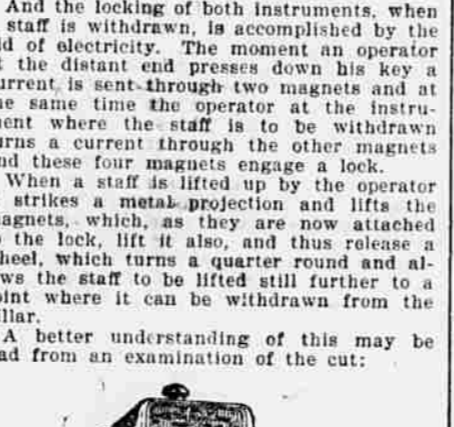


A brief description as to how this new staff of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul is operated is as follows:

WORKING OF THE SYSTEM.

When a train is ready to proceed the operator signals the operator at the opposite end of the block, "unlock." By pressing a signal key on his pillar the operator sends a current of electricity to the pillar where the train is waiting, which unlocks the instrument, and allows the operator to withdraw a staff, which is handed to the conductor, who places a tablet to each train and gives the train the signal to proceed. The staff is placed in the pillar at the station toward which the train is proceeding a staff cannot be withdrawn from either pillar. Such are the safety devices of these remarkable machines that after one tablet has been withdrawn from a pillar, the second cannot be drawn out until the first has been received and locked in its box.

And the locking of both instruments, when a staff is withdrawn, is accomplished by the operator at the distant end pressing down his key, which sends a current through two magnets and at the same time the operator at the instrument where the staff is to be withdrawn strikes a metal projection and lifts the magnet, which, as they are now attached to the lock, lifts it also, and thus releases a weight which holds the staff in place. When the staff is lifted still further to the pillar, a better understanding of this may be had from an examination of the cut:



It is a rule, the streets of German cities are kept in a state of perfect cleanliness. The central streets of all the leading German cities are thoroughly cleaned once a day, or very early in the morning, in addition to which the streets are removed to their constant duty of street cleaning and other accumulations. It is still the quarters of most German cities are kept so clean that the streets are an obligation that rests upon the property owners or occupiers.

REDEEMING HAMBURG

Hamburg had long been in need of a pure water supply, and it was compelled to draw from the Elbe, a complaint which the plant was unrelieved. The new works were under construction when the cholera epidemic of 1892 which had ravaged thousands of victims. It was demonstrated that the use of Elbe water and that filtration would remove the cholera germ. The new works were to have been ready for use in 1891, but the cholera epidemic had delayed the completion of the works until the summer of 1892.

During last summer and autumn the river water, when introduced into the subsidence basin, and it contained millions of cholera germs to the detriment of the city. The filtered water availed the return of the epidemic in 1893.

NOMINAL COST OF ELECTRIC LIGHT

The contract made between the city authorities of Berlin and the private company which supplies it with electric light is, according to Dr. Shaw, the perfection of business lucidity and integrity in England, under heavy penalties, that it requires, which may operate be fully provided with modern wires within a brief period specified in the contract. As compensation for the permission (not exclusive) to use the streets, it is agreed that the municipal treasury shall receive 10 per cent of the company's gross receipts, and, further, that the street cleaning earns a net profit of more than 6 per cent on its actual investment of capital, the city treasury shall receive 25 per cent of such excess profits, in addition to its 10 per cent of the gross income. Still further, it is agreed that the company shall provide public electric illumination at a price so low as to be nominal. The city authorities retain the fullest rights and inspection both technical and financial, and all the company's affairs are open to the knowledge of responsible public officials.

Dr. Shaw gives considerable attention to the history of the postal service in Germany, and the manner in which the government of telegrams is prevented by way regulations. Berlin's sanitary system has been regarded as one of the best in the world. There are splendid hospitals for the treatment of all forms of epidemic malady, and there are also disinfecting stations, with huge apparatus for the treatment of clothing, bedding, etc., from houses where infection has been found. Great municipal cleanliness is maintained, and the streets are persued thousands of private busily engaged people are managed in such a way as to protect public health. All of the foods used for ordinary consumption are officially inspected with great care.

As to the system of poor relief, Dr. Shaw says that Germany has not been satisfied, however, with the establishment of a mere relief factory method of poor relief than any other country has put into practice. It has seemed to German administrators and philanthropists that the whole modern plan of public relief ought to be superseded by a system of public liability managed insurance against sickness, accidents, permanent invalidity and old-age, and the feebleness of old age—a system aiming at nothing else than the ultimate abolition of poverty. Toward this ideal the Germans have been very brave and creditably making their way for some years.

BIG PICTURE SALE.
 PICTURES AT A SACRIFICE.

Every picture in our mammoth establishment, from the first floor to the roof, has been marked in large red figures at about one-half of former prices, to sell them quick. Not a single picture is reserved, so this sale includes every picture from the cheapest artotype to the finest etching or steel engraving. This is a chance to furnish that bare wall of yours at a nominal cost. Remember now, as we have told you before, the time to buy is when the other fellow waits to sell.

This sale is for this week only.

- \$1.50 pictures, this week only, for 75c
- \$2.00 pictures, this week only, for 90c
- \$3.00 pictures, this week only, for \$1.35
- \$4.00 pictures, this week only, for \$1.90
- \$5.00 pictures, this week only, for \$2.50
- \$7.50 pictures, this week only, for \$3.65
- \$10.00 pictures, this week only, for \$5.00
- \$15.00 pictures, this week only, for \$7.50
- \$20.00 pictures, this week only, for \$10.75
- \$25.00 pictures, this week only, for \$12.50

Artotypes, Steel Engravings, Etchings, Oil Paintings, Photogravures, Etc.

OUR TERMS.	PRESENTS FOR ALL.
\$10.00 worth of goods, \$2.00 a week or \$4.00 a month.	With \$5 worth of goods, an Album.
\$25.00 worth of goods, \$5.00 a week or \$10.00 a month.	With \$10 worth of goods, a Souvenir Spoon
\$50.00 worth of goods, \$10.00 a week or \$20.00 a month.	With \$25 worth of goods, a Bisque Ornament
\$75.00 worth of goods, \$15.00 a week or \$30.00 a month.	With \$50 worth of goods, a Framed Picture
\$100.00 worth of goods, \$20.00 a week or \$40.00 a month.	With \$75 worth of goods, a Center Table
\$200.00 worth of goods, \$40.00 a week or \$80.00 a month.	With \$100 worth of goods, a pair Lace Curtains.

VISITORS RECEIVE SOUVENIRS.

People's Furniture & Carpet Co.
 1815 SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR 14TH ST.

Formerly People's Mammoth Installation House.

Close Evenings at 6:30, excepting Mondays and Saturdays.

Send 10c for postage on big '94 Furniture Catalogue.

Baby Carriage and Refrigerator Catalogue Mailed Free.

THE GRAND ARMY OF LABOR DOCTOR

Program of the Great Outing to Be Had at Sarpy Mills Wednesday.

SOVEREIGN WILL BE THE ORATOR

Chronic, Nervous, Private and Special Diseases.

SEARLES & SEARLES SPECIALISTS

WE CURE

TREAT BY MAIL, CONSULT ON FREE.

Catarrh, All Diseases of the Throat, Skin and Kidney Diseases, Lost Blood and ALL PRIVATE DISEASES.

Call on or address Dr. Searles & Searles, 418 FARNAM ST., OMAHA, NEB.

Since the election of James R. Sovereign last November as general master workman of the Knights of Labor of the people of Omaha in labor circles have had a desire to see and hear the distinguished successor to Terrence V. Powderly, who was for some twelve years at the head of that great labor organization.

The assembly has received his promise to come to Omaha on July 4, and it was arranged that a grand picnic should be given in his honor at Sarpy Mills. A meeting of the committee, having the matter in charge was held Friday evening, when notes were compared, which showed that every detail was being carried out to perfection, and indicated that this will be the greatest picnic that was ever held in Omaha by the labor organizations of Omaha.

Flaming posters have been hung up in conspicuous places all over the city, and a good program arranged for the day, that if carried out completely will make an enjoyable entertainment for the several thousand that the committee expects will attend. There will be speaking by James R. Sovereign, Powell of Omaha, and the oration will be delivered by General Master Workman James R. Sovereign. There will be base ball games, foot ball, pole climbing, potato races, sack races, foot races, boating, swimming and all sorts of sports to entertain the crowd. There will also be a grand supper and refreshments on the grounds, and those who wish the great picnic on next Wednesday will miss considerable fun. Trains will leave the Union depot at 10:30 a. m., and 1:30 p. m., and return when the program is completed.

Central Labor Union Election.

The election of the new officers of the Omaha Central Labor union will be held on Wednesday evening, July 26, and already the candidates for the office are being discussed by the delegates to the central body, and the unions and assemblies affiliated. In labor circles the office of president of the Central Labor union is considered to be the highest honor that can be conferred upon a labor leader in this locality and it is not natural that many of the delegates who are well qualified to fill the position should seek to have that high honor conferred upon them.

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Wages in all departments of labor have steadily increased since the beginning of the year. In the textile trades and mines of Austria a week of twenty-two to twenty hours is not uncommon. The International Printing Pressmen's union opened its sixth annual convention at Toronto last week. The king of Italy receives \$2,858,000 as salary and \$180,000 for his family, he being a royal duke. In the Azores, waiters in hotels "who have their own clothes" can command wages at \$2 per hour. In a German sewing machine factory a male employee earns \$12 to \$24 a year; a female, \$5 to \$10; a boy, 40 cents a day the year round. In the Azores, waiters in hotels "who have their own clothes" can command wages at \$2 per hour. In a German sewing machine factory a male employee earns \$12 to \$24 a year; a female, \$5 to \$10; a boy, 40 cents a day the year round. In the Azores, waiters in hotels "who have their own clothes" can command wages at \$2 per hour. In a German sewing machine factory a male employee earns \$12 to \$24 a year; a female, \$5 to \$10; a boy, 40 cents a day the year round. In the Azores, waiters in hotels "who have their own clothes" can command wages at \$2 per hour.