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PERVERTING HOPEWELL'S DECISION.

I take occasion to say here that notwithstanding the views herein expressed as to the right of defendants to the possession and occupancy of the offices in question, yet THE PLAINTIFFS HAVE THE RIGHT TO REMAIN PEACEABLY IN POSSESSION AND TO EXERCISE THE FUNCTIONS OF SAID OFFICES UNTIL OTHERWISE ORDERED IN A PROPER LEGAL PROCEEDING.—Judge Hopewell.

In the face of this explicit declaration, which any man who speaks the English language cannot misinterpret, the World-Lionel has the audacity to assert that Judge Hopewell has deposed the present Board of Fire and Police Commissioners. That champion prevaricator furthermore asserts "that under Judge Hopewell's decree the new law must be recognized, and if the old board desires to test its validity it must commence quo warranto proceedings in the usual way and the new board must be recognized by all law abiding citizens."

A more brazen perversion of Judge Hopewell's decision could not well be conceived. Judge Hopewell has expressly declined to express an opinion upon the constitutionality of the Churchill-Russell act and has positively assured the old board that they may continue to exercise the functions of their office and remain in undisturbed possession thereof until otherwise ordered in a court proceeding. In other words, until the courts shall have passed upon the title of the Churchill-Russell board and the constitutionality of the act. If the present board has the right to exercise the functions of the Fire and Police commission, they are at all intents and purposes the lawful body to administer the affairs of the fire and police departments. That stands to reason. Every officer in the fire and police departments is therefore in duty bound to carry out their lawful orders, and all law abiding citizens must continue to recognize the authority of these officers until the old board has been ousted by a decree of the courts after due process in quo warranto has been instituted and adjudicated.

Inasmuch as Judge Hopewell's decision leaves the old board in legal possession and without disputed authority to exercise the functions devolving upon the Fire and Police commission, its members cannot go into the courts to test the title to the offices which they now hold. In this respect the old board is in the position of the man on whose home a tax deed has been filed by some tax title shark. Under the law he has a right to decline to give up possession to the claimant until the courts have issued a final decree as to the validity of the tax deed. In this instance the members of the old board refuse to surrender the offices, which they hold at the hands of the governor under a constitutional law for a fixed term of years, because they do not believe the claimants of these offices have been legally appointed, and because they do not believe the law creating the new board has repealed the charter provisions under which they have been elected. If therefore devolves upon the so-called new board to commence proceedings in quo warranto to establish their title unless they can get peaceable possession of the offices by the voluntary retirement of the existing board. Our supreme court has repeatedly decided that a voluntary surrender by the incumbent of an office to his opponent acts as a waiver and surrender of all his rights. This is the true import and correct version of Judge Hopewell's decision.

SOME TIME ago American woolen manufacturers, being desirous of learning exactly what their chief English competitors for the American trade were doing, sent a representative to the Yorkshire district to obtain the desired information. He has just returned, and according to a correspondent of the Philadelphia Press he saw enough to justify him in saying that all of the woolen manufacturers in the Yorkshire district were running over time, many of them night and day without cessation so that they might manufacture goods to be rushed as soon as possible to the United States. These foreign manufacturers, it is said, expect that the demand for their goods will be continued for a long time. They are happy in the belief that they are going to command the American market, some of them having confessed that already this market has been obtained for them. Good reason for this assertion is supplied by statistics. It appears that whereas before the passage of the present tariff law 80 per cent of this kind of goods of woolen made marketed by the New York dealers was of American manufacture, today not much more than 30 per cent is of American make. Up to a year ago the English manufacturers of these goods furnished about 20 per cent for the American market, whereas now the conditions are almost exactly reversed, and that has been accomplished in less than a year's time. Furthermore, it appears that since the beginning of the present year 150,000 bales of foreign wool represents the increased importation of that article over the annual figures recorded for some years before the passage of the present tariff law. Yet in spite of this great increase in the importation of foreign wool the American manufacturers are unable to command the American market as against the English manufacturers, or at least that is the conclusion of representatives of the textile association of this country. The advocates of free wool have always asserted that the removal of the duty from this commodity would not only enable American woolen manufacturers to better command the home market, but also to compete for the trade of neutral markets. It was insisted that the duty on wool was an injury and a drawback at once to the manufacturers and the wool growers. We have free wool and the above facts show with what results so far as our woolen manufacturers are concerned. They are subjected to a sharper competition in the home market than ever before and are not improving their position in the markets of the world. At the same time

the wool industry of the country, which had attained to large proportions under protection, is declining, the losses already suffered by those engaged in it amounting to many millions. The claims and promises of the free wool advocates have thus far utterly failed of verification, while the assertions and prophecies of the friends of protection are fully vindicated by results. And the indications are that this will be made more forcefully apparent in the future, if the efforts of British manufacturers to obtain command of the American market shall continue to be as successful as they have been since the present tariff law went into effect.

EVERY PATRON of the public schools will be interested in reading the report of Superintendent Marble, which we print almost in full today, not only because it is a summary of the work of the public schools during the past year and includes recommendations of changes which the results of that work have rendered advisable, but also because it throws some light on the extent to which sectarian politics have wedged their way into the management of the schools. Dr. Marble gives a pen picture of the principal, who, by reason of his pull, feels himself more secure than his superior officer and defies his authority with confidence that his insubordination will be excused or overlooked by the school board. Of course no school system in which such demoralized discipline is encouraged or even tolerated can long maintain its standing in educational circles. Dr. Marble's report should open the eyes of our people to the danger that is threatened the schools of the common people by that star chamber organization that professes to be their self-appointed defenders.

THE CIRCULAR issued by the president of the American Cotton Growers' Protective association is somewhat similar in character to one recently reported to have been addressed to the wheat growers of the Dakotas and Minnesota. The purpose of the circular regarding cotton is to induce the planters not to rush their product to market, as they have been in the habit of doing. It is stated that there have been false rumors of the imminence of the coming crop, intended to bear the price and to intimidate the farmers into rushing their crops upon the market, hoping to receive better prices before a decline. The president of the cotton association advises that all farmers who can do so without violating a contract should market their crop as slowly as they can, or at a ratio of one-third less than last season. It is urged that if this be done the equilibrium of prices will be fairly maintained and the planters will come nearer to receiving the value of their product. This may be good counsel, but the trouble is that not all planters and possibly not a majority of them are in a position to act upon it. A very large proportion of the cotton planters are largely in debt when the season arrives for marketing their crop and having arranged to pay their obligations at this time are compelled to dispose of their product as soon as possible. They cannot afford to hold it, because they have already exhausted their credit based upon the crop and creditors insist upon being paid according to the terms of the contract. There is a similar state of affairs with respect to a large proportion of wheat growers. They have made obligations to be paid as soon as their product can be marketed and in order to maintain their credit they are compelled to sell their wheat as soon as it is harvested, whether the market price at the time affords a profit or not. In the reported alliance among wheat growers of the Dakotas and Minnesota it is said there are 90,000 out of over 340,000 who have pledged themselves to hold their wheat for \$1 a bushel. Perhaps this is about the proportion of farmers who can afford to hold their wheat—about one-fourth, the other three-fourths being compelled by their contracts and obligations to sell as soon as the product can be marketed.

OF COURSE it is a question whether the holding of farm products, with a view to obtaining higher prices, is a rule sound policy. Two or three years ago wheat growers were advised to adopt this course and a considerable number did so, the result being that they had to sell their wheat on a falling market. One practical experience of this kind has more weight than a volume of argument such as is presented in the circular of the president of the Cotton Growers' association.

THE PERQUISITES OF COUNCILMEN. When the pay of city councilmen was raised from \$200 a year to \$800 a year it was expected that the old abuse of rake-offs and perquisites would be checked, if not stopped altogether. Eight hundred dollars a year would allow each councilman \$10 for each regular meeting and \$5 for each week's committee work. That should be fair pay for the average member of the council, and it is a great deal more than all the broken records will be the enormous crop of corn—the greatest in volume and value of all our agricultural products.

GOOD CLEAN MEN DEMANDED. Let the political parties beware how they attempt to foist upon a long suffering people any incompetent or dishonest candidates in their ranks. The city council is a public trust. The people are sick and tired of the dishonesty and incompetency of some of our recent officers and it is anticipated that the reign of that class of office holders will meet with a sure and certain defeat. There are a number of gentlemen and political leaders who would like to place their names upon the city council. They are not to be trusted, but we want to warn any one who they are chasing a will-o'-the-wisp. Never before has the city council been so full of men who have the votes—been so much interested in the people who are to fill the offices, and that honest and capable men may be chosen, and it will be the duty of the laborer to inform them of the fitness or unfitness of the men who ask their names to be placed on the city council. The city and county—the men, who before election say they want to be servants of the people, and who afterwards are all taken for their masters. It makes no difference what party or creed the incompetent assumes, if he shows his head we propose to remove him. We are now being assailed by a number of men who are not only incompetent, but also dishonest. We are now being assailed by a number of men who are not only incompetent, but also dishonest. We are now being assailed by a number of men who are not only incompetent, but also dishonest.

THE SUBSERVENCY of councilmen to corporations that supply the city with water, telephones, electric lighting and gas is scarcely to be attributed to courtesy or personal friendship for their managers. All these interests are presumed to pay an equivalent for every favor they receive. The most demoralizing feature of the whole perquisite system is the rank favoritism by which one class of workmen is excluded from employment on public works because councilmen, exercising their pull with the contractors, insist on the employment of political hangers-on, who, as a rule, either are not qualified for the work, or at best, soldier as much as they can, because they rely upon the influence of their backers to prevent discharge. In fact, it has come to this, that the honest laborer who does not consort with boodling councilmen has no show for employment on municipal public works. The remedy for these abuses lies in the purging of our whole city government from the baneful influence of ward politics and the infusion into the management of the municipal affairs of business methods by business men. Such reform cannot be hoped for so long as the party caucus and the packed convention dictate the candidates whom the taxpayers are to vote for and forestall the choice of competent and honest men in whose hands the business of the city would be safe.

MAYOR REMIS has endeavored, during both his first and second terms, to check the tendency upon the part of the council to extravagant expenditures and reckless waste of public money. If he has failed in any particular it was because the political machine in control of the council majority overrode his objections and railroaded baseless claims, unwise appropriations and excessive tax levies through the council in the face of popular clamor for strict economy in municipal affairs. These facts, familiar as they are to every taxpayer who has closely observed the conduct of city government, must lead to the conclusion that men pledged to measures of economy should be elected to the council this fall. Politics should be permitted to play no part in such selections. It is solely a matter of business. If a good business man can be induced to run he should be nominated, he be republican, democrat or populist. The people will elect him.

A FAR-SIGHTED prophet sets September 1 as the date when the tide of business revival will strike Omaha. By that time the all-important crop problem will have been solved; the opening of the state fair will be near at hand; the railroads will have largely increased their working forces; the unprecedented grain crop will begin to turn into money; the banks will feel a relaxation of pressure and money must become easier. In short, conditions will be propitious for a revival of business and industrial activity, which is always followed by increased retail trade and an enhancement of the volume of the circulating medium. Eastern cities are enjoying a marked revival which is rolling westward. Omaha cannot escape it. We predict that our fall trade will be double that of last year.

ADVISE FOR ALL PARTIES. In the Iowa democratic convention a speaker warned the party against would-be leaders who "were men without business and statesmen out of a job." It was a timely warning for all parties.

PETER'S CHARMING CONFIDENCE. Senator Peffer is indeed optimistic when he asserts his belief that the check to the silver action is only temporary. He undoubtedly is a lineal descendant of the man who remarked to Noah as he raised his kinsman's ark, that in his opinion there was not going to be a shower.

A PERTINENT COMMENT. By what right does a councilman dictate to a contractor whom he shall hire? He has reached a point in Omaha where a contractor who has been personally satisfied by one whom the councilmen of the city may say in order to get a contract? And then again, what man seeking employment has to give up in order to get a job? These are questions to the point.

PROMOTING BETTER ROADS. It is easy to trace the general demand in Iowa for better roads. The whole country is directly to the riders of the bicycle. It is one of the reforms that the new innovation is going to bring about. They will succeed in their efforts to improve the roads. They are young and vigorous, and influential. More than that, it is a long neglected reform that will benefit. Stop putting any more millions into railroads until the country roads are made passable. In New York a committee has been organized to visit the various counties and leading places and trying to formulate a state system of roads. It is anticipated that in any state of the union, other states will follow the example.

THE CORN CROP AND TRANSPORTATION. As the corn crop is greater in bulk and value than the total of all the other cereal crops, it is of the utmost importance to the railroads of the west. The moving of this great crop will furnish an enormous amount of business for the railroads. It is anticipated that the rolling stock available for this purpose is being questioned. The railroads are being placed under orders for more cars, and it is anticipated that the car builders will receive much additional business from this source between now and fall. This means an additional stimulus to the iron and lumber industries, and thus the effects of the large corn crop and the broken records will be the enormous crop of corn—the greatest in volume and value of all our agricultural products.

THE WEIRDS. N. H., Aug. 11.—The closing day of the National Universalists' grove meeting was the most interesting of any yet held. The forenoon services included a sermon by Rev. C. E. Nash, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., on the subject of "The Kingdom of God is within you." The afternoon services were held in memory of the late Dr. A. A. Miner of Boston. Devotions were made by Rev. H. Shinn, D. D., of Galveston, Rev. G. S. Emerson, D. D., of Boston, and others. A parting conference was held in the evening, led by W. H. McGlaughlin, D. D., of Harriman, Tenn.

STORM DID MUCH DAMAGE TO CROPS. DANVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 11.—A terrific rain and wind storm, accompanied by heavy thunder and sharp lightning, passed over this section today, lasting nearly two hours. Many trees were twisted off and blown down. Lightning struck in several places and much damage was done among the farming community, fields of grain being flattened to the ground, corn being tangled up and blown down. A cloud burst on the Lacksawanna caused a bad landslide. The storm is remarkable for the large volume of water that fell in a short space of time, nearly four inches being registered.

THE IOWA DEMOCRACY.

Cedar Rapids Republican: Mr. DeWitt, an avowed free silver man, running for lieutenant governor on a "sound money" platform, is entitled to the commendation of all philanthropists. Davenport Democrat: The platform upon which the democratic party of this state goes before the people is marked by great candor and courage. It is honest in everything and expresses the views, beyond any doubt, of a large majority of the people of Iowa. If these views were unreservedly recorded. Chicago Record: Judge W. I. Babb, the man chosen to run for the office of governor, is a popular democrat and shares the confidence of his party. That he has pronounced views on the financial question is shown by his refusal to accept a nomination until after the convention of the county of Henry in which the platform on which he must stand. It is with a platform and a candidate unimpeachably opposed to free silver, therefore, that the democrats ask the suffrages of their neighbors.

Des Moines Capital: Washington Irving Babb, the democratic nominee for the office of governor, is an estimable gentleman, and one who would worthily fill the office of governor were there no insurmountable obstacle in the way of his attaining to it. He represented the county of Henry in the legislature of 1884, being, if we mistake not, the only democratic representative that county has ever had. He was also for four years a judge of the district court, giving good satisfaction in that capacity. Chicago Inter Ocean: The nomination of Judge Babb for governor was only a perfunctory affair. He was the only man they could find to accept the nomination. The whole convention was nothing more than an anti-free silver democratic division in Iowa. It was a fight for the control of the party and the president won, but his victory simply drove those out of the party who do not unreservedly believe in the platform of dictation. The doom of the Iowa democracy was sealed in its platform. It will go into the campaign with no hope of victory, but a certain defeat at the hands of the Iowa politics, with the populists standing next to the republicans.

Des Moines Leader: The nomination by the Republican party of George V. Jenkins of Dubuque for the office of railroad commissioner was unfortunate. Personally Mr. Jenkins is a gentleman who commands the respect of those who know him, but his position as an actual employee of the Pennsylvania railroad unfit him to occupy an office which above all others perhaps requires a more unimpeachable character than any other. He was nominated in a democratic convention can only be accounted for by the fact that the nomination was made late in the day, and the excitement and strain of the early afternoon had increased the members generally were anxious to leave for home.

CLEVELAND Plain Dealer: It was an old belief of Mr. Gladstone's that the Turk should be driven from Europe. It is a belief he does not think now that he can be trusted with power even in Asia. The bottom of the misapprehension between the two continents was probably in his opinion, the good place for the official Turk's permanent residence. Minneapolis Tribune: There is no doubt that the work of the government and the officials of the empire, and the same radical measures should be taken in China as were taken in Turkey. The Arabian and Hindustani governments of the earth should be overthrown and humane governments established in their stead. There is not a savage nor semi-civilized nation that is not in a moment before the increasing force of a civilized power. As the civilized nations possess the power to enforce better government, they will be guilty of swaying their high responsibilities if they do not do it.

Chicago Record: Dispatches from London indicate that the powers are getting impatient of the disquieting and irritating promises of the Turkish government. They are preparing to do what should have been done before this. It is asserted that the signers of the Berlin treaty have agreed to give notice to the Porte amounting to Turkey is unable to protect the lives of her Christian subjects the powers have decided to appoint a European commissioner to administer Armenia in the name of the sultan. This sounds like business, and it is to be hoped the plan will be carried out. The Armenian subjects of Turkey have suffered enough from the infliction of which civilized nations cannot and must not tolerate. When the powers have complained and threatened, Turkey has been supplied and has made evasive and delusive promises of reform. It is time to cease trifling with subtleties and insincerity.

THE CHINESE MASSACRE. Chicago Record: If the Chinese government is incapable of insuring protection to the missionaries, then American and English authority must do it. It is preposterous that any civilized power should sit quietly by and watch the slaughter of Christian subjects by half crazed, fanatical and brutal barbarians. Chicago Chronicle: What a pity it is that the United States cannot enter the control of China will grow out of the discovery with clean hands. If we urge that Americans may rightfully live in peace and safety in China the return is ready that so, too, the Chinese will be permitted to enter the United States, but are not. Over against the massacre at Ku Cheng they can set the slaughter at Rock River. If there is to be any peace in the Far East, the complaints may be met with inquiry as to the fate of the Mafia lynchings, or requests for stern states upon the murderers of Christians.

Chicago Times-Herald: China today is profoundly unhappy. The imperial government, which tries to rule over one-fourth of the human family, has no way taken to compel them to keep the peace. Smarting under defeat by Japan, it has lost prestige at home as well as abroad. Hard times there, as elsewhere, are just the times for the fanatic, the envious, the malignant, the turbulent to do their worst. Ignorance—that is, ignorance of what nations in these times need most especially to know—is being forced to confront itself. Superstition is being compelled to look the rising sun in the face. Bigotry is being stung into resentment. All foreigners are esteemed alike, and all taken for enemies. If the "foreigners"—English, French, American—are not enemies to China, why then did they let Japan invade and conquer and exact tribute?

An Important Discovery. Philadelphia Ledger: The most important scientific discoveries of the past year was that of the element argon, which was found to be a component of the atmosphere. The discovery was made by Lord Rayleigh and Prof. Ramsay, the distinguished English scientists, as a mark of appreciation of the discovery of the new element. It has been suggested that argon may be identical with one of the mysterious elements which the spectroscopist discovers as existing in the sun and which have not been shown to have any existence on our planet. It is well to mark such discoveries by the amount of appreciation which is accorded to the discoverers. The discovery of argon is a rare and valuable one.

Whitney's Handicap. Globe-Democrat: Mr. Whitney would stand a better chance of winning the presidential nomination if the democrats could forget that he is more responsible than any other man for the second term of Cleveland. Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Advertisement for baking powder: "Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report. Baking Powder. ABSOLUTELY PURE."

MAKING METHODIST HISTORY.

Volume Prepared by Rev. James Haynes Will Appear Soon. WORK MANY SPLENDID FEATURES. Some Extracts from the Advance Sheets—Introduction by Bishop Newman—Sketches and Portraits of Preachers.

The story of Methodism in Omaha is in part a history of the city itself from the time of its infancy, when it began to be known to the world as Omaha City, forty years ago. The period it covers is one full of fortuitous vicissitudes, alive with reminiscence, and dear to the hearts of those who cling to the community as part of its very life. The people of Omaha, and particularly its early Methodists, will therefore extend a cheerful welcome to the forthcoming "History of the Methodist Church in Omaha and Suburbs." Now in press, the work of Rev. James Haynes, a well known and highly esteemed citizen who has for many years been intimately identified with the church work of this community. Mr. Haynes is a very scrupulous, painstaking writer, whose views and opinions may be relied on as the honest and conscientious expression of his thoughts, and his statements will be found to be accurate as the sources of procuring information admit of. If any errors have crept into the work it will not be through carelessness or oversight on the part of the author.

From the contents it is learned that the ecclesiastical organization has been mainly developed since the time of its beginning in 1855, since which time from a nucleus of a mere handful of pioneers it has recruited its numbers steadily and gradually developed to the present condition of a growing young city full of promise and to the far-seeing field offering a brilliant future. The history of the church in Omaha is a story of the growth of a young city, of the growth of a young city, of the growth of a young city. The history of the church in Omaha is a story of the growth of a young city, of the growth of a young city, of the growth of a young city.

Biographical sketches of some of the preachers who helped to give prominence to Methodism in Omaha are given in separate chapters, and one sketch solely to representing Bishop Newman, for for seven years he has himself been the capital of the territory, a growing young city full of promise and to the far-seeing field offering a brilliant future. The history of the church in Omaha is a story of the growth of a young city, of the growth of a young city, of the growth of a young city.

Sketches of Preachers. The history of the church in Omaha is a story of the growth of a young city, of the growth of a young city, of the growth of a young city. The history of the church in Omaha is a story of the growth of a young city, of the growth of a young city, of the growth of a young city.

Advertisement for a book: "The History of the Methodist Church in Omaha and Suburbs. By Rev. James Haynes. Published by the Methodist Book Concern, Chicago, Ill."

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