uentional Institution.

of a National Masonic university and is

already quite well matured. At a meeting

was elected president. Senator Quay of

Educational Notes.

membership numbers but thirty names.

oes, performing its work thoroughly.

A Pair of Opera Glasses

Spiritual Matters.

him that believeth." Mr. Kuhns said in

"The possibilities of faith are marvelous

which are at once both my text and theme

In effect they change the usual estimate

plain and simple words of the Savior chal-

lenge the soundness of its philosophy. Con-

sider this a moment. When the rich young

ruler came to Jesus with the weighties

question of personal salvation, he announced

measured life by its earthly possessions

by human standards. Neither the strength

sumptuously every day, is the veriest pau-

per compared with the beggar, Lazarus

with nothing on earth except his sores

impediments of earth! As in science, dy

expresses the absolute power of life. Earth-

of popular confidence and a revolution fol-

lows. Anarchy is well of faith in society and socialism is the want of faith in the in-

dividual. As the religious side is to some de

gree affected by the secular, passing events,

think, are teaching us the wide reach of

life reveals the poison of doubt in matters

"Faith brings out the possibilities of the

power to do, and somehow, I regard it

Many a day's worktis lost by sick headache,

effectual pill for overcoming such difficulties

31 Pieres of Music

At the Printers' Pionic, Ashland, Sunday,

Train leaves union depot, 9:30 a. m. Tickets, \$1. At B. & M. ticket office, 1502 Farnam street, and Labor Temple, corner Seventeenth and Dauglas streets.

CONCERT AT SRIVERVIEW PARK

Large Crowd Attracted to that De-

lightful Spot Yesterday.

The initial Sunday afternoon concert at

Riverview park was given yesterday under

most favorable auspices. The delightful

weather atttracted a large concourse of

people to this ideal spot for an afternoon's

recreation. The music was furnished by the

Ancient Order of United Workmen band.

Frequent applause evidenced the apprecia-

ion of the several selections. Many of the auditors came in carriages.

more used their bicycles, but the great majority were those who can afford no such luxuries and to whom these open air

concerts are real treats. The popularity of yesterday's concert speaks for the success of the series that has been arrranged by the South Side Improvement club. Concerts

will be given on the remaining Sunday after-

DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the

by indigestion and stomach troubles

power of God. Jesus requires a clean faith

heaven.

nor the riches of men can limit or gauge

Rev. Luther M. Kuhns preached yester-

by ill health and aborn of strength.

nervousness are conquered by it.

Labor Temple.

That Terrible Scourge.

in Drew Theological seminary.

several thousand students.

charge.

by both.

A scheme is on foot for the establishment



THE MONEY QUESTION.

A Practical Exposition for Practical People. BY HON, JOHN L. WEBSTER,

PART V.

PRESENT FINANCIAL DISTRESS NOT THE RESULT OF SCARCITY OF UNITED STATES MONEY

It may truthfully be said that the times not taken place at a period when the existence of money was scarce, but more frequently the reverse of the statement has

The years 1885 to 1888 were perhaps the most presperous that the city of Omaha has ever known, yet the amount of circulating money in the United States was as great during the panic of 1893 as it was in the

prosperous year of 1888.

Both in 1888 and in 1893 the amount of money in circulation in the United States was a great deal larger than it was at the time of the demonstration of silver in 1873. Generally stated, the truth is that the amount of money in circulation increased from year to year, not only in the ratio that the population of the country increased, but It increased in a much larger ratio than

the population of the country increased.

This is made perfectly clear by a refer ence to the per capita circulation, from which it appears that the per capita circulation in the year 1873 was \$18, while in 1893

INABILITY TO GET MONEY NO PROOF OF THE SCARCITY OF MONEY. It is a common remark by men on the streets that money is scarce and that money cannot be obtained. This of itself is not proof that money does not exist in abun-

All of the banks are carrying an unusual quantity of money, and have been for a

The man who wants to borrow money mus be able to give the security, or, if he wants to get money in any other legitimate way. he must have property to give for it.

It may be true that capitalists are slow to either invest or loan their money. I admit the proposition. Perhaps there is not a man in this audience who would be willing to Invest \$100,000 in a new enterprise at this time, even though he had a million of money lying idle in a bank. Why would he not invest it? The reason is that he has no feeling of certainty about the financial future of this country. He sees that here is a great political contest going on in which two great organizations have united for the purpose of overturning the stability of the American currency and the American money system; united to change the unit of value; united in a scheme which would drive gold out of circulation; united in a scheme which would put this country on a silver basis; united in a scheme, which, if carried into completion, would compel the money loaner and money investor to accept in exchange therefor depreciated silver coin MONEY IS NOT SCARCE. BUT THERE

MAY BE DIFFICULTY TO OBTAIN IT. That difficulty is one which the very peo ple who complain of the scarcity of money have themselves created, and the continu-ance of which will be forced by this agita-

Adam Smith in his Wealth of Nations wrote a paragraph years ago which almost

'No complaint, however, is more commo than that of scarcity of money. Money, like wine, must always be scarce with those who have neither wherewithal to buy it or credit to borrow it. Those who have either will seldom be in want either for the rioney or the wine which they have occasion for. This complaint, however, of the scarcity of money is not always confined to improvident spendthrifts. It is sometimes general throughout a whole mercantile town and the country in its neighborhood. Overtrading is the common cause of it. Sober percuithed to buy money nor ered have been disproportionate to their revenues. Before their projects can be brought to bear, their stock is gone and their credit It. They run about everywhere to they have none to lend. Even such general credits destroyed. complaints of the scarcity of money don't silver pieces are not circulated n the country, but that many people want those pieces who have nothing to give for

When the profits of trade happen to be greater than ordinary overtrading be comes more rare between great and small

"They do not always send more money abroad than usual, but they buy upon credit both at home and abroad, an unusual quantity of goods which they send to some distant market, in hopes that the returns will come in before the demand for payment demand comes before the returns, and they have nothing at hand with which they can either purchase money or give solid security for borrowing it.

"It is not any scarcity of gold and silver.

but the difficulty which such people find in borrowing and which their creditors find in getting payment that refers to the general complaint of the scarcity of money.

MONEY OF 1573 COMPARED TO 1896. The people who complain of the scarcity by are the people who want to return to the Jeffersoinan bimetallism of 1873. Their general tone of speech would indi cate that the year 1873 was an era of Ameri-ca's greatest prosperity instead of being the

Year of a great panic. The tone of their speech would indicate that in the year 1873 the people had abundant money and that from 1890 to 1896 money had disappeared from the country. ok at this question from the

standpoint of facts. The entire amount of coin in the United States in 1873, including both gold and silwas limited to \$25,000,000.

The coin in the United States, including illion in the treasury in 1895, was \$1,269,

I have taken the above figures from the comptroller's report for 1895, page 267. I will thus be seen that the amount of coin i the United States in 1895 was fifty times greater than it was in 1873.

From the same report I find further that the total circulation of money in the United States in 1873 was \$751,881,809. From the same report, the total money in circulation in the United States in 1895 was \$1,601,968,473, and the circulation in the present year, on the first day of May last

WAR \$1.540,007,082. Why, a glance at these figures will show that the amount of circulating medium i 1895 and in 1898 was more than double the circulating medium in 1873.

Yet all men will admit that the popula-tion of this country has not doubled in that period of time. the face of these bard, stubborn facts what justification is there for the commo complaint of our free silver men, that there is a scarcity of money in the county, Why

such a plea of scarcity of money as an argument to induce the people to return to the financial system which existed prior

What man would curtail the circulating money of the country to the degree to which it was curtailed prior to 1873? A return to the free silver policy, instead

of increasing money, instead of bringing immediate prosperity, would bring immediate THE COINAGE OF SILVER SINCE 1873 Our free allver friends substantially bas their whole argument upon the proposition that we want more money and to get more money they want free and unlimited coinage

At another time I have adverted to the fact that during more than eighty years un-der the Jeffersonian bimetallism there was coined a little less than \$,000,000 standard silver dollars. I have further adverted to the fact that since the repeal of the Jeffer-sonian law and under the act of 1878 and the act of 1890 the United States has coined

standard silver dollars 413,000,000.

I have elsewhere stated that the total coinage of silver in the United States prior to 1873, including the subsidiary coins, was 143,000,000 of dollars.

I have in front of me a table showing the coinage of silver from 1873 to 1896 and I find from that table that beginning in 1878 there

were nearly 30,000,000 of standard silver dollars coined nearly every year down to I find further from that table that the total

If in truth my silver friends simply want of greatest depression in this country have silver as money I point to the fact that the not taken place at a period when the existence of the party has furnished them silver in a much greater ratio to the quantity of gold in the country than the Jeffersonian bimetallism ever furnished.

Why, prior to 1873 the silver coined was Why, prior to 1873 the silver coined was as eight million is to 971 million, or eight million silver to 971 million gold.

But how is it today? Today the silver circulation of the country is about equal to two-thirds of the gold circulation; in other words, instead of baving one hundred times more of gold than we had of silver under the Jeffersonian bimetallism, we have a dollar in silver to about every dollar and a half lar in silver to about every dollar and a half

in gold.

And the republican party with warmth and enthusiasin proclaimed in its last na-tional convention, in the words of its plat-form, that the value of silver money shall be maintained at the gold standard.

PART VI.

FREE AND UNLIMITED COINAGE OF SILVER WOULD NOT PRODUCE AN IMMEDIATE INCREASE IN VALUES.

The Chicago platform declares that the demonstration of silver has decreased val-

The principal adherents to this doctrine further say that the free and unlimited coinage of silver would enhance prices and enhance values. This is the principal tempting balt which was held out to the laboring men and farmers of the country.

It is my firm conviction that free and unlimited coinage of silver would not produce any immediate increase in the value of commodities, neither would it increase wages. It may be conceded for the pur poses of the argument that after a consider-able period of time had gone by, and the industrial interests of the country had re-erganized themselves on a silver basis, that nominal values might increase, but this is

hope long deferred. It is the purchasing power of money that affects prices, and when we speak of money we must include all kinds of moneys in use n the commercial world, and that includes greenbacks and national bank notes. To this should also be taken into ac count credits.

The power of the merchant to buy goods is not limited to the amount of gold he may have, or by the amount of silver he may have, nor by the amount of paper currency he may have. The only practical limit to his power to purchase merchandise his credit

Every man engaged in business not only nvests his entire capital of meney, but he buys goods to the extent of his sound credit and hopes that his goods may be sold upon the market and that the returns received may discharge his obligations. The first effect of free and unlimited

colinage of silver would be to contract the currency of the country by driving out of practical use the \$020,000,000 of gold in the United States. The effect would not stop there. By putting this \$620,000,000 of gold at a premium, so that it would take its departure from the commercial dealings of the country, the banks would curtail their discounts and call in their loans to a corresponding amount. By this process the credits of every mercantile house would become contracted in a much larger ratio

than the money would become contracted.

With such a contraction of money and credits the purchasing power of the money of the country would become limited to a marked degree, and with such a contraction of money and credits values would not rise. Under this process how long would the men, whose projects have been dispropor-tionate to their capital are as likely to have ably hope by the free and unlimited cointo of silver to receive an enhanced price wait until the free and unlimited coinage of silver should have been in operation suf-ficently long to give back to the country a sum of money equal to the gold driven out

> Speaking of the gold problem alone, the coinage capacity of the present American mints is limited to 40,000,000 silver dollars a If all the American mints were year. operated to their full capacity in the coining of standard silver dollars, it would require fifteen years to coin sufficient silver to take

> I know that the free silver men answer "Why, if we had the control of the government, we would build more mints." Admit the proposition. Mints do not grow in a single summer like pumpkins, but mints have to be built, and to build mints requires noney and requires time.

While this process is going on capatalists who have money to loan or money to invest would hesitate whether to loan or to invest until the financial system of the country had become settled. Until there were some assurance that there would be an adequate return for the money invested or a sure return of the money loaned.

In the meantime the country would be

kept under a stringent money market, which ould continue depression and hard times. It is the belief of the republican party that the short road to prosperity is to let the noney question alone. To maintain our gold standard and keep all of our silver and paper at a parity with gold and to encourage development of American inlustries by a republican tariff.

\$2 for the Biggest Fish caught by anyone attending the Printers' picnic, to be held at Ashland, Sunday, August 9.

There's a chance to make expenses and to have a day's sport besides. Tickets \$1. Train leaves union depot at 9:30 a, m.

Sewer Commissioner Left Out. Winspear nubbed again Saturday. During the afteroon Mayor Broatch signed the warrants noon Mayor Broatch signed the warrants for the salaries of all the officials who were to leave on the councilmanic junket, with the exception of Winspear's. This is the second time that the mayor has refused to sign Winspear's warrant, but on the previous occasion he relented. As the sewer commissioner is somewhat of a capitalist on his own account, it is not expected that his inability to draw his salary will prevent him from accompanying the party.

The Burlington's Best Offerings In the σay of reduced rates: Hot Springs, S. D.—Half rates—July 31, August 14, August 28, Salt Lake City-Half rates, plus \$2-

August 7 and 8. Colorado, Utah, Texas, etc.—Half rates, lus \$2-August 4, August 18, September 1. Denver-Fare and a third for the round rip-August 5 and 6, August 11 to 15, Call at Ticket Office, 1502 Farnam street, and get full information. J. B. Reynolds City Passenger Agent.

Low Rate Excursions.

Aug. 4 and 18.
Tuesdays, Sept. 1-15 and 29.
Oct. 6 and 20.
The Missouri Pacific will sell round trip tickets to points south and west on above dates. Stopovers allowed on the going journey. For further information, Land olders, pamphlets, address.
J. O. PHILLIPPI, THOS F. GODFREY.

Omaha Neb. Six Thirty P. M. Train. of the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RY. ELECTRIC LIGHTS. Olty office, 1504 Farnam.

Offices N. E. Cor. 13th and Farnam,

Low rates every day to Denver, Colorado Springs, Sait Lake City and other Colorado and Utah points. Exceptionally low rates to Utah and Idaho points almost every week via the UNION

For particulars call at city ticket office, 1302 FARNAM STREET.

EDUCATION FOR THE POOR which they are happy—that of homemakers and homekeepers. For myself I want to say that whatever fame has come to me

New York.

PROMOTERS OF HEALTH AND MORALS

Success of Vacation Schools Established in

the Facilities of the Schools... Two Thousand Children Turned Away.

Applications for Admittance Exceed

The New York association for improving fered to give a large farm at Beaver, Pa., the condition of the poor has issued a circular showing the success attained by the pieted for the purchase of 600 acres of land in the town of Girard, Pa., about three vacation schools established by the association. Three schools were opened in New York City in 1894 with an attendance of this one of the greatest institutions of learn1933. The expense per capita was 111% cents. Ing in America. It is intended to ex1934 with an attendance of this one of the greatest institutions of learn1935 the expense per capita was 111% cents. Ing in America. It is intended to ex1936 pend \$1,500,000 for material equipment attendance increased to 3,296, and the exense per capita was reduced one half. This year the doors of the six schools whose fathers are or were master Masons opened had to be closed to over 2,000 apppened had to be closed to over 2,000 aplicants for want of accommodations.

The vacation schools promote the health as well as the education of the poor of the arising among the students, the young crowded tenements. By removing them men will wear a military uniform and the temporarily from unwholesome surroundings to the pure atmosphere of large school coms, and by giving close attention to training as well. personal cleanliness a great improvement s effected and a saultary influence is emedded in the lines of the little ones. Exercises consist in carpentering, carv-

ing, sewing, modeling in clay, designing, drawing and singing. As the work is a public charity the as-sociation appeals to the generous for con-tributions to assist in opening two more schools. Howard Townsend is chairman of the association and Warner Van Norden treasurer, 25 Nassau street, New York City.

TRAINING FOR HOUSE SERVANTS.

School of Domestic Science to Be Established in Chicago a training school of domestic science. It is be placed in the light horse surrounded commanding a confederate to be placed in the light horse surrounded commanding a confederate to be placed in the light horse surrounded commanding a confederate to be placed in the light horse surrounded commanding a confederate commanding a confederate to be placed in the light horse surrounded commanding a confederate to be placed in the light horse surrounded commanding a confederate to be placed in the light horse surrounded commanding a confederate to the light horse to be placed in the big house, surrounded by ample grounds, which stands where Thirtieth street crosses Groveland avenue, says the Chicago Tribune. When a girl tets through the two years' course she will be a trained servant. And should it chance that the day she arrives at the house where he has secured her first employment the housewife is giving a dinner party, and should tell the newly arrived help that she will go into the kitchen and show her how to make tomato bisque, the Hollandrise auce for the fish, vegetables jardinlere, larded tenderloin, and the pistachio cream in cases, she will probably be nearly thrown off her housewifely feet by the calm state-ment from the newly arrived "help:" "I can make all those things unaided, I know how to serve them properly, and if you wish I will arrange the dinner table if

you will tell me the number of expected This training school for servants is to be onducted after the manner of a training chool for nurses. The object is to make it elf-supporting and to cover all things which in any way pertain to domestic science in its broadest sense. There has seen felt for a long time the need of just such a work. Two or three clubs started such a work. Two or three clubs started such a labor at one time, but it went under or lack of funds. There are, as everyone chows, cooking schools and places where other household work is taught, but they are widely separated one from the other, and the idea now is to put everything under one roof and to teach, from chapter I to

'finis," everything that a servant should Among other things they will be taught marketing, so that when they go to the butcher's for a porterhouse steak they will not bring back a bit of salt pork. So far from that they will be taught not only to tell differences in meat, but to tell grades of No aged bantams will on account of heir diminutive size be palmed off on these rained girls for spring chickens. They vill be taught to tell by the back of a prairie on whether it is a patriarch of the flock or a fledgling. They will know what con-diments of sweets should go with different dishes, and no one will have his fresh pork

served with currrant jelly or his venison vith apple sauce. It is the intention of this Domestic Science chool to pay a full share of its attention to the art of cooking, for cooking is the finest of all fine arts, let the sculptor and painter scoff if he will. The girls will be him taught to prepare everything for the table part: from boiled eggs and corned beef hash to Scotch woodcock and lobster Newburg. To say that these things will be cooked palatably and hygienically is to say in a word what one of the chief objects of the school s to be. AllI sorts of plain and fancy dishes to be learned by the girls, so that their cooking may be in accordance with the astes and the purses of the households into which they may go. Economy is to be the watchword. How to make use of the

odds and ends which may be left over will e drilled into the students. The arrangement of the breakfast, dinner, luncheon and supper tables will be a part of the curriculum. The care of glass and of silverware and of fine linens will be a part of the prescribed course, as will cleaning, sweeping, bedmaking, the care of the refrigerator and brass polishing.

Arrangements will be made at first to provide for fifteen girls who can secure clothed in purple and fine linen, and such recommendations as will warrant their proving faithful to the work in hand. house near the school is to be secured and turned into sleeping quarters for the students. They will be given dresses like Joseph show the possibilities of faith with those worn by the trained nurses, save that the dark stripe will be a darker blue. They will wear snowy caps and aprons. For the first six months the girls will receive no pay, excepting in the way of board, sleeping apartments, their training, their washing, their incidentals and the results which come from being in a home in the best sense of the word. For the second six months they will receive \$3 a week. The course is two years in length. They will receive the second year a slight increase in pay over the second six months, and at graduation will be given in addiion to their diplomas \$100 each.

There will be carried on in connection with the Domestic Science School a class in reading, writing and arithmetic for those girls who have been unable to receive early advantages. There will be also university extension lectures on hygiene and general food subjects. There will be a course of lectures in the building for housewives, so that they may learn in a general way what the girls are doing and may them-selves be taught some needful things.

A social club will be formed, and the girls will be allowed to give little enterinments for their friends. The school will open probably the second

week in Septembers BELIEVES IN CO-EDUCATION.

Dr. Abbott Believes Mingling of the Sexes Settles the New Woman. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Brooklyn believes in co-education. At least he says that the main argument against the mingling of the sexes at college is that "they are apt to fall in love and get married, and that, he asserted in a recent after-dinner speech to the Oberlin college alumni, "is a thing of which I heartily approve. I fell in love and got married myself, and I think it was the best thing I ever did. Indeed, if I were addressing undergraduates, I am not sure but I would advise them to elect the study of human nature with one tutor eac," quotes the New York Press.

The new woman does not trouble Dr.
Abbott, either. "While I do not care to see women rushing into the professions." he said. "and becoming stenographers, lawyers, doctors, reporters and what not, yet I would by no means debar them from that privilege if they so desire. I would have them free to choose for themselves. The idea of forcing them into the home is

absurd. If men must corral women in order to marry them, then they'd better be old bachelors. But I believe that social problems will be so worked out before many

The Printers Pienic. years that men will be the sole bread-winners, and women will take that place Make a memorandum of the rate-\$1-and date-Sunday, August 9. for which they are so well suited, and in

whatever I have accomplished is due the wisdom, counsel and inspiration of that angel that has walked by my side. I feel sure, too, that she rejoices more in any honors that have come to me than if they had been bestowed upon herself." Murky Depths.

NATIONAL MASONIC UNIVERSITY. NOVEL METHOD OF MAKING A LIVELIHOOD Some Facts About the Proposed Ed-

> Many People Earn Their Bread and Butter in Catching Crawfish and Frogs_Little Crustrieans Growing in Favor.

held in Boston recently the past grand master of Pennsylvania, Joseph Eichbaum, That one-half of the world does not know how the other half lives is well known and it is equally true that one half of the world does not know how the other half miles from Lake Erio. According to the accounts printed, it is proposed to make makes its living. Outside of the commonly known trades and professions there ar thousands of ways to which the genera public never give a thought which afford alone and to provide accommodations for a livelihood for many people. The small will be non-sectarian, but only children muddy lakes in the vicinity of Omaha are generaly looked upon as waste spots which possess no value except such as ultimately students whose families are without means will be clothed fed and educated free of accrues from filling them up and making charge. To prevent any notions of caste dry land where there is now an expanse accrues from filling them up and making of muddy water. They are not entirely waste places, however, for there are a con-siderable number of people who make the girls will wear a college dress. The curri-culum, as planned, will embrace the sev-eral professional courses and manual whole or a large part of their living out of them during a portion of the year. One of the ways in which this is done would never be thought of by the average

man. It is no less an industry than eatch

Prof. Walter Williams, who has been in the faculty of the Montana College of Agriing crawfish. As a delicacy his more aris tocratic brothers of the ocean—the lobster culture, has been invited to go to Cornell and the crab-are well known, but the edible qualities of the despised crawfish Prof. Olin A. Curtis, formerly of the Bosare known only to comparatively a few but his circle of acquaintances is rapidly ton university School of Theology, has been chosen to succeed the late Prof. John Miley as professor of systematic theology increasing. In conversation with one of Among the members of the class which other day he stated that the crawfish was a much sweeter morsel than his ocean rela-tives, when properly prepared. "It has been astonishing," said the caterer, "how rapidly they have grown in public favor this season. One reason for that is probably the fact that they have been unusually plentiful and we have been able to sup-ply the demand at all times. They will killed while commanding a confederate corps at the battle of Kenesaw mountain. soon be gone for this year, however, as they here into the ground about this sea-son of the year and not enough can be secured to make it profitable to fish for them until late spring brings out a new The public school children have adopted he following state flowers for their repective commonwealths: Alabama, Ne-raska and Oregon, the golden rod; Colocrop again. I have purchased large quantities of them this season and other restaurant proprietors have done the same. rado, the columbine; Delaware, the peach blossom; Idaho, the syringa; lowa and New York, the rose; Maine, the pine cone and tassel; Minnesota, the cyrinedium or moc-We have paid all the way from 10 cents to 50 cents a hundred for them and the men and boys who make a business of catching them have made good wages at casin flower; Montana, the bitter root; North Dakota, the wild rose; Utah, the lego lily, and Vermont, the red clover. In addition, Rhode Island and Wisconsin have adopted that price. From that you can form a fair idea of how plentiful they have been and

a state tree, the maple having been selected now many of them have been consumed. "How and where do they catch so many of them?" queried the reporter. "The report comes from India," says the Boston Transcript, "that Charles Rockwell Lanman, professor of sanscrit in Harvard METHODS OF THE FISHERMAN. "Florence lake, Mud lake, Kelly's lake and iniversity, has had conferred upon him the listinction of being elected an honorary ny other similar bodies of water have yielded up large quantities. The method of catching them is very simple. The most nember of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, in Calcutta, in recognition of his distinguished simple is to take a piece of meat and tie it to a string and allow the meat to sink to services as a sanscrit scholar. This mark of recognition is the more to be valued inthe bottom. The crawfish grab hold of the much as the Asiatic society is the oldest meat with their claws and hold on until they are pulled out and dropped into a pail and most famous of all existing oriental societies, having been founded by Sir Wil-liam Jones in 1784. The list of honorary or other receptacle. This method is too slow for use for commercial purposes, but is adopted by people who only wish a few

for private consumption and do not care to go to the trouble of preparing to catch them more rapidly. Another method is to Malarial disease is invariably supplemented by disturbance of the liver, the take a large sleve, such as is used by plas-terers for sifting the gravel out of sand. powels, the stomach and the nerves. To the removal of both the cause and its effects The fisherman wades out into the shallow water and scoops the seive around close to the muddy bottom. A large number can be iestetter's Stomach Bitters is fully ade mate. It "fills the bill" as no other remedy captured in this way in the course of a ingredients are pure and wholesome, and it admirably server to build up a system broken

day.

"Most of those who make a business of catching the little fellows, however, use a net. This is a fairly closely woven affair about six feet square. To each corner of the net are attached bows which lead to a central block, which is attached to a long pole. The pole is used to lower the stipation, liver and kidney complaint and Ashland, Sunday, August 9. Special train for Ashland leaves union large piece of liver, of which the crawfish are very fond, is put in the center of the net and it is then lowered to the bottom. depot at 9:30 a. m. Tickets St. At Bur-The crawfish are attracted by the liver and on accumulate in large numbers on the et, which is then suddenly raised and the FAITH MORE POTENT THAN RICHES catch scooped into a pail and the performance repeated. In this way enough of the is as Essential in Temporal as in

crustacians are secured in a day to make

ood wages for the fisherman, even at the day morning at Grace Lutheran church small price paid for them. from the text, "All things are possible to STILL ANOTHER DELICACY. plied by these muddy ponds," said the caterer. "Now that the crawfish season is about over the men who have found is about over the men who have found employment in catching them will turn their attention toward procuring another deli-This is the practical meaning of the words cacy which is far better known to the gen-eral public—the frog. These, of course, can-not be captured in such immense quantities as the other, but they bring a much better as the other, but they bring a much better of the motive of the activity of life. Let me illustrate this. 'Money makes the mare go' is an old proverbial saying whose truth price. For several years they have been very scarce, owing to the dry weather, but this season there promises to be a large crop, which is just now getting of edible size. The catching of them requires a great deal more skill than does the capture of the crawfish. In fact, a person unfamiliar with the habits of the bactracian would not make very much hunting for them were they ever so plentiful. The sportsman goes after them with a small caliber rifle and if he is a good shot, keeps his eyes open and does not make too much noise, a nice basket full reward his efforts and in addition he will have enjoyed a fine day's sport. the insecurity of riches as an endorsement to eternal life. The disciples, who had asked with wonder: 'Who, then, can be saved?' Omnipotence cannot be measured

clothed in purple and fine linen, and faring day's sport. ry's sport.
"Shooting them is not only too expensive method for the man who hunts them for the market, but it is too slow. The market hunters use two methods, principally. One is a small net on the end of a long pole. The net is dropped over Mr. Frog and then he can be easily secured. The ob namics expresses the energy of force, faith jection to this method is that too often th iness is a bagatelle in the standard of toothsome green morsels are in the grass and moss where they can slip out from unde "Apply this to the needs of life! We need faith in ourselves, in our work, and the net. The favorite way of the market hunter is to attach a large book to the end in each other. Take faith out of business of a long fish pole. He slips along the mar-gin of the pond as quietly as possible, and when a frog is located the pole is carefully extended until the book is in close proximit to his frogship. With a sudden, deft motion the book is jabbed into his back and there s no escape for him. This method is by fa the most certain and the most fruitful of re this subject. The need of faith in daily sults when used by the expert, but in the are more numerous than successes. To make the catching of them profitable the hunter must not only be proficient in the use of the pole and hook, but must understand thor-oughly where and how to look for the frog without doubt. It is not the size, but the quality of our faith that counts. It gives as the measure of value, whether the things are earthly or spiritual." To one who understands how and where to look for them and is skillful in catching then the hunting of frogs is a profitable business seasons when they are at all plentiful but the novice will not find it very re

munerative. "There is always a market for frogs and the supply is never equal to the demand, for should one place be overstocked there are plenty of others ready to absorb the sur

"There are none of the genuine builfrog in this vicinity," said the restaurant man "The proper name for this creature is ran-catesbians, and he is found further north in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and other northern states and in Canada. voice like a fog horn and can be a long distance and acquires his common name of builfrog from the fact that his voice closely resembles that of the lord of the pasture. He is several times larger than the frog found here, but beyond this is no more desirable. The frog found in this secor spotted frog, known to naturalists as range

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"Tell them that having proved you to be liars they dealt with you as all honest men seek that all liars should be dealt with. Tell them that they desire to hear more of this matter, and if one can be sent to them who has no false tongue, who in all things fulfills the promises of his lips, that they will harken to him and treat him well; but that for such as you they keep a

It was this challenge that the Reverend Thomas Owen accepted; and in this serial is told the wonderful story of his single-handed conflict with the Children of Fire and his almost miraculous success in baffling their prophets and confounding their Wizardry-converting first the king and then the great body of his people; among others his son and rightful heir to the throne.

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