REBUKES YELLOW KID PAPERS

Minister Pays Some Attention to the Howlers for War.

SCORES SELFISH SENSATION MONGERS

Rev. E. Trumbull Lee Discusses the Men for the Times and Points Out the Uselessness of Jingoism.

Rev. E. Trumbull Lee, D. D., of Cincinnati occupied the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church yesterday and delivered two eloquent discourses. At the morning service the lecture room, which is being used during the renovation of the main auditorium, was crowded with worshipers, many of whom stood during the service. In the course of his morning sermon Dr. Lee took occasion to administer a sharp rebuke to the "yellow kid journalists and the political jingoes" who have furnished fresh wars with Spain morning and afternoon for nearly a fortnight.

The subject of the morning sermon was "Men for the Times," and the personage chosen to illustrate the points of the discourse was the biblical character, Caleb. In part the preacher said: "Caleb was essentially a man for the times, and not of the times. The ten spies of whom we also read belonged to the latter class. They were trimmers, and on every question they were on all sides of the fence, their selfishness being of the extreme kind. A man for the times, such as Caleb, would not trim. He had large views. He believed in the power of sensibly reasoning with the people. He was hopeful. He was optimistic. He was a man of another spirit, and he showed it by putting perfect confidence in God who called him 'My servant.' He was conscious of his superiority, but he had dignity, manhood and strength withal. Caleb believed in God. He saw no dark clouds between himself and heaven. He could look straight to the great white throne above. He followed God honestly and not for applause. If such a course involved self-sacrifice, then all the man's native honesty came out. He followed God cheerfully. To follow God means to follow God heroically, and this is what Caleb did, fully, completely and heroically.

PAST FACTS AND PRESENT DUTIES.

"In the second place, we should regard the men for the times with their ability to review the past. They must have the historic sense. He must remember all great facts of the past and philosophize on them. He must have ability to take a proper view of present duties. The spies of whom we have read were like the jingo journalists and the warlike politicians of today, ready and anxious to form popular opinion merely for their own personal and selfish ends. They are willing that anarchy should be created if by such a course they can lift themselves up. If you want to talk to a mob talk riot. But Caleb, our man for the times, spoke of truth and righteousness. He desired to lift over into the present the victories of the past and was soberly optimistic of the future. Caleb had a large view of the future. He knew that the children of Israel had never seen the Golden Age. He knew that a smashup was coming, but he proposed to be on hand to see that the smashup occurred on the right side.

"The essential elements for the men for the times are: The divine guidance, the historic sense and the proper understanding of present duty. The latter involves the judicial faculty. The man for the times must be able to weigh carefully the destiny of a people. A whole people can become insane just as well as one man. We are afforded a sad illustration of this fact in France today, where a wild crusade of anti-Semitism has given us another example of French tyranny and French injustice. A whole city has gone mad, but France has gone mad before, and it takes from twenty to twenty-five years to work up a revolution in France.

SITUATION AT HOME.

"In our own country we are in the midst of wild war talk. Jingo war journalists and war politicians have done their best to work up a terrible war. They have given us pictures of Spain and this country actually at war and to intensify the feeling of the people against Spain they have printed horrible pictures of the Spanish politician and the Spanish ruffian. We have had war almost declared morning and afternoon and we have been compelled to read sensational telegrams about the volunteers of Nebraska and other states ready to rush to war. However terrible was the sad disaster that has furnished the cause for all this wild war talk, we may reconcile ourselves at once to the belief that we cannot satisfy one mother who lost a gallant son in the wreck of the Maine by tearing away another boy from his mother. Let us remember that might does not make right, but right does make might.

"The man for the times must have a perspective sense. This is the reaching out in the future from the eye of the holder. It may be only a line as it leaves the eye, but it broadens and deepens and expands into a great picture. He must gather up the events of the past and grasp the present opportunities and press them into service. God always raises up men for the times, as we know from the lives of John Hancock, George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, John Brown and a host of others. God is never without a Caleb. God always blesses the man whom He raises up for the times. The blessings from the work of a man for the times live through after generations. Very few remember Marcus Whitman, but the benefits resulting form the discovery of the great states of Oregon and Washington are immeasurably great."

Organ Recital at Trinity.

In spite of one or two counter attractions the organ recital given by Mr. J. E. Butler at Trinity cathedral yesterday afternoon brought out an audience that very nearly filled the building. Mr. Butler was assisted by Mrs. A. G. Edwards, contralto, and Mr. G. W. Manchester, basso, each of whom contributed one number. Mr. Butler's ability as an organist is too familiar to require comment and it is sufficient to say that his program of six numbers was well chosen to suit the varying fancies of his numerous auditors. The "Festal March" in C, by Calkin, and Wagner's famous march from "Tannhauser" furnished the more stirring features, while the "Communion" in E minor by Baptiste and the "Largo" by Handel afforded the organist a vehicle for the expression of more delicate harmonies. Mr. Butler also played a "Chamon Balade" by Bachman and a "Fantasie de Concert" by Lux, somewhat brilliant in execution, but scarcely as enjoyable as some of the other numbers.

Mrs. Edwards' rendition of "Salve Regina," by Dudley Buck, was most exquisite. The piece was well adapted to bring out her full, rich tones and she sang it with a finish and expression that could not fail to make a favorable impression. Mr. Manchester sang an arrangement of "The Ninety and Nine," by Edward Campion, with excellent voice and very admirable effect.

CHRIST WILL TAKE THEM BACK.

Rev. A. J. Turkle Holds Out Hope to Weak, Repentant Sinners.

In his sermon yesterday morning Rev. A. J. Turkle of the Kountze Memorial church repudiated the church custom of expelling a "blackslider," who has fallen through some temptation, and asserted that the church would be all the better if men and women who have so fallen, but have repented and come back to the fold, were received back into the church.

The sermon was based upon the example given by Christ's attitude toward the disciple Peter. The preacher pointed out that Peter at first did not promise well. He was fickle, weak in many characteristics, hot-headed and at one time openly repudiated and denounced Christ, "stamping and cursing in the market place." Yet Christ took him back and Peter became one of the strongest of the disciples. The conclusion to be reached from this scriptural example is that Christ is not seeking so much to keep with Him consistent Christians, but those who are hot-headed and who have fallen—is trying to get back those who have left and denounced His name.

Despite this lesson to be drawn from the life of Christ, the preacher said that in the present day a backslider is gone if he falls through some temptation. He cannot be taken back and can do no more work for the church, even if he has been faithful for twenty years. He is beyond the pale after he has committed one sin, no matter how great his repentance may be. The preacher pointed out, however, that this is not only contrary to the teachings of Christ, but is also working to the disadvantage of the church.

This latter assertion was based on the proposition that all knowledge is nothing more or less than experience. To bring this truth home the preacher stated that, for example, people will take more to heart a sermon on temperance that is preached by a drunkard than one by a minister who has never known the evils of the drinking habit. It is the same with other sins. A man who has fallen through temptation and has repented and reformed is more able to warn others against his own experience than one who has never wandered from the way. Consequently such a man is more able to counsel in the church than the sinless and the conclusion results that backsliders who have returned to the church can be of incalculable benefit to it.

Upon this ground Rev. Turkle brought comfort to many who have fallen, since he insisted that all such would be taken back by Christ. He admitted that a man or woman who has committed some sin for years is discouraged and believes that he or she can never return to the church, but the pastor pointed to Christ's dealings with Peter to remove these doubts.

At both the morning and evening services Dr. Minor C. Baldwin of New York presided at the organ. At the morning service he played "Nearer, My God, to Thee," as the offertory and also a postlude. In both these selections he showed that he is a master of the instrument, for his manipulation was brilliant and bold.

FIGHT IN CAUSE OF MANHOOD.

Objects of the Universal Brotherhood Explained to the People.

A meeting of the Universal Brotherhood, an outgrowth of the Theosophical society, was held yesterday afternoon in the Sheely block. About fifty members of the society were present and were addressed by Lucien B. Copeland, the president of the local organization. In speaking of the new society, Mr. Copeland said there was no dogmatic difference between the present lodge and the former organization, but that the brotherhood was simply the blossom of which the Theosophical society was the bud. It was an effort, he said, to get down out of the clouds and turn the organization to some active use and benefit to humanity. The membership of the present organization, the president added, might continue its work in the philosophical branch, but their purpose as members of the brotherhood would be less of theory and more of action..

He described the objects of the brotherhood to be, first, to help working men and women to realize the nobility of the struggle of life and their true position in society as the creators of the world's wealth. Another object is to educate children in the principles of the brotherhood of men. To this end missions have been established in the greater cities to exemplify the golden rule in a practical way. Further objects are to assist those who bear the stigma of prison life to make for themselves honorable places among their fellows and to endeavor to abolish capital punishment as a relic of barbarism. The last two reasons given were to bring about a more thorough understanding and sympathy between civilized and barbarian peoples and for general humanitarian work, such as to relieve sufferers from flood and famine.

Mr. Copeland emphasized the idea of the interdependence of men and gave as the great object of his society to bring people to realize that as a business policy the recognition of the brotherhood of man was worth while. He said the society makes no stipulations as to the beliefs of its members and that adherents of all creeds are enlisted in the work.

It was announced that the national society is planning to have a representation present at the congress of religions which is to be held in Omaha this summer and Mr. Copeland said that three days had been reserved for the exposition of the brotherhood of man as a law of nature. The presence of Mr. Harris of Macon, Ga., prominent in the work of the society, is expected the latter part of the month and he will give a lecture before the local body.

Salvation Army Services.

Deep interest was manifest yesterday at all the meetings of the Salvation Army in its headquarters, corner of Seventeenth and Davenport streets, and all of them were attended by large audiences. The first meeting was held at 11 o'clock in the morning and in the afternoon there was an enthusiastic Christian praise meeting; in the evening the meeting was devoted to the work of saving souls. Ensign Carter led all the services, assisted by Captains John and Wallace Davey, Lieutenant Moir of Kansas City and Cadet Parker of Norfolk. The two latter are girls and clever singers and musicians.

Ensign Carter made an address during the evening, in which he referred particularly to the absorbing incidents in and around Cuba. The ensign paid a tribute to the men of the Maine and using the sudden and violent deaths of the sailors as an illustration he showed the importance of everyone being at peace with his Creator, as the hour was uncertain when he would be called upon to go to his final account.

St. Andrew's Brotherhood.

The members of the Trinity chapter of St. Andrew's Brotherhood were addressed yesterday afternoon at the parish house by J. W. Wood, general secretary of the brotherhood in the United States. Mr. Wood has recently been in England for the purpose of establishing the brotherhood in that country, and he spoke entertainingly of the reception he had at the hands of the archbishop of Canterbury and other prominent English churchmen. He visited Oxford and Cambridge while in England and was successful in establishing chapters in these schools. One of the newly established chapters has a grandson of Gladstone for its secretary. Mr. Wood emphasized the conservative disposition of Englishmen and said that though St. Andrew's brotherhood had not made great progress in England its progress had been of a substantial nature. In conclusion he urged that the members of the brotherhood in the United States strive to make their work a standard which the organizations in England, Canada and Australia will be glad to follow.

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WORK OF THE SCULPTORS

Artists Preparing the Groups for the Exposition Statuary.

BUSY MODELING THE FIGURES IN CLAY

Methods Employed in Designing and Executing the Exterior Decorations for the Palaces that Will Grace Kountze Park.

The demand for statuary to add the finishing touch to the beautiful palaces on the exposition grounds is responsible for the establishment in Omaha of a new industry, giving employment to a number of men.

Every building on the main court will be decorated with statuary, both single figures and groups, and the turning out of the completed figures involves a great amount of work, of which the general public knows little or nothing. To do this work sculptors of ability have come to Omaha and are now engaged in modeling the silent presentments of life, actual and symbolical. Workshops have been established in various parts of the city, where each sculptor has a force of assistants.

Sculptor Franz Engelsmann of Chicago has the contract for the statuary for the Agriculture building, and his shop is a very busy place. There are a large number of single figures and groups in the statuary designed for this building and one large pair of spandrels which are to be placed over the main entrance. Sculptor Metler of Chicago has the contract for the statuary on the Administration building, and has his work almost completed. R. W. Bock, another Chicago sculptor, is making the statuary for the Machinery and Electricity building, and Sculptor Bringhurst of St. Louis is now working on the lavish decoration for the Art building.

WORKING OUT DESIGNS.

In preparing this statuary the first thing is a suggestion from the architect of the general character of the decoration to be employed. This is furnished in the form of a sketch or wash drawing. It is more or less definite, according to the ideas of the architect. Taking this as a guide, the sculptor moulds in clay what he, too, calls a sketch. These small models or sketches are usually about a foot or less in height and are not made to any definite scale. They are simply the expression of the ideas of the architect elaborated and given definite form by the sculptor. The sketch is submitted to the architect for approval, and when this is received the work on the statue proper is commenced. With the sketch as a model a full-size figure is modeled in clay. A skeleton of sticks is made in crude form, the only purpose being to give rigidity to the figure. A single piece of wood two inches square and of the proper height furnishes the "backbone" for a heroic statue of man or woman, and a cross piece of wood or iron at the shoulders furnishes a foundation for the arms, if they be extended. On this framework the clay is moulded roughly, and gradually worked to the proper form. In every case the figure is moulded in the nude in order to give the proper contour, and the drapery is moulded in clay after the figure has been approved. This work requires great skill and care. As the figure nears completion the clay is scraped away or small pieces pressed on wherever necessary until the proper result is attained. When completed it is approved by the reviewing authority and alterations may then be made wherever necessary.

After approval the clay figure is given a liberal coating of shellac. When this is dried the figure is divided into sections by pressing strips of tin into the clay, and a mould, in plaster, is taken of each of these sections. A mould is also made of each section in a preparation composed largely of glue. The glue mould is placed inside the plaster mould, which holds the glue in the proper position. From these sectional moulds the plaster figure is made, the process being much the same as that for making staff. The interior of the glue mould is coated with a mixture of hard plaster which "sets" very quickly, and this is strengthened with plaster mixed with hemp or jute fiber, the whole cast being about an inch in thickness. In this way the entire figure is cast and the parts are then assembled, the joints "pointed up" and the figure is complete. The surface is gone over very carefully and dressed, all little excresences being removed and imperfect spots filled with plaster. This process is the same with all the figures and requires a great deal of time.

OHIO AND KENTUCKY LINING UP.

Governors Bushnell and Bradley Write Concerning the Situation.

Governor Bushnell of Ohio writes the Department of Publicity and Promotion of the exposition that he is doing all he can to further the interests of the exposition in Ohio. There is now pending in the legislature a resolution providing for the participation of the Buckeye state with those of the western country in the great fair. As soon as the action on this matter has been taken, which will not long be postponed, Governor Bushnell will name a state commission and the work will be promptly pushed. Public interest in the exposition has been greatly stimulated recently and there is good prospect of extensive representation from Ohio.

Governor Bradley of Kentucky says in a letter to the Department of Publicity and Promotion that there is good reason for thinking that the legislature of his state will adopt, at his suggestion, a bill which appropriates $10,000 for making an exhibit at Omaha. The commercial interests of the state have taken a deep interest in the matter since it was properly brought to their attention and want to make a showing that will attract for Kentucky some attention among the western as well as the southern states of the nation. Recently the Louisville Chamber of Commerce adopted an address to the dealers of the state, setting out the benefits that would grow from the state's being properly represented at the exposition. Much pressure is being brought on the legislature through the business men of the state in behalf of the appropriation.

GOVERNMENT BOARD OF CONTROL.

Meeting to Be Held in Washington During the Coming Week.

Captain Ward, U. S. A., who has charge of the War department's exhibit on behalf of the government, has returned to Washington to take part in a conference of the Board of Control, which will be held at Washington during the week. This meeting will very likely result in the immediate shipment to Omaha of a large part of the government's exhibit. It was at first intended to send the articles direct from Nashville to Omaha. Investigation, however, at the close of the Nashville show proved that much of the exhibit made there was not what was wanted for Omaha. The scope of the Transmississippi Exposition is greater than the Board of Control had at first anticipated and the change in plans growing out of the increase in the size of the building and the rearrangement of the apportionment made necessary a revision of plans for the exhibit. The Board of Control now expects to make a much more extensive and comprehensive exhibit of the government's functions than was shown at Nashville. Some days ago Supervising Engineer Farnan received word from Washington requesting him to push the work of construction, as the board wanted to begin to ship exhibits to this city without delay. Farnan replied that shipments could begin at once, for by the time any freight could arrive the building would be in condition to afford excellent storage. Since then great progress has been made on the building and it is now in condition to provide storage for the entire exhibit, and within a little while the erection of exhibits in place will be possible.

Promotion in Canada.

British Vice Consul M. A. Hall left yesterday for Montreal to consult with the Dominion government on exposition matters. Canada has looked up the matter, the commissioner of agriculture for the Dominion having had considerable correspondence with the Department of Publicity in regard to an exhibit. It is Mr. Hull's mission to bring this matter to a head. He will close all arrangements with the Canadian authorities and Our Lady of the Snows will show her charms to the multitude at the exposition next summer.

Indian Bureau Anticipates Congress.

Senator Allen has sent to Manager Rosewater a letter from the commissioner of Indian affairs, asking for a conference with officers of the exposition in regard to the Indian congress. It appears the Indian bureau anticipates the passage by congress of the appropriation providing funds for the congress and desires to have the preliminaries arranged with as little delay as possible. No arrangements have yet been made for the conference, but it will be attended to without delay.

WORK IN THE DISTRICT COURT.

Three Weeks of the February Term See Much Business Transacted.

Three weeks of the February term of the district court have gone, and while the dockets are in nowise cleared, the rush of business has passed and a number of the important cases of the term have been disposed of, leaving most of the judges to take life easy from now on.

So far as court business is concerned, there is plenty of routine, but no big cases are on the call for the coming week. Judges Powell and Keysor are still out of town, holding court in the other counties of the district, and it is likely that they will be absent during a greater portion of the week. All of the dockets, except that presided over by Judges Slabaugh and Powell, are right up to date and none of the cases are likely to be continued unless by consent of attorneys. The cause of Judge Slabaugh being behind with his work is due to the fact that he has had two cases that have consumed considerable time. These cases were those against August Kastner and Page. With these out of the way his principal work from now on will be the disposition of minor cases coming from the police court.

The Bartley bondsmen case threw Judge Powell behind with his work, but on his return from Washington county he will take up his call and will soon be able to bring his docket up to date.

The equity dockets presided over by Judges Scott and Fawcett are in good shape, with every indication that they will be cleared up this month or during the early days of April.

AT THE HOTELS.

The reindeer and attendants for the government relief expedition to Alaska are en route over the country from Jersey City to Seattle in a special train," said Wilder M. Hoyt of Milwaukee, last night at the Millard, "which consists of three tourist sleeping cars, two cooking and eating cars, ten box cars loaded with provisions for the deer, and twenty-six stock cars. The train is moving in two sections. There are in the party 113 persons, including the government officers in charge, the guides for the several expeditions into the Yukon country, and the Norwegian, Finn and Lapland attendants and their families. Five hundred and twenty-nine reindeer, in excellent condition, fill the stock cars. The train is being run on a special schedule and it will in all probability reach Seattle Monday morning. Thus far the reindeer seem to be good railroad travelers, as nothing has occurred to cause unnecessary stops."

"While it cannot be said that the supply of maple and ash timber in Oregon is nearly exhausted," said C. M. Pettit of Portland, "it is a fact that no large bodies of such timber remain intact and the proportion of hard wood timber in the state is so small, compared with the spruce, fir and pine, that it will not stand for many years the drafts being made upon it. A few years ago alder lumber was in much favor for making furniture, but it is not used much now, being considered too soft. It makes a very pretty inside finish for residences, however, the effect being strikingly beautiful when taste is displayed. The oak timber of Oregon is being shipped away to California, where it is in much favor for car finishing, etc., and soon there will be practically nothing left.

"Omaha," said S. G. Sheffield of Sturgis, S. D., at one of the city hotels, "is fast becoming the chief market for cattle from the Dakotas and Wyoming. Three years ago it was impossible for an Omaha commission man to get any cattle from South Dakota, because there was no faith in the Omaha market, but this year nearly all of the Dakota cattle came to Omaha and the market is the most satisfactory in the history of the cattle business. If conditions remain as they now are I have no doubt that Omaha will in another year have practical control of all the stock shipped from South Dakota. Sioux City gets only a few cattle and stock raisers are deserting the Chicago market for Omaha."

Personal Paragraphs.

D. L. Garrison is stopping at the Mercer.

Meyer Beyer of St. Louis is at the Millard.

S. C. Heywood of Sibley, Ia., is a Mercer guest.

G. A. Livingston of Chicago is at the Millard.

W. E. St. John of Hastings is at the Mercer.

E. A. Wyman of Milbridge, Me., is a guest at the Barker.

F. M. Sanger of New York is at the Millard for a few days.

Colonel W. F. Cody has taken a suite of rooms at the Millard.

J. A. Graham and wife of Chicago are stopping at the Barker.

W. E. Tone and W. H. Halpenny of Des Moines are at the Mercer.

A. H. Thompson of Syracuse, N. Y., is registered at the Millard.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hake of Grand Island are stopping at the Millard.

F. S. Davis and Morgan Griffiths are at the Mercer from Rock Springs, Wyo.

Walter Mack and Louis Martinette are registered from New York at the Barker.

J. L. McMullen and E. A. Vernelo and wife of New York City can be found at the Barker.

Dan McCarty and wife and Baby Lewis and her mother, vaudevilles playing at the Creighton theater this week, are at the Barker.

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Leaves Omaha at 11:55 p. m.
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having buffet, smoking and library cars. Sleeper on westbound train will be open to traveling public at 9 p. m., and persons bound for Colorado points need not wait until train leaves at midnight before retiring. For full information call at city ticket office, No. 1302 Farnam street.

A Midnight Train for Chicago.

The Chicago Special, the Burlington's new Denver-Chicago flyer.

Leaves Omaha.....12:05 midnight
Arrives Peoria..11:35 a. m. same day
Arrives Chicago..2:15 p. m. same day

Only late train out of Omaha for Chicago. Connects with fast afternoon trains from Chicago and Peoria to all points east. Only 41½ hours, Omaha to New York—the fastest time there is.

Berths and tickets at 1502 Farnam street.

Brome Grass for Montana.

Although not a farmer, Governor Smith is going into the forage business to some extent, says the Helena Independent. At least he will try to induce some of the farmers of Montana to experiment with grasses new to this section of the country and report the result of their operations to the government. The governor has become the agent of the Department of Agriculture in distributing small quantities of foreign grown seeds to farmers of Montana. There have been received at the executive office two sacks from the department at Washington, each containing packages of what is known in the sections where it is grown as smooth brome grass. The Department of Agriculture, over which Secretary James Wilson of Iowa presides, is desirous of learning whether the grass is adapted to Montana. The department has imported a number of foreign grown seeds with the idea of introducing them in this country if the growing of them is found to be practicable.

TO CURE COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

NO AMERICAN FLAGS THERE

Stars and Stripes Seldom Seen in South American Harbors.

TRADE IS CONTROLLED BY THE EUROPEANS

Joseph Faber Tells of the Commercial Business of the Continent that Lies in the Southern Seas.

"While people in the United States are boasting of the greatness of their country and its wonderful self-sufficiency, it would be well for them to consider that it is impossible for an American to sail into the harbors of Montevideo, Buenos Ayres or many other prominent South American cities under the stars and stripes," said Joseph Faber of Buenos Ayres at one of the local hotels. "While the Americans are boasting Italy, Holland and even Austria are carrying on the chief part of the commerce between New York and South American ports. To see the flag of the United States in the harbor of Rio Janeiro or Bahia is a most unusual thing. Last June I returned to Argentine Republic on the vessel that carried Conger, the new minster to Brazil, to Rio Janeiro. When we came into the harbor at Rio a United States flag was hoisted on the wharf to welcome the new ambassador. In vain the captain of the foreign ship we were on hunted for a United States flag to raise in response, but there was nothing of the sort to be had and when we touched the landing he hastily sent for one and put it up at the last moment. That is the power that the United States exercises in waters where the trade belongs to it more naturally than to any other country. All of the coffee and other products exported to the United States are shipped under foreign flags.

EUROPE CONTROLS THE TRADE.

"Montevideo and Buenos Ayres are cities of marble and are so clean that they are a revelation to all foreigners. In the Argentine Republic cattle and grain are the leading products and many of the English there are engaged in the buying and shipping of these. The dry goods business is chiefly under the control of the Germans, the toy business under the Swiss, and so each line is carried by some certain people.

"The Argentine Republic has a population of about 8,000,000, which is made up of French, English, Portuguese, Spaniards, Germans, Americans, and, in fact, people of all nationalities. The government is more stable than that of any other South American republic. Every six years a president is elected, as well as members of the two legislative bodies, which are called the Senate and the House of Deputies. Unlike in the United States, the senate is the lower of the two bodies. None of the other officers are elected, they stay in office during good behavior. No president is allowed to serve two terms in succession, six years must elapse before he is eligible for re-election.

"Many of the revolutions in these republics are not as great as they seem to outsiders, for there are seldom more than 3,000 soldiers in the opposing parties, and frequently they last only a few days.

"In the Argentine Republic the climate is fine. It is much like the climate of California with the exception that the rains come all through the year and not in one season alone. Buenos Ayres is never troubled with fevers and has never known an epidemic of any sort. It is the summer season in that country now, and everything is more beautiful than it is possible to describe."

Projects a Steamship Line.

"The project of establishing a steamship line between Chili and Guatemala, with subsequent extension to Mexico and the United States," said Daniel R. Merriam of Philadelphia, "is being urged. The last mail from Valparaiso brought a copy of a bill prepared by the council of state for submission to the Chilian congress, authorizing the president to accord the subvention of $50,000 to one or more steamship companies plying weekly between Valparaiso and Ocos, Gautemala. Since then the sum has been increased to $85,000, the vessels to continue as far as San Francisco and stop at Mexican ports. The motive urged by the council of state for granting this assistance is that the trade of Central America presents the most favorable conditions for Chili. It is stated that by far the larger proportion of the articles imported from foreign countries consists of the same agricultural products which Chili now exports as far north as Panama, and which that country could supply were a steamer line established. The importance of this trade to the United States is very great and cannot readily be estimated."

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City Ticket Office, 1302 Farnam St.

Painters Get a Bad Fall.

A sixteen-foot scaffold in the Boston store broke yesterday afternoon, throwing three men to the floor and injuring all more or less seriously. The men were painters, engaged on the interior of the building, and worked yesterday so as not to be interfered with by visitors to the store. They had just resumed work after the dinner hour on a scaffold constructed of two tall and slender horses connected with planking. An incautious movement was made by one of the workmen and the structure toppled and fell, bearing the men with it. John Smith of 1943 South Sixteenth street was bruised about the body and sustained a broken arm and a bruised head. P. H. Hynes of Thirteenth and Dodge streets received two broken fingers and Casper Kleks was cut about the head and neck. The injured men were all taken to St. Joseph's hospital.

Commercial Club Dinner.

At the annual dinner of the Commercial club Tuesday night Postmaster Martin will be the toastmaster. The program of toasts is as follows: Introductory remarks, J. E. Baum; "From Omaha to Port Arthur," Judge B. S. Baker; "Round the Circle in Fourteen Days," Rev. S. Wright Butler; "What Other People Think of Us," E. J. Cornish; "What the Exposition Directory Thinks of Other People," John L. Webster.

Bee, 3-7-98.

Nebraska Clothing Co.
OMAHA

Spring overcoats. A clothing dealer who came in here Saturday, said to us, "If you fellows sold nothing else but spring overcoats you'd do a land office business, but the sheriff would have you in six months. We aren't so sure about that. We do sell spring overcoats pretty cheap and it looks as if we might be losing money on them but we ain't. We make our little profit on each and every coat. We sell a very respectable light color coat, cut in box fashion with good linings and good style, for four dollars and a half, and make a profit on it at that. We sell a handsome dark iron gray cheviot coat for five fifty, and make something on that. We sell a genuine clay coat, in light gray shades, for six dollars, and make a little on that and we sell a splendid 18 ounce black clay coat for professional and clergymen at $7.50, and we even make something on that. We never do business at a loss. People are only too glad to pay us our little profits. Probably that's why they cleaned out a complete line of our new twelve dollar coats already, and probably that's why our fifteen dollar line is pretty well shaken up as we write. They tell us these fifteen dollar coats would be cheap enough at twenty and "they" tell us also that there are stores who don't hesitate to ask the extra vee. Fie. How grasping some people can be.

THEY TALK ABOUT HER.

Everybody says she looks like a queen—how could she look otherwise when she persists in wearing the

American Lady Corset,

that permits perfect freedom of action—why not try one yourself?

American Lady

AMUSEMENTS.

The Woodward company at the Creighton is presenting "Little Lord Fauntleroy," with one of the cleverest children who ever appeared in Omaha playing the title part. The tender little play has not been seen here for a number of years and its revival at this time is certain to be received with favor. "Baby" Lewis, as the little lord, with his stalwart Americanism, his loyalty to "Dearest" and his abiding faith in his grandfather's goodness, is doing a really extraordinary piece of work. The part is a long one, but she never misses a syllable; the "business" is complicated and incessant, but not a point is allowed to escape, and the whole performance is informed with an intelligence which is as refreshing as it is rare among stage children. The company in general is pretty well shifted about in the assignment of parts, Miss Ernest playing the adventuress, Miss Montrose the mother, Mr. Fulton the earl and Mr. Livingstone a comic footman. All give excellent performances.

The specialties are quite acceptable and include the De Fillipis, McCarty & Reynolds and the Le Roys.

"The World Against Her," Frank Harvey's stirring melodrama, was presented at Boyd's yesterday by a company headed by Agnes Wallace Villa. The engagement closes tonight.

Richard Marsfield will present "The Devil's Disciple" Tuesday evening, "Beau Brummell" at the Wednesday matinee and "A Parisian Romance" Wednesday evening. The sale of seats indicates large audiences.

News for the Wheelmen.

The League of American Wheelmen numbers nearly 2,000 below the 100,000 mark within the last few weeks. In spite of this startling diminution, the maximum of health may be attained by those who use the comforting and thorough tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which promotes digestion, a healthy flow of bile, regularity of the bowels, and counteracts kidney trouble. It is, moreover, a remedy for and preventive of malaria and rheumatism.

Fast Drivers Arrested.

An excitement was caused on Sherman avenue and North Sixteenth street yesterday afternoon by the fast and reckless driving of T. H. Murphy and John Conly. The men had chartered a horse and wagon and had spent most of the day at a suburban beer garden. On their way home they were were not in such condition as to hold the reins with a steady hand and they encouraged their horse to display a burst of speed along Sherman avenue and Sixteenth. The animal made excellent time and crossed from one side of the street to the other in a way as to put in peril the lives and property of passersby. A man whose buggy wheel had been shattered by the wild drivers turned in a hurry call to the police station and the patrol wagon started in pursuit. The men were traced to Fifteenth and Douglas streets by the commotion left in their path and were overtaken. They were charged with being drunk and disorderly and with fast and reckless driving.

We are anxious to do a little good in this world and can think of no pleasanter or better way to do it than by commending One Minute Cough Cure as a preventative of pneumonia, consumption and other serious lung troubles that follow neglected colds.

Kinney Under Arrest.

George Kinney was arrested last night on the complaint of two South Omaha men, who charge him with forgery and theft. Kinney has been boarding at a house kept by Mr. Brockway, at Twenty-fifth and N streets, South Omaha. It is said that he suddenly left after cashing a check forged in Brockway's name and bearing with him also a suit of clothes belonging to Claud Clark, one of the boarders. Yesterday Clark met Kinney in this city and immediately started in pursuit. After a long chase he overtook him and held him until the arrival of a policeman. Kinney was not wearing the stolen clothes, but they were recovered.

Hot Water

The best thing for earache, backache, faceache, toothache. Remember, our bags are full measure and are warranted. 2-quart for 50c. 3-quart for 65c. We sell a 2-qt. Fountain Syringe for 49c, Write for Catalogue.

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Residents of towns and communities outside of Omaha who need a.....

Specialist's Treatment FOR... Catarrh, Deafness,

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