MORE HUMANITY, LESS CREED to explain the

Sentiment Voiced by Speakers at the Liberal Congress of Religions.

COMMON GROUND FOR ALL TO MEET ON

Two Local Pastors Address the Congress-Discussion of Some Practical Problems Taken Up.

Led by Rev. H. H. Peabody of Rome, N. Y., in the voicing of the Lord's prayer, the Liberal Congress of Religious began its gational church. Dr. E. G. Hirsch of Chicago, vice president of the congress, presided. Secretary Jenkin Lloyd Jones enumerated the different sections of the country represented by the delegates and asked for spontaneous expressions from the delegates. Responses came from Dr. Penbody of Rome, N. Y., Prof. Fisher of Colorado Springs, Prof. C. Hanford Henderson of the Pratt institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Colson of Ida Grove, Ia., Mrs. Strong of Chicago, Prof. E. P. Powell of Clinton, Ia., Rev. S. R. Carthrop of Syracuse, N. Y., and several

others. Dr. John McQuoid of the First Methodist Episcopal church and Rector T. J. Mackay All Saints' Episcopal church were espied in the audience, and inasmuch as they could not be present the evening local organization seems to be deferred for previous, they were called upon. Dr. Mc-Quoid said:

and liberal people; we join with the Uni-tarians in singing their hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee." I know of an incident in the life of John Wesley showing that he eajoyed great intimacy with a Unitarian fain-fater. He enjoined his fellow believers to read carefully one of his sermons and to abide by its injunctions. Wesley did not doubt that his friend would also be found

in the kingdom of heaven. The old spirit of intolerance and sectarianism is dying away, and while we hold tenaciously to our Methodist doctrines we gladly class hands with all who are interested in the unlifting of humanity.

Dr. Mackay explained how a cold had kept him away the night before. He appreciated the feast of good things Dr. Jones would bring, and welcomed the delegates as truthbringers. They had not brought their own narrow views with them, as Naaman, the Syrian captain general, did his two muleloads of Syrian soil, when he went to the prophet, Elisha, to worship Jehovah. The present time he considered one of a great religious revolution. "The whole religious system is about to be overturned," he said. Something is radically wrong. We have all got to come back to the Sermon on the Mount, or else go to smash."

The great change of religious thought would come through the schools, reasoned E. P. Powell of Clinton, Ia. After a few more expressions pertinent to the work and scope of the congress, Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones read a paper on its problems, the

substance of which was:

Recognize Worth of Congress. At the outset, before going to the discussion of the problems of the congress, there is great temptation to discuss the congress problem itself. I take it for granted, from five years' experience in the work of this congress, that its sphere of operation is recognized and the character of its fruits better known. In my correspondence with 500 ministers few letters failed to bring forth responses, and in no instance came a discourteous word or a dogmatic rebuff. Not only is the day of division passing, but even that of theological analysis is giving place to the

day of humanitarian synthesis.

The experience of the congress for these five years, and the correspondence of your could be desired. The congress problem is simply a problem coming out of an age of combination and co-operation. Competition among the sects is already beginning to become disreputable. If I read the signs of the times aright this congress is a symptom of the times and represents a human need,

We are told on many hands that the con gress is too good to live, its ideal too high to be realized, that the day of union will come, but the time is not now. There are many, therefore, who withhold their sym-There are pathy and support. But one of the problems of this congress is to demonstrate that no dreum is too beautiful for religion, no ideal too high for it to realize. Its task is to show that its dream is constructive, not destructive. Its intellectual development would not interfere with the ecclesiastical environment of any man, but rather enlarge religious boundaries and expand its spirit. It seeks to broaden life by deepening it

This congress is to make Methodists more worthy of Wesley and Whitfield; it says to Presbyterians: "Enoble instead of de-grade the teachings of Calvin." It looks upon Catholic, Buddhist, Jew, alike as representatives of a God-religion that enles the earth-that all are representatives of that religion of good will, of law and love that today is here and tomorrow will more fully here. Our main problem is not to create some new fellowship, but to expand the fellowship that already exists. It is ours to vindicate orthodoxy in so far as it represents the need of human souls. as it represents the need of human souls, and it is ours to make heresy legitimate in so far as it represents the honest gropings of the human heart. We are here to lessen dogmatism, to reduce the cruelty of sectarian intolerance, to mitigate the imbedilities of denominational rivalries and church competitions.

Some Practical Problems.

Some of the practical problems of the congress were then gone over, such as the questions of finance, propaganda and organization. The aim of the congress, said Dr Jones, was to unite in neighborhood rather than in doctrinal bonds in a church "of the people, by the people and for the people," such as were not associated with any other organization. The need of support for the organ of the congress, the paper published by Dr. Jones, known as the New Unity, came in for considerable attention.

This was followed by a discussion by President Thomas, H. M. Ferring of Washta, Ia.; Prof. Powell of Clinton, N. Y. and others. Dr. Thomas said he felt that the day of the test of things by human judgment had arrived. The matter of properly supporting Dr. Jones' paper was

and Poison

Staunton, Va. says: ["I was afflicted with Contagious Blood Poison, and the best doctors did me no good In fact, I seemed to get worse all the while. I took almost every socalled blood remedy, but they did not reach the disease. At the advice of a friend, I then took S. S. S. and began to improve. I continued the medicine and it cured me completely, and for ten years I have never had a sign of the disease to

S.S.S. For Blood which can eradicate Contagious Blood

Book on self-treatment mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

doctrine in a Jewish pulpit of total de- better than guilty complicity, but the inprayity and vicarious stonement and he will dividual cannot wholly separate himself long as he does it with beautiful words and conscience was fully aroused the liberation in a sweet voice, but he would probably would come through a general desire on the preach somebody out of his congregation if part of each member of society to purge his he should state certain obligations incum- own soul of the stain of oppression. bent upon wealth." He told of his own experience with four Chicago rich men who refused to pay their water tax for some pretext or other, and the howl and storm raised in his church, not over his heresy theological, but his heresy economical. He hoped the congress would go east next, where its light is needed. He, himself, he remarked further, is regarded as the great heretic among the Jews, his name being used to frighten children to sleep, whilst the announcement that Rabbi Hirsch is gosecond day's session at the First Congre- ing to preach a sermon in New York keeps all the other rabbis awake.

Value of Organization. When the laughter provoked by Dr. Hirsch's witticism had subsided, Rev. J. H. Palmer of Cedar Rapids, Ia., read his paper on the "Value and Feasibility of State Organization." In the past he had felt that the church had been wasteful of its energy-had wasted too much effort on dogma and not shough on life, too intent upon the stability of partition walls and the dress parade of enominational conventionalities and not inerested enough in the wants and woes of Christianity. He dilated upon the progress made so far in the work of organization. Dr. Jones said a start had already been made in the direction of state organization in Illinois and Iowa, though in New York the present.

A telegram announced the inability of We Methodists claim to be a broad-minded Rabbi Isldore Lewinthal of Nashville to arrive in time, so his paper on "One Year After the Nashville Congress" had to be post-

> It was decided to have the social reunion omorrow evening instead of Saturday evening.

For this evening the program of the congress is a sociological one and Prof. C. Hanford Henderson of the Pratt institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Rev. Frank Crane of Chicago, formerly pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church here, and Prof. N. P. Gilman of the Meadville (Pa.) Theological school are down for papers. This afternoon a meeting of the directory

of the congress was held to transact its executive business. On Monday evening there is to be a recention of the Woman's National council at the

First Congregational church. Members of the Mothers' congress, the Woman's National | ciple Suffrage association, the National Woman's Relief corps and the National Women's Christian Temperance union. Among those expected to be present are Susan B. Anthony, May Wright Sewall, Rev. Anna Shaw, Mrs. Anna M. Oliphant and Mrs. Solomon the president of the Woman's Jewish council.

Meeting of the Directors.

Other than the directors the members of the congress mostly spent the afternoon at was the main one considered by the directors at their meeting. The officers of the congress for the ensuing year were also nominated. Dr. H. W. Thomas of Chicago will continue to be its president and Jenkin Lloyd Jones its secretary. The next meeting is to be held in some city east of Chicago, but the exact place was left to a com-To sociology the evening session of the congress was devoted. There were two

papers presented, the first being by Prof. C. Hanford Henderson of the Pratt institute of Brooklyn on "The Social Conscience," and the second by Prof. N. P. warrants the assumption that the Settle the Labor Problem." The former was unity which it seeks is far removed from ideally socialistic in its trend, while the the way of letting their employes in on the indifference and intellectual apathy. Only latter was quite practical and matter-of-acquisition of stock, insuring and pensioning hard thinking and much philosophy will fact. From Prof. Henderson's point of them, establishing club houses and endow- \$11,360.27. The balance reported to be in sitivenes and growing moral conviction of own personal observation. the privileged classes now enjoying certain advantages and from the standpoint of Prof. thousands they employ. Rev. Frank Crane of Chicago could not be present on account of sickness in his family. Rev. R. A. White

of Chicago, who was to preside, was also

absent, so Dr. Hirsch took the chair. Miss

Hamilton of Unity church contributed the vocal part of the program. In introducing the subject of the evening Dr. Hirsch dilated upon the importance of the science of sociology. The dominant idea of the spirits of the French revolution, the English encyclopedists, Rousseau, Adam Smith and others, all humanitarians in their way, was that of "man as an individual," but ancient Aristotle came very near th truth when he said that "man is a political animal," and man in his social character and responsibility is now being considered by the thinkers of the day in this master science of sociology. The Manchester philospohy of the state "as a great policeman" is being generally discounted, argued Rabbi Hirsch, and he paid a tribute to the "great teacher of Nazareth," whose personality, he said, was fired with the truth that one man belongs to another and that human society is not a pyramid slowly rising from base to apex, and whose matchless eloquence had made the billtops of Palestine glow with hope for humanity-"He who lived and

died for others." Problems in Social Science.

Prof. Henderson sketched out, to begin with, the attitude of the more fortunate classes of society regarding the conditions of the less fortunate. He rather satirized the slumming tendencies of a great many well meaning people as a form of "charity" which does not effect much good. The problem of self-sustenance, based upon the essential of self-preservation, was discussed at length and the specter of want was confured up before the rather large audience in all its hideousness. He could better understand now why for years afterward so much was said about the civil war; it was because the hearts of men had been fired with the idea of freedom-the freeling of the black slaves. In this connection he

Today the work to be done is the freeing C. of the whites who are the slaves of the industrial and commercial conditions of the age, and of these slaves there are 60,000,000 men, women and children whose conditions was concerned Dr. Hirsch said he could castly raise \$500. He took occasion, though, yet failed in anything it started out to ac-complish, the operation of a human contence concerned with social conditions. They will be freed by the conscience of Two cameras were stolen from the Rob-America. Whatever might be said to the ert Demoster exhibit at the Liberal Arts ontrary, people are not free. Here in re-publican America, in spike of our republican America, in spike of our republican A deft pickpocket sections. institutions, we also have a class more privileged than any in Europe and which in many cases does not even possess good manners, exploiting the labor of others and appropriating to itself the generous bounty of pature. While the problem of a fair living and the realization of a competency is not difficult to one reared among the middle classes and rossessed of a fair degree of and on all sides are seen brutality and squaior, the signs of a hopeless human slav-ery. There are some who make apology for

> were vividly portrayed by the speaker as he | There will be a meeting of the British fixed upon society the responsibility for them. The problem of living, he said is now taking on a new form—how to honestly and to wind up the club's affairs. Full atearn a living with unspotted hands. One tendance is requested.

"A man can declare the in affairs, like Tolatol, and that would be

What is Due from Employers. The other side was given by Prof. Gil-

"The labor problem is not one." he man. "of settling an assumed conflict besaid. tween labor and capital." He found three factors-labor, capital and the employer. The function of the employer is unique. being that of bringing capital and labor to gother, and he considered the labor problem that of obtaining a better relation between the employer and his employe. Employers of labor had been altogether exposed too much to philanthropists, who would predoes not stand in the way of productive co- ous reports of the grand officers. operation and as for socialism he knows that the time is not yet ready for that. The Charles Patterson delivered the annual adgreat trouble is that many confuse philan- dress; he said in part; throphy with business and try to mix things that radically differ. To epitomize part of the very exhaustive address of the speaker:

if the employer represents the brain o the industrial machinery one great function of the mind is to form high and beautiful ideals. The question is, What do reason and good will demand of the employer? The brain that must contrive what the many hands are to accomplish needs to be moral-ized as to what it shall devote itself to as well as to be congratulated for what it has lone. Modern sociology has proven that the usular economist and unideal employer of early decades of this century in England were wrong and that the amiable Lord Shaftesbury, Thomas Carlyle, the man of letters, and Robert Owen, the ablest cotton spinner of his day, were right when they leaded for consideration for the workers of he factories.

Some Musts for Him.

The employer to do his part must be more han silent. He should study the sanitary needs of his help. His attitude should be rational and conciliatory toward trades is. He must frankly accept the prin-of factory legislation as reasonable and desirable. He will frankly welcome the the general welfare above the interests of any one class and which has the right and has been shaken off, and the future is bright the responsibility to see to it that one class with promise. the responsibility to see to it that one class with promise is not exploited for the benefit of another I confident and overworked in consequence. He will will be one of prosperity and increased therefore accept the requirements of sanita- growth for our beloved order. ion such as proper lighting, ventilation and heating. He will regard the trades union like the trust as an enduring element of a nodern civilization, which wise men make the most of instead of trying to fight. Comthe exposition. The question of finances pulsory arbitration is a misnomer. The better way is to establish in his factories committees of conciliation and arbitration and there settle all his difficulties without going outside. Several states have boards of arbitration. He will desire to see his em-ployes well housed and insured against old He will assist them as much as possible to have their own homes. He will also make it possible for them to acquire stock.

Prof. Gilman gave a long list of great employing concerns of the country which show a lively interest in their employes by indirect profit sharing and establishing public libraries and club houses. Some pay them nice dividends on their deposits. The methods of the Vanderbilts, Andrew Carnegie, the Illinois Central, Chicago, Burlingtou & Quincy, the Baltimore & Ohio and the Gliman of the Meadville (Pa.) Thelogical Pennsylvania railroads, some of the New school on "What the Employer Might Do to Bedford mills, the Ames and Fairbanks concerns and many more of the same kind in the amelioration of conditions must ing great public libraries were enumerated come through an increasing social sen- by the speaker from data gathered in his

Internationalism is to be the subject for tonight. President David Starr Jordan of Gilman the employers of labor are already the Leland Stanford (jr.) University of Calidoing much in many ways in behalf of the fornia is to be one of the speakers. He arrived yesterday.

Morton Held for Robbery.

Gordon Hardy, Clarks, Neb., is a guest it the city and has made his headquarters i establishment of Henry Morton, near Six teenth and Jones streets, carrying a watch and chain and \$15 in money. On his departure the property was missing, having been taken from the stranger while he was only partially conscious of his surroundings. A detective visited the place and found the chain on Morton's person, together with a knife identified as Hardy's. Morton is charged with larceny from the person.

Backlen's Arnica Salve.

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PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Colonel W. F. Cody is an Omaha visitor H. Babcock and F. C. Shattuck of Neenah, Wis., are in the city. George H. Chase, S. C. Smith and F. A

Craig are exposition visitors from Mankato, John Simmons and family of Philadelphia arrived in Omaha yesterday for a season at

the exposition. M. A. Groshart, M. H. Goolby, J. Lacy, M. Lemmon and Joseph Hoogan of Raw-ns, Wyo., came to Omaha yesterday on a siness trip and will remain over to take

in the exposition J. J. Chiors, E. Buchanan, J. F. McRob errs, John McRoberts, Samuel Chiers and R. Salisbury of Sterling and William M. Love, W. C. Beeler and W. E. Leap of Slater are party of Colorado visitors who arrived in Omaha yesterday to visit the exposition. Nebraekans at the hotels: James C. Elliot

A. L. Krause, West Point; E. D. Gould, Fullerton: W. E. Rockwell, Red Cloud; Adolph Folds, Howell: Longin Folia, Clarkson: Mr. and Mrs. Tom Adams, Gering; Willis McBride, Madison; P. F. McCullough M. Brennan, Alda; Dr. A. G. Hamilton, L. C. Baneroft, Springfield; E. R. Colborn, Lin-Coln; Hugh Anderson, Palmer; A. J. Wright, Tecumseh; W. M. Gess, Dunbar; C. R. Watson, Valentine; R. S. Work, Hastinge;

A deft pickpocket secured \$25 and two

railway tickets from M. R. Cohn, 2924 Pacific street, while he was shopping. Mrs. Borgaard of Minden. Neb., had her pocket picked of her pocketbood containing \$1 and two railway tickets on a Sherman avenue car.

The North Omaha Improvement club will hold its regular meeting on Thursday evenducation, common sense and honesty, yet ing. October 20, et Marsh's hall, Thirty-firs am constrained to say that no one can and Ames avenue. amass a fortune by honest labor. People Mrs. J. E. Davis, 1557 North Nineteenth are flocking into the cities from the country street, suffered the loss of \$17 to a sneak thief, who entered her house during her

temporary absence.

this. They say the people know no better and do not mind their wretchedness. But the masses do mind it and their wretchedness apparent to all who care.

The conditions of the poor in New York is at 807 South Eighth street. Christopher Peterson, a carnenter

not be taken to task by his congregation so from the social solidarity. When the social Little Business Attempted at Opening Session Beyond Hearing Reports.

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE GRAND MASTER

Record for the Year Shows a Healthy Growth-Several New Lodges Instituted and Increased Membership in Old Ones.

When Grand Master Charles Patterson of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows called | made their report for the year, showing that | loaves of bread and apples for descrithe annual business meeting of the organi- \$2,495.12 had been contributed toward the zation to order yesterday at 10 a. m. in Odd Fellows' hall, there was a full repsume to dictate to him how he should run resentation present from all the cities and his business and charge him with hardness towns of the state. The meeting was opened of heart because he will not pay higher with a prayer by Rev. P. C. Johnson of with maintaining orphans' homes in other big fat ox, two large hogs and two sheep, wages than the market wage and shorten Ohiowa, Neb. Then followed the roll call, the hours of labor, whereas all he can do in which was responded to by all the lodges other states there was an address by Past barrels of apples. Last night this purchase many cases is to hold his own head above enrolled in the organization. The amount of water and frequently he finds that his own business transacted at this opening session salary for superintending the labor em- was very small, as the members did not ployed has come short. Generally he has proceed immediately to work and the inbeen every bit as good a philanthropist as cervening delays were numerous. Most of the any other because in hard times as well as time was devoted to the grand master's adgood he has kept his men at work. He dress and the discussion concerning the vari-Following the roll call, Grand Master

Grand Master's Address. Brethren: With fraternal greetings I welome you to this, our forty-first annual sesion, and this greeting is extended with more than ordinary pleasure for the reason that you meet in the city which you honored in the election of your grand master. Since our last reunion the nation has en gaged in a war waged in the interests of

umanity and the down-trodden people of Cuba. And as we recall the glorious vicories achieved by our gallant men, we as Odd Fellows, can feel a deep sense of pride in the knowledge that our fraternity was largely represented in both army and navv. When the first call for 100,000 volunteers went forth to the nation and the muster rolls were made up, 21.645 of that number were found to be members of the "Triple Link," thus showing that our brethren are "faithful to their country." and ever ready to do battle in the cause of truth and justice. In our own state, in the First Second and Third regiments, this order was, and is.

most creditable represented. Referring to the condition of the order this jurisdiction, we can with considerable pride point to a most gratifying increase in membership, the net gain for the year being 402 members. Renewed activity is witnesse expression of the national will which places among the brethren, renewed interest is displayed on all sides; the lethargy of the past

I confidently predict that the coming year

Reports Filed for Consideration. When the meeting was ready to hear the eports of the various grand officers for the year a motion was made to dispense with the reading of these reports and to file them with the committee for consideration and acceptance. The motion was passed without discussion and the reports were accordingly handed to the committee with instructions to return an answer on them at the afternoon session.

The grand master's report related to the lodges instituted during the last year, dispensations and appeals for aid granted and refused and the anniversary proclamation. There were four subordinate lodges and one Rebekah lodge instituted, and it was enjoined upon all grand and subordinate lodges to take appropriate action to commemorate April 26, that date being the seventy-ninth anniversary of the order. The grand secretary's report showed

membership on June 20 of 9,768, this number being an Increase for the year of 402. The amount paid during the year for relief to members was the treasury at present is \$4,962.25. Refering to the membership of Rebekah lodge, the report registers 4,090, showing a gain of 269.+ The report of the grand treasurer con-

firms that of the secretary in regard to the amount of the balance in the treasury. The grand representatives' report chiefly concerns legislation of the order and shows it to be in a flourishing condition throughout the country. At 11:30 o'clock the meeting adjourned until 2 o'clock.

Afternoon Session's Work. The afternoon session was called to order

that relate to the lodge and of interest to at 9 o'clock the following committees were appointed:

On Credentials-I. P. Gage, W. H. Barger, L. Alvison, John A. Davis, E. S. Davis, On Finance-E. P. Smith, F. S. Dimick, J. Gosney, J. J. Galloyly, E. K. White. On Judiciary—George W. Morris, J. Hoagland, F. N. Prout, N. V. Harlin, D. C.

On State of the Order-A. H. Weir, H. J. Streight, A. C. Welch, John G. Hilder, O. H.

On Legislation—D. H. Wheeler, C. D. Smiley, C. Hedrick, C. E. Thompson, W. E. Boday On Charters-H. J. Hudson, H. C. Martin, J. A. Goodrich Hans Briggs, J. O. Moore. On Returns—E. J. Fair, J. G. Hilder, J. H. Miler, J. V. Hinchman, W. L. Gibbs.

On Appeals-D. M. McIlheimy, J. E. Morrison, Jackson Gyger, T. J. Evans, J. B. Sawyer. On Mileage—J. M. Shively, J. F. Lenger, L. Edwards, W. M. Allen, H. Gargow, On Distribution—George N. Beels, Rufus

Pryor, D. M. Morris, H. G. Breitenfield, John B. Ames. On Degree of Rebekah-John Evans, C. F.

Marquarah, C. Christensen, S. G. Coglizer, C. E. Canfield.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF REBEKAHS. Nebraska State Assembly Comes To-

gether for Transaction of Business. The fifteenth annual session of the state assembly of the Daughters of Rebekah was held yesterday in Odd Fellows' temple. President Belle C. Bolshaw of Lincoln called the meeting to order and Chaplain Lucretia Tompkins of Madison offered the opening prayer. The roll call was answered by everyone of the 137 lodges belonging to the assembly and then President Bolshaw delivered her annual address, in which the business to be transacted was outlined and the more important happenings of the year commented upon. The president's report for the year showed that eleven new lodges have been instituted with a total membership of 73, making the number of new members admitted during the year 833, a gain of 242 more than last year. In this report was outlined a history of the order since its incention in 1852 until the present day and the various stages of growth, together with the good accomplished by the order, were described as incentives to renewed efforts for the future.

Following the president's address and reort those of the secretary and treasurer were read and referred to the committees for further action. In the main they presented the same facts as the president's re-

The first business of the morning session was the adoption of a new constitution and by-laws. This was made necessary by the legislation of the sovereign grand lodge at Dallas. Tex., last year. At 12:30 o'clock the assembly adjourned until 2 o'clock. officers present were: Belle C. Bolshaw, president, Lincoln; Mary C. Sperry, vice president. Beatrice: Anna E. Marshall, warden. Hastings; Anna B. Crawford, accretary, Lincoln: Mary E. Stuht, treasurer, Omaha. Zoe Fisher, marshal, Plattsmouth; Lucretia Thompkins, chaplain, Madison; Mae Sumner,

to explain the spiritual situation among the might withdaw from active participation ODD FELLOWS GRAND LODGE inside guardian. Wahoo: Hattle Webbert, Jews, saying: "A man can declare the in affairs, like Tolatol, and that would be ODD FELLOWS GRAND LODGE outside guardian. Kearney: Maud Griffin. conductor, Tekamah.

After the session terminated the Executive dinner for 300 guests in the temple for the benefit of the proposed state home for Odd | week,

Occupied on Routing.

The afternoon session was opened with prayer by the chaplain. Then Past Grand Master Williams of Washington addressed the assembly on matters relating to the work of the order. In the course of his remarks in Indian love it promises to be a swell afhe raid the women a high complement on fair, at least the indications are that the the efficiency of their methods in conducting the meeting. Following this address the dians. The menu will consist of roast ox, trustees of the proposed orphans' home endowment fund of \$25,000. The vice president's report related to foreign correspond- give a grand farewell dinner to the Indians ence and the work of lodges in other juriadictions, particularly the work connected cities. After the reading of greetings from besides twenty bushels of potatoes and five Grand Master Jones of Kansas. He compared the work of the women with that of their brothers in the grand lodge, com- mals were killed on the grounds, the butchmenting on the many aims members of the Rebekah have in view and expressing the being superintended by Sheriff Sam Startzer hope that they would all be realized. When Mr. Jones finished his address it was 5:39 o'clock and the assembly voted to adjourn until 9 o'clock this morning.

COLD IS NO OBSTACLE

(Continued from First Page.)

other feature in connection with the Nebraska exhibit. This was in the nature of Marshall. There were two buge pyramids of apples, one at either end of the Nebraska space, and in addition there was a floral piece in the shape of a horseshoe, in which were worked with tube roses the words "Stand Up for Nebraska." Beneath this there was a large cornucopia, from the horn of which fully fifty bushels of apples had run out and spread over the table. Then from the beams, columns and celling there were long strings of apples of various colors suspended, breaking the monotony of the bare walls and the hitherto undecorated space up toward the rafters.

Taking everything into consideration the day was a great success and it convinced the thousands who tasted the fruit that Nebraska is one of he great apple states of the union.

No attempt was made yesterday by any of the states other than Nebraska to give away fruit. Some of them, however, put up a great show. Every exhibitor in the building added to his tables and made the general appearance more attractive than it has been for months.

STOCK SHOW GETS A GOOD CROWD. Farmers Put in Much Time Examining the Fine Animals.

Even with the grounds in a soggy and sloppy condition in the vicinity of the live stock show, the barus were crowded with people all day yesterday. The bulk of the crowd was made up from the farming element, the members of which were present to learn something new relative to cattle. In addition to the simple announcement of horses, hogs and sheep. They visited all of the barns and inspected all of the animals intelligence that before leaving this munin the pens, many of them with a view to making purchases for the purpose of strengthening their herds at home.

Since the opening of the show the sales have been larger than at any state fair ever held in the country. They have exceeded the sales made at the World's fair and the end is not yet. One dealer in hogs, sold twenty-five of his animals Tuesday, nearly all going into Nebraska. The prices ranged from \$100 to \$600 per animal. Another dealer who had a lot of fine cattle in the ring, after taking his premiums, sold four tribes whom he had treated kindly in past bulls and three cows. These sales are only wo out of many and in all instances the most satisfactory prices have been secured, most of the purchasers paying cash and taking the discount that usually goes along with sales that are made on time.

Aithough the weather was bad and the grounds were muddy yesterday, the judges resumed their work and practically finished there remaining a few animals be passed upon today. No attempt was made toward taking the competitive animals into the ring, which, by the way, was a sea of mud, ranging from six inches to one foot by Grand Master Charles Patterson and in depth. The animals were taken out of Chaplain P. C. Johnson offered a prayer, their stalls and examined while standing it All the business transacted, being matters the vacant spaces between the doors. This was just as satisfactory to the judges and members alone, was referred to a secret the owners, but it did not please the speciasession. Previous to adjourning until today tors who were anxious to get a view of the

ribbon wearers. Everything is in readiness for the fat stock show, which was scheduled for yesterday and postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather. If the weather is fair this afternoon it is quite likely that the fat animals will be brought out to be paraded through the Midway and the bluff tract. However, should the weather be had. the date will be extended until such time as there is sunshine. With the fat cattle there is not so great a desire among owners to get home, as the cattle are here and taking on additional flesh each day. The owners know that there will be a sale for all of their fat cattle, as the representatives of the South Omaha packing houses have told them as much.

Woman Meets an Accident. Mrs. H. J. Beaumont, an exposition vistor from Hartford, Conn., sustained quite serious injuries by a fall on the steps leading to the Auditorium yesterday afternoon She slipped and fell heavily, breaking her right leg just below the hip. She was taken to the Emergency hospital, where the fracture was reduced and she was made as comfortable as possible until she could be moved.

Another Milwaukee Excursion. John R. Cook, the Milwaukee's special excursion agent, arrived in the city yesterday with a party of forty, all of whom came from the vicinity of West Union, In. He said that had it not been storming when

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the party pulled out fully 150 people would have come along. Mr. Cook returns to lows tonight and will work up several big excursions for next week. He says that there Board, consisting of Sadie Wright, Mary are thousand of people in eastern lowa-Hanson and Esther Wiell of Omaha, served a | who are anxious to visit the exposition and will do so if the weather is pleasant next

> ROAST BEEF FOR THE INDIANS. Captain Mercer Will Give His Wards

a Warm Feast. Today Captain Mercer will give a dinner to he 500 Indians of the Indian congress and dinner will swell the stomachs of the Inroast hog, roast mutton, roast potatoes, 1,000

who have been here for so long a time and with this idea still in mind he purchased a was carted to the encampment and preparaons for the feast commenced. The aniering being done by the Indians, the work of Sarpy county. This drew an immense rowd of men, women and children, all of whom stood around in the mud watching the proceedings, apparently with a great deal of uterest. After the butchering had been fin shed, a semicircular wall of sun-dried brick was constructed on the south side of the adobe house, built by the Pueblos, and inside of this a cord or more of dried wood was placed and fired. After the wood burned down pretty well to coals the carcasses of the animals were spitted and placed over the iecorations put up by Mesers. Nowns and, fires, the ends of the poles that had been run through the bodies being held by crotches driven into the ground. All of last night this fire was kept up, Indians being detailed to bring on the wood and pile it around the roasting carcasses. After the roasting of the meat was well under way the squaws fell upon the potatoes and commenced paring them. This work they finished a short time before midnight. The apples were stored away in the Indian supply depot, where they will be kept until the dinner is ready to serve.

It is figured that by 10 o'clock this morning the feast will be ready to spread. At 8 clock this morning Chief Caterer Startzer will commence the cooking of the potatoes These he will put into huge kettles which will be filled from the drippings of the cooking carcasses of the animals.

Just before it is time to start the feast the white people will be driven off the grounds and the gates will be locked during the balance of the day, or until the Indians have eaten their fill. This action is to be taken upon request of a number of the head men of the different tribes, who have expressed a desire that for once the Indians be allowed to eat without being watched or disturbed by white people.

Parnett Gets a Fortune. The happiest and also the saddest man at the exposition yesterday was J. W. Barnett of Waterloo, Ia. He came to Omaha the first of the week and yesterday re ceived a telegram announcing the death of an uncle, H. P. Barnett, at Portland, Ore, the death the message conveyed the further dane sphere H. P. Barnett executed a will and that by the terms of the document he bequeathed all of his property, both real and personal, to his nephew, J. W. Barnett who has been made rich by simply stroke of a pen.

"Diamond Dick" at Indian Village. The Indian village at the exposition wa all astir yesterday when "Diamond Dick" put in an appearance. He was given warm welcome by Geronimo and other chiefs as well as many men and women of differen



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years. They manifested their personal regard for him as their medicine man by the many hows and hearty shakes of the hand The doctor will entertain the chiefs a theater this evening. He has opened e at the Henshaw on Farnam street, where he will remain a few weeks.

Admits Children Free. At its meeting yesterday afternoon the executive committee reserved to admit on Saturday free of charge all children up to the age of 15 years. There is no restriction on this beyond the age limit.

Lutuvette Day.

According to the direction of the Lafayette Memorial commission the children of Si. John's parochial school assembled yesterday afternoon to honer America's greatest here France's noblest son and liberty's unselfish advocate and soldier. Masters Vincent Dwyer and Francis Bugee and Miss Sadie Carey read healty written hierocical essays and all the children joined in the singing of patriotic songs. At the close of the exercises Rev. P. A. Murphy, director of schools, congratulated the children on their patriotic celebration and reviewed briefly the life. Yesterday Captain Mercer conceived the idea that it would be the proper thing to of Lafayette, and dwelt especially on the distinguished part he took in securing American independence. Then the children presented their contributions, which will go oward the erection of a suitable monur Paris to the memory of Lafayette and which will also be a memorial to the generosity and patriotism of our American chil-



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