

CHURCH AND LABORING MEN

Rev. Newman Hall Burdick Takes Subject for Sunday Evening Discourse.

REAL WORK LIES ALONG THE SAME LINES

Both strive for Welfare of Humanity, but Church Goes Farther and Looks to the Life Which is to Come.

Rev. Newman Hall Burdick preached at the Second Presbyterian church Sunday night on the relation of the laboring men and the church. "It is not my intention to attempt to defend all the labor unions have done," said Mr. Burdick, "or what spirit the church has manifested on occasions. It is my purpose to show the church and labor have interests in common. Many wrongs are being raised in the land today and some are discordant, but harmony is beneath it all. I am sorry the topic of the renewal of the interest the church has taken in the labor movement has been left from the program of speakers on the program for the coming week.

"The church and labor have many interests in common. The main principles which underlie the labor movement can be endorsed by all Christians." Mr. Burdick read the pledge of the Federation of Labor.

"There is not a single clause in which a Christian could not subscribe. The church has always stood for all of these. Both stand for the betterment of the industrial and social conditions and both have accomplished much in this respect. Both stand for better homes, better cities, better government and a better country.

"I have little use for a religion which does not deal with the present condition of man as well as his condition in the life to come. The church goes farther than the labor unions and talks of the life beyond.

"Both stand for justice or as President Roosevelt puts it, 'for a square deal.' Labor undertakes to see men are not discriminated against and the church preaches the same thing. Both stand for high morality standards for widows and orphans. In some countries the women are treated as cattle.

"Both claim a leader in Jesus Christ. If you read addresses of labor leaders you will see reference to Jesus Christ, the laboring man's champion. If there is any one thing the church stands for it is Jesus Christ.

Ground for Co-operation.

"On these principles there is sufficient to warrant a closer sympathy and co-operation between the church and labor. The church needs every laboring man and the laboring men need the church. One cannot go along without the other.

"Objection has been raised against the church that it is dominated by the rich men, who use the church against the poor man's interest. This fancied fault is one reason why the church and labor have not been closer in times past. I deny the church is being dominated by the rich men. Rich men are sometimes in authority in the church but this is no reason why they should be disloyal to the church. It is not necessarily because of wealth that a man is unfaithful to his trust. It is the character of the man. The poor man contributes more in proportion to his wealth than the rich. The larger bequests of the rich do not support the church. It is the continual giving of the poorer men which keep the church moving. Fitness and ability should rule in a church.

"Another objection is raised that the church stands for the present industrial conditions. The church has never made an official utterance of the kind. The church stands for what is good in any and every industrial system. Another objection is that the ministry is a closed shop, and therefore has no right to preach against the closed shop. That is not true. Men who were not members of any ministerial association have been great preachers. It is for the people to say whether they will listen to them. The church never limits its apprentices for fear of competition but is continually reaching out to the poor man. No association of ministers tries to enforce a uniform scale of wages. I have nothing to say concerning the closed shop.

Mr. Burdick read letters from John Mitchell, John B. Lennon, Homer D. Call and P. J. Dulany, labor leaders, saying they thought the church and labor should get closer together.

"The church and the laboring men should get together," added Mr. Burdick. "The church opens her doors and invites them in, saying it will help to improve their condition. God hasten the nuptial day of labor and the church."

OPPORTUNITY FOR DOING GOOD

In Sermon D. D. Proper Refers to Work of Edward Rosewater.

"Opportunity" was the theme of a sermon by Rev. D. D. Proper of Des Moines, district secretary for the states of Iowa, South Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska and Utah, at the First Baptist church Sunday morning. Using as his text the message of the risen Christ to the church at Philadelphia, "Behold, I have set before thee an open door," Mr. Proper showed many of the present opportunities for doing good, both at home and abroad.

"Other churches had done well and still do these others he gave thanks, but to the church at Philadelphia he gave no commendation, but pronounced the words of the text, 'Behold, I have set before thee an open door.' That was the door of opportunity to spread the gospel.

Evangelization of North America. Doors which above the money questions of this section consider some of the open gospel by simple before us. Most people of the church believe the country can hear the gospel but in laying heed to the ringing of the whole face of gold when the door is opening, we waste the energy we change by reclamation. Iowa nature. The government five years ago. The great of new lands to settle on the new lands, fewer people yearning of the churches here going west must be followed west. This means a few churches established for it, but these which they find nothing but find there which is worse than nothing.

"As World a church has been organized by these people who have moved from this section the same as churches were organized here a few years ago. In one town in Wyoming nine years ago. In one persons have been in jail during the last year. These are surely the need of missionary work.

"More than 1,000,000 a year are coming from the old world but many of our churches in the west can't reach their stars they have had a sprinkling of Norwegians, Swedes, Danes and Germans mixed in the congregations. We are relying on these people to send out missionaries and the opportunities of the age are before us. The Baptist church is today paying for 222 foreign speaking missionaries. Mr. Bryan has said in one of his speeches that there is not a government on the face of the earth which is not looking to us for their ideals. Here is another opportunity.

"Years ago Bohemia was a Protestant country, but through invasion most are either Catholics or Catholics. Here is another opportunity, for there are many colonies in this country and good work could be done through them. Edward Rosewater

DR. PEABODY PASSES AWAY

Pioneer Omaha Physician Succumbs at Last to Long Illness.

LIFE DESPAIRED OF FOR MANY MONTHS

Deceased Had for Years Been a Prominent Figure Not Only in His Profession, but in Politics and Loyal League Circles.

Dr. J. H. Peabody, for many years one of Omaha's most prominent physicians, died at 8 o'clock Sunday morning at St. Joseph's hospital.

Dr. Peabody was born in Washington, D. C. March 7, 1833, and came to Omaha July 17, 1858, as a medical doctor. He was a member of the national house of representatives and afterwards became a clerk in the pension and land offices. It was during this period of his life he began to study medicine at the Washington school, and when the war of the states broke out he joined the union army as a medical officer, remaining in the service until the close of the war. He was discharged from the service in 1865 with the rank of brevet lieutenant colonel. Dr. Peabody then took a course in law at the same school, and when the war of the states broke out he joined the union army as a medical officer, remaining in the service until the close of the war. He was discharged from the service in 1865 with the rank of brevet lieutenant colonel. Dr. Peabody then took a course in law at the same school, and when the war of the states broke out he joined the union army as a medical officer, remaining in the service until the close of the war. He was discharged from the service in 1865 with the rank of brevet lieutenant colonel.

Incident of Political Career.

It was during Dr. Peabody's term of office that Martin Wilson was appointed chief of police, after a most bitter contest in which charges were made that members of the board had been approached to get them to vote for White for chief of police. Mr. Peabody, then editor of the World-Herald, testified that Dr. Peabody had told him as much.

When they emerged from the investigation was made and had been approached and offered the position of health commissioner if he would vote for White for chief of police. Mr. Peabody, then editor of the World-Herald, testified that Dr. Peabody had told him as much.

Incidentally, the board found a careful investigation there was no foundation for the story that any member of the board had shown symptoms of going wrong or of inviting any one to approach him.

Dr. Peabody was afflicted with the popular party in Nebraska, and was frequently the standard bearer of his party in Omaha. Belonging to the minority party, however, he was never elected to office. He stood high in his profession and during his life enjoyed a lucrative practice.

Sick for Long Time.

The illness from which Dr. Peabody died began to show itself in an extent that he was obliged to suspend active practice about May 1 of the present year. He went to St. Joseph's hospital and for a while life was despaired of, but eventually he began to rally and after several weeks was able to leave the hospital. It was then learned that he should go to Florida, to the home of his son, John, but before he really got started, the illness returned and he was obliged to return to the hospital.

That was but about three weeks ago and but for periods of slight rallies, it was a continual downward course, until death came. The one son is all that now remains of the family. Dr. Peabody was twice married, the first wife having died about twenty-five years ago and the second about three years ago.

The funeral will be held Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the residence of the wife, at Prospect Hill cemetery.

PARKE GODWIN'S GOLD TALE

Former Omaha Lawyer Back from Alaska with Story of Rich Mines.

Parke Godwin, formerly county attorney of Douglas county and a member of the Omaha bar for some years, is now managing director of the Sinook-Boulder Mining company, a California corporation, with headquarters in San Francisco, has just returned to his present temporary home in Oakland from a season spent in Alaska in examination of his company's property, and in a general way of the great wealth of that part of the country, says the Oakland Tribune. He tells a tale of the wonderful riches of that territory, showing that gold may be found in almost every section.

"I left Oakland for Nome the last of May," said Mr. Godwin to a Tribune reporter, "and I returned a few days ago. I spent the intervening time on the company's claims, which comprise 2,100 acres, and are situated twenty-six miles northwest of Nome on Boulder creek, a tributary of the Sinook river. It is today an absolutely one almost boundless field of placer gold. Gold is found anywhere and everywhere one may choose to dig.

"But, of course, that part of Alaska is a far cry from California." It is about 4,500 miles in a straight line from Oakland to Nome, and naturally enough, in a country which produces absolutely nothing to sustain man or beast, the cost of living is very high.

"There are no ways and means of transportation and getting around and about in that country. There are no roads nor trails to facilitate getting into the interior. If you are not thoroughly familiar with the general lay of the land, the compass is your only guide, and generally speaking, the compass can't be much relied upon when you are so close to the magnetic influences which always prevail in that section of the north.

"To show you, by illustration, what I mean about the richness of the placer grounds, wandering over which I spent the entire month of last July, I need but say that I, an amateur in the practical and muscular work of handling a miner's pick, shovel and pan, did not take out a single pan of dirt that was not richer and more valuable in gold color than any entire cubic yard of dirt, gravel or clay, which the dredging men are handling with such profit and success around Oroville. The average cubic yard of dirt around Oroville will surrender from fifteen cents to twenty-five cents in gold, and a cubic yard contains about 150 miner's pans. So you can readily see that the placers in Alaska of which I speak, are 150 times more valuable than those of California.

"But, as I stated before, the serious problem in Alaska is the lack of almost everything which would help man to rapidly extract this vast field of gold from the masses of earth in which it lies distributed and concealed.

"A great deal of our ground is splendidly adapted to the operation of a gold dredging machine. The one made by the Edison people of San Francisco will clean up from 8,000 to 4,000 cubic yards a day. If the dirt will turn out only a dollar's value

HOW HAL REID DID SHOW 'EM

Author of Cow Puncher Hypnotism Missouri Town and Baines Invalids.

INCIDENTALLY HE CARTS OFF MUCH CASH

It Was Years Ago and He Had Drapped into Little Place, Where He Quickly Went Broke.

The visit of the Cow Puncher, Hal Reid's play, to the Krog theater last week recalled to Ted Wells, a Missourian at the Merchants, that Hal Reid had been a success other than as actor and author. He told this story:

"Some years ago Hal Reid got stranded in a little Missouri town, I think Salisbury, down on the Wabash. He landed in the place absolutely on his uppers, his company having gone to pieces a few days before. Reid had played 'A Daughter of the Confederacy' in Salisbury, and was acquainted with Del Willis, an old actor who lived in the village and, therefore, when he went broke in that county he headed for Salisbury. He began at once to organize a home talent company to put on the 'Daughter of the Confederacy,' giving Willis one of the leading parts. This was a feat seldom heard of and never witnessed in Salisbury. It made a decided hit. The next day Reid went a little farther and after hypnotizing his victim ran a needle through his face and lips.

"I didn't take news of these stunts long to travel over the country and soon farmers were coming to town to see the wonderful man. One day an old man, who had been an invalid for years, was wheeled up to the hotel where Reid was stopping.

"I heard you could hypnotize people," the old man said upon being presented to Reid.

Has Superhuman Powers.

"Yes sir, my good friend," replied Reid, "I have certain powers with which God has endowed me."

"I low you might help me get rid of this here rheumatism, then," said the invalid. "Rheumatism? Well you have come to the right place, my man," said Reid. "Rheumatism is my specialty."

"With that he made a few gyrations in front of the invalid and then, pointing his fingers straight at him, he said: 'Get up and walk; get up, I say.'

"The old man hesitated and then, to the surprise of his neighbors and those who had known him for years, he got up and walked.

"This spread like wildfire, and it is the honest truth before the week was out Hal Reid was curing chronic invalids who hadn't walked for years. Men brought their invalid wives twenty miles to town and women brought their husbands in to see the healer. It is needless to say when the 'Daughter of the Confederacy' was presented at the opera house a crowd was in attendance. So great an impression did Reid make, the citizens prevailed upon him to remain another month and give another show. He went out of Salisbury like a millionaire, and he left the big, a nucleus for a fund to buy a hose cart and fire engine for the town."

TRIBUTE TO MR. ROSEWATER

Resolutions Adopted on His Death by Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers' union No. 24 yesterday adopted these resolutions on the death of Edward Rosewater:

Whereas, Death has called from his scene of earthly labor and activity Edward Rosewater, whose during his lifetime gave repeated and signal evidence of his interest in the affairs of mankind in general, and of the working man in particular; and who was ever an ardent and constant champion of the rights of labor to organize, and who by his payment of fair wages and the establishment of conditions of employment for the men on his pay roll gave an example to other employers which should be followed by all others who work for wages; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Edward Rosewater labor has lost an advocate and champion who, both by example and precept, within his power to further the interest of the workmen of the world; and, be it further

Resolved, That we hereby express our grateful appreciation of the continued efforts of Edward Rosewater in behalf of organized labor, and especially our sense of gratitude for the consideration and kindness he has shown to members of this union while in his employ, and as a shock to all of us; and we also desire to express our heartfelt sympathy with his bereaved family; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this union and that a copy be sent to the family and the family of Edward Rosewater as a token of respect and esteem in which he was held by our members.

S. L. ROWZEE, G. HAPLEY, J. O. DIER, Committee.

PARKER GIVES HIS SIDE

Truant Officer Tells What He Did and Why in Slingerland Case.

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Truant Officer Parker says he has not been correctly represented in the case of Fred Slingerland and makes this statement of his side:

"When I found the boy mentioned in the article, Fred Slingerland, on Leavenworth street, near Fourteenth, he had a M. Nebraska. From 1882 to 1883 Dr. Peabody was a page in the national house of representatives and afterwards became a clerk in the pension and land offices. It was during this period of his life he began to study medicine at the Washington school, and when the war of the states broke out he joined the union army as a medical officer, remaining in the service until the close of the war. He was discharged from the service in 1865 with the rank of brevet lieutenant colonel. Dr. Peabody then took a course in law at the same school, and when the war of the states broke out he joined the union army as a medical officer, remaining in the service until the close of the war. He was discharged from the service in 1865 with the rank of brevet lieutenant colonel.

"I know by this time that he was trying his best to deceive me and get away. I took him to the Detention home and there I kept him until he had been in the Detention home for two days. He was then taken to Slingerland and that he lived at 203 Davenport street. I told him that he had told me so many lies that I did not know who he was or where he lived and I could not give him a good shaking and I told him, 'Where do you live?' He said, '307 West 26th street.'

I called upon the police station and told about this boy and said if any one in the Detention home knew who he was in the Detention home.

It was about 7 o'clock and I went home to sleep. I was on duty the juvenile City that night and about 11 o'clock, as I was going home on the car, Mr. Heller, superintendent of the Detention home, called to me as the car reached the Detention home.

I alighted from the car and Mrs. Heller introduced Mrs. Slingerland. I explained the circumstances to her and she said, 'I would do what I thought would be the best for the boy.'

"I will try to take up the case in the morning and find out the real name of Mrs. Slingerland and where he lived, but when Mrs. Slingerland came down I found out without further investigation.

I did not think the boy stole the harness and I did not say that I thought he stole it, although the boy is quoted as saying that he stole it.

It is my duty to investigate all cases where children of school age are working, and when any one begins to sidestep or deceive, then I am more careful than ever. I do not think it fair to a child to back him up in any kind of deceit and the sooner the parents co-operate with the officers the better.

Parents are coming to me this year and in the whole of the city. I have been truant officer, but I am still working for boys and girls' future welfare.

I will work this year will come and beg me to help them with their unruly children. These cases have been repeated over and over and I have been truant officer, but I am still working for boys and girls' future welfare.

Fifth Ward Republicans.

The Fifth ward republican club will meet Tuesday night, September 11, at Young's hall, Sixteenth and Corby. Candidates are expected to be present.

C. E. WATSON, President. BENJ. J. STONE, Secretary.

BRYAN AT KRUG PARK TODAY

Democratic Leader Arrives This Afternoon to Speak at Union Labor Festival.

William J. Bryan, who will make an address at Krug park this afternoon at the union labor festival, will arrive in Omaha on the Burlington from Lincoln at 3:30 p. m. He will be taken in an automobile to Krug park, arriving there at 4:15. At 4:30 he will be introduced by Mayor Dahlman and will deliver his speech. He will leave at 6:30 p. m. over the Wabash for St. Louis, where he is to be tendered an ovation.

These men will compose the delegation meeting him at the train and escorting him to the park: Congressman John L. Kennedy, Mayor Dahlman, County Judge John A. Creighton, G. M. Hitecock, Robert Cowell, Lyle I. Abbott, Emil Brandeis, William Hayden, D. J. O'Brien, Ed. P. Smith, L. J. Piatti, William Kennedy, E. E. Howell, John Lynch, L. Hanson, Robert Fink.

12:30 to St. Paul and Minneapolis and Return.

From Omaha, via Chicago Great Western Railway. Tickets on sale daily after May 31 to September 30. Final return limit, October 31. Equally low rates to other points in Minnesota, North Dakota, Wisconsin and lower Michigan. For further information apply to H. H. Churchill, general agent, 1112 Farnam street, Omaha.

California...

\$25.00 To San Francisco, Los Angeles and many other California points. Tickets on sale every day to Oct. 31, 1906.

\$50.00 To San Francisco, Los Angeles and return. Tickets on sale every day to Sept. 14, 1906.

\$62.50 To California, going or returning via Portland. Tickets on sale every day to Sept. 14, 1906.

VIA UNION PACIFIC

The Direct Line to California.

Inquire at CITY TICKET OFFICE, 1324 FARNAM ST. Phone Douglas 334.

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MEN READ the announcement in next Sunday's Bee of the STATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE DOCTORS FOR MEN. 1308 Farnam St., Between 13th and 14th Sts., Omaha, Neb.

This is GIBSON. Most famous of all Artists in Pen and Ink, whose pictures have made him rich. Wouldn't you like to draw as well as Gibson? Probably you never can, but perhaps

The Sunday Bee can start you right. It contains a Series of Instructive Articles on "Pen and Ink Drawing," each article supplemented by A DRAWING BY Charles GIBSON Dana

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California... \$25.00 To San Francisco, Los Angeles and many other California points. Tickets on sale every day to Oct. 31, 1906. \$50.00 To San Francisco, Los Angeles and return. Tickets on sale every day to Sept. 14, 1906. \$62.50 To California, going or returning via Portland. Tickets on sale every day to Sept. 14, 1906. VIA UNION PACIFIC The Direct Line to California. Inquire at CITY TICKET OFFICE, 1324 FARNAM ST. Phone Douglas 334.