

ARMAGEDDON

ERNSTEIN FORE- GREAT WAR.

of the Turkish Prophecy End of World.

J. Hartstein of New York... speaks on the proph old the downfall of and the war of the dined how the world pleted, and said that end of the world ming of Christ stein said in part among the nations (the coming crash Armageddon. Think governments spend million of dollars an billions of men are work, and kept fighting machines are spent for bat- live like armed band- inds on bloodshed

the history of the ideas been so sudely shattered. Just in the churches and ere giving the cry 'let's' and nations e treaties not to e the greatest war burst unexpectedly The bright hopes of e predicted a mil- ace on earth, to be- opelessly blasted.

ago the Prophet vision looked down e to our day, and re the second com- nations would be is would be one of d. The angry na- ily sign of the end, ilder, and you will very line of Bible into to the end has, a fulfillment.

nd of God.

of battle and con- orld has never wit- e voice of God is ne hand is seen, as all in the struggle

aims of prophecy e Bible. Some of each nearly 2,500 and give us way- istant point to our v us what we may future. Every one is of prophecy ter- one of four events, judgment day, the hrist in power and esurrection of the ablishment and re- everlasting kingdom ter the destruction kingdoms and gov-

are now transpir- entures ago. The into the European deep significance. ies ago the down- h power was pre- throw is used as a he world. The bat- will be introduced of Turkey. In the Daniel's prophecy plainly of the over- an of the east. He nd and none shall

of the End.



CLARICE MARGOLIES BARIIGHT.

She wants to be a judge. It is the first woman to sit on the bench in New York or any other eastern state.

Subject tonight, "Basic Principles of America's Greatness"

UNFAIR TO SOUTHERN ROAD

Omaha Charged With Neglecting O. L. D. Route.

Charles W. Meeker, vice president of the Omaha-Lincoln-Denver good roads association, has written a protest against the treatment given the O-L-D highway by the press and people of Omaha. He says:

Almost daily there appears in the Omaha papers complimentary statements relative to the Lincoln highway as the practically only feasible and best auto highway for tourists to take in going west, and from the tons of these articles the tourists are led to the conclusion that the Lincoln highway is the only route that the tourists can take in crossing the state of Nebraska; this appears to us most unjust and uncalled for, as well as a purely prejudicial statement, and it is not only unjust to the balance of the state, but is unjustly unfair to the tourists. The Omaha-Lincoln-Denver highway is one of the great trans-continental routes passing through the state of Nebraska and has honored the city of Omaha because she stands at the gateway of the state by placing her name at the head and has in the past honored Omaha by placing at the head of its officers the president of this highway association.

Yet in all of the leading papers of Omaha has the O-L-D never received one word in its behalf or even a mention that such a route existed in the state while it is true that every town along the line of the O-L-D is a liberal patron of all of the daily papers and wholesale merchants of Omaha. For the past month the writer hereof has taken especial pains to interview tourists who have been both routes (mostly tourists who are on their return home who have gone west from Omaha over the Lincoln highway and are returning by the O-L-D) and so far the writer has failed to find one who says that there is any comparison between the two routes. Every one saying that the O-L-D is by 100 per cent the better route, both as to road bed and as to marking. There has been no time during the summer travel although heavy rains have been frequent, that the O-L-D has not been passable and in good condition for travel, and reports are daily coming in that tourists on the Lincoln highway have been delayed for days on account of the impassable roads of that highway and many tourists have been directed from

DEATH OF MATTHEW CHENEY

NEBRASKA PIONEER PASSED AWAY AT SON'S HOME.

Located in Lancaster County in 1860—Was Veteran of the Civil War.

Matthew Benjamin Cheney, pioneer resident of Lancaster county, died at the home of his son on Oak creek west of Lincoln at 12:40 a. m. today. He was seventy-six years old. He had been ill for some time.

On September 15 of this year it would have been forty-six years since Mr. Cheney and his wife rolled into Lincoln on a stage coach. At that time Lincoln was in the midst of a wide prairie, fifty-five miles from the nearest railroad. There was not a single shade tree in the city of any size and the sidewalks were prairie sod, cut up in every direction with wagon tracks.

Mr. Cheney was born in the town of Kiantone, Chautauqua county, New York, May 20, 1839. His father was a well-to-do lumber man of Chautauqua county. His mother was a daughter of Benjamin Jones, a prosperous farmer of the same county. Ebenezer Cheney, the grandfather of M. B. Cheney, was a soldier in the revolutionary war and fought with the Green mountain boys at the battle of Ticonderoga in May, 1775.

Matthew B. Cheney acquired a common school education, supplemented by a course in the Randolph (N. Y.) academy. At the age of sixteen years he started out to seek his fortune in the west. He went to California and remained on the Pacific coast from August, 1855, to August, 1860. With the beginning of the civil war he enlisted as a private in Company D of the One hundred and Twelfth New York volunteers and on July 29, 1862, was made orderly sergeant of the company.

Record as a Soldier.

On September 10, following, he was promoted to the captaincy of Company G of the One hundred and fifty-fourth New York volunteers by Governor E. D. Morgan. He participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, May, 1863; Gettysburg, July, 1863, and received on July 26, 1864, an honorable discharge from the army by order of the then Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton on account of physical disability from wounds received in action.

In September, 1869, Captain Cheney migrated to Nebraska with his family and purchased from the state on September 19, 1869, the farm upon which he lived, having to his credit thirty-seven years of continuous residence in Lancaster county. Captain Cheney has always been a republican since the organization of that party, but said that he had "often voted for an honest democrat in place of what I thought a slippery republican."

He represented Lancaster county in the Nebraska state senate from November, 1878, to November, 1880. Captain Cheney said of that:

"The most important measure for Lincoln we passed through this legislature was H. R. No. 4, an act to build a wing to the new capitol building. It settled the question of removing the capitol to some other town."

Captain Cheney was reared in the Congregational church of which he had always been a member. He was married July 30, 1862, to Lucy Stanley of Randolph, N. Y. He leaves three children, Luke H. Cheney, Stockville, Neb.; James N. Cheney, Portland, Ore.; Elliot J. Cheney, who resides with his family on the home farm on Oak creek.

GODSPEED TO LIBERTY BELL

Thousands of People Pay a Visit to the Bells.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—Thousands of persons went to Independence hall today as though to bid Godspeed to the liberty bell, which will be taken from its resting place tomorrow and started across the continent to the Panama-Pacific exposition. It was the largest crowd that has visited the hall in its history.



MATTHEW B. CHENEY.

Suffolk. He gives his reasons as follows: "Gas makes the air green and yellow and it chokes and poisons a man when he stands it. The first time we began to feel pretty choky at the guns and wondered if tobacco would help us. We thought we would try it and put a big chew in our mouths. It made us spit the gas up. Now, when we notice the gas in the air we just take a chew of tobacco."

Several hundred wounded Australian soldiers from the Dardanelles are now in England and have been quartered in various military hospitals and sanitariums. A committee of Australian residents in England has been formed to visit them and provide as far as possible for their wants. They concur in describing the Turk as a first class fighting man, except where the bayonet is concerned. Although the percentage of wounded in the Dardanelles is very heavy, considered in relation to the number of men engaged, they say, this is somewhat mitigated by the unusually large proportion of minor injuries. An explanation of this is that it is due to the preponderance of rifle and shrapnel fire as opposed to the terrible injuries inflicted by high explosives in Belgium and France. Another ameliorating factor is the dry climate and sterile, non-infectious character of the soil.

ANIMALS IN ZOO ON WAR DIET

Meat and Blood Allowance Restricted at Berlin.

BERLIN.—By Mail.—The animals in German zoological gardens have had to put up with a war diet. A well known animal dealer of Hamburg told how he carried his animals through the winter. His bears had been eating about 300,000 pounds of bread yearly, which was their chief food; but they were put upon a diet of potatoes, turnips and other roots, with occasional additions of fish refuse. Not only bread and grain, but also hay had to be taken away. Rhinoceroses, deer, antelopes and others that had hitherto been fed on hay, maize and oats, were put upon a mixed diet of acorns, horse-chestnuts, potatoes, and sliced roots of various kinds.

Of course the lions, tigers and similar beasts had to continue to be fed on meat, which was mostly obtained by killing old horses. The bones left over were ground into bone-meal, which was mixed into the food of various other animals, and the offal was thrown to the hyenas and jackals. Thus all the aquatic birds, including cranes, which had hitherto been fed principally on grains of various kinds, were given a mixture of mashed potatoes, boiled fish, and bone-meal, and they all did very well on this food.

The sales of wild animals in Germany and Austria have almost wholly stopped. There is still a fair demand from neutral countries, especially from the United States; but it is not possible to ship animals now owing to the restrictions enforced by England. A shipment of East Indian elephants was on the way to the United States when the war began, but the vessel had to put into the port of Massaua, in Italian Somaliland, and it is assumed

ARE TRYING TO FORGET GOD

REV. MR. GOUTHEY MAKES CHARGE OF WORLDLINESS.

Third Day's Program at Holiness Camp Meeting Drew Record Attendance.

The third day of the Holiness camp meeting at Epworth park, on Sunday, was characterized by the largest attendance yet recorded. Fully 2,500 people gathered under the large tabernacle to hear the speakers, brought here from distant states to instruct the gathering. A large number, brought lunches and picnicked on the ground. The day was clear and beautiful, and the park in fine condition.

Rev. Mr. Wilcox, Methodist pastor from Davenport, Neb., led the early morning meeting at eight o'clock, while the Rev. A. P. Gouthey, from Chateaugay, N. Y., preached at the eleven o'clock hour on the Christian being like unto a building, fitly put together, one part of which could not say to the other, I have no need of thee.

In the afternoon a splendid children's service, largely attended, was conducted by Miss Jennie Lancaster, a kindergarten teacher in the public schools at York. At 2:30 the Rev. Mr. Huff spoke from the text: "And the very God of peace sanctify you wholly." He emphasized the fact that all through the ages every phase of Christian doctrine has had to be contested on the part of its adherents. It was so in the early apostolic days, in the dark ages of the middle centuries, and in the times of the reformation. Luther in Germany, Huss in Bohemia, Knox in Scotland, and John Wesley in England, were the exponents of the great doctrine of justification by faith, and they hotly contested every foot of the way. Today, those who advocate the doctrine of holiness find that they have no exemption from this conflict. They must fight or die.

At the evening service the large tabernacle, seating five thousand people, was more than half filled, and those in charge confidently expect to see it filled to capacity before the end of the series. Preceding the sermon, Song Evangelist Rhineberger, who is conducting the large chorus choir, sang a special selection, and then Rev. Dr. Gouthey brought the message based on the tragic indictments at the feast of Belshazzar.

Existence of God.

He said in part: "Belshazzar deliberately planned to leave God out of his life. Of all the creatures in the universe, there is none so dependent upon God as man. To me this is one of the strongest arguments for the proof of the existence of God. As we prove that there is such a thing as water by the fins and the scales and the general make-up of the fish, so we know by our cravings and desires and needs that there is a God to supply such needs. Man is a vast complication of mind and matter, and a very superficial study would convince any one of the fact of there being a God."

The climax of Belshazzar's wickedness is revealed in the text. He forgot God. This does not mean that he never thought of God as he lived his selfish and sinful life. He did. It is impossible for us to live in this life, to walk in the world, and not realize that the heavens declare the glory of God while the firmament showeth his handwork. What I mean is, that he had deliberately planned to leave God out of his life. Man is the explanation of the whole universe. It was created for his benefit. What a horrible black sin it is to forget God. When we get a vision of things as God sees them, this thing of God-forgetfulness will appear as black as the soot on the walls of hell. This sin is fast becoming the predominant sin of the age. Men everywhere are trying to forget God, and all the changes in the systems of theology has had this end in view. Much of our religion today is conspicuous for nothing but the forgetfulness of God. Congregations are asking of preachers: "What can you do to enter