

OF ARMAGEDDON

BERNSTEIN FORE-
T GREAT WAR.

of the Turkish
Prepar End of
World.

O. Bernstein of New
more than a thousand
ath and O streets Sun-
The Rumbhags of
spoke on the proph-
told the downfall of
ire and the war of the
dained how the world
edicted, and said that
the end of the world
outing of Christ
stein said in partic-
var among the nations
of the coming crash
Armageddon. Think
d governments spend
million of dollars an-
Millions of men are
al work, and kept
as fighting machines.
ions are spent for bat-
ive like armed band-
minds on bloodshed

in the history of the
s ideas been so sud-
etely shattered. Just
hen the churches and
were giving the cry
afety' and nations
ce treaties not to
re, the greatest war
burst unexpectedly
The bright hopes of
to predicted a mil-
eace on earth, to be
hopelessly blasted.
ars ago the Prophet
vision looked down
me to our day, and
ore the second com-
e nations would be
his would be one of
end. The angry na-
nally sign of the end,
sider, and you will
every line of Bible
oints to the end has,
its fulfillment.

and of God.
of battle and con-
world has never wit-
e voice of God is
ine hand is seen, as
fall in the struggle

claims of prophecy
the Bible. Some of
reach nearly 2,500
st and give us way-
distant point to our
ow us what we may
future. Every one
ins of prophecy ter-
r one of four events,
judgment day, the
Christ in power and
resurrection of the
establishment and re-
verlasting kingdom
fter the destruction
r kingdoms and gov-

it are now transpir-
centuries ago. The
y into the European
y deep significance.
ries ago the down-
sh power was pre-
rthrow is used as a
the world. The bat-
n will be introduced
of Turkey. In the
of Daniel's prophecy
plainly of the over-
man of the east. He
end and none shall

of the End.
seen losing his terri-
ent he holds only a
nd in Europe about
d one hundred miles
powers have about
his fate, and now
the present Europ-
ark has dug his own
not only be exter-
rope, but from the
the Turk has been
the great powers,



CLARICE MARGOLIES BARIHT.

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

be eternally too late. Then the solemn
words will have been spoken: He that
is unjust let him be unjust still, and he
that is filthy, let him be filthy still, and he
that is righteous, let him be righteous still,
and he that is holy, let him be holy still, and
behold I come quickly. Rev. 22:11-12.

"Now is the accepted time," not then
behold now is the day of salvation."

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 pro-
test against the treatment given the
O-L-D highway by the press and peo-
ple of Omaha. He says:

Almost daily there appears in the
Omaha papers complimentary state-
ments relative to the Lincoln high-
way as the practically only feasible
and best auto highway for tourists
to take in going west, and from the
tone 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 be-
cause 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 re-
ceived one word in its behalf or even
a mention that such a route existed
in the state while it is true that ev-
ery 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 writ-
er 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 re-
ports 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

DEATH OF MATTHEW CHENEY

NEBRASKA PIONEER PASSED
AWAY AT SON'S HOME.

Located in Lancaster County in
1869—Was Veteran of the
Civil War.

Matthew Benjamin Cheney, pio-
neer 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 Klantone, Chautauqua county, New
York, May 20, 1839. His father was
a well-to-do lumber man of Chautau-
qua county. His mother was a daugh-
ter of Benjamin Jones, a prosperous
farmer of the same county. Ebenezer
Cheney, the grandfather of M. B.
Cheney, was a soldier in the revolu-
tionary war and fought with the
Green mountain boys at the battle
of Ticonderoga in May, 1775.

Matthew B. Cheney acquired a com-
mon 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 Com-
pany G of the One hundred and fifty-
fourth New York volunteers by Gov-
ernor E. D. Morgan. He participated
in the battles of Chancellorville,
May, 1863; Gettysburg, July, 1863,
and received on July 25, 1864, an
honorable discharge from the army
by order of the then Secretary of War
Edwin M. Stanton on account of phys-
ical disability from wounds received
in action.

In September, 1869, Captain Cheney
migrated to Nebraska with his family
and purchased from the state on Sep-
tember 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 leg-
islature was H. R. No. 4, an act to
build a wing to the new capitol build-
ing. It settled the question of remov-
ing 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 Stan-
ley 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 Belle.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—Thou-
sands of persons went to Independ-
ence hall today as though to bid God-
speed to the liberty bell, which will
be taken from its resting place tomor-
row and started across the continent
to the Panama-Pacific exposition. It
was the largest crowd that has visited



MATTHEW B. CHENEY.

Suffolk. He gives his reasons as fol-
lows:

"Gas makes the air green and yel-
low 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 Austral-
ian soldiers from the Dardanelles are
now in England and have been quar-
tered in various military hospitals
and sanitariums. A committee of Aus-
tralian 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. Al-
though the percentage of wounded in
the Dardanelles is very heavy, con-
sidered in relation to the number of
men engaged, they say, this is some-
what 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 terri-
ble injuries inflicted by high explo-
sives in Belgium and France. Another
ameliorating factor is the dry climate
and sterile, non-infectious char-
acter of the soil.

ANIMALS IN ZOO ON WAR DIET

Meat and Bread Allowance Re-
stricted 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, tur-
nips 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 sim-
ilar 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 pota-
toes, boiled fish, and bone-meal, and
they all did very well on this food.

The sales of wild animals in Ger-
many 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 Massua, in
Italian Somaliland, and 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 at-
tendance yet recorded. Fully 2,500
people gathered under the large taber-
nacle 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. Hisly put
together, one part of which could not
say to the other, I have no need of
thee.

In the afternoon a splendid child-
ren'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 con-
tested on the part of its adherents.
It was so in the early apostolic days,
in the dark ages of the middle cen-
turies, and in the times of the reforma-
tion. Luther in Germany, Huss in Bo-
hemia, Knox in Scotland, and John
Wesley in England, were the expon-
ents of the great doctrine of justifi-
cation by faith, and they hotly con-
tested every foot of the way. Today,
those who advocate the doctrine of
holiness find that they have no exemp-
tion 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 de-
liberately 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 complica-
tion 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 wicked-
ness is revealed in the text. He for-
got 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
handiwork. 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 ap-
pear 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 conspic-
uous for nothing but the forgetfulness
of God. Congregations are asking of
preachers: "What can you do to enter-