MINNESOTA EXCURSIONISTS

Party of Tourists Stop Long Enough to Look at the Buildings.

INSPECTS THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS

Visitors from the North Given a Pleasant Surprise and Find Much to Wonder at in Omaha.

The special train of the Minneapolis Journal, having on board the excursion party which was en route to Minneapolis after a trip extending to the City of Mexico, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Denver and Omaha, arrived in the city at noon yesterday, twenty-four hours behind time, having been delayed for that length of time by an accident in Mexico. The party traveled in a special train of Wagner cars, having three sleepers, a diner, a tourist car and a baggage car. There were eighty-six people in the party when it started from Minneapolis, but one after another had been dropped at points along the road until there were but sixty-two persons in the party when it reached Omaha. The delegation was made up of people from numerous towns in Minnesota, South Dakota and neighboring states, representing all lines of business and professions.

The party was met at the Tenth street depot by a committee appointed by the exposition management for the purpose, including President Wattles, Major Clarkson, assistant to the president; Manager Rosewater of the Department of Publicity and Promotion, W. H. Roberson, J. H. Barnard, W. G. Shriver, G. W. Lininger, C. D. Thompson, M. G. Perkins, John Rosicky, Frederick Schnake, R. F. Hodgin, Clem Chase, Miss Mary Fairbrother, Mrs. F. M. Ford, Mrs. Harriet Heller.

After greetings had been exchanged the party boarded special cars which were in waiting and were quickly carried to the exposition grounds. The main court was visited first and as the full beauty of the buildings burst upon the visitors there were many exclamations of astonishment and delight. They declared with great emphasis that the sight far surpassed their expectations and plied the escorting committee with questions. President Wattles explained the names of the buildings and the general plan of the grounds to all and then the party made a tour of the grounds, visiting the buildings and gaining a good idea of the whole tract. The bluff tract was visited and the buildings under construction examined.

After the grounds had been fully examined the cars were re-entered and the party alighted at Sixteenth and Farnam streets, going direct to The Bee building, where they visited the business office and the editorial rooms, going from there to the composing room and inspecting the type-setting machines.

From The Bee building the party were escorted to the art gallery of Hon. G. W. Lininger, where a pleasant hour was spent in inspecting the beautiful and costly paintings and other works of art.

The train in which the delegation traveled did not leave the city until 10 p. m., and the intervening time was spent by members of the party in visiting the various points of interest about the city. At 10 o'clock the train left the Webster street depot for the north.

HAS ITS PLACE IN HISTORY.

Origin of Design of One-Cent Exposition Postage Stamp.

The Milwaukee Sentinel of February 17 prints the following interesting reference to the recent effort to secure a photograph of Lamprecht's painting, "Marquette Discovering the Source of the Mississippi," which is to form the subject for the design on the 1-cent stamp of the special series to be issued by the Postoffice department:

"Omaha's Transmississippi fair is to be commemorated by a special series of postage stamps resembling in a general way the Columbian issue which was engraved in honor of the World's fair. As this latter series was composed of a number of typical tableaux celebrating the discovery of America, so the former is to embrace scenes characteristic of the exploration, settlement and development of the great northwest. Among those thus chosen is Lamprecht's famous painting, "Father Marquette Discovering the Source of the Mississippi," of which a graphic sketch may be found on the first page of this issue. The faculty and students of Marquette college are now treasuring this beautiful canvas with increased interest and pride. This picture forms the only ornament of the austerely simple little reception room at the college, and next to the few relics of Father Marquette himself, it is the chief treasure of the institution.

"The picture was painted by an artist named Lamprecht, who lived in Covington, Ky., at the time, about 1869 or 1870. The commission was given him by the Peter Claver society of Cincinnati, which is interested in the education of colored people, the donor being a wealthy resident of that city. From the Peter Claver society it passed into the possession of the late Father Lalumiere of St. Gall's church of Milwaukee, to whom it was given for the new Jesuit college which had not then been established. Father Lalumiere, in his turn, gave the painting into the keeping of the father rector and the faculty of the college.

"Aside from the historical interest attached to it, the picture is a noteworthy one, for the artist, it is said, painted the scenery from sketches made by himself at Prairie du Chien. The colors are soft and rich and the poses of the Indians and of the missionary priest spirited ones. It is a rather interesting bit of gossip that the model for Pere Marquette was Rev. Father Weninger, a well known Jesuit priest of Cincinnati. The Marquette fathers are not ... sure of this, but they are ready to assert positively that the cloak and hat put into the picture were certainly Father Weninger's very own.

"The relics of Father Marquette are even more interesting, both to devout Catholics and to students of history, though Father Buschart of the college is very careful about not claiming their entire authenticity, only offering certain letters as proof. The relics are not on public exhibition, though forming one of the chief features of the college museum.

"They consist of bits of bone and pieces of wood and iron gathered from the ruins of the log chapel of St. Ignace by Father Jacker, who, wishing to ensure their safe keeping and disliking to have them buried under the monument erected to Pere Marquette, sent them to Father Lalumiere for the college. Each bit is now wrapped in its separate piece of blue paper and carefully laid away in a tin box, which, in turn, with the documents relating to the relics, is under lock and key in a wooden casket.

"The letters of Father Jacker to Father Lalumiere concerning the transfer of the relics from St. Ignace to Milwaukee are interesting. The first one is dated Hancock, Mich., August 5, 1882."

Considering the uncertainty of life, I would like to place my collection of memorials from Father Marquette's grave in good hands, and knowing of no other place where they would be better appreciated than in your college, I offer them, through you, to that institution.

My intention in taking these memorials with me in leaving St. Ignace two years ago was to keep them safe (whatever I left behind me there has disappeared) until such time when an appropriate monument would be erected on the spot where they were found and then to deposit them there. But now it appears that the form of the monument already ordered to be erected by my successor in St. Ignace—Father Kilian—is such that whatever may be deposited therein will have to be buried in the ground. Hence, when that good father insisted on my delivering up to him what I possessed of Father Marquette's (reputed) remains I sent him but one-fourth of the fragments of bones, together with a small collection from the divers articles (pieces of evidence, as we might call them,) found in the cellar and in the grave. I thought it a pity that the whole collection should be withdrawn from sight, perhaps forever, and partly to prevent further molestation, but principally to secure its preservation in a more appropriate manner, I made up my mind to dispose of the greater part of the collection as said above.

Will your reverence then please let me know whether the reverend father rector and the faculty of your college are willing to receive that collection as a sacred deposit, to be preserved in that institution?

Should circumstances (i. e., time and money) allow me to go to Milwaukee, I would prefer to bring that treasure thither personally, and might on that occasion answer any questions about the significance of the several articles contained in the collection, as far as my ability goes.

Very respectfully and sincerely, your reverence's humble servant,

EDW. JACKER.

"The second letter is a shorter one, and accompanied the relics when Father Jacker found that he could not overcome "circumstances" sufficiently to permit his taking the journey from Hancock to Milwaukee. It is dated Aug. 25, 1892, and is as follows."

Here are all the bones left, after sending similar fragments to Father Kilian of St. Ignace. He insists upon having them all, but I shall refer him to you, but I would think it a pity to have them buried again. The other articles—pieces of bark, wood, iron, etc., I shall either bring or send you in a short time. Deo volente. Very sincerely yours in XO. E. JACKER.

DENVER WILL DECIDE TONIGHT.

Mass Meeting of Citizens to Consider Exposition Matters.

Mayor McMurray of Denver has called a mass meeting to assemble at the Mining exchange in that city tonight. All members of the committee which went to Omaha the early part of last week will be present and make report of what they think of the coming exposition. At this meeting it is expected that the necessary cash will be raised to pay for the Denver building, and possibly more. All the money expended in this undertaking will be cash well invested.

The Republican has the following in regard to the Denver building:

Plans have been completed for the Denver building. The cost of the building completed on the grounds is estimated at $6,000. The structure will be on the lines of Spanish architecture, as applied in the colonies. Its exterior ground measurement is 60x68 feet. The material is timber covered with staff.

An attractive entrance through an archway leads to a porch, and from there a porch 16x15 feet leads into a lobby sixteen feet square. This will be filled with Indian blankets, pottery, some mineral specimens and other things which the Denver committee may decide to exhibit.

From this room the walk leads into a rotunda with a diameter of twenty feet and a height of thirty-two feet. On the upper line of the rotunda there will be a frieze of eighteen feet, representing the choicest of Colorado scenery.

Below this frieze there will be panoramic view of Denver and on a still lower line there are to be separate views of various parts of Denver. All these photographs will be chosen from the finest that have been taken by Jackson.

To the right of the rotunda is a room 16x20 feet, to be known as the Colorado and Denver Bureau of Information. On the left of the rotunda is to be a reading and writing room of the same size as that just mentioned. There will be a ladies' retiring room. Around the rotunda are to be located four connecting porches, one of which will be devoted exclusively to the use of ladies. At the four corners of the building are to be situated four court yards, each 23x28 feet, in which will be growing Colorado flowers.

Work on the building will be commenced as soon as money for the purpose can be raised. The location is the best and most conspicuous on the exposition grounds.

St. Louis Proposes an Exposition.

St. Louis has taken the bull by the horns in the matter of an exposition to commemorate the Louisiana purchase and has already introduced a bill in congress authorizing the Mississippi Valley International Exposition company to hold an exposition in St. Louis some time in 1903 to commemorate the 100th anniversary of that event. The bill provides for an appropriation by the government of $250,000 for a government exhibit and provides that all the details of the exposition shall be left to the company referred to. The treaty of the Louisiana purchase was ratified September 20, 1803, but the date at which the exposition is to be held is left blank in the bill to be fixed by the exposition company, which is not yet organized. The bill follows the general lines of the bill for the Transmississippi Exposition and provides for a government building to cost $75,000. The bill has been introduced in the house and will be introduced in the senate also in order to expedite its passage.

Demand for the Special Stamps.

The demand for exposition postage stamps is growing stronger as the time approaches for the stamps to be issued. The Department of Publicity and Promotion receives almost daily urgent requests from large firms in different parts of the country who want large quantities of these stamps for use in sending out their mail matter. The latest big order is that of Fred Macy & Co. of Grand Rapids, Mich., a large manufacturer of desks and office furniture, who want 200,000 of the one-cent stamps.

Call for Texas Commission Meeting.

Chairman S. J. T. Johnson of the Texas Exposition commission has issued a call for a meeting of all members of the commission, to be held at Austin, March 4. He has invited all progressive commercial organizations to send representatives to this meeting, which is expected to take final steps for a Texas exhibit at the exposition.

Suggestion from Canton.

Harry A. March of Canton, O., suggests to the Department of Publicity and Promotion that a novel and attractive exhibit on the exposition grounds would be the Canton home of President McKinley, the house to be filled with campaign material of all kinds.

Notes of the Exposition.

The executive committee authorized Manager Bruce at its meeting yesterday afternoon to appoint a commissioner of mines and mining. Mr. Bruce said after the meeting that he would probably make the appointment early the coming week.

The Massachusetts agents of the exposition appeared before the Massachusetts State Board of Trade recently to urge that organization to take an active interest in the movement to have the state participate in the exposition by the erection of a building on the grounds which shall be a reproduction of the Old South church, or Faneuil hall. It is estimated that such a building would cost not to exceed $8,000. The matter was taken under consideration by the board.

DIED.

NEWELL—Mrs. F. A. (better known as Katie Shields), at Cheyenne, Wyo., February 26, of consumption. Funeral at Cheyenne, Tuesday, March 1.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of the late Harry P. ...ver, sr., will take place at the family ...ence, 1130 North Eighteenth street, F... ...ary 28, at 2 p. m. Interment at Pros... ...t Hill cemetery. Friends of family invited.

Burlington Route

Handsomest Sleeping Cars Out of Omaha—

Are the "Lucca" and "Lorea," which leave Omaha on the Burlington's "Vestibuled Flyer" at 5:05 p. m. daily, reaching Chicago at 8:20 next morning.

Berths and tickets at

Ticket Office, 1502 FARNAM ST., OMAHA.

J. B. REYNOLDS, Pass'r Agt.

FALLS IN LOVE WITH HONOLULU.

Fred Nash Talks of the Delights of Winter in Sandwich Islands.

"The trip to Honolulu is one of the most delightful that can be taken at this season of the year," said Fred A. Nash, general western agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway to a Bee reporter yesterday after a six weeks' sojourn there. Mr. Nash has returned to Omaha an enthusiastic believer in the annexation of Hawaii by the United States, and does not hesitate to declare that within a very few years those islands will form one of the strongest commercial centers in the world. Mr. Nash was accompanied on this trip by his niece, Miss Adeline Nash, who received marked attention from the American colony at Honolulu.

Speaking of the delights of Honolulu, Mr. Nash said: "If I had had my horses over there I don't suppose I should have been home yet. There is no need for a good roads movement over there. The roads are the finest I ever traveled over. For miles and miles they are built of solid macadam, and it's a real delight to drive over them. It is a great country for fine bicycling, too. The excellent roads have been built by the government, and it keeps them in good condition all the time. There are not many good horses over there, although some of the Americans have brought over some from California. But most of the horses are little things, something like Indian ponies. A grotesque picture is presented by some of the tall natives riding these little ponies through the streets at top speed.

"The courtesy and hospitality of the Honolulu people is proverbial and the reputation is fully merited. The natives are most polite, and the Americans, Germans and Britons who have settled there have to a considerable extent adopted the manners of the natives. They have a number of pretty customs. For example, at a dinner party there is always seated behind a bower of plants a native orchestra, the music of which is something very much like that of an American mandolin and guitar club. During the entire meal the musicians not only play but sing soft and sweet airs with charming effect. Another pretty custom is that of decorating guests at the dinner with floral wreaths; they do the same when a guest leaves the island. Before the steamer leaves there is a large assemblage about the wharf, the native band plays a number of selections and each departing guest is well nigh covered with pretty wreaths of the fairest flowers.

"The Hawaiians are not an ignorant people, as they are sometimes represented to be. The best way to secure a good opinion of the islands and their inhabitants is to visit there. While I believe the native race there is fast becoming extinct through intermarriage with the other races now there and other causes, the natives are not such bad folks. They are an easy-going lot. If a man has $1, he will spend 75 cents for a carriage to ride a short distance. He will prefer to walk tomorrow. But they are becoming educated. English is taught in the schools, and contact with the Americans, Germans and English is doing much to elevate them. To me it seems their lot is analogous to that of the American Indian. It's a case of the survival of the fittest, and in the due course of time the pure native of Hawaii will have completely disappeared.

"A trip to the islands and some personal investigation of the conditions there will convince most any reasonable person of the wisdom of annexing the islands. They are valuable, and they are going to be taken under the wing of some great power sooner or later. The people there largely favor annexation by the United States, but if they cannot be annexed to the United States they will be to some other nation. Japan stands quite ready to annex the islands today, and when one says Japan he should not think of a weak power. It's a sorry fact, but it's true, that Japan has a stronger navy today than the United States. United States naval officers are not decrying our own navy, but several of them who crossed on the same ship with me admitted Japan's superiority in naval resources. The United States needs a coaling station in the Pacific ocean, and to my mind there is none better than Hawaii. The cruisers of today cannot go long without coal, and the chance to obtain a valuable coaling station is too important to be overlooked. But the trade of the islands is the principal argument in favor of annexation. Commerce that amounts to over $20,000,000 per year at present and is bound to be rapidly increased is certainly worthy of some consideration."

Fifty-Second Annual Report.

There are two interesting topics discussed in the fifty-second annual report of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance company, printed today—the interest standard and the taxation of life insurance. Both will claim the attention of all who are concerned with this insurance question. Sixteen years ago this company became convinced that 3 per cent was as high a rate for calculating premiums and reserve as could be safely assumed, and it adopted that rate, although other companies criticised this action as a confession of weakness. Now many other great companies are adopting the same policy. This illustrates the wisdom, conservatism and protective policy of the Connecticut Mutual company, three strong features of the company's methods. The president also discusses the question of taxation of life insurance at considerable length. The figures of the business results of last year are highly satisfactory, while the condensed statement of the company's business for fifty-two years is instructive and illustrative of its superior business methods, which certainly excel those of any other life insurance company.

NEW DEAL FOR SUNDAY MAIL.

First Trial Does Not Prove a Great Success.

The new system of Sunday mail delivery which was inaugurated at the postoffice yesterday was not as successful as was anticipated and it may not be repeated. Under the old plan the party after mail stepped up to one of the carrier's windows and gave his address. The man at the window called out the address and the carrier on the route brought all the mail to the window, where it was delivered. The new plan required each inquirer after mail to write down his name and address upon a slip of paper furnished at the window of the superintendent of carriers. He was given a card, upon which he was told at what carrier's window he was to apply for his mail. The card and the slip he left behind him were numbered. The slip of paper was given to the carrier upon whose route the address was and the mail for the name and address was left at the carrier's window at which it was to be delivered. When the owner's number was called he stepped to the window and received his letters and papers. The chief object of this new plan was to prevent any person from securing the mail of anybody but himself at his address. Under this scheme the inquirer after mail was required to wait twice for his mail—once in line while he gave his address and secured his card; again until his number was called. Assistant Postmaster Woodard said he did not think the new scheme a success and intimated that it would not be repeated.

Pneumonia Prevented.

The greatest danger of a cold or an attack of la grippe is of its resulting in pneumonia. How to prevent this will certainly interest almost everyone, and especially those who have weak lungs. No one need fear that their cold will result in pneumoina when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is used. It counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia and will cure a cold in less time than any other treatment. During the epidemics of la grippe a few years ago, many thousands of bottles of it were used, and in not one single instance did any case result in pneumonia so far as we could learn.

"THE COLORADO SPECIAL."

Fastest Train to Denver

Via the

UNION PACIFIC.

Leaves Omaha at 11:55 p. m.

ONLY TRAIN OMAHA TO DENVER

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

Lumber Schooner Is Overdue.

ASTORIA, Ore., Feb. 27.—The lumber schooner Del Norte, from San Francisco for Nehalem, is now thirty-seven days out, and fears are entertained that it may have foundered during the snowstorm.

BOUND TO HAVE GATES SHUT

Determination of the Evangelical Churches Plainly Announced.

LAW TO BE INVOKED IF NECESSARY

Rev. Howard MacAyeal Serves Notice on the Exposition Managers of the Intentions of the Ministerial Union.

In a sermon on "Some Practical Truths and Applications of the Sunday Question" Rev. Howard MacAyeal of the Plymouth Congregational church yesterday morning spoke in strong advocacy of the closing of the exposition gates on the Sabbath. He strongly intimated that if moral suasion was not sufficient to induce the exposition directory to close the gates on Sundays the law would be invoked to compel them to do so, presumably by the ministers of the city.

According to the preacher such legal action can be brought under the Sabbath law of the state. He admitted that this at the present time is almost a dead letter, but he strongly insisted that it is unenforced solely through carelessness, and not because it is void or because the people really desire to have it taken off the statute books. Moreover, he said that he had taken the trouble to learn the opinion of lawyers on the matter and had found them to be of the opinion that without a shadow of a doubt the exposition directory would be violating the law if it opens the gates on Sunday, charges admission to the grounds and keeps people at work on the grounds on that day. He said that if it was necessary action would be brought under this law to prevent such violation. While speaking on this matter the preacher said that he had written to The Bee for its opinion as to whether the opening of the exposition would be within the limits of the law. He took occasion to publicly thank The Bee for the courtesy with which the question had been answered in the editorial columns, but insisted that his position was well supported from the fact that it did not say whether or not the matter came within the intention of the law, but stated that the question would have to be decided from the bench.

TRUSTS TO THE DIRECTORY.

The preacher thought that the directory would hardly dare to act illegally, but he laid even greater hopes upon the Christian characters of the members. He said that after an investigation he found that fully thirty of the directors were officers of evangelical churches—deacons, elders or trustees. They had been ordained under an oath to obey the laws of their churches, one of which is common to all. That provides that they shall exclude from church membership Sabbath breakers. The preacher did not believe that these directors would break this oath, but that they would rise up in arms if any attempt was made to break the Sabbath by keeping the exposition open on Sunday. If they did not, he said their names ought to be published in all church papers and they should be discharged from their offices. He stated that if they were thirty ministers and voted for the opening they would be dismissed within thirty days from their pulpits by their congregations.

The preacher also answered the argument that the exposition should be kept open in order to allow workingmen to see the show. He said that it had been widely advertised that the exposition is not to be an Omaha show, but a broad transmississippi exposition. How many laborers in the transmississippi region will be prevented from seeing the exposition by having the gates closed on Sunday, he asked. Only a very few—those located in Omaha—and yet it was contended that the exposition is not to be an Omaha show.

These remarks concluded a sermon which exhaustively covered the Sabbath question, considered from a standpoint other than religious. The preacher said in the first place that it has become the unanimous opinion of physicians in this city and elsewhere that a day of rest is essential to the physical well-being of man. He then proceeded to show at some length that such a rest day is as essential and beneficial to the state.

BEAUTY OF SUNDAY CLOSING.

He said that in the first place the Sunday or day of rest advances the intellectual and moral health of the people. He pointed out that the greatest students of the social problems of the day are admitting that the existing intellectual and moral tone of the republic is the direct outgrowth of the strict observance of the Sabbath by the Puritans. Again, he asserted that the prosperity in labor and business is based largely upon the observance of a day of rest. In support of this assertion he quoted from reports of foreign commissions sent to investigate the causes of the prosperity of this country and they all pointed out that the rest day or Sabbath had much to do with it. A third benefit is found in the advancement of moral virtue and character. The minister quoted from Blackstone and De Tocqueville to support him in this assertion. He said, too, that the observance of the Sabbath is more effective police protection than officers of the law. Finally, the preacher said that the observance of the Sabbath benefited civil liberty and free institutions to a large degree and read from Adam Smith and Jefferson to sustain the statement.

The preacher continued to the effect that the rest day has become a natural right of man from custom, having been observed by all countries in all ages. Being a natural right, it is a natural law and it devolves upon the state to see that its people enjoy the right. It was in this that the speaker found reason for the Sabbath laws that exist on the statute books of the state.

In the course of his remarks Mr. MacAyeal referred to the Maine disaster, saying that if it was finally discovered that it had been connived at by the Spanish government, it could be traced as a result of the Spanish nonobservance of the Sabbath or day of rest. He said that when the Spanish were at their height they were a noble people, but that they declined and obtained their reputation for treachery after the rest day was practically abolished and given over to amusement.

COMMON SENSE IN RELIGION.

Rev. Dr. Mann Discourses on One of the Weaknesses of the Church.

At the First Unitarian church yesterday morning Rev. Newton M. Mann preached to a large congregation, his subject being "The Need of Common Sense in Religion."

He said that the predominant sentiment in all ancient religions had been fear. Terrorized for uncounted thousands of years by dire conceptions of the superhuman powers, this sentiment had become a fixed characteristic, persisting in the race long after better conceptions had been reached. Thus the work of every founder of a better faith had been overswept by a tide of inherent tendencies, perpetuating certain barbaric fancies into an age where they did not belong. In this way Christianity had been corrupted by an infusion of pagan ideas and customs, and these in modified form still persisted in creed and ritual. This had notably happened with the idea of God, the old pagan fancy predominating, that He is a terrible being into whose hands it is a terrible thing to fall. All misfortunes—the death of a friend, a fire, a wreck, a destructive storm or an earthquake, people commonly take as indicating his animus toward them. These dreadful calamities are so steadily referred to as "dispensations of Providence" that we have come instinctively to feel that of all events a dispensation of Providence was the worst. One would like to escape from such a power; but there is no escape. One was sure ultimately to "fall into His hands;" all that was left one was to have recourse to the saints and the holy virgin, who were said to have had some influence with Him, and to His Son, who, like Pocahontas, had thrown Himself between the great Avenger and His victim, but, unlike Pocahontas, to receive a blow which even a Powhatan would not deliver. Here was a notion of God descended from conditions more primitive than that in which the Virginia Indians were found by the first white settlers.

It is in the picture presented of "the other world" that a terrorism of the Almighty is chiefly exercised. There the great majority is to suffer continuously and endlessly extremities of which here they only got a taste now and then. This is a notion which had surprisingly wide currency yet, considering that it had not the slightest evidence to rest on.

TERROR'S SWAY IS WEAKENING.

We had better get rid of superstitious fear before we can make much progress. Franklin had tricked the lightning from the clouds only when the old terror of the "bolt of Jove" had been quieted. Steam power is still a caged devil to most Chinamen, with which they wanted little to do.

"Desponding fear, of feeble fancies full,
Weak and unmanly, slackens every power."

Terror of religious authority has kept religious thought for centuries from making any headway. People have simply been afraid to inquire. At length, however, this fear gave way and then began the marvelous progress of religious ideas which is among the supreme distinctions of the century now drawing to a close. Substantially the whole of the wide knowledge now reached concerning other religions than christianity has been gained by the generation to which we belong—a knowledge which has revolutionized our ideas of the basis of religion in general. In the same time has been achieved the wonderful triumphs in biblical criticism which have shown us what the bible is, as well as what it is not, made it intelligible from beginning to end as the work of human hands, and giving it the interest of a new book.

"These are great gains," said Dr. Mann, "but lamentably, only a few as yet participate in them. We boast much of the light of affairs, and we boast with reason, but as much cannot be said of the religious situation. In the churches on Sunday the talk is mostly of a character that would seem smitten with that form of insanity which runs to childishness. It is best described as insanity with the 's' left out. Its most obtrusive feature is its lack of any feature at all—its monotonous shallowness. We miss altogether the virility that gave a certain relish even to the absurdities of the fathers. Evangelical piety presents every indication of having passed its prime—dropped into garrulous senility. Even its sensationalism is effeminate. Such glory as it had is departed. This is a bad spectacle, but it is the natural result of living up to the theory that reason is not an authority in religion."

HOW TO ESCAPE WRATH TO COME.

Dr. Phelps Points Out the Way for Young Men to Escape.

The men's meeting at the Young Men's Christian association rooms yesterday was very largely attended, and deep interest was manifested in the address delivered by Dr. Phelps of the Omaha Theological Seminary. His theme was "Him That Cometh to Me I Will in No Wise Cast Out."

After Herod had beheaded John the Baptist, Dr. Phelps explained, Jesus and the disciples crossed the Sea of Galilee, where they might mourn John's death in quiet, but thousands of people followed Jesus, not wishing to let him out of their sight. It was then that Jesus performed the miracle of feeding this multitude with the few loaves and fishes. Filled with wonder at a man who could perform such a marvelous deed, the people threw themselves at Jesus' feet and wanted to crown him king, but Jesus rebuked them and escaped into the mountains. They had sought him with too low a motive and worshiped him not as the Son of God, but as a wonder-worker.

"Our coming to Christ cannot be a bodily coming," said Dr. Phelps, "but must be a spiritual coming. The offer of salvation is continually held out to us, and there is no set place where we can receive it. Men find Christ in all sorts of places. Francis Murphy, the great temperance worker, found Jesus in prison at Portland, Me., and John B. Gough bowed to him on Mt. Blanc."

Dr. Phelps urged that the reading of the bible and praying cannot save a man's soul. Such a course is an effort to get salvation without Christ's intervention, and this is impossible. If a man desires to be saved his first step should be to accept Christ.

The condemnation of God, said Dr. Phelps, rests upon every man, and the only way to escape this condemnation is to accept forgiveness through God's son. Many men wait till some future time, thinking they will be better prepared to come to God, but they are wrong—no time is as good as the present, and such an important step should not be delayed, for life is uncertain.

Special Sunday School Services.

Special services occurred at the Child Saving mission yesterday afternoon to welcome the children of the neighborhood to the enlarged quarters which have been recently provided. A partition has been removed, throwing together two large store rooms, capable of seating 300 children. It seemed probable yesterday that the accommodations of even this auditorium would soon be insufficient.

Dr. W. O. Henry and brother were present and had the direction of the music. A number of duets were given and gospel hymns were sung by a chorus of boys. A choir of girls trained by Miss Ruth Warren was another musical attraction.

The regular exercises were conducted by Cadet Taylor and L. D. Holmes, who have undertaken the work for the coming month. An address was also made by Rev. A. W. Clark, resident pastor at the institute, upon the Sunday school lesson. It was announced that the musical program next week will be in charge of the orchestra of the Lowe Avenue Presbyterian church. The regular gymnasium and drill classes will meet as usual during the week.

TO CURE COLD IN ONE DAY

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

THE O. & ST. L. AND WABASH R. R.

For All Points East and South.

Leaves Omaha daily at 4:35 p. m., arrives St. Louis 7:15 a. m., connecting in Union Station with all lines. For rates, sleeping car space and all information call at office No. 1415 Farnam street, (Paxton Hotel Block) or write Harry E. Moores, Ticket Agent, Omaha Neb.

Homeseekers.

To readers of North Nebraska Resources and others seeking homes: The Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley R. R. will sell home seekers' tickets at one fare plus $2.00 for the round trip on March 1st and 15th, to points on their line in Nebraska where the fare is $3.00 or more.

Thieves Steal Shoes.

E. Jacobs, a second-hand dealer at 1107 Douglas street, claims that he was descended upon by thieves last night, who stole from him two pairs of shoes and a half. About 10 o'clock two men entered his store and one of them asked to be shown some second-hand shoes. He tried on one of a pair and announced that it was a poor fit. The proprietor turned to his shelves in search of another pair, when each of the men seized two shoes and ran out of the door. One of them paused to divest a dummy figure at the door of an overcoat. This enabled Mr. Jacobs to overhaul him and he was held until the arrival of a policeman. He gave the name of Willie Watts and was charged with larceny. His companion made his escape.

Arnold's Bromo Celery cures headaches, 10c, 25c and 50c. All druggists.

Marquette Club of Omaha.

Monday evening the Marquette club held its final meeting of organization at its gymnasium, Eighteenth and Izard streets. Almost all the seventy-nine members were present, and membership cards were issued to several new members. A unanimous vote of thanks was given to the president of the club, Rev. Father Fitzpatrick, for his very generous donation of $50.

For the benefit of those who are not in a position to become active members but who desire to advance the interests of the club an honorary membership was provided for. Several honorary memberships were admitted at Monday's meeting and those wishing to become honorary members may send names to the secretary of the club, T. Kelley, 1426 North Eighteenth street.

The club gymnasium is one of the finest in the city, and courses in the Swoboda system and on all the gymnasia have been inaugurated. It is the aim to build up a club to rival the Marquette clubs of Chicago, New York and other large cities. Those desiring to become members may hand their names to any of the members or at the club rooms.

We are not surprised that people will not take a new cough remedy, when they know the value of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

HALF RATES SOUTH.

Via Port Arthur Route.

The Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railroad will sell round trip tickets any date, at one fare (plus $2) to all points on its line, south of Gentry, Ark.

For rates, advertising matter and all information, call at "Port Arthur Route" office, No. 1415 Farnam street, (Paxton Hotel Block) or write, Harry E. Moores, Passenger and Ticket Agent, Omaha, Neb.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSION

Via Missouri Pacific Railway.

Low rates to points south and southwest, Tuesday, March 1. For further information call at company's offices, Thirteenth and Farnam, or depot, Fifteenth and Webster streets.

J. O. PHILLIPPI, A. G. F. & P. A. THOS. F. GODFREY, P. & T. A.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

M. E. Gelter, Ord, is at the Mercer.

S. Heller of New York is at the Millard.

D. W. Voyles of St. Louis is stopping at the Millard.

C. F. Way, David City, is registered at the Mercer.

F. Haynes of St. Paul is at the Millard for a few days.

J. W. Mann of Denver, Colo., is a guest at the Barker.

C. H. Holbrook, jr., of San Francisco, is at the Millard.

Mrs. R. Kalman left yesterday on a visit to Hannibal, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Dillon of St. Joseph, Mo., are at the Millard.

James A. Johnson of Bozeman, Mont., is registered at the Millard.

S. A. Hirshfield, who has been visiting in Omaha, returned last night to Denver.

S. Spangler of Scribner and John Kerr of Waterloo are stopping at the Barker.

Frank M. Sawyer and Albert Nelson of Kansas City are stopping at the Barker.

F. H. Edmonds of Denver, representing the Western Newspaper Union, is at the Barker.

James B. Fearon of New York, with the Butterick Fashion company, is registered at the Millard.

Charles A. Gardner, Miss Deforrest, Charles H. Gardner and Frank J. Wesson and wife, vaudeville stars at the Creighton this week, are guests at the Mercer.

Miss Myrtle Coon left last night for Deadwood, S. D., where she expects to remain permanently. She has accepted a position in the choir of a prominent church of that city.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Kate Marshall, who is accused of robbing an Iowa man named Scott of $30, was arrested Saturday night in a hiding place near Ninth and Davenport streets. The man was invited into her rooms near Eleventh and Capitol avenue to his financial ruin and is prolonging his visit in Omaha to prosecute her.

Tommy Wangberg, 3 years old, started from his home, 1154 North Eighteenth street, yesterday morning to spend the day in the open air. He had proceeded half a mile toward the exposition grounds when he gave himself up as lost to a passing policeman. He was claimed last night by his mother, Mrs. Emma Wangberg.

The Bee, Feb. 28.

Nebraska Clothing Co
OMAHA

We're after new trade in our Children's Department—after it with a long pole. At the end of this pole are two of the most powerful magnets ever invented. One of them spells q-u-a-l-i-t-y and the other spells p-r-i-c-e. We are going to show some of Omaha's fond mothers that it is no longer necessary to pay fancy prices in order to have their little boys dressed out in the very choicest and finest novelties that the markets of America supply. We are going to do another thing. Going to show these self-same mothers that the Nebraska carries more children's suits and just as nice as the nicest stores in either Chicago or New York. Today on our second floor we will commence selling exquisite little Junior Suits in Serges, in Tricots, in Cheviots, in Vicunas and in fine Worsteds, for little lads 4 to 8 years old, at two dollars and a half a suit. Some stores around town can match them exactly for four dollars. Chicago stores can match them exactly for four and a half.

WEAK MEN CURED AND BROUGHT TO PERFECT MANHOOD by our full treatment of Turkish Capsules for $5.00. Night Losses, Day Losses, Nerve or Brain trouble. Cured as perfect as you ever were. We make our own medicines and you can rely on getting well. We issue written guarantee with full cure. Single Box, $1.00 by mail. HAHN'S PHARMACY.

SYPHILIS OR BAD BLOOD. Eruptions cured by Turkish Syphilis Cure, never fails. Full treatment with guarantee, $10.00; Single Boxes, $2.00. HAHN'S PHARMACY, 18th and Farnam, OMAHA, NEB.

HAVE THE GOODS.

Prospective drug purchasers may rest assured that when we advertise drugs, patent medicines or any other article, that WE have the goods in OUR stock. Try us and see. "Middle of Block."

2 packages of Soda Mint for	5c
(We have all the winning letters.)	
2-quart warranted Hot Water Bag	50c
25c Packer's Tar Soap	14c
25c Mennen's Talcum Powder	11c
25c Laxative Bromo Quinine	14c
2 boxes Menthol Cough Drops for	5c
10c Frog in Throat	5c
$1.00 Mme. Yale's Almond Blossom Cream	60c
$1.00 Mme. Yale's Hair Tonic	60c
50c Mme. Yale's Face Powder	30c
25c Woodbury Facial Soap	14c
Imported Hunyadi Water	14c
$1.25 Fleming's Pure Malt Whisky	80c
25c Kirk's Juvenile Soap	10c
$1.00 Wine of Cardui	61c
$1.00 Pinaud's Eau de Quinine	56c
50c Pond's Extract	34c
25c Ballentine's Rheumatism Cure	9c
35c Castoria	22c
50c Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets	32c
$1.00 Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery	62c
$1.00 Pinkham's Compound	60c
50c Lablache Face Powder	34c
Quart Bottles Pure California Port	50c

Write or call for catalogue.

Sherman & McConnell Drug Co 1513 DODGE ST. OMAHA, NEB.

COUNTRY PEOPLE.

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

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

Diseases of the Lungs, Stomach, Nerves and Blood should write for Dr. Shepards' book, "The New Treatment: How It Cures." A specialty is made of the Home Treatment by mail.

SHEPARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 311, 312 and 313 N. Y. Life Bldg.

THEY TALK ABOUT HER.

Everybody says she looks like a queen —how could she look otherwise when she persists in wearing the AMERICAN LADY CORSET that permits permits perfect freedom of action —why not try one yourself

American Lady

THE ONLY GENUINE HUNYADI WATER.

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BEST AND SAFEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER, FOR

CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINTS & HEMORRHOIDS

"The prototype of all Bitter Waters." Lancet.

ORDINARY DOSE, ONE WINEGLASSFUL BEFORE BREAKFAST.

CAUTION—See that the label bears the signature of the firm Andreas Saxlehner.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOYD'S PAXTON & BURGESS, Managers. Tel. 1919.

English Opera At Popular Prices. BOSTON LYRIC CO 50 Artists. Col. W. A. Thompson Manager.

TONIGHT 8:15 MARITANA.
Tuesday Evg. Mar. 1, IL TROVATORE
Wed. Mat. Mar. 2, Bohemian Girl
Wed. Evg. Mar. 2, CHIMES OF NORMANDY

Prices—Lower Floor, $1.00, 75c. Bal. 75c-50c. Matinee prices, 25c and 50c.

Thursday-Friday—Hoyt's "A STRANGER IN NEW YORK."

THE CREIGHTON | Paxton & Burgess Mgrs. Tel. 1531. O. D. Woodward, Amusement Director.

TONIGHT 8:00

WOODWARD STOCK COMPANY

Presenting McKee Rankin's Five-Act Play

THE RUNAWAY WIFE.

SPECIALTIES—Chas. A. Gardner, Gellenbeck's Orchestra, Wesson & Walters, Baby Lewis.

Thursday—SILVER KING.

Next Week—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.

HOTELS.

—HOTEL BARKER—

COR. 13TH AND JONES ST., OMAHA.

RATES $1.50 AND $2.00 PER DAY.

Electric cars direct to exposition grounds.

FRANK BARKER, Cashier...... ......SAM BAUMAN, Chief Clerk.

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