THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1891.

INTEREST IN MISSION WORK.

It Should Be More Non-Sectarian, Says This Missionary.

NOTHING FOR THE NON-CHURCH GOERS.

Important Presbyterian Meetings This Week---Another Kountze Memorial Church---Work of Pastors and Their People,

There is probably no minister in Omana who has had more to do with home missionary work than Rev. W. A. Lipe, pastor of the Omaha City mission, at 118 North Tenth street. He is therefore competent to give some very practical advice upon the subject of relief work and church facilities for the poor and neglected. The following article has been prepared by him especially for THE BEE. Rev. Lipe

"It seems most fitting that the people who claim this city as their permanent home should be deeply interested in all that goes to improve mind and heart and that tends to establish honesty in business, morality in life, true etiquette in society and sincerity in

"In looking over and studying the field and grasping somewhat the need of the work and "In looking over and studying the heid and grasping somewhat the need of the work and comparing what is being done with, what might and ought to be done, one does not get the most favorable impression of the churches' and right thinking peoples' inter-est in the work of missions, in our city. In this there is no disparagement intended, so far as denominational work is concerned. Indeed, it scenes that all religious effort is along the line of exclusive denominational-ism. In this city there is next to nothing done for the great mass of non-church going people. We have fine churches, fine organs, fine choirs, fine preachers and fine audiences, All so fine that hundreds of poor people dure not think of entering these places. Scores of times when I have suggested that there is an abundance of room in all our churches have I received the reply: "They don't want us in them fine churches, and we don't want to go hem fine churches, and we don't want to go

"I think no one can doubt the truth of this. And, too, there is certainly reason why this should be so, both on the part of the church and the poor people. There are lines in and and certain conditions of society which ought to be recognized. The home surroundings of some of these people are not such as that they could appreciate such a service as would be suited to the mind and heart of the more fayored class of worshippers. I think it would not be not too strong to suggest that with the present methods of exclusive denominational thought and labor the great mass of the poorer classes will never be reached. And yet this multitude of people is growing up in our midst and in this way and in that these masses are touching all sides of life. No soiety can say we will be independent of these

The older cities have come to realize (some of them to their sorrow) the influence of the neglected masses, and have vigorously or-

The true condition in this particular can not be correctly understood by an occasional meeting, nor by frequent contacts on the streets. One must come into these homes, streets. One must come into these bones, not always to be master of ceremonies, but in such a way as that the routine may be as little broken as possible. It is in the home life that the seeds of character are planted. And when one comes to know somewhat of the thinking, talking and teaching in many combine non-merica is started at the de-

the thinking, talking and teaching in many families, no surprise is started at the de-velopment of lawlessness and anarchism. Now to gather children from such homes and interest them in a religious service is a task that may well challenge the inquiry, "who is sufficient for these things?" But what is to be done? What is the duty of the hour? It is that these poor people have erected for them a church home. Not located in the midst of reeking filth and pro-tected crime where the very atmosphere is tected crime where the very atmosphere is filled with the miasma of hell, but con-viently located so that respecta-ble poor people can get to the church without being brought in con-tact with low and unmentionable crime. The city ought to be divided into four parts, say

There have been ninety-six members received There have been ninety-six members received during the year. The Sunday school now has a membership of 321. The church gave nearly \$500 for charitable purposes dur-ing the year. The members of the Second Presbyterian church are very well pleased with the pastoral work and the preaching of Rev. S. M. Ware, and much of the prosper-ity of that church during the past year is at-tributed to his earnest and faithful work. The splendid new First Methodist church at the corner of Twentieth and Davenport streets will be dedicated on May 17. The new organ will be on hand and will be in place for the dedication. new organ will be on hand and will be in place for the dedication. Next Friday night the people of the First Methodist church will give "The Public School," a humorous entertainment given

School," a humorous entertainment given with great success throughout the country by literary, social and church societies. Bishop Newman of the Methodist church writes from New York to a friend in the city that Mrs. Newman is recovering from her recect lilness and will return to Omaha with hum in May. The famous Lotus Glee club concert com-pany, which was organized in 1881 by Mr. Nat M. Brigham, formerly of Omaha, has been engaged by the Young Men's Christian association to give a concert in Boyd's opera house on April 25. The company at present consists of Mr. George E. Devol, first tenor; Mr. Edward E. Long, second tenor; Mr. Charles L. Lewis, baritone; Mr. Clifton F. Davis, basso; Mr. Frank J. Smith, accom-panist, and Miss Minnie Marshall, reader. The Omaha presbytery of the United Pres-

panist, and Miss Minnie Marshall, reader. The Omaha presbytery of the United Pres-byterian church held in this city during the past week was not so largely attended as could have been desired, but the meetings were marked by a deep interest and an carn-est desire to push forward the work of the Master. The Sunday school convention and the meeting of the ladies' missionary society of the same church both proved to be quilte of the same church both proved to be quite successful in interest and attendance. Rev. J. M. Wilson, pastor of the Castellar Street Presbyterian church, presented a very comprehensive review of his stewardship and

comprehensive review of his stewardship and of the history and progress of the church over which he presides, last Sunday night in the presence of a large audience. Upon a can-vas stretched along the wall behind the pulpit Rev. Wilson had an array of facts and figures that told a very plain and very encouraging story about the progress and the people of that church.

The Castellar Presbyterian church, Rev. The Castellar Presbyterian church, Rev. Wilson said, had in 1876 a membership of fifty-one persons with only three trustees. The church now has 165 members. In 1886 the church raised \$70 for gospel purposes; last year the congregation paid for the gospel and upon the church building over \$3,000. The church property is now worth \$22,000 and the debt upon it is only \$3,500, leaving an accu-mulation of \$19,400 as a result of the past five debt upon it is only \$5,500, leaving an accu-mulation of \$19,400 as a result of the past five years work. The Sunday school began in 1880 with 170 pupils. It now has 445. -During the past six years Rev. Wilson has married forty couples and says the prospects

indicate that the number will more than double that during the next five years. Upon the whole the church has made remarkable

Progress.

progress.

It is very important in this age of vast ma-erial progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, accept able to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diaretic known. most gentle diuretic known.

COMPENDIUM OF INFORMATION.

Found in the Latest Volume of the

Omaha City Directory. Once more early in the season, a magnificent-looking volume, the directory of Omaha, by J. M. Wolfe & Co., makes it appearance. It is bound in blue cloth, with red leather backing. It contains 1,290 pages, the largest number which ever appeared in a directory of this city. Like a good newspaper, a good-looking directory is a valuable means of advertising a city. A town which requires a directory of nearly 1,300 pages may be proud of its needs. It is well advanced toward metropolitanism. It commends itself to the attention of foreign capitalists, and cannot fail to attract the attention of business men no matter where the volume may proclaim its name. The directory is accompanied with a map, which shows every ward boundary, street and steam railroad lines, every

THE HIGH NOON OF HERESY,

A Highly Interesting Paper on the Heresies of Half a Century.

PROF. SWING ON RELIGIOUS LIBERALISM.

The Eminent Apostle of the Unorthodox---Deals With Doctrines of the Day and Tendencies of the Time.

In the Greek days the term hairesis implied any holding of opinions, but its descendant word was soon set apart for designating the opinions which an individual reached in opposition to the formulated ideas of his school. In this secondary form of meaning it is now passing along from one generation to another. In order for heresy to be possible it is necessary for some great body of scholars or churchmen to exist and to fix upon some

definite system of doctrines. Then the individual who, being enrolled among these scholars or churchmen, sets up some con flicting opinion assumes at once the form of a heretic. He becomes a "holder of views." Some of the earliest heretics in the history of Christianity were those who differed with their religious associates as to the relation of the old testiment to the new and as to the mode in which the world was created. The formulated opinion of the multitude is called orthodoxy; the antagonistic thought of some individual within the multitude is called heresy. In order to fill all the office of heretic the candidate for such office must reside of the limits of orthodoxy. Lutnor

to make

CHICAGO POLITICS.

Illinois' Metropolis.

the man-outspoken, mercurial and with the

sort of naturalness which is rare in politics

and which attracts interest and attaches

friends. During a campaign he says a dozen

things in every speech which provide ammu-nition for his enemies, but for every such

mistake he furnishes a dozen examples of the

right thing said at the right time. Words

often run away with him. He reminds one

of Disraeli's reference to Gladstone as "ine-

briated by the exuberance of his own verbos-ity"-and yet he has a remarkable contrast-

was a heritee, but Thomas Paine was not. He was simply an unbeliever. Our century so potent in all the many kinds of production, has made its own quality and supply of this king of individual opinion. It might have been surmised that, if the former generations were unable to write out a science or an art, or a political philosophy for this new period, they would meet with no better success in their effort to prepare for this age the major and minor tenets of a Christian

faith. But, whether anticipated or not, along came personal dissent in not only great vari-ety, but also in abundance. * The Childhood of Heresy Was Timid.

Heresy was timid two generations ago. Young and timid, it ventured only to deny that the absolute earth was made out of nothing in the days of a common week; it though Genesis spoke of fitting up an old, it thought Genesis spoke of fitting up an old globe for a new family; that in the beginning, God in-deed created the planet, but that more re-cently he had refitted it for the use of certain new creatures of rare excellence. And when from the physical things the inquiring mind turned toward spiritual things with something of dissent, the departures from the adopted formulas were so gentle as to be quite invisible to the public. But the theolo gians saw them and arraigned Lyman Beech-er for heresy in the far-off days of President

Jackson. While General Jackson was closing up his brilliant political career, Dr. Beecher was de-nying the notion of a limited atonement, the doctrine of total inability and the commercial nature of Christ's mediation. Out of that trial for heresy came the new school Presby-terians, an enlarged impulse to the congrega-tionalism of New England, and came those revivalists who believed in the use of human means in conviction and conversion.

These experiments in free thought and free utterance gradually led up to a more acute study of the bible and to a higher personal courage. This century has been in era of courage. It has been the golden age of free thought. The statute of silence is among

past graces. The next great picture in he history of dissent is that of Bishop Colenso denying the literal truth of the old testament story. The religious lessons of those sacrod documents were divine, but the statements about the Red sea, the parting of Jordan, of Samson and Gollath were true or false without preju-dice to the cause of religion. Nothing de-pended upon their literalism. His bold and rather brilliant lectures and essays resulted



Madison street, "Here's ver extry"-All about Cregier's election!" When I reached the corner of Madison and State another youngster was crying out, "Here's ver extry -All about Hempstead Washburne's elecdivine slavery and a plurality of wives. Here a destructive criticism works in the interest of etnics. Of such merit a heresv as to the birth and resurrection of heresv as to the birth and resurrection of Christ's body is quite empty. The one hold-ing such a heresy need not figure as a re-former or a discoverer. He has only the fame of a curious mind, not a great one. While each man has a right to become a deist, the "An about Hempstean washorne's elect-tion!" Later in the afternoon a third boy en the corner of LaSalle and Madison was call-inz, "Here's yer 3 o'clock paper—Carter Harrison in the lead!" Of course nothing in any of the papers furnished a warrant for other second se each man has a right to become a deist, the change from a broad Christianity to a simple rationalism is one worthy of boing made quietly. Lather might say, "I have found it." Washington and Lincoln might say, "We have found it." John Wesley might repeat the same words, but when a mind has de-stroyed for himself two beautiful wonders of his own religion the best utterance he can make over his deed would be: "I have found nothing of any value to any person or age." David Swing. harrison in the load. Of course nothing in any of the papers furnished a warrant for either proclamation. The day after election a red headed boy about ten years old stood on a busy corner and bawled. "Extra paper —all about the republican rict." He did a rushing business—every body bought a paper, expecting that Washburne had ied a mob against Cregier or that Chairman Nye of tho republican committee had provided his fol-lowers with dynamite and attacked the city hall. Well, there was something about a republican rict in the paper—a ten-line item tucked away under a nalf-column of miscel-lany. There had been an insurrection in Oporto by a handful of insurgents calling themselves republicans, and it was this item of foreign news which afforded the enter-prising newsvender a basis for his cry. Not long ago a mite of a boy crept into a Scuth side car. He couldn't have been more than five years old. He had a sharp, knowing, but pathetic face, and under his tattered coat sleeve were a dozen newspapers. It was Dr. Birney cures catarrh. Bee bld'g. Fred Nye Tells What He Has Found in CHICAGO, April 17.- [Special Correspon-dence of THE BEE.]-Although defeated by a but pathetic face, and under his tattered coat sleeve were a dozen newspapers. It was near evening. He had evidently done a poor business and had at last resolved that he would sell his papers whether or no. That little secker for money under false pretenses stood in the center of the cor and cooly, but shrilly, announced that President Harrison had committed suicide and that his "extras" told "all about it." He disposed of his papers, but his suc-cess was a compliment to his dishonesty and not to his power to deceive. None of his customers believed him, but they all appeared to admire his precody in the way of rascalsmall plurality, Carter H. Harrison has been the most interesting and forceful figure in the municipal campaign which result is now in the hands of the board of canvassers, with a fair prospect of finding its way to the courts. Disgusted with his defeat he said the day after election that he was out of politics forever, and that he should retire to a farm, and there pass the evening of his life in agricultural peace. The next day he customers believed him, but they all appeared to admire his precedity in the way of rascal-ity. Pity for the poverty of the newsboy, however, prevents most people from complaining of these unblushing frauds, but it is a question whether it would not be kinder and more helpful to punish him for lying than to reward him for it. Opposite me at the table in the hotel din-ing room a small, dark, nervous, peculiar man has been sitting of late. He came in for dinner yesterday and ordered at one dash soup, he cream, cheese and coffee. When the order was brough the ate the cheese first. Then he took the soup and the ice cream tocame down to the city hall and joined the republicans in their efforts to prevent the counting in of Cregier. A day later he revealed to a reporter an intention of remaining in Chicago and running for mayor again as soon as possible. That is

the order was brought he ate the cheese first. Then he took the soup and the ice cream to-gether—a spoonful of one and a spoonful of the other. Just as he was about to assail the coffee I said, for I had struck up an ac-quaintance with him, "Isn't that a rather queer dinner?" He looked at me absently. "Is it!" he inquired. "I didn't know what I ordered I doo't care a what I at Ur ordered. I don't care a --- what I cat. I'm going to be married in an hour !" FRED NYE.

Queen of the May.

Say ma, the girls say if my face want so

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dge street div Fourteenth or Sixteenth street east and west, and in each of these quarters a tabernacle should be erected and preaching service and Sunday schools maintained Such a demonstration of interest in the wel-fare of the poor by the churches of the city would revolutionise the feelings of the pool toward the churches, and there would be many a hungry soul fed, many a mother take courage and again begin the struggle

But the imperative need of today is a complete and thorough organization including all Protestant churches. A small church building should be provided for a headquarters. Fo the present let this be headquarters for all relief and Christian work. Let all contributions of money, provisions and clothing be sent there and from there distributed. Rec ognize no self-appointed agent collecting funds for the poor. Refer every tramping beggar to the headquarters and demand an account of the manager of all receipts and expenditures.

As far as possible persuade the poor to at tend the public worship and Sunday schools of some regularly organized church, but such as will not do this urge to attend at this peo-ples' church. I am sure that such a disinter-ested Christian work would be a great stimulus to all our churches—it would be a load of sympathy and brotherhood bringing them nearer to each other, and would be the springtime of a great spiritual harvest.

They Are Church Builders.

In the Canton (Ohio) Repository of April 2 there appeared an article giving an account of the dedicatory services of the Kountze Memorial Evangelical Lutheran church at Osnaburg, Ohio, on March 29. The occasion ownhoung, Onlo, on March 2019, The Occasion proved to be a great family reunion for the Kountze family for the handsome house of worship dedicated that day was a memorial to Christian and Margaret Kountze, father and mother of Augustus Kountze of New York, Herman Kountze of Oracle memory of the Kawatas Omaha and other members of the Kountze family in Denver and at other points throughout the country. There were about thirty members of the Kountze family present at the old home in Osnaburg and they all at-tended the church. Rev. D. Detwiler of Omaha assisted at the dedication and Augustus Kountze, the eldest of the sons, presented the church to the trustees in the following words: "In behalf of the Kountze family and in gratitude to God, our Heavenly Father, for giving us God, our Heavenly Father, for giving us Christian parents and prospering our way, I present you this house to the service and worship of Almighty God, as the Kountze Memorial Evangelical Lutheran church."

The Omaha Presbytery.

The Omaha presbytery will meet in the Second Presbyterian church on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The Omaha presbytery includes the (counties of Douglas, Sarpy, Cass, Washington, Saunders and Dodge. A very interesting session is anticipated. The presbytery will vote upon the question of establishing the order of deaconesses, as re quested by the overture from the last general assembly. It is not likely that the question about Prof. Briggs and his theology will come before the presbytery, as it is generally conceded that the New York presbytery alone should dispose of the dis-pute that his rather remarkable utterances have occusion

Following are some of the things that Prof. Briggs has said to which serious objechave been urged by leading Presby

"I shall venture to affirm that, so far as I can see, there are errors in the scriptures that no one has been able to explain away, and the theory that they were not in the original text is sheer assumption upon which no mind can rest with certainty.

"And we find there are errors of trans-mission (of the scriptures). There is nothing divine in the text-in its letters, words or clauses. "The bible, as a book, is paper, print and

binding-nothing more."

Pastors and Their People.

The Second Presbyterian church held its annual business and review meeting last Wednesday evening after the regular prayer meeting. The usual reports from the treas-urer, the Sunday school superintendent and other officers were read. The church has met with remarkable progress during the past year.

n, and in fact everything of impo which it is necessary for a stranger or resident to know in these bustling times. The introductory, like all of Wolfe's intro-ductories, is short and to the point. It opens

with this statement which contains a history "The United States census of 1890 show "The United States census of 1890 show

ing the population of Omaha to number 139,-526 sustains the claim heretofore made for it as the most favorably situated and most pros perous city of the central west. In one de-cade it has sprung from the sixty-fourth to the twenty-first in the rank among American cities. * * With property in the city at an estimated value of \$200,000,000 the bonded indebtedness of the city of Omaha, January 1, 1891, is but \$1,936,109. Omaha's securities command a higher premium in the money markets than those of any other westorn city. The 43_4 per cent bods placed on the market during the past year were read-ily sold at a premium of 3 per cent notwith-standing the stringency of the money mar-

The publisher omits to mention the number of names in the volume, but the number it is stated admirably supports the enumeration

made in the late census. A directory, like a "department" store, is a thing in which you can find a little of a thing in which you can find a little of everything. The present one contains 475 Smiths, of whom only 29 are christened John; 285 Browns, 77 Robinsons, 242 Oisens and 13 of them are Oles; 389 Nelsons, with 24 Nelses. There are 87 pages of M's, comprising names of every nationality under the sun, with a preponderence of Irish and Scotch. There are 5 Priests to 3 Prays and no Sins, though Sinhold has a feeble grip, only one of hum Sinhold has a feeble grip, only one of him making a record on these pages. There is but 1 Hair, 6 Wigs, though they do not all spell their names alike, while the twelve Barbers precede 1 Whisker and 3 Wigmen. There are 3 Lords to 1 Lady, and enough Kings to are should be reaching and set only four princes. Six are Born on one of its pages and 3 Dye. Seven are Smart, four are Bright and but one is Sick. There are enough Days for a month and a half and yet not enough for a month and a balf and yet not enough Knights to last through the month of February, with only 21 Weeks and not a single month or year. There is a solitary Monk and three Nunns, 14 Abbotts and only 3 Pryors. Strange as it may appear in a town of the well known morahity of Omaha, there are only 9 Good-men, though 3 consider themselves Good, while 2 esteem themselves Goodenough. In the zoological department there are only

In the zoological department there are only Bears, 14 Bucks, 1 Doe, 10 Roes, only 1 Roe buck, 71 Campbells. The Banks number 11, and yet there are

only 4 Bankers. There are 13 Wise and Summers enough for 12 years. There are plenty Sullivans, but not a single John L. There are 2 seasons of Spring to 8 Winters, 3 There are 2 seasons of Spring to 8 Winters, 3 Winds to 1 Wave. You may find 23 Churches, but only 9 Crosses. One Poorman follows 2 who are Poor. The Carrs number 13, to 2 Links on 1 Lines, with 4 Drivers and 66 Bells. The Kitchens number 3, to 75 Bakers and only 1 Pancake. Two Judges have each one Court, with 5 Farmers and 16 Cases. There are only 20 French men, 1 Irish man, 16 Enclishes and 21 Welch people. One 16 Englishes and 21 Welch people. One has Welcome for a single Count. The Carpenters are numerous enough to run a whole factory, being 21 strong, while the Taylors number 89. Four are Sweet and 5 Sweeter, while 10 are Swift and 4 Slowman One is a Sleeper, another a Slepe. Six sing with 6 Singers, with 6 Silks, 6 Silvers, 1 Gold and a dozen Goldens. The artillery claim 13 Cannons, and the in-

Antry only I Gunn. There is Joy in one household, and Heigho on one pair of lips, Eighteen claim to be Hale, but only I to be Hearty. Fifty-five assert that they are all Hart, but only 9 show their Hand. Two have Piles, and but 1 Pilgrim makes Quick progress through the volume

The book contains a number of other inter-esting and valuble features, among which inter are the business directory for Omaha and South Omaha, the street directory of both cities, and information of all kinds re-garding the multic institutions and officials of garding the public institutions and officials of the city.

All for Sister.

How much money have I got in my bank! Forty-five cents, stranger-only want five cents more. What will I do then, stranger! Why, you see, sister has such a terrible cough, and people say it will be bad on her if she don't get better soon, and the folks tell me Haller's sure cough syrup will cure it right up; so you see-five cents! Thank you, stranger. stranger.

in his arraignment for trial before the church of England, but after his trial the same war upon the literalness of the old story went for ward until the new views of Colenso ex panded and formed the broad church. F. D. Maurice, Rowland Williams, Dean Stanley, Canon Farrar, Stopford Brooke and Prof. Jowett soon became tremendous supplement to the thoughts of Bishop Colenso.

Heresies of Half a Century.

As in a rich soil a healthy tree puts forth a new limb every summer, so of late times Christianity has annually sprouted and sent forth an opinion. The Reformed Episcopalans sprang from the heretical notion that an infant is not regenerated by the rite of bap-tism or in the time of that rite; while the Cumberland Presbyterians sprang from the heresy which declared that Presbyterianism proper possessed more catechism than gospel. It would not be ascribing too great fertility to orthodoxy to affirm that for the last half mtury it has yielded one heresy per annum. Many or few, great or small, they have all come from one source—the tendency of a ra-tional age to be reasonable. When revelation aids or attends reason all is well, but the moment revelation contradicts reason man be-comes dissatisfied, because he has more conidence in his reasoning powers than he has in the evidence that a certain dogma was re-vealed. It, therefore, became impossible for a revelation to make men believe that on account of Adam's sin infants are still sent to peraition. The proofs of a divine equity are greater than the proofs that the doctrine of reprobate infants is an inspired teaching. Out of this confidence in reason came the recent and general revolt against the dogma of an eternal fire for any persons and the Andover revolt against the doctrine that heli awaits all the heathen world. The days are not far off when the Catholics and Protestants both asked what does the church or hible say, but the new days have come in which the protestants at least ask, What does

Thus has reason grown great within the confines of the growing nations. In this wor-ship of reason the Roman Catholics move more slowly, but it is difficult to see how that power of logic which smote the Roman church in France can long omit to strike it in America, for there is no protection against the current or sweep of the age.

Science's First Sedative to Theology Many years ago the orthodox philosophers entered the plea that a miracle might be believed in if its purpose was to found a re ligion, and thus save human souls. For reasons so tremendous the Creator might set aside natural law and exhibit supernatural scenes and deeds. This generally calmed the theologians for a time, but they soon began to feel that such wonders as that contained in the story of Jonah and Joshua and Lot's wife did not bear upon religion directly enough to justify their performance. The miraculous power of a Christ might be pertinent, but the abinity of Sampson to smite dead an army of Philistines with such an humble weapon as the jawbone of an ass seemed a miracle with the great motive omitted. Thus, little by little, the wonders of the Old Testament have been assuled destructively; and step by step the broader order of Christian thinkers have taken their new stand at the most essential miracles of the New Testament. Should they hold firm to this position, reached by such long critiis and for the most part so just, they would save indeed all that is valuable in christianity. But there are many minds which cannot pause here. They must wor-ship naturalism to the end. The most recent actor in this heresy play mercers from the Foisconal church and

emerges from the Episcopal church, and brings his reasons to bear against the miraculous birth of Christ and the resurrection of his body. Whatever of Christian his body. Whatever of Christianity may survive such a dogma, nothing of revelation can remain, and nothing of any other than a natural religion. All books are alike, and all religions are only so many human efforts to find the best way and truth and life. Christ surpasses other religious guides only as Washington was nobler than Hannibal or

Heresies Should Possess Moral Bases. This heresy in the Episcopal church has lit-tle to commend it, since it does not attack dogmas or miracles which support an immorality. Mr. Huxley objected to the miracle of the devils and the swine because it would, if true, cause Christ to destroy 2,600 head of stock which belonged to some property holder. It has also been objected that mira-cles should not have been wrought to uphold

ing shrewdness, and a genius for reaching the popular heart. As a speaker he is both magnetic and chummy. There isn't a boy in the gallery who doesn't feel intimate withhim. He throws one leg over the table, rolls up his sleeves, laughs, jokes, and is everything by turns, from Richard the Third everything by turns, from itecaard the Third to Humpty Dumpty. A little less of the ora-tor and he would be a clown—something less of the clown and he would be the orator. Ho is never exactly ridiculous. There is too much native eloquence and too genuine a humor in him for that. If he does not con-vince, he entertains and the man whom he entertains is half convinced. The votes say that either Cregier or Washburne has been victorious, but when you analyze the cam-paign, there is more personal triumph in Harrison's defeat than in his opponent's success. Against his party, against the machine, against a united press, with a nomina-tion which his best friends admitted was a mockery and opposed by a democratic United States senator strong in the prestige of a re-States senator store in the pression of a test cent election, Harrison polled 40,000 votes. An accident would have elected him. In what city in the United States is there an-other man with such a personal following? The newspapers, most of which fight bin from habit, say that his strength is with the lower classes. It is, however, a fact that in the recent election these same lower classes supported Creiger, Harrison as mayor made no feint against the gamblers and the saloons. Cregier's opposition to them has been all a feint. The hells are open all night. Many of the saloons close at midnight from choice, but plenty of them run with lowered choice, but plenty of them run with howered shades till morning and not one of them is closed on Sunday. Patsy Fallon, who is not unknown in Omaha, is what might be called the foreman of a department in a big gamblthe foreman of a department in a big gamme-ing house on Clark street, and on election night he shot a barkeeper in that patatial resort. He may not have intended to emphasize the irony of the claim of the Cregierites that the present administration is law-enforcing, but as the barkeeper received the bullet in the leg and as Patsy was not arrested, that was the only conseld significance of the assault. Har-

barkeeper received the bullet in the leg and as Patsy was not arrested, that was the only especial significance of the assault. Har-rison's record as mayor does not mark him as a reformer, but it does show that he is not a hypocrite, and so far as the care and ex-penditure of public money and the manage-ment of public business are concerned it is unimogeneighed the is a pleasant and etable ment of public business are concerned to is unimpeachable. His is a pleasant and strik-ing figure on the street. He is as fond of horseback riding as Jim Creighton used to be in Omaha when he was chairman of the board of public works and you may see him almost any day riding on the principal thor oughfares, bowing to the rich and poor-with a politician's deference to the latter. He is wealthy and has a big residence on Ashland boulevard with spacious grounds. The house boulevard with spaceds grants. In normalises is of the old, plain, square style and looks as though a home might be found within its walls. In person Harrison is tall and straight, with a black beard slightly streaked with ay. His eyes are large and s lips are rather prominent — trifle like Garfield's. He bears gray. his his sixty-five years strongly and gracefully and in the regular course of affairs will be a force in the polities of Chicago and Illinois for the next decade.

After Harrison the, next prominent perso in the municipal campaign was Senator Palmer, who came here to prevent, and who doubtless did prevent, the Chicago democracy from being overwhichmed by the personal popularity of the ex-mayor. Palmer is as negative as Harrison is posi-tive. He is old, fat, weighty, pon-derous, non-committal, negative. His hair and beard are as white as snow, and his blue over, while not exactly wavering, are n the municipal campaign was blue eyes, while not exactly wavering, are expressionless. He speaks in platitudes. Indeed, he is as near a Chadband in political oratory as any one that might be heard in a half century of campaigns. Long-hand re-porters have little difficulty in taking him verbatim, for he has a trick of repeating a commonplace sentence several times, with possibly a slight change in phraseology. He possibly a slight change in phraseology. He is so far from eloquence that it scems rather absurd to mention the deficiency; he is as innocent of epigrams or originality of thought or expression as an old-fashioned copy-book; he is, neither warm nor cold, neither a zealot nor a skeptic, and his success in politics simply proves how much more advisable it is not to make ene-mics then it is to make friends

mies than it is to make friends. One of the characteristics of Chicago is the newsboy. He is the ragged sprite of men-dacity. He shouts the most startling false-hoods regarding the news in his papers and while the transit visitor is generally too proud or timid to complain when he has been taken in. The uncertainty of the result of the municipal comparing has been the newsboy's golden (or copper) oppor-tunity. Today I heard a boy crying a noon

"Queen of the May." What shall I do? Why, get a bottle of Haller's sarsaparilla and burdock, of course; it's the most wonderful blood purifier of the age. Dry

Bush Goes for Singer.

OMAHA, April 17 .- To the Editor of THI BEE: I noticed in yesterday's World-Herald a query from "B. A. Singer" regarding the coming concerts of the United States Marine band.

Singer, he or she, is very much perturbed on account of being afforded an opportunity of hearing this celebrated band and having to pay a price (small though it be) for such a pleasure

In order to enlighten this "Sweet Singer" of Omaha, allow me space in your columns to disabuse his mind of a few misconceptions under which he is laboring.

The people of Omaha will be given the chance of listening to the incomparable playing of the Marine band for the modest sum of \$1, 75c, 50c or 25c. You pay your money and take your choice.

The United States Marine band is not under the leadership of a paid Italian, but is conducted by Mr. John Philip Sousa, an American born citizen. While on this tour the band is not on the

government pay-roll, but at the earnest so-licitation of thousands of music-loving citi-zens in different parts of the United States

Secretary Tracy granted the band leave of absence for one month without pay. In conclusion, allow me to say it is very evident that "Singer" is quite desirons of listering to the band, and if "Singer," he or she, will say that they think the advertised prices of admission are too high, I will be pleased to furnish "Singer" with a free ad-

mission ticket to the concert. C. M. F. BUSH, Manager.

Gratitude

s a rare virtue; but the grateful people, that S. S. S. has cured, after physicians had declared them incorable, number way up in the thousands. Oscar Wiles of Huntingburg, Ky., says: "For years I was afflicted with a blood taint, that baffled the skill of the best

PHYSICIANS.

The diserve affected my e.e. until I was almost blind. I am thankful to say that a few bottles of S. S. S., cured me entire'y. My eyesight is complet y restored, and my general health is bet er than it has been for years."

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