MAY MIX IF THEY WANT TO.

DMARLA DAULY BER THESDAY, MAY

[CONTINUED FROM PIRST PAGE.]

ing arrived, it was decided to extend the time long enough to complete the vote upon the separate seating resolution. At 12.45 the secretary began calling the roll upon the separate scating resolution, the laymen voting first.

Victory for the Laymen, The result of the vote was announced as

follows: Total number of votes cast, 166; yeas, 105; nays, 61. yeas, 105; nays, 61.

A delegate opposed to the separate seating raised at objection to the count, claiming that it was not correct. He held that the correct tally should read 95 yeas and 70 nays. The secretary said he would read both the list of the ayes and noes as he had them re-

corded when the ministerial vote had been

Then the roll of the ministerial dele-gates was called upon the separate seating resolution. It resulted as follows: Yeas, 162; nays, 135. A large number of the delegates had left the hall before the result was announced. It was now 1:40 and it was evident that hunger was demanding the attention of a large number of the delegates.

A long dispute then arose over the ques-tion of adjourning before taking a vote upon the amended motion. Many of the delegates the amended motion. Many of the delocates had left the house for lunch and it was held by some that it would be unfair to proceed with the vote upon the main question as amended until the absentees had returned. After departing the matter for fifteen minutes it was decided to adjourn to meet at 4 o'clock in Exposition

The doxology was sung. Bishop Walden pronounced the benediction and the first session of the conference was at an end. Bishop Bowman presided during the entire

SELECTING SEATS.

gates Put in the Afternoon Choosing Their Individual Locations.

The afternoon session of the general con ference convened in Exposition ball at 4 o'clock for the particular purpose of deciding the seating question and to permit the various conference delegations to select their seats by lot, the usual custom,

Exposition ball had been put in cala attire especially for the municipal reception, but it will probably wear the floral and artistic costume during the entire month. Against the wide west wall, back of the rostrum, hung the crayon portraits of the sixteen bishops of the church, flanked on the right and left with handsome landscape and marine views.

Above these a row of small United States flags formed a border to the group of pictures. Beneath this array of pictures hung two fine large United States flags. One of these flags has a history.

It was placed in the Methodist church of Streator, Ill., three years ago in accordance with a resolution passed by the Central Illinois conference to place a flag in every

nois conference to place a flag in every church in the conference. The custom has become very popular in illinois and the flag installation in many instances has become the occasion of elaborate ceremonies. This flag was brought to the general conference by the Central Illinois delegation upon the suggestion of Rev. M. A. Head, one of the delegates who preached at Streater when the flag was placed in the church.

Around the edge of the stage were placed

Around the cape of the stage were places a variegated and gorgeous array of tropical plants and flowers. These were reinforced by a bank of palms and other plants on the floor skirting the stage all the way around. The sides of the hall were also decorated with pictures and flags, and altogether the partition presented rather an inviting an auditorium presented rather an inviting ap-pearance, despite the bare and barn-like aspect of the beams and rafters above. Tackled the Previous Question.

Bishop Merrill presided at the afternoon sersion, and he requested Dr. A. B. Leonard of Ohio to conduct the opening services. After a hymn and a prayer Bishop Merrill announced that the conference was ready to proceed with business.

The original motion as offered by Dr.

Neigh and amended by the Field resolution at the forenoon session was then declared to be in order.

Dr. Whitlock offered another amendment to leave it discretionary with the laymen as to whether they should take seats separately or with the ministerial delegates. Some on called for the reading of Dr. Neligh's first resolution for the assignment of seats. It was read and the amendment offered by Mr. Field and passed at the forenoon session was also read.

wanted the wording changed so as to read: Resolved. That the lay delegates be per-nitted to sit separately upon the conference loor if they so desire.

Dr. Lanahan of Baltimore wanted the lay-

nen to have perfect freedom in the matter of selecting the place they desired to occupy on the floor of the conference.

Dr. Leonard thought that it was not very modest for the majority of the laymen to insist that the minority of the laymen should ait separately when the minority did not want to be separated from the ministerial delegates. He did not believe in compelling any of the delegates to sit separately if they did not so desire.

They Made It Optional. Dr. McElroy of Illinois called for the

revious question. dr. Knox, a colored brother, called Dr. McElroy to order because he had been standing while another brother was speaking The chairman decided that the point was net well taken.

The main question was then called. It arose upon the substitute offered by Dr. Lanahan to simply acquiesce in the request of the laymen asking for the separate seat-

Dr. Queal moved that Dr. Lanahan's substitute be laid on the table. It was tabled.

The amendment offered by Dr. Eaton of the New England conference to permit the lay delegates to sit separately if they so de-sired, was then put and carried. The orig-inal motion offered by Dr. Neligh at the forenoon session and amended by Mr. Field was then put and carried.

The next thing was to decide where the lay delegates, who wished to sit separately, should be located. Right here the whole dis pute came up again. Some wanted a special section designated for the laymen before anything further was done. Dr. Maxfield moved that the laymen who

desired to sit apart be requested to stand so they could be counted. Buckley offered another motion to set wished to be seated separately. It was

aside 120 seats for the use of the laymen who Seat Question Settled.

Judge Lawrence of Onio offered an amend ment to Dr. Buckley's motion to set aside a section immediately north of the middle aisle for the special use of the lay delegates. Dr. Chaffee thought it would be absurd to place 120 lay delegates in a block in the center of the house with ministerial dele-

gates on both sides.
Judge Lawrence's amendment was tabled. Dr. Buckley's motion to set aside 120 seats for the laymen, but not specifying the lo-cation of those seats, was then put and Dr. Pullman then moved that the laymen

bé allotted a space beginning five seats south of the middle aisie and extending to the south side of the house. The motion was carried. The selection of seats by lot was then begun. An effort was made to take the resolution

offered at the morning session by Dr. Whitpermitted to remain on the table because the substance of the resolution had already been

Then came the selections of seats by lot for the various conference delegations. The selection of seats occupied considerable time and was not accomplished without a good deal of confusion. The audience was requested to vacate the seats in the front and middle of the hall, but enough remained to keep the delegations generally mixed. Then there was a continual protest against the manner in which the tickets were being drawn from the hat. Some claimed that the numbers were not being read in the sequence in which they were drawn and others even intimated that the secretary was looking into the hat oftener than was necessary or proper.

Missouri Got First Choice. The first drawn bore the name of the Cen tral Missouri conference, and a couple of solored delegates had the honor of the first choice of seats in the conference. They chose seats immediately in front of the chair

and two rows back.

The Central New York conference was called next and took seven seats immediately behind the colored brethren. The St. Louis German conference located just across the

aisle and the Philadelphia and Northern New York conferences fell into line benind them. The Central New York delegates afterwards changed their sents across the aisle so that their lay delegates could sit

with them and with the lay delegation at the same time.

About this time the delegates began to get hungry and matters were pushed more rapidly. The body of the house began to fill up and the opera chairs were entirely occu-pied. The wooden chairs behind were not in demand out the remaining delogations were obliged to take them and act as though they liked it.

They Pushed on to the End.

When half-past 6 o'clock had arrived and a number of conferences remained to be seated. Dr. Leonard moved that the conference adourn until the next morning. But the rest thought differently and the metion was de-feated. Then some one wanted to sing two feated. Then some one wanted to sing two verses of "Blest be the tie that binds," but no one for the singing. Several delegates asserted it seats were being occubied by delegates who had no right to them and so with many repetitions the session was prolonged until nearly 7 o'clock, when another motion to adjourn was put and defeated. A motion to postpone the further selection of seats was laid on the table. At 7 o'clock a third motion to adjourn was made and carried by 171 votes to 169. The remaining delegates who have not secured their seats will be assigned them the first thing this morning.

LIKE THEIR RELIGION.

first thing this morning.

Imaha's Reception Has the True Methodist

Ring to It.
To the strains of merry marching music the city officials left the city hall shortly before 8 o'clock last evening, headed by the Second Infantry band, and marched to the Paxton hotel, where they were joined by the Methodist bishops in a body, whom they escorted direct to Exposition hall. And there they found such a gathering as

had never gathered there before. The conforence delegates occupied the seats to which they had been assigned in the center of the hall, while around them and in the spacious galleries above were seated the wealth, beauty and culture of Omaha. The scene was an inspiring one, and well calculated indeed, to call forth the best and brightest thoughts of those who were called upon to address that vast assemblage.

The appliance broke forth at S:15 o'clock, when Bishop Newman entered the hall in advance of the other dignitaries of the church, followed by Governor Boyd, Mayor Bemis, President Davis of the city council, Councilmen Bechel, Steel, Munro, Chaffee, Jacobson, Howell, Lowry, Conway, Prince, Edwards, Specht, Back, McLearie, City Engineer Rosewater, Building Inspector Tilly, Chairman Birkhauser of the Board of Public Works, Fire and Police Commissioners Hartman and Gilbert, City Clerk spacious galleries above were scated the sioners Hartman and Gilbert, City Clerk Groves and City Treasurer Bolln.

Music and Prayer. The gathering was called to order by Rev. r. C. Clendenning, presiding elder of this listrict, who invited the band to begin. This t did without delay, and the familiar strains of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" filled the building, played as only the Second infantry

band can play it.

Following this came the good old hymn, "Coronation"—"All Hall the Power of Jesus Name," sung by the entire audience of 3,500 souls, led by Chaplain McKay.

Rev. Dr. P. S. Merrill led in prayer, the audience remaining standing. He thank ed God for all the benefits and privileges granted, and that this great gathering had assembled in the heart of this great continent from all parts of the world to testify their devotion; that the month that was to come would be forever memorable in the history of the city.

Bishop Newman stated that the conference was entertained by the city of Omaha and that while the members of the church were only too glad to do all they could, citizens of all denominations were doing their part, and the city officials thought that nothing less than a public reception would be fitting. The conference marked an epoch in the world's listory, and Omaha was not willing for it to pass unnoticed. In introducing the city's chief executive the speaker said that the mayor was a Methodist by descent and ought

Mayor Bemls' Address.

Mayor Bemis was received with hearty applause. He spoke as follows:
"Reverend Bishops, Ministerial and Lay Delegates of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Friends and Fellow Citizens: I can assure you that I ap-preciate the honor and realize the duty restcity, in extending to you, our guests, the largest ecclesiastical body in America, if not in the world, a cordial and heartfelt welcome to Omaha, the great central city, and the city that is destined to soon beco great convention and conference city of the

"The people of Omaha, Nebraska and neighboring states feel especially honored and interested in this great quadrennial assemblage of the representative clergymen and laymen of the Methodist Episcopal church for the reason that it is the first time in its history that it has ever held a confer-ence in this section of the country. We feel ponored in knowing that we will have in our leading thinkers and pulpit orators of the

great Methodist body.
"The general public, and in fact the whole world must and will be greatly interested in the proceedings of your meetings in this city, and the cables and telegraph will flash your utterances and acts, daily and hourly, to the

ttermost ends of the earth. "It is very gratifying to note the grand work that your organization has accom-plished and constantly has in hand in way of establishing colleges, hospitals, charitable institutions, etc.

"One of the chief objects of the church is, I believe (as it most certainly should be), to reach and elevate the masses. What a ficial there is for action in the way of home missionary work in the slums and amongst the poor and lowly in our cities. It seems to me that we need more "people's churches," more "boys and girls industrial and employ ment homes," more "houses of shelter," more "open doors," more outdoor preaching and teaching, more hospital and jail and poor house visitations; better sanitary work in the squalld and criminal districts. "Our missionaries should become neigh-bors to the poor and destitute, and not

merely visitors. "We fully realize and appreciate the grand life work which you have chosen in elevat-ing mankind morally, mentally and spiritu-ally; and we feel confident that your solourn in our midst will ever be remembered as influencing us for good during the remainder

of our lives.
One word about Omaha. It is not yet out of its teens. Its first house was built in 1856, its first steam railway (the Union Pacific), was completed only in 1869. We had a population of but 15,000 in 1870; in 1880, 30,000 and then jumped ahead in one decade (1880) to 1890), to 140,000. Considering our youthfulness you will hardly expect to find our people excelling those of the east in culture and refinement; but we are ambitious and are rapidly coming to the front in a metro-

politan manner.

"I have said nothing in regard to Omaha's growth in a business way—have not told you that our city is the third largest packing that our city is the third largest packing center in the country, and that it was hard pressing Kansas City for second place. We also have the largest smelting and retining works in the world, the best equipped electric railway system and finest banking houses in the United States. We have thirteen steam railroads entering the city and a perfect system of water works. The numping station tem of water works. The pumping station of the water company, which is located at Plorence, a suburb on our north, is unsur passed by that of any other city in the country. We also have extensive gas works and try. We also have extensive gas works and a large new electric light plant. We have, in fact, better plants than will be found in many of the older cities in the country, being constructed more recently and are more

"We have just commenced a million deliar postoffice building, and are about completing a baif milion dollar city hall, and are just preparing to erect a \$150,000 library building; and we have just laid out a splendid system of parks and boulevards.

"Now, reverend bishops and delegates, we have a favor to ask of you, as men of experience and knowledge, with broad, lineral ideas and views, from your extensive travels all over the world: Will you not, before leaving us, give us four opinion and advice as to what our young metronics needs in order to more falls by metropolis needs in order to more fully be able to claim for it the title of "The Cen-vention and Conference City of the Country." Give us your honest, practical opinions of us and our city. Tell our old settlers, bankers and other monied men the effect it

would have upon our city and our people if they would all become broad-guaged, liberal, bublic spirited and philanthropic.

"Before closing I wish to heartly thank the reverend bishops in behalf of the people of Omaha and Nebraska for your kindness in sending to us our esteemed friend, the learned, eloquent, whole-souled Bishop John P. Newman. He has proved himself our steadfast friend and I can assure you that his great work is fully recognized and appreciated and we earestly hope that both the good bishop and his estimable wife will continue their residence in Omaha for many tinue their residence in Omaha for many

We shall try to conrince you during your visit with us that we are hospitable and well meaning by extending to you all a loyal welcome, and offering you the freedom of our city during this centonnial anniversary of your quarrennial sessions. I sincerely trust and believe that before the next centennial rells around that several of the twenty-five general conferences will have been held in Omaha, which we are ambitious enough to pe may become the capital city or the na-

President of the Council Davis.

Bishop Newman said he had another Methodist to introduce. E. P. Davis, president of the city council, who was an American and came from Wisconsin. He was a Methodist by memory and hoped to be by practice before the conference got through with him. with him Davis said that it was a very rare

event in the history of any city of the age and population of Omaha, where it is honored by the visitation of so large and representative a body of guests. In order to have a good city government we should have officials who were honest and graphly and who carry into their official life. capable and who carry into their official life those qualities that have made them success ful in their private business. Every men who is elected to office under any government, city, state or national, has a right to be considered henest until by some overtact he has proven himself otherwise. Our city government is not as good as it might be, but it is not as bad as it has been painted. In 1882 a system of public works was organized, and since then the hills have given way to level streets. We have graded 137 miles of streets, put in 129 miles of curbing, ninty-three miles of paving and completed as perfect a sewer system as can be found any where. A vast amount of money has been expended in this way and the speaker chal-lenged any man to show where one deliar of this had ever been embezzled by any city Mr. Davis quoted a number of sales of city

bonds to snow how high the credit of the city stood in the money market, and con-cluded by urging the visitors to judge

and was thereby placed considerably at a disadvantage throughout A good looking and intelligent delegate sitting in the front row became visibly agitated during President Davis' wrestle with the prohibition question, Leaning over, he remarked in a stage whisper to a reporter, "If you are a friend of his, you had better head him off and keep him out of that. It isn't the right kind of entertainment for a crowd of this kind." Davis let The T. K. quartette sang. That settled it, for they had to sing again, and the crowd was better pleased than ever.

Also an Orator, Henry D. Estabrook was introduced to re-spond to "Our Guests and Ourselves." The bishop ascertained that he was also "one of

The only thing we have really to apologize for is our depot-or rather lack of depot. It is strange how everything else seems to grow and flourish in Nebraska soil except depots. Now we planted that depot a long time ago the company that was to build it; and vet just look at it! Not a thing of beauty, nor oy forever! But our embryotic depot is at east a monument to our good intentions, and it is those that I am first endeavoring to impress upon you. Fortunately our city is not paved with good intentions; otherwise you might fancy you had come to the wrong pine -Council Bluffs, for instance. No; we prob ably have the best paved city is the world. And then we have miles, and miles, and miles of street railway, and our street cars are hitched onto a streak of lightning, and make time accordingly. We have the largest smelting and refining concern in the world, and one of the largest linseed oil mills, and one of the largest whitelead works, besides nearly 300 manufactories of lesser consequence. In packing, this year, we rank only second to Chicago. We have twenty banks, with a total deposit of \$27,000,000. Our job bers and wholesale merchants have a cast investment in their business of over \$21,000, 000. Our real estate transfers last year footed up nearly \$16,000,000 and it was the very ebb of the so-called boom. We also built \$3,000,000 worth of new buildings and out in \$3,000,000 in public improvements last year. And yet our taxes, state, county and municipal, are less than I per cent on actual value, and our municipal bonds sell the highest of any in the market. Our system of water works is absolutely unrivaled and our water supply the purest in the world, not withstanding it comes from the Missouri one of the murkiest of streams. And here you see the virtue of settling down. If, by his process, liquid mud may be converted no hope for fallen tumanity if it will only settle down!

Prairies Singing With the Harvests, Now I might go on quoting gigantic facts about Omaha that would bewilder me and give you the vertige. But, after all, we have not so much achieved greatness as we have had greatness thrust upon us. You see

Now we can raise pumpkins in Nebraska, and I shall have failed in my effort if I do not convince you that we are some of 'om.
Yes, we owe a great deal to the farmer,
and are proud of the obligation. The Nobrasika farmer is all right. If the grasshop
pers, and cyclones, and democratic party. and other calamities will only leave him slone, he is the best friend and citizen imag-inable. And we have ample facilities for

The Smartest in the World. Two statements I was nearly forgetting to make, for the truth of which I appeal to our federal statistics for last year: First—The people of Nebraska enjoy the greatest lonsevity of any state in the union; second— The percentage of illiteracy is less in Ne-braska than in any state of the union; in other words, we are the smartest people in

The MORSE DRY GOODS CO

Keep Steadfastly Before Your Mind Our Good Qualities and Low Prices.

opera toes, button shoes

\$5.00 worth \$7.50.

IN SECURE AND RESIDENCE

Ladies' cloth top, patent tip, button shoes;

\$3.50 worth \$5.00

OXFORDS

A NEW SHOE Ladies' cloth top, patent tip, square and]



Ludies' Dongola hand turned, button shoes; comion sense and opera lasts. The price for THIS WEEK, \$3.00. Ladies' cloth top, patent tip, lace shoes, \$3.75 worth \$5.00. Ladies' cloth top, patent tip, extra line lace shoes, \$4.85 worth \$7.00.

MEN'S Shirts

I maha by what they saw and not by what they had heard.

In the course of his remarks he touched on

the saloon question and entered into an ex-planation of why he was not a prohibitionist. He assumed the defensive from the start, go as soon as he could, and that, too, with-out assistance.

'em' by birth, his mother having been a Methodist. He was also a Nebraskan by choice and a Christian by profession-a law

Mr. Estabrook said he would willingly attribute whatever good qualities he might have to his mother, and spoke as follows:

Omaha has been called a young Hercutes, and so it is. But it would take more than Dwight's Mythology to tell all that Omaha is. Tonight she is another Briareus, and extended the state of the s tends to you her thousand hands, every hand a right hand, and our hearts in each of them. Our city is yours, our homes are yours, we are yours. If you do not enjoy your visit amongst us, it shall not be for lack of effort to make ourselves agreeable. Indeed, we rather count upon our abundant good nature and honest welcome to compensate for cer tain bodily inconveniences which some of you may suffer. Our hotels, for instance, are excellent, but their capacity is limited. Not so the hospitality of the proprietors. They are men of boundless resources and generosity. If any of you grow tired sleepto the floor, you shall see how readily the proprietors will accommodate you. If you want clean towels, more soap, a glass of water-either directly or collater ally, that is to say, on the side-all you have to do is to touch the button and they will do

the rest. Our One Apology.

Omaha occupies a coigne of vantage. She is the center, the focus, of the most wonderful agricultural country on the globe. God has only to pitch the key and our prairies sing with a harvest. And Omaha is the cornu-copia into which all these gratuities of nuture are poured and emptied. Our sister states, of course, think they have some rather good soil, and a man from Dakota re-cently had the effrontery to braz about it to a Nebraska farmer. "Pshaw!" said the latter, "You can't raise pumpkins in Dagota."
'Well, that's so," said his opponent, 'and I will tell you why. You see the Dagota soil is so very fertile, and the pumpkin vines grow so very fast, that it just wears the pumpkins out dragging them around on the ground."

transporting our products. Omaha is practically—of course not actually, out practically—the terminus of every railway in the United States. We can send our grain from here to Halifax and not half try.

Ladies' fine Oxfords,

\$2.25, \$2, \$2.38, \$2.50 up in all colors of tan, gray, bronze, etc. MEN'S Night Shirts

We open 500 dozen new crisp bargains in Men's Night Shirts at 50c, same as ut; dozens of styles in trimmings; all good muslin. Only 50c each.

INTERESTING ITEMS IN DRESS GOODS

A NEW OPENING OF 100 PIECES SUMMER COLORINGS

Cheviot Mixtures. ONLY Worth at least 50c yard

Corded Cheviots, Gray Mixtures, light medium & dark effects. 65c vo

THE NEW GLANURE

CLOTH. Summer designs in Mixtures, Plaids, Checks, etc. Splendid value for \$1.25 and

SILKS

Beautiful pattern India and China Silks, 37 1/2 c, 50 c, 60 c, 75 c yard, Black Surah Silks, 50c, 60c, 75c. 90c, 95c, \$1 and up. Black China Silks, 50e, 60c, 75c, \$1 and up.

Black Silk Grenadines, 85c, \$1, \$1.25. Black Silk Grenalines with colored spots and stripes, \$1.25. Plain Iron Frame Grenadines, \$2, \$2.50 and up.

the world. These two propositions are happily ilius rated upon the stage this evening. Our worthy mayor, who is a very old man, as his whitened locks testify, is a good sample of the first proposition—longevity. See how strong and spry and robust he is, considering his extreme age. I could almost fancy that Snakespeare had our handsome mayor, as well as this event, in mind when he wrote those lines in Julius Casar:

His silver bairs
Will purchase as a good opinion,
And buy men's volces to commend our deeds;
It shall be said his judgment rul'd our hands;
Our youth, and wildness, shall no whit appear, But all be buried in his gravity.

The second proposition is also beautifully exemplified in another and younger gentle man upon the stage, whose name modesty

undoubtenly you will have discovered these wonderful things about Omana and Nebraska for yourselves before you return home, and many other things besides, for I have only given you a partial catalogue. We hope you will, and we further hope that this visit may prove to our mutual benefit and profit. The advantages which we derive from the acquaintance are very obvious, but you also should obtain some benefit from the association. For one thing it will extend your knowledge of the west. Hereafter you will realize that the west is quite tame and by no means as floculent as it is cracked up to be. You have no idea how the term "wild and wooly" Wounds our sen-

Nebraska's Wonderful Air.

Then, again, in the course of thirty days you will average about 1,000,000 Inhaiations of good, clean, wholesome, Nebraska air. How it will surprise and gratify your lungs. Nebraska is famous for her air. She has enough of it and to spare, and it is chock full of ozone, and oxygen, and od, and such things, every whilf of it worth \$1 a whilf! When you are once acclimated, when the When you are once acclimated, when the subtle fluids in the Neoraska air—its flame and fire—thrill through your arteries and tingle in your finger tips. It is like the transfusion of a new spirit—the spirit of the west! Our climate is the foe to pessimism, enough, megrims, blue devils, and the devil-in-chief. It gives a man more hopeful views of life, broadens his ideas of nature, and humanity, and the God of both. A man out west can be and the God of both. A man out west can be a better Christian with less theology than anywhere on earth. Back cast they have air and sunshine, to be sure, but they are two separate and distinct commedities, nimost ponderable in their grossness. But here in the west air and sunshine is a mixed drink, the purest, sweetest nectar in the world. Only drink enough of it and it is bound to benefit you, mentally, physically and spirit-ually. Of course my Te Doum on Nebraska weather does not exactly barmonize with existing facts, but—"wast till the clouds roll by, brother, wait till the clouds roll by,"
Should you grow a trifle soroid, and wish to add to your worldly goods during your visit, all you have to do is to invest in a little Omaha real estate, and well-will be rich be-fore you know it. There is something peculiar and extraordinary about Omana city lots in this respect, which is not so very mysteriou, when you understand the process. Henry George has explained the philosophy of it. He says that the man to get rich has only to buy, a little real estate in some growing community and leave it alone, and just so sure as other people settle there, just so sure will tubble other people make his property valuable; and he asks, is dus right I do not intend to discuss ethics of the proposition further than to observe, that there is an element of risk, namely, growth. But the practical question is, Has Omaha stopped growing? I, myssif, have seen this city evolve from an Indian hanlet, with less than a thousand white innabitants, into one of the foremost cities of he nation. As a boy, my pluymates were Indian papooses, and now-well, now they are Methodist clergymen! Was there ever such mutation and transmutation as this? A such mutation and transmutation as this? A kaleidoscope isn't in it! And yet each year the oldest inhabitant was on hand to solemnly affirm that Omaha had reached her maximum of population. If my experience entitles me to in opinion. I should say that Omaha had only entered upon her career of conquest and greatness, and that the future increment of population will be greater than the past. She is bound to grow and not even the past. She is bound to grow, and not ever the oldest inhabitant can stop it! (I might add, on passant, that there are possibly two or three city lots still in the market, and I

suggest that you apply early and avoid the rush.)

Wilcome of a Western City, Now my friends, Omaha sincerely trusts that you will make the most of your opporunities; that, with characteristic charity, ou will overlook the crudities and rawnesses of a young and growing western city, and will take home with you only golden memor-ies of your stay amongst us. We fully appreciate the honor you have shown us, and the distinction you have given us. We can-not fail to profit by this great event, both materially and spiritually. You have di-rected the attention of the civilized world to this particular locality. For one whole month the name of Omaha will sound in the public ear, the word Omaha will greet the public eye. If "advertise" is the golden rule of business, then this worldwide advertis-ing of Omaba must yield its practical results. But, believe me, we are not wholly selfish, our gratitude in not altogether "a lively expect-ation of future favors," nor is our interest in you altogether paganiary. No, we wel-come you for yourselves, A Christian gentleman is the archetype of manhood, the ideal of human attainment, the world over, and the advent of so many good men in any city

is an uplift, and must give an impulse of growth in the right direction. For except the Lord build the house, or the city, they labor in vain that build it. And so we welcome your presence for its moral worth. The spectacle of a congress, representing milions of Christian people, deliberating on the wisest means to make men understand their childhood to God, and their brotherhood to each other, is a sublime and fearful spectacle. There comes a time in the life of every man, I think, when he wakes suddenly to the con-sciousness that between him and his youth here is a yawning gulf, impassable, irrerievable, mexorable; when motives to effort appear inadequate and foolish; when fart appear inadequate and footish; when he confronts himself with those questions, so old and yet so startling in their novelty; Whence am I! Whither going! Wherefore, and whoreto, do I exist! Century after century has he been asking these questions, urgently, vehemently, passionately, imploring an answer from the stars; asking until his very soul has crocked itself into an interporation, bescending a solution; asking rogation, beseeching a solution; askingnever more insistently than today. Believe me, friends, creeds do not answer; dogma does not answer: theology does not answer. Modern infidelity lies deeper than these. The highest duty of she Christian church, in my opinion, is to repeat in all simplicity, and without paraphrase, the answer of Jesus Christ, "Learn of me." Behold me; study me; thow me; follow me; and yo shall find rest into your souls. Is this a mystery! It may ne, but it is also an attested fact. Nor is it a greater mystery than the facts of science. See yonder car with its load of passengers Nor is it climbing the steep acceivity of the hill. Where is the motive power: It is nowhere to be seen. We see only a slender thread suspended everbead, and an arm reaching up in barest contact with it. Ah, but the wire overhead is charged with electricity, and that is the moving force. But what is electricity! God only knows! Is it matter No. Then it must be spirit! Perhaps. Al-we know is, that here is a Titanic force which science has declared and man has converted to his own use. This is a fact, which must explain itself. Now Christ has declared that there is a filament, finer than a silver wire, stretching from this earth into the great beyond, charged with the influence of the Holy Spirit; that man has only to reach up his arm in vital contact with this force, and he feels the divine energy glow and shiver in every fiber of his boing; and he moves on, bearing his burdens up the hill of life joyously and confidently to the appointed and lower country to the appointed and lower country to nothing. goal. Names count for nothing. Every the clogy has a nomenclature of its own; but here is the fact, explain it how you will. But pardon me: I aid not mean to bring conis to Newcastle by sermonizing to a congregation of ministers. However, it is only once in a great while that the pew has a chance to talk back at the purolt, and the opportunity should not be slighted. And now in conclusion, friends, I would say to every one of you, in the words of Suakespeare:

Sir, you are very welcome to our house: It must appear in other ways than words. Therefore, I scant this breathing courtesy.

audience in excellent humor and his remarks licited liberal applause. Judge Jacob Fawcett was introduced as a

Mr. Estabrook's speech put the great

with work.

MORSE DRY GOODS CO.

Methodism." He said he would address his remarks chiefly to eastern Methodists, as he was to talk about their western brothers. He said that the conference of 1888 was a

wise body of men, as was attested by their selection of Omaha as the place for holding the conference of 1892, and they had further attested their wisdom by sending Bishop Newman here to reside. A great mistake was made if it was thought that Methodism in the west was in its infancy or a mere child. Where was once the Great Ameri can desert are now thousands of church spires pointing skyward, Methodist and sister denominations seeming to proclaim that the Lord had come to claim His own The speaker had no doubt that the eastern delegates had had some erroneous impres-

sions corrected since putting foot in the Great West, and the Omahans had likewise been convinced that the delegates were a roval set of fellows.

Rev. T. D. Bowman, the senior bishop, responded briefly to Judge Fawcett's address and the felicitous words of the other speakers. He alluded to remarks made by some of them in regard to the eastern opinion of wild and woolly westernism, and asserted that he had never heard those weird statements about Omaha until he came here. He made a humorous allusion to a statement I the mayor's concerning the abundant gas

upply of the city and concluded with a few arnest words of appreciation of the welcome offered the conference by the city.

Heard from the Governor. Governor Boyd's name was not on the program, but he was not permitted on that ac-count to escape without saying a word. He resterated the words of welcome expressed by the mayor, and honed that all would carry away with them kind feelings for Omaha's people and pleasant recollections of their

stay here. That concluded the oratorical part of the program, and while the band was playing another selection the chairs were rearranged against the wall so as to give as much room as possible to admit of the serving of re-freshments. With that came the presentation of delegates and friends by Bishop Newman, but it was thoroughly informal, and an hour of very pleasant social intercourse followed. The occasion placed the delegates com-pletely at ease and made them feel at home o a very appreciable extent, and if they re

ceived as favorable as impression of Omana's citizens as the citizens received of them they placed themselves in the way of enjoying to the utmost one of the most promising months of their lives. Program for Today.

The program of the general conference for oday, if carried out according to the letter, will be as follows: The quadrennial address by Bishop Foster at 10 o'clock. In the evening there will be a meeting in Exposition hall in the interest of the Church Extension society. The meeting will be addressed by Dr. Kynett and Dr. Spencer. Bishop Foss will preside. The conference has taken up permanent quarters in Exposi-tion half on account of the fact, as stated in The Ber several days ago, that the theater is not satisfactory for the spectators. They cannot see the speakers in the body of the

themselves. Conference Notes. The colored brethren have not as yet displa; ed their oratorical abilities.

house at the theater while at the Exposition

hall the spectators can see and hear all that takes pi ce quite as well as the delogates

The quadrennial address by Bishop Poster Mr. Ninomiya of Japan, lay delegate from Yokohama, is not a fluent speaker, but he is a very decaly interested delegate. Dr. George L. Miller, Dr. J. T. Durvea and

many other prominent citizens of Omaha were interested spectators this morning and occupied seats upon the stage.

Rev. D. C. Winship was appointed to take charge of the pages. Following are the pages appointed: Masters Dale Dawson, Celsus Cunningham, John Clendenning, Thomas Clendenning, Fred Winship, Lebon Louis and John Shank

Dr. Queal of New York, is something of a parliamentarian and he very frequently arises with this remark, "point of order, Mr. Chairman," He was on the floor half a dozen Acquainted with His Subject.

dge Jacob Fawcett was introduced as a ine Methodist, to respond to "Western chairman, and others not well taken.

Send for our new Summer Fashion Book.

Mailed Free of Charge,

SEND FOR SAMPLES

Of Summer Dress Goods. Ginghams. Lawns. Organdies, White Goods, etc.

ORDER BY MAIL.

It is popular to do a large amount of your shopping by mail.

Genuine French Balbriggan SHIRTS and DRAWERS

500 a Garment

Men's Sox, fast black, 15c pair.

Men's Balbriggan Hose 121/2 pair. Men's 4-ply Clerical Collars 10c each.

A saving of 25c a garment only, but that's a good deal on a half dozen suits.

Men's Fine Handkerchiefs.

Men's Fine White Neck Ties 10c, 15c, 25c.

Men's Spring Shades in Kid Gloves.

Men's Umbrellas-all at very low prices. Diagonal Cheviots 55c yard.

Shepherd Plaids, Stripes and Checks 35c vd Every few days we open NEW GOODS, that means fresh surprises for you.

NEW ALL WOOL

Conventional and ordinary styles may be found elsewhere. The NEW, STYLISH and dainty ideas in all fashionable dress stuffs are here at our store in

Summer novelties in fine Persian Costumes, recent importations in Silk Patterns and Dress Trimmings now open, and we invite early orders, as our dressmaking rooms are crowded

ANIAHAIC CTOCKO

handle the CRIPPLE CREEK MINING STOCKS, and can fill telegraphic orders on short notice. My list comprises the following Cripple

Anaconda, Cold King, Blue Bell,

Bull Mountain, Beuna Vista, Work, Washington.

Alamo, And all other reliable stocks, of these mines, as well as many stocks of the Leadville, Aspen and Creed mines.
Many of the Cr pie Creek stocks have more than doubled within three months. The Anacondustock sold four months ago at 10 cents, and sells now for over \$1 per share. Other new mines are opening every few days with just as good prespects. arrospening every fewdays with just as good prospects.

A gentlemen of Council Bluffs bought some of this stock at 35 cents, the latter nart of March, and has since refused \$1 for it. Investments made at low rates. All correspondence promptly answered.

J. S. CIBSON.

10 Pikes Peak Avenue,



"SANATIVO." the
Wonderful Spanish
Remedy, is sold with a
Written Guorantee
to cure all Norvous Diseases, such as Weak
Memory, Loss of Brain
I Power, Head ache,
Wakefulness, Lost Manhood, Nervousness, Laseitude, all drains and
loss of power of the
Generative Organs in
either ex, caused by
iscretions, or the excessiva either sex, caused by over-exertion, youthful indiscretions or the excessiva use of tobacco, opins, or stimutiants, which ultimately lead to Infirmity, Consumption and Insanity. Put up in convenient form to carry in the yest pocket. Price II a package, or 6 for \$5. With every \$5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Southy mail to any sadress. Circular free up plain envelope. Mention this paper. Address,

MAINTO CHEMICH CO. Practic Office for U.S.A.

MADRID CHEMICAL CO., Branch Office for U. S. A. SAUD CONSIDER OF, FIRMEN ORIGINAL OF SAME DESTROY STREET, CHICAGO, ILL., FOR SALE IN OMAHA, NEB., BY Ruhr & Co., Co., 15th & Douglas Sta., J. A. Fuller & Co., Co., 14th & Douglas Sta., Paul G. t beler Council Lines, In.





