

MAN'S TENDENCY UPWARD

Light on the Destiny of the Race from the History of Mankind.

NO ROOM FOR DESPAIR AND DEPRAVITY

Human Aspiration that Will Yet Bring Every Soul Into the Light and Beauty Which Belong to It.—Dr. Chapin's Sermon Yesterday.

At the Universalist church Dr. Augustus J. Chapin's topic yesterday morning was "The Covenant of God with Man." She said in part: "As surely and as constantly as God sets the rainbow in the sky he is mindful from age to age of the joys and sorrows of his human children. As he ministers to man's taste for beauty he ministers to his need in all things. The same divine energy that maintains a changeless order in material things makes for righteousness forever in the realm of the spirit. This is the everlasting covenant, and in the sure ground of eternal hope."

There is given to all men this summer morning a perennial and most glorious hope. Our thoughts sweep over the history of our planet and we find man always advancing. Each succeeding age has found him invariably somewhat better than he was in the preceding one. History shows conclusively the method of the unseen energy that controls man's destiny. It shows that the controlling tendency of his nature is toward the good.

Step by step since time began the human race has been advancing. Does this argue the total and inherent depravity of man or permit a belief in such a depravity? We are asked to believe that in the first parents, in the garden of Eden, instead of turning their faces forward, turned them backward. But the facts show that from almost the first hour of his existence man has been seeking for light and knowledge. The innocence and purity of Eden were those of the child of a day. When the first man and woman gained the power to discriminate between good and evil they made an advance step toward true manhood and womanhood. There can be no doubt about it. They now became responsible and capable of acting with conscientious purpose of good or evil. They had power to choose the good; and if sometimes they chose the bad that was better than no choice at all. They suffered the painful penalty of wrongdoing, but that was better than to go on in an unrestricted or ignorant state as it was. When man has done good he has been blessed with the rewards of his goodness, and when he has done evil he has been punished by the divine chastisement which in the shape of results recalled him to the fact that he was in the wrong road; and not infrequently the retribution, in mercy given, has persuaded or enforced his return.

We are asked by the old theology to believe that the tendency of man is downward and not upward. The best refutation of that claim is found in the undeniable fact that he has been from the beginning going in the upward direction. Had his controlling tendency been to the downward he would have degenerated as age succeeded age, always in a downward direction. This is not saying that he has not sinned and that he is not a fallen creature. It is saying that sin and suffering as well as goodness and reward have been his lot from the beginning and that in the wise providence of God they have been made a redeeming influence in his life. It is impossible to look over the fields of history and what our eyes see of the attainable truth, which is set as a bow of promise in the clouds of our human horizon. It is a great and glorious hope that this divine tendency, deeply rooted in human nature, will bring each and every soul into the light and beauty which belong to it as the child of the highest. This outcome is as certain as that we shall see God's bow in the clouds when we look through the morning mists of the afternoon showers.

REDEMPTION'S SIGN IN BLOOD. Ministers Must Preach the Law in Judgment and the Gospel in Mercy. Rev. T. W. Mathews at the Northmont Park Methodist church preached an expository sermon yesterday morning on the eleventh chapter of Revelations, his specific topic being "The Two Witnesses." He spoke substantially as follows: This chapter opens with a vision of the measurement of the temple of God, the altar and the worshippers. What belongs to God is laid under his own measuring rule. Man's rule will not do.

One says: "I don't like the orthodox church. It is too narrow. Let me measure it." He takes his little rule and measures it, and with his infidel hammer knocks down the straight gate and widens the narrow way. He makes them as wide as his own mind, as broad as science or reason or human benevolence. He makes the brotherhood of mankind the religion of the universe and his creed becomes a religion to admit every creed, or to creed at all, however false or fair. Every order and every oracle must have a place. This is man's measurement. God's measurement is different. He measures the gate and it is straight. He measures the way and it is narrow. The entrance is by the gate of repentance. The way is by faith in Christ. Another says: "I don't like the orthodox altar; it is too bloody. Let me measure it." He measures it, but leaves out the blood. He lays humanity in the temple, and bows and worships at an altar of natural laws and worship at the shrine, or enthroned reason above revelation and pays his devotion to it. This is man's measurement. God's measurement is different. He lays in this temple the chief cornerstone as the only altar. He has laid his altar and covered it with blood from a fountain ever flowing and overflowing with blood. Hallelujah! This altar is the Son of Man and Son of God, and is measured, not by humanitarianism, nor by naturalism, nor naturalism, but by divinity. It is an altar most holy, a world-embracing altar, to which all nations, who sincerely have it to the world's congress of religions to testify as to the faith that the false religions of the world are parallels to the religion of Jesus in blessing and saving our human humanity. Let the ministers of His proclaim, with unshrinking faith and fervor, the power of a crucified and risen Christ as the only remedy for the malady of sin. In the awful wreck and falling, flaming world, the only altar that will stand is Christ. Another says: "I don't like the orthodox worshippers. They are too exclusive. Let me measure them." And he marches forth a vast multitude, who are to be numbered, members of organizations and orders, companies and clubs with ritual and prayer-book and ceremony and paraphernalia. Institutional, however, the social and pecuniary benefits of men and women in the present life. His measure includes them all. This is man's measurement. God's is different. Note that only the worshippers come under the divine measurement. The outer court was not counted in. God counts those who within his measured temple, the two-fold spirit in truth. This is the first worship—symbolized by the two candlesticks. Only in accordance with God's measurement can the church have the witnessing power that will move the world to Christ.

The ministry is the other witnesses—represented by the two olive trees—witnessing the two-fold spirit in the law and the gospel. Ministers must preach, not science nor politics (except by way of application), but the law in judgment and the gospel in mercy. This imagery is borrowed from Zachariah when the olive trees stand on either side of the golden candlestick with its golden bowl with seven lamps. Seven golden pipes supply the flames with golden oil, which is the word of life. Let these two witnesses be kept bright and shining.

Spirit Lake, Spirit Lake, Spirit Lake.—Through sleeper via the Northwestern Line, commencing June 23, leaves daily for Spirit Lake at 6:30 p. m. from Webster street depot. The lake is the same, accommodations a little better, fare a little lower. City office, 1401 Farnam street. Depot, 15th and Webster streets. J. R. BUCHANAN, G. P. & F. Agent.

BEN ALL AT COURTLAND.

The Great Philon with His Spiral Tower and Pyrotechnic Display.

Beginning with Sunday, Courtland Beach is to have one of the most marvelous and brilliant pyrotechnic art performances in the history of the world. Philon, who was such a feature at the Midwinter California fair, will perform on his revolving aerial globe, going through the most wonderful feats in the history of the strongest and most powerful men, and the press and people both give it all the praise possible to command.

Philon, standing erect upon a globe, only twenty-eight inches in diameter, goes through his marvelous feats of rolling the globe up and down the spiral tower runway and then across a cable, in every conceivable way; forward, backward, sideways, turning and pivoting all in a twinkling, and using no balancing pole. After recrossing the cable to the tower the final descent is made under a most magnificent and indescribable mammoth fountain, which completely envelops the spiral tower from top to bottom. The surrounding lights being instantly extinguished the moment this most grand pyrotechnic display begins, the effect produced is a most beautiful transformation tableau, which never fails to create the greatest enthusiasm. As the stage of this most remarkable exhibition a steam carriage arrives at the foot of the spiral tower. Prof. Philon then takes his seat in the most wonderful mechanical carriage, riding it in different circles, cutting the figure eight and what not, and in a few moments has now easily his new invention can be handled. An exhibition of speed is then given, the whistle is blown and Prof. Philon rises the attractive qualities of this great novelty, has given Omaha people an opportunity to see the wonderful performance of this marvelous exhibit, and it now remains to be seen if Omaha will give it the liberal patronage due it. This is the first season at Courtland Beach. Mr. Philon, however, well acquainted with the wants of the amusement going public, and promises, if his first effort for Courtland beach is successful, the entertainment it certainly merits, to give Omaha a series of the finest outdoor attractions obtainable. Manager Arthur also announces that on Saturday afternoon Arabian athletes—making a combination unequalled at any outdoor resort in this country.

Sis Hassan Ben All and his royal Moorish troupe of Arabian athletes in feats of balancing, marvelous tumbling, gun exercises, living pyramids and other national sports. This is the greatest aggregation of acrobatic and athletic performers ever seen on any stage in Omaha. The troupe, consisting of Ben All in the city of Fez, Morocco, February 22, 1892, with special permission of his majesty, the Sultan of Morocco, and will be in attendance at courtland beach next Sunday.

A Picnic for a Dollar. The Hayden Bros' employes' picnic, which takes place at West Point June 25th, promises for a very enjoyable affair. The features of last year will be greatly increased by foot ball games, base ball, sack races and a host of other pleasant pastimes. Tickets at West Point and return for a dollar is enough inducement to go. Tickets can be obtained from any employe of Hayden Bros.

Closing Out. The Stockey Bugby company are closing out its stock at Fifteenth and Howard. A stock in every way finer in quality and style than has ever been shown in Nebraska. Dealers and citizens will save from 25 to 50 per cent on any prices ever made on so-called closing out sales of the past. The sale lasts only a few days. Mr. L. C. Hill, formerly of the city, is in charge. Prospective buyers should call at once.

A Court for First Prize. These are the days of schemes. A Frenchman signing himself Comte de Clerico de Saint Germain has written a letter to one of the St. Petersburg Journals, says the New York Tribune, proposing a lottery, with himing chances, each ticket to cost one ruble. Any young woman who wishes to pay that amount in the hope of becoming a countess is entitled to one ticket. The lottery is to be known as "lucky" number Count Clerico promises to marry and install as the countess of his French chateau, who will give him the child he proposes to divide as follows: Two hundred and fifty thousand rubles for himself, 250,000 for his bride, 250,000 for the journal which conducts the lottery, 250,000 for the poor of Russia. The count argues that this will be the lowest price—ever paid by a man for a woman, and that he is not a Frenchman. He declares that he belongs to one of the oldest families in France, has a comfortable fortune, unimpeachable character and an unusual degree of beauty. He has documentary proof of his claims. His fortune, however, he says is not sufficient for him to marry, and he wishes to marry a young woman of the French papers have treated the proposition seriously and express the fear that the odds of his proposal will attract some one willing to pay 1,000,000 rubles outright for him rather than the one ruble which he estimates himself.

The glow of the tea rose is acquired by ladies who use Pozzoni's Complexion Powder. Try it. Tea Cakes Thirty Miles Long. A curious phenomenon is reported at Lake Winnebago, Wisconsin. In the middle of the winter the ice cracks open, the fissures extending lengthwise of the lake and almost exactly midway between the east and the west shores. The opening averages from three to six feet in width and is nearly thirty miles long. It occurs every winter. The cause of the opening is in the habit of crossing the lake on the ice make arrangements to construct a temporary bridge across the channel. Teams hauling brick from the Chicago shore find that the bridge is equally distant from both sides, and when a team starts from both shores at the same time the teams meet at the middle of the crack in the middle of the lake. The only explanation of the matter is that the extreme cold causes the ice to contract, and the contraction being equal to the whole mass, it causes the opening in the middle.

Georgia's Peach Carnival. Something unique in the way of an exposition is about to come off at Macon, Ga. As told by the Georgia papers it is a peach carnival, and is expected that the peach growing industry of the entire state will be represented by exhibits. When it is remembered that on the lines of a single railroad in Georgia there are 2,088,000 peach trees that grow fruit for shipment, something may be known of the present magnitude of the peach industry. It is scarcely twenty years ago that the peach belt now extends over the greater part of the state, and some single orchards number 100,000 trees.

Epworth League, a Chattanooga. The route to Chattanooga over the Louisville & Nashville railroad via Memphis cave, America's greatest natural wonder. Specialty low rates made for hotel and cave faces to holders of Epworth League tickets. Through Nashville, the location of Vanderbilt university, the pride of the Methodist church, and along the line between Nashville and Chattanooga, where many of the most famous battles of the war were fought. Send for maps of the route from Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis, and particulars as to rates, etc., to C. B. Bishop, general passenger agent, Louisville, Ky., or George B. Horner, D. P. A., St. Louis, Mo.

A Few Advantages. Offered by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, which is to Chicago. A clean train, made up and started from Omaha. Baggages checked from residence to destination. Elegant train service and courteous employes. Entire train heated by electricity and heated by steam, with electric light in every berth. Finest dining car service in the world, with meals served "a la carte." The flyer leaves at 6 p. m. daily from Union depot. City Ticket Office, 1504 Farnam street. C. S. Farrier, city ticket agent.

Summer Tours. You can get more for your money in the sure return of health and enjoyment at any of the many resorts on the Union Pacific system than anywhere else in this continent. See your nearest Union Pacific agent. Summer tour tickets on sale to Sept. 30. E. L. LOMAX, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent, Omaha, Neb.

Special Party for Spirit Lake. Will be framed to leave Omaha Friday, June 21, provided enough will go to Spirit Lake. If you can go on that date and train, leave your name with G. F. West, city ticket agent, 1401 Farnam street, not later than Thursday noon.

Also mediated, Turkish baths, oil rubs, hot milk, perumed baths; manicure, chiropodist, pedicure. We are prepared to do all we agree. Ladies, have your toe nails made to look like diamonds. One free treatment with every bath. Special attention to hair dressing. 109 Bee Building.

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PASSING OF HORSE CARS

List One in Omaha Was Taken Off this Track Last Evening.

DRIVER, CAR AND HORSES PHOTOGRAPHED

Some Facts About the History of Street Railways in the City, Showing the Evolution from Mule Cars to Modern Electric Trains.

At 6 o'clock last night Driver Christman pulled his car, No. 54, up in front of the barns of the Omaha Street Railway company at Twenty-sixth and Lake streets, where he and the horses and the car were photographed. After the artist had completed his work the car was driven into the barn and the bob tail car, so far as Omaha was concerned, became a thing of the past. Horses had succumbed to electricity and the driver, like Iago, was without an occupation.

In 1867, when Omaha had a population of less than 15,000, a number of the capitalists of the town went before the territorial legislature and secured the passage of a special act incorporating the Omaha Horse Railway company. The incorporators were Alfred Burley, Ezra Millard, George W. Frost, Joel T. Griffin, J. W. Paddock, C. C. Chase, G. M. O'Brien, J. R. Meredith, R. A. Bird, E. B. Chandler, John McCormick, Augustus Kontze, W. Ruth, J. F. Coffman, A. J. Hanson and David S. Wood. George W. Frost was elected president and E. B. Chandler secretary. This meeting was held in the Omaha National bank, a small frame structure that occupied the site where the Omaha National bank of today is located. This meeting was held on May 11, 1867. At this meeting it was decided to build from Cuming street, south on Twentieth to Cass, on Cass to Eighteenth, on Eighteenth to Capitol avenue, on Capitol avenue to Fifteenth and on Fifteenth to Farnam, on Farnam to Ninth, and on Ninth street to the Union Pacific depot, a distance of three miles. Soon after this active operations commenced and in 1869 the track road was built from the depot, then at the foot of Ninth street, up to Farnam and as far west as Fifteenth street. The first end horse cars were put into the service, each carrying a driver and a conductor. The fare was 10 cents, or eight rides for 50 cents. From 1869 until 1878 the horse cars extensions made, owing to the hard times and the lack of travel, but in the fall of the later year the town took on something of a boom and the company was reorganized on the route mapped out in the articles of incorporation.

EXTENSIONS FOLLOWED FAST. In the fall of 1875 the line was completed and both tail cars were put at conductors being dispensed with and the fare boxes being put into place, the fare being reduced to 5 cents. Soon after this a number of extensions were planned and built as rapidly as stock could be sold and money raised. This continued until 1874, after which there was a stagnation in the railway until 1878. In 1876 the St. Mary's avenue, the West Farnam street and the Eighteenth line to Lake street were constructed. This was the last extension until 1892, when the street car line was extended to the depot, on the route mapped out in the articles of incorporation.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy company has increased the hours of labor in its shops at Galzburg, Ill., to ten hours a day. The men have been working on short time since 1893. It is officially stated that the Calumet and Harlow, Mich., employing 3,500 men at Calumet, Mich., and at Lake Linden, Mich., restore wages to the figure paid before the 10 per cent cut in October, 1893. The Amalgamated association finished the construction of the new scale works at Cleveland. The structural iron, wire drawing and turning provisions of the scale were adopted and a 44 puddling rate was decided on. A national convention of miners at Columbus, Ohio, was held to discuss the strike. The differential rate between Ohio and Pennsylvania has been the means of creating considerable strife in the ranks of the workers.

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LABOR NOTES.

Denver people are forming a colony at Natrona, Colo. The Western Federation of Miners has \$500,000 in the treasury. New York pumpmashers organized and joined the American Federation of Labor. It is probable that the upper house of the New Zealand legislature will be abolished. Garment makers in the east are preparing for their contemplated strike for shorter hours.

Boston freight handlers withdrew from the Knights of Labor and joined the American Federation of Labor. Three thousand employes of the Penney Iron company at Dayton, Ohio, have had wages advanced 10 per cent. Cannock's assemblies have withdrawn from the Knights of Labor to join the American Federation of Labor. Pennsylvania textile workers are voting on a proposition to inaugurate the benefit system in strict industrial unions.

The national headquarters of the machinists' union will be removed from Richmond, Va., to Chicago, Ill., on July 12. The California woolen mills at Petaluma, Calif., will work May 30, after being closed for four months. They will employ eighty hands. Tobacco workers formed a national union at St. Louis. It is composed of strippers, bakers and David's Hill, and the American Federation of Labor. The important proposition to make Pittsburgh the central headquarters of all the national and international trades unions and federated bodies is being rendered by Judge Baxter, and his opinion was reinforced by one from State Superintendent Goudy in which the same doctrine was laid down. This opinion was first rendered by Judge Baxter, and his opinion was reinforced by one from State Superintendent Goudy in which the same doctrine was laid down.

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VALUE OF TRAINING SCHOOL

Members of Board of Education Differ Radically with Respect to It.

EFFORT BEING MADE TO ABOLISH IT

Some Action Expected at Tonight's Meeting—How the Experiment Has Worked in Omaha—Hinders the Selection of Competent Teachers.

Whether or not a teacher's training school will be included in the educational facilities of Omaha during the coming school year is a question which is scheduled for decision at the regular meeting of the Board of Education this evening. For a year or two past there has been a growing sentiment against the school, and several members of the board have arrived at the opinion that the expenditure of money for this purpose is not only illegal, but without any benefit commensurate with the expense.

The training school experiment has been in operation in this city since 1889, when a committee was appointed to ascertain its prospective cost and report to the board. On its recommendation the school was established and rules were adopted for its regulation. On July 13, 1892, the idea seemed to prevail that the experiment was a failure, and the training school was abolished by a resolution of the board. But there was still an element which favored the school, and in the following January it was re-established. It was not again adopted, neither was any new one promulgated, so since 1893 the school has been running on a wide open basis, and is regarded as governing it.

Several opinions have been rendered by the attorneys of the board, in which it was stated that the school represented an illegal expenditure of the school funds. This opinion was first rendered by Judge Baxter, and his opinion was reinforced by one from State Superintendent Goudy in which the same doctrine was laid down. This opinion was first rendered by Judge Baxter, and his opinion was reinforced by one from State Superintendent Goudy in which the same doctrine was laid down.

Since the school was established it has graduated fifty-one pupils. Of these twenty-six are now teaching in the public schools, nine were recently assigned for the coming year, three have resigned, nine have been dropped for incompetency, and four have taken the training school course without applying for positions at its conclusion. SAYS IT DOES NOT PAY. It is claimed by the opponents of the school that it would aggregate an amount slightly in excess of a superintendent at \$150 per month. The superintendent has four assistants at \$100 per month, and there are four teachers for teachers of \$5,500 a year. Each of the four assistants has two regular school rooms which are taught at a cost of \$4,000 a year. If there was no training school a teacher would be required for each room at an average salary of \$50 or \$70 a month. This would aggregate an amount slightly in excess of the salaries paid to the four teachers. From these facts the supporters of the training department argue that it is not in reality an item of expense, since the four teachers practically do the work of eight. It is claimed, however, that the teacher who has given her entire attention to one room.

The controversy relative to the legality of the training school is the main issue at present in the board. Since the opinions of Judge Baxter and Superintendent Goudy were received a law has been passed which purports to permit the school boards of metropolitan cities to use the public funds for the maintenance of school purposes. It was immediately discovered, however, that there was a defect in the new law. Instead of being under a separate title, it was tacked on the general appropriation law, the title of which contains no allusion whatever to the subject of training schools. It was the present attorney for the Omaha Board of Education, has examined the law and the decisions bearing on the case, and has submitted a written opinion in which he takes the positive ground that the new law is rendered absolutely void by the failure to have amended the title.

ADVICE TO THE CONTRARY. During the past few weeks the members of the board who are making the fight for the training school have obtained a number of opinions from prominent lawyers, including the attorney of the board. One of these is said to bear the signature of Superintendent of the board who will probably be submitted at the meeting of the board. The others are from local attorneys, who take the ground that the mention of the purpose of a law in the title is not mandatory. Aside from the doubt as to the validity of the new law there are several members of the board who assert that the training school provides thorough preparation for the school. They claim that it is the principle of home patronage carried a little too far. There are, however, experienced and capable teachers who would like to obtain positions in the Omaha schools. But few of them can be accommodated on account of the number of untrained school graduates who have been prior claim to consideration. These teachers are totally inexperienced except for that which has been acquired during their apprenticeship. Out of thirty-five who have been selected since the establishment of the training school nine have been dropped, and there are several more who are far from being strong teachers. This induced the members to believe that the schools would be better off if the training school system had never been introduced and the board had been left free to select the best teachers obtainable without regard to their graduation from any Omaha institution.

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