THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE: DECEMBER 15, 1907.

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We will sell you an Edison or Victor Talking Machine with nothing down, take the machine home with you and commence to pay us on the instrument thirty days later. All we ask you to do is to pay for the records you choose.

### We carry every record, every style machine manufactur'd

by the Edison or Victor factories. We are the direct representatives of the factories and the largest distributers west of Pittsburg. Buy here where you get a complete selection.

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Hear the latest songs on these wonderful instruments, operated by electricity. Destined to be the greatest musical instruments the world has ever known. Auxetophone means big things, grand music. It means specifically an auxiliary power. It means that when the record starts the sound waves the Auxetophone principle gives them air to float out upon. The result is more music, sweeter and more pleasing tone. We have one on exhibition in our store and would be pleased to have our friends call and hear it play.

We are the only Independent Sewing Machine House in Omaha

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for the extraction of relics.

contained one or more bodies.

and they afford a vast field for study.

A good idea of the arrangement of the

ducted.

Italy.

space

cross.

century.



#### a Phonograph Bought for one, plays for all. A fine large Phonograph gives forth the sweetest and most catchy of music. It

plays loud enough for dancing and yet brings before you the living voices of Caruso, Melba and all the great singers in their delicacy as well as their power

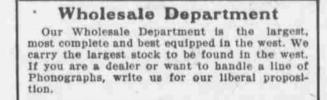
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### 100,000 New Records to Select From.

Free concert daily. December records on sale



uriosities Dug Up in Early Christian Cemeteries

the skin of his face completely scorched was editor and founder of The Omaha Bee and of a deep copper color; it gave off a and passed away August 30 of last year

OME, Nov. 28 .- Modern research has established beyond a doubt R the original exclusive use of the catacombs by the Christians as PEST places of burial and of holding religious assemblies, and the various other theories put forth to explain the origin of these cometeries have all been proved to be unfounded.

The Christian mode of burial in the catacombs seems to have been copied from the Jews. A short time before the birth of Christ Judea was made tributary to Rome by Pompey and many thousands of its inhabitants were transferred to Rome, where a special district on the right bank of the Tiber was assigned for their habita-

These first Jewish settlers adhered to the customs of their forefathers, especially in a matter so sacred as funeral rites, and they laid their dead in rocky sepulchres outside the gate nearest their quarter. Here, in fact, was discovered in 1860 the so-called Jewish catacomb, which it may be assumed was the prototype of later Christian sepulchres.

The earliest Roman Christians were very probably converted Jews, were naturally familiar with the Jewish mode of burial and in all probability adopted it for themselves. A gravestone discovered in one of the Roman catacombs bears the date of the third year of the reign of Vespasian, A. D. 71, and thus affords proof of the antiquity of the catacombs as places of burial.

In early times Christians were probably buried on property, a garden or vineyard, to private families, and in fact belonging nearly all the ancient names of the catacombs were taken from those of the owners PAINTINGS IN THE CRYPT OF ST. of the land. Thus, for instance, Lucina, a Roman matron, otherwise known as Pompenia Graecina, who was converted to Christianity in 58, gave a vineyard near the Ostian Way for the burial of St. Paul, while another matron of the same name and probably of the same family excavated and gave its name to some crypts on the Appian Way.

With the passing of time and the increase in the number of Christians the original compteries were extended, excavations on a larger scale were undertaken and gradually the catacomba were formed. The architects of the catacombs were a special class of persons known ha fossores, or diggers, who either formed the lowest order of the clerics or were a voluntary association of laymen, a forerunner of the mediaeval confraternities who out of Christian charity devoted themselves to this task.

The work of the fossores was undertaken at the peril of their lives, especially in time of persecution. Besides attending to the excavations of the catacombs they also undertook the still more perilous task, of fetching thither the bodies of the dead. The catacombs originally were used exclusively as cemeteries, but later they provided places for religious assembly and in some cases worship. In apostolic times, they generally met in the house of some





CECILIA.

wealthy member of the community. Later they built churches. After Diocletian in 303 ordered the churches to be destroyed the Caristians evidently then took refuge in the catacombs which, although known began. There are instances of such transby their persecutors to exist, could not be lations in the beginning of the seventh reached or entered, as neither their precise century, when Boniface III removed a osition nor their gntrances could be ascertained.

The catacombs were also used occasionally as places of concealment. Several popes in the ninth century that the catacomba used them as a hiding place from the beginning of the second century onward. St. Stephen was murdered in the catacomba, where he had lived for some time during the Valerian persecutions, and his successor, St. Sixtus, was also martyred in the catacombs.

Even after Christianity had become the recognized veligion of the empire the catacombs afforded shelter and concealment to popes. Thus Liberius remained hidden for over a year in the catacombs of St. Agnes until the death of the Arian Emperor Con-

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really began to be emptied and the work gan to diminish.

tury all knowledge of the ancient ceme-

to their examination and study. cevered several forgotten catacombs. He

nection with the catacombs. Pope Clement



PAINTINGS IN DIFFERENT CATACOMBS REPRESENTING THE ADORATION OF THE MAGL

stantius, and Boniface I went to the XI and his successor, Clement XII, en- mus, Sebastianus and Cyrinus, who were cemetery of St. Felicitas when the anti- trusted the care of all the catacombs to the burled in the same chanel. Pope Eulalius was elected.

With the cessation of Christian persecutions, when the catacombs were no longer needed as places of refuge, they gradually ceased to be used as cometeries. The latest date found on any grave in the catacombs is 410, and although during the first half of the fifth century and the latter part of

the fourth Christians had a pious desire to be buried near the tombs of the martyrs this practice seems not to have been encouraged. For several centuries the catacombs were

used as places of devotion. St. Gerome and Prudentius mention the stream of people flocking from sunrise to sunset to pay their devotions at the catacombs, and not from Rome alone, but from all neighboring cities and other more distant places. The entrance to the catacombs were now rendered public. Shafts or air holas called luminaria were opened for purposes of ventilation. The subterranean chapels were built over the cemeteries of the more celebrated martyrs.

About the middle of the fifth century a portion of the catacombs were rifled by the barbarians in hopes of finding treasures, and thus began the devastation which led ultimately to their neglect and ruin. Pope

Paul I writing in 761 says: "Many of the catacombs had before been neglected and in great measure ruined. out now by the impious Lombards they

were thoroughly destroyed. This disinterred and carried away many bodies of saints, in consequence of which the homage due to such holy places was now carelessly paid; even beasts had access to them, and in some places men had dared to put up folds, and so convert the con-

corated burial places of Christians into stables and dunghills." For this reason it was considered more reverent to cause the bodies and relics of martyrs to be removed to churches within

the walls and the translation of martyrs considerable number of bodies to the Pantheon, which was thereafter called Sancta Maria ad Martyres. But it was

continued until the beginning of the thirteenth, when religious interest in them be-From the thirteenth to the fifteenth cen-

ship. teries seems to have perished. The accidental falling in of a portion of the high graves in the catacombs may be obtained road outside the Porta Salaria in 1575 led from the accompanying two illustrations of to the discovery of the Catacomb of St. the crypt of St. Cecilia and its paintings, Priscilla. Public interest in the subterra-

nean Christian cometeries was awakened body was carried in the catacombs of St. and archieologists turned their attention Alfonso Clacconi, a Dominican friar, dis-

was followed by Bosio, who spent thirtyburied. three years of uninterrupted labor in con-

cardinal vicar of Rome, under whose di- Another interesting tomb, which is a rection they were excavated exclusively mere grave in a gallery with a rectangular

instead of a semicorcular space above it, Pius IX appointed in 1951 a commission is that of Saints Cornelius and Cyprian, of sacred archaeology, under whose direc- whose portraits decorate the walls. There tion the work of excavation and research are other paintings representing martyrs, in the catacombs has since been con- but only one figure, that of Saint Sixtus, has been identified. At the right hand of The name catacomb is, comparatively the tomb there is a low block or pillar, who served on a number of special com-

speaking, modern.) The Christian ceme- concave at the top, which in ancient times teries were named either after some saint was filled with ofl, with floating wicks buried in them or the person who orig- burning constantly before the martyrs' reinally owned the land where they were mains, and from which the pilgrims used situated. The use of the present name to help themselves at pleasure, carrying dates back to about the sixteenth century, away oil as a relic from the shrine of the

Almost all the catacombs are outside saints. the walls of the city. The aggregate length The mural paintings of the Catacomba of their galleries is said to be about 587 represent varied subjects, mosty biblical, a term in the United States senate since miles, and they are excavated on different liturgical and symbolical. The adoration evels and cross and recross each other, of our Lord by the wise mon of the east Hence, although the area which they un- -or rather their visit to Him, for they are attorney of the exposition, is practicing law any old time of the night" to consult on derile is not considerable, yet if the gal- never found prostrate or kneeling-is a

leries were stretched in a continuous line subject of frequent recurrence. they would extend through the whole of The wise men are commonly represented as offering gifts to Christ as He sits in The galleries vary in height from eight His mother's lap, she also being seated.

to twelve feet, and are from two to four The number of the magi is not always unfeet in width. Their sides are pierced with iform, but this is probably owing more to a series of shelves, one above the other, the order and regularity in the paintings which have been aptly compared with the than to the knowledge of the ancient book shelves of a library, and every niche apocryphal tradition mentioned by Saint Augustin and Saint Curysostom, according

The sepulchres are all after the pattern to which their number was twelve. afforded by the burial of Christ, "hewn out A very interesting painting in the cataof the rock, wherein never yet had any combs of Preatexistus represents a lamb man been laid," and to each corpse was between two wolves. Common symbolical assigned its separate place. The niches subjects are fishes, doves, palms, etc. Symare characterized by the simplicity of their bolical representation was often used which absorbed the Hammond interests. form and a careful economy of labor and owing to the disciplina arcana, a law requiring Christians to conceal from unbe-Almost every grave had a marble or lievers the great mysteries of faith lest

stone slab with an inscription engraved they should be exposed to desocration and upon it, or sometimes only scratched, blasphemy. mostly in Latin, but several in Greek, When the flerce persecutions against the

containing generally an invocation or dedino longer used for burial purposes basilication, followed by the name, and in some instances a description of the decas, or churches, were built on them. Such ceased. These inscriptions vary in length The ordinary graves are known as loculi is supposed to have been one of the aposbut at various intervals the succession of tle's converts. This basilica was discovered abelves in the galleries is interrupted and in 1871 and restored recently by the comroom is made either for a doorway opening nission of sacred archaeology.

into a small chamber, where the graves The catacombs have been stripped of all have a semicircular form, called arcosalia the objects of interest they contained, such or cubicoli, or else for several chambers as rings, seals, lamps, amputlue, cups of made close together, with altar tomhs, ornamented glass, instruments of martyrwhich contained the bodies of saints and dom and even inscriptions, and these are where the faithful used to meet for wornow scattered in the public museums and private collections.

#### Electric Sunburn

Cases of injury from exposure to intense

radiation are becoming more common as St. Cecilia was martyred in 177 and her sources of such radiation are more numerous. Not long ago the sun itself was prac-Calixtus, where it was found by Pope tically the only source of the kind. Now, Paschal I (817-824) after the saint had apnot to speak of such forms of radiation peared to him in a dream and pointed out as the X-rays and that due to radio ac the exact locality where she had been tivity, we have many powerful sources of light, such as the various types of electric On the wall there is a painting representare, that are liable to do injury when their ing Saint Cecilia richly attired. Under it intensity is great. On board a cruiser reis a niche for a lamp, at the back of which cently under repair at Portsmouth, Engis a head of the Savior, represented acland, it became necessary to make a hole ording to the Byzantine type with rays in the shutter of a turret. The mechanical of glory behind it in the shape of a Greek

processes commonly employed for work To the right of the niche is a figure of of this kind are so slow that an officer asked permission to melt the hole by using Popo Saint Urban in full pontifical dress, the electric arc. This operation, although who with his own hands buried the saint's well known, attracted many curious specremains in the arcosolium near the painttators, from the captain down to the sailings. The painting belongs to the sixth ors. All went well, and the solid steel,

The crypt contains several ordinary under the action of the current, flowed graves besides the arcosolium, and it receives light and air from a luminare, on everyone who had witnessed the operation department and planned the work to be the fifty men, and hundreds of loyal the wall of which are to be seen other free. was either half blinded or horribly burned. done almost independent of other members, yoes representing the three saints Polica- The officer who had directed the work had submitting it for approval. Mr. Rosewater the glittering period of a great epoch,

eral sailors who were at some distance ernor of Nebraska, former United States from the turret had their vision so affected senator and at the time of the exposition that they were sent to the hospital, and it vice president of the Merchants National was feared that they might lose their bank. Mr. Saunders is numbered among sight. This is a characteristic case of the directors who have since died. "electric sunburn."

#### Men Who Built Exposition

(Continued from Page Four.) ers' Brewing company, and was a director Chicago.

mittees. J. E. Markel, director, and former proprietor of the Millard hotel of Omaha, is in Chicago and is a large contractor for Board of Directors who first organized for feeding railroad employes and operates a line of restaurants in the south.

J. H. Milliard, director, is president of Thompson-Belden Company at Sixteenth the Omaha National bank, and has served and Howard streets. the exposition.

in Omaha. Mr. Montgomery settled some \$105,000 of personal injury suits against the

association for \$6,850, the exposition organization not being responsible for many of cll Bluffs on the board in a way and showed. the claims brought against it. Frank Murphy, who is numbered among the directors of the great enterprise who

have passed to their final reward, was president of the Omaha & Council Bluff's Street Railway company, president of the Omaha Gas company and of the Merchants National bank.

A. H. Noyes was manager of the Hammond Packing company in South Omaha and is now in Chicago holding a high position with the National Packing company, George H. Payne is in Omaha, at the head of the Payne Investment company. W. A. Paxton, sr., one of the "grand old

men" of Omnha, died several months ago. Mr. Paxton had succeeded in his own business. He gave the same quality of intelli-Christians ceased and the catacombs were gence which gave him succeas to the exposition enterprise. Among other interests which he had in Omaha was his connection was that of St. Petronilla, the spiritual with Paxton & Gallagher, wholesale daughter of St. Peter, a noble lady who grocers; Paxton & Vierling, wholesale hardware; president of the Union Stock Yards company, a director of the First National

> bank and owner of the Paxton block at Sixteenth and Farnam and the Ware block at Fourtcenth and Farnam streets. E. C. Price was former manager of Swift

and Company's interests in South Omaha, and has since removed to Chicago, where he is in the packing business. Allen T. Rector, formerly a member of

the firm of Rector & Wilhelmy, has left Omaha to engage in other business, and is about the only director of fifty who has not kept in close touch with his former associates in Omaha.

A. L. Reed, director and member of the executive committee in charge of the important department of concessions and privileges, is president of the Byron Reed company, real estate dealers. Mr. Reed nducted his department in such a manner that his report showed total receipts for the exposition of more than \$300,000, though the board of directors estimated before the show opened that the concessions would bring in but \$350,000.

Edward Rosewater, director and member of the executive committee in charge of the department of publicity, afterwards took upon his shoulders another department, that of promotion, and the enormous amount of advertising which brought more than 2.090,000 visitors to the exposition, was entirely in the hands of Mr. Rosewater, as each member of the executive committee like melted glass. But on the morrow was made entirely responsible for his own

Arthur C. Smith, director, has succeeded his father as president of M. E. Smith & Co., wholesale dry goods and manu facturers of many kinds or clothing and dry goods specialties.

Dudley Smith, formerly a wholesale grocer of Omaha, is now a broker in

Dan Farrell, ir., was a director in the exposition, but a short time, passing away, during the zenith of the big enterprise, H. A. Thompson was one of the blo the big exposition in 1896, and served among the fifty. Mr. Thompson is still of the

John L. Wehster, director, was one of the attorneys who was called to the ad-C. S. Montgomery, director, and general ministration building by the hoard at "most legal questions, and still has his offices in the New York Life building.

Lucuis Wells, director, represented Counthe same interest in the affairs of the exposition as an Omahan. He is still in the

implement business in Council Bluffs. C. F. Weller, director, is president of the Richardson Drug Company, wholesale druggists of Omaha.

John C. Wharton is another attorney who was member of the board, and whose legal services were a part of the assets of the association, Mr. Wharton still making his home in Omaha.

R. S. Wilcox, director, was and is manager of Browning, King & Co., clothlers helm, furniture and carpets at Sixteenth C. M. Wilheim is still a business man of Omaha and of the firm of Orchard & Wiland Howard streets.

Howard streets. C. E. Yost, is at present, as in exposition

times, president of the Nebraska Telephone company.

Fred M. Youngs, who represented organized labor on the board of directors and was foreman of the press room of The Bee, is now foreman of the press rooms of he Oregonian at Portland, Ore.

Thus endeth the roll call of the thirtyhird degree boosters, many of whom gave almost two years of their time to the promotion, organization and completion of the great enterprises, which attracted more than 2,009,000 people to Omaha, and which has influenced millions of dollars of investments which have since been made in

the great transmississippi country. The members of the executive committee met daily at lunch for months before the exposition opened. During the 153 days the show was open they met at 4 o'clock

every afternoon in the rooms on the exposition grounds and received reports, the meetings lasted from two to five hours each day. The board of directors met whenever called, and gave their time freely to the good of the enterprise. Few examples of patriotism have equalled that of the way in which Omahans gave their time and money to the Transmississippi and International Exposition, and when the Spanish-American war ended in victory for

the United States, with a minimum amount of sorrow and grief, the great show of Omaha became a living, throbbing thing, demonstrating the patriotism of American people. They came to Omaha with a ublice feeling, to wave fings and listen to inspiring music of love for country, to see the wealth of products of the United States and outher countries, and realize what American men-western men can do when they are animated with the spirit of women, who made the exposition of 1858



