SAINT PAUL.

A SCENE OF MAGIC.

Prof. Herrmann and the Black Art—Thomas' Concert Tonight.

Magic with mirth, legerdemain with laughter, and the beauties of the black art are only properly presented by the only Herrmann. That the hand is quicker than the eye is so positively shown that even the most skeptical will immediately take for granted what heretofore has been to him only hearsay, and beyond human comprehension. Without even the sign of an accomplice the eminent prestidigitateur can evolve hens from eggs in an instant, dollars from doughnuts and the cooing dove from the blonde hair of a fair lady.

The Metropolitan was well filled last evening with an audience who, although they may have been there before many a time, cannot resist the temptation to see that marvelous entertainment just once more. Even the boxes were filled with an audience culled from the intelligence and wealth of the city, who, trying to see and believe, found that after they saw they believed more.

The opening thirty minutes with Hermann not only astonished but amused, as it is a well recognized fact that as a comedian, if he were to start in that line, there would be as few equal to him as there are in the line of mystification and the science of making objects appear and disappear at will. The vanishing lady, although oft-repeated, can be successfully performed by Mme. Herrmann only.

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The second part, "A Sight to Dream Of," was filled with the most complex and supernatural feats known to the magic art. The heavy dark curtains that hung like a pall near the front of the stage seemed impenetrable not only to the eye, but to the objects as well, and the way in which objects from a ball one inch in circumference up to a good-sized center table came and went was only made more marvelous when human beings were called forth in the same manner. But when the great magician lays the spirit hand on an ordinary piece of window glass, takes a dice box and table into the audience, one of whom is allowed to throw the dice, and the spirit-hand by rappings indicates the number of points thrown, the audience simply says nothing but hold their breath in perfect awe, for fear Mr. Herrmann may read their inmost thoughts.

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His new and latest illusion, entitled "Strobeika," which is based on a Russian romance illustrating the escape of a prisoner named Ivan Ivanhoff, and the substitution in his stead of a young lady supposed to be his fiancee, will puzzle even the shrewdest, and last night showed that even the sheriff of Ramsey county could not, with lock and key—the key in his hand all the time—prevent the substitution. When volunteers were called for from the audience three young men arose who were sitting side by side, but were not accepted by Prof. Herrmann, owing to the fact that the audience might suppose there was collusion, and asked that some elderly gentleman might officiate. No one seeming to desire to face the audience, Capt. Starkey proposed that Sheriff Bean officiate, which was received with the same applause that greeted the culmination of the illusion. Sheriff Bean took the stage smilingly, tested the locks and keys, and even pulled the mustache of Ivan to see that he could not be substituted for Strobeika, and when it was accomplished and he had taken his seat he told a friend he hoped he would never have such prisoners to deal with in his official capacity.

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The performance closed with a scene of mystic novelties that was perfectly bewildering, among which the pulling of a real live duck from a Hindoo tape caught the audience to such an extent that everyone wanted to catch the duck.

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A great deal of discussion has been created about the city as to how to spell the title which has been bestowed upon Prof. Herrmann. He is called the eminent Presti ——. Well, there the spelling had better stop—ask your friend—if he doesn't know, ask Eugene Finger.

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The great magician, Herrmann, will give three more performances at the Metropolitan opera house, tomorrow night, Wednesday matinee and night. His performance at this theater pleased a crowded house last evening. At the Wednesday matinee Prof. Herrmann will present each child in attendance a flag of all nations.

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The musical event of the season in this city will be the appearance of Thomas' Chicago orchestra at the Metropolitan tonight. Mr. Thomas' present orchestral organization is under contract to furnish concerts in Chicago for the next three years, and has been giving two concerts each week at the Chicago auditorium to the capacity of that enormous building at each concert. His tour through the Northwest is under the direction of Millward G. Adams, manager of the Chicago Auditorium, who has been managing the Thomas concerts in Chicago for the past twelve years. Mrs. Julie L. Wymann, mezzo-soprano, and Edward Shueker, harp, have been engaged as special soloists for this concert event. The sale of seats has already been large, and it is expected that the capacity of the house will be tested this evening.

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The management of the Metropolitan request all citizens desiring to attend the Thomas orchestra to be in their seats by 8:15 o'clock. The doors will be closed promptly at that hour, and no one will be admitted during the playing of any number.

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Cleveland's minstrels numbers forty people, headed by such well-known comedians as Frank Cushman, Arthur Rigsby, John Queen and Frank Batcheldor. They open at the Metropolitan Thursday evening.

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This morning two elegant Palace cars will roll into the depot, and tonight forty-seven creoles will appear at Hilton's Play House for five nights and Tuesday and Thursday matinees only.

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An audience that filled the Grand from pit to dome greeted the Ferguson and Mack company last evening, and, judging from the applause and laughter, which was continuous from the rise of the curtain to the finish, "McCarthy's Mishaps" has lost none of its attractions. Barney Ferguson in the role of Dennis McCarthy was as funny as ever. His peculiar mannerisms and grotesque make-up elicited roars of laughter. Charles Gorman was the Mulligan. His characterization was natural and artistic. George Crenp, Ed Bagley, James Callahan and George Gates gave good renditions of their respective roles. Miss Carrie Behr, as Jennie Mulligan, was pleasing; Annie Irish, as Mrs. Mulligan, showed her ability to delineate the Celtic character. Many new specialties were introduced and received very enthusiastically. Little Margarite Ferguson is certainly a wonderful girl. Her contortion dances were noted with grace and the most difficult movements she accomplishes with ease. Master Richard Ferguson introduced a pedestal dance which was well received. The "Burlesque Circus" provoked roars of laughter. The Garden City quartette rendered selections in a praiseworthy manner, while the concerted numbers and chorus were entertaining. "McCarthy's Mishaps" will be at the Grand for the remainder of the week, and should draw large audiences.

For a Disordered Liver
Try BEECHAM'S PILLS.
25cts. a Box.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

MADE A GREAT FIGHT.

Advance Guard of the Washington Delegation Returned Yesterday.

Mayor Smith Says St. Paul Would Have Got the Convention

Had Chicago Only Kept Her Fingers Out of the Pie.

Hon. M. Doran Gives His Views on the Situation.

Many of St. Paul's delegates that went to Washington to battle with the other rivals for the Democratic national convention have returned home. They came in over the Kansas City line yesterday morning, and it is needless to say that the occasion was not characterized by the ostentation that would have awaited a victorious delegation. The gentlemen, however, made a gallant fight for St. Paul against mighty odds, and this fact is thoroughly appreciated by the citizens who remained home. St. Paul has lost nothing by the struggle. For weeks the city has occupied proud distinction, and it has been daily in the columns of every paper in the United States. There is no one but who has an idea now of the progress and enterprise of the queen city of the golden Northwest. The benefits will be lasting, and the way is now paved for a more successful campaign four years hence.

Mayor Robert A. Smith was one of the first seen by a GLOBE reporter. He was looking exceedingly well after his arduous labors, and in reply to questioning he said that long before a ballot was taken it was practically decided that the convention should go to Chicago. Brice and Gorman, he says, had no special objection to St. Paul, but preferred Chicago over all. They did, however, have special objections to locating the convention in either Milwaukee or Kansas City.

The Mayor Thinks

that the former city could under no circumstances have secured the convention. St. Paul had a sure thing all the time if Chicago had refused to be in the race. We were second choice of a large majority of the committee, and the distinction of being the only real rival to Chicago is an advertisement for St. Paul that is of itself enough to amply repay the trouble and expense which was incurred. The fact that it was a put-up job to give Chicago the convention was demonstrated before the balloting, for Mr. Brice said to the committee that, in case they deemed it expedient to locate the convention in Chicago, he was prepared to give his personal assurance that the necessary guarantee to entertain the visitors would be given.

"Of course we all know that Chicago is the best place to hold the convention," said the mayor, "and if Chicago had let it be known that she was in the race there would have been no contest. There is some bitter feeling against Chicago on this account, especially on the part of the Milwaukee delegation, though why they should be more sore than the rest of us, when they never had a ghost of a show, I can't see. This feeling, however, will pass away in a short time, and the wisdom of selecting Chicago will be demonstrated. It was a great disappointment to us, but probably it was all for the best."

Mr Smith says the Minnesota headquarters were decidedly the most handsomely equipped and kept in the most orderly manner of any in the city.

Hon. M. Doran was seen at the Merchants' hotel last evening. He felt sadly disappointed at the defeat visited upon his city, but was inclined to view the question in a philosophical vein. He thought that possibly the course of the committee is in the best interests of the party, although he feels that a world of good would have been effected by coming to Minnesota. He even believes that it would have been a possibility to have gained the presidential electors, by so doing, in Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and Montana, an object he feels worthy of even a sacrifice on the part of the managers of the party's interests.

Doran's Impressions.

Mr. Doran is more than ever impressed with the importance of the speedy erection of an auditorium. When the New York World's exposition of the auditorium troubles was circulated in Washington the doom of St. Paul's candidacy was irretrievably sealed. The only thing that could be done was to palliate or mitigate the opposition to loeating the convention in a city that is divided, or that possesses a property owner who is so bitterly opposed to the scheme as to undertake to enjoin the city.

"There should be no delay," quoth the mighty sachem, "in providing an immense audience hall. We haven't a place now to accommodate an ordinary state convention, to say nothing about a national gathering. And we must not build a little affair. That would be very foolish. I have heard that some of our people have expressed themselves in favor of an auditorium that will seat 7,000 or 8,000 people. That will not do at all. It should be 15,000, and would be better if it were 20,000 capacity. St. Paul can do it and it is the duty of every loyal citizen to insist upon having the biggest and best auditorium in the country. Then conventions will seek us, and we will not be forced to go fishing in the future on strange seas. Rice park would be an admirable site. We own the property, and we had best make good use of it. It is the best plan I can think of tonight, but if not that site, then some other, and at once, too. The work will give employment to a thousand or so of poor laborers, and that will relieve the distress in many of our families.

MISS ADAMS' WORK

Among the Wage-Earning Classes in the Windy City.

Miss Jane Adams, of Chicago, addressed a large congregation at the People's church last evening upon her conceived plan of reducing sin to a minimum. She patterns somewhat after Toynbee hall, London, as she explained in her interesting narration. The Hull house was founded some two years ago. Miss Adams is a lady of wealth, with culture and a most lovely spirit of sympathy and helpfulness. "It is related, and she has taken and old fashioned and roomy house in Chicago, where thousands of working people live. Miss Culver, the owner of the building, has donated the rent, and an income of $100 a month for gas, heating and janitor is raised by people who pledge $5 a year, but the residents of the house pay all of their expenses and work without a salary. Mrs. J. A. Moody, in writing upon the philanthropic work of Miss Adams, says:

"Miss Adams is assisted in this work by Miss Star, who resides with her in the house, and by about seventy-five people who give their time and come every week to teach, entertain, visit or help in any way they can. Already some 800 or 900 persons, mostly self-supporting young women from factory and shop, have, through the influence of Hull house, caught glimpses of a higher and better life. Many a young girl coming home at night, tired out with the work of the day and with nothing to stimulate intellectual or social activity, has, through Miss Adams, discovered that she has a mind, with a bent for study. Through good books and pleasant friends a new world has opened out before her and life acquired a new meaning. It is not always those who are in want of food and shelter who are the most needy ones.

"Through the kindness of the trustees of Rockford seminary, Rockford, Ill., who gave them the use of the building, and of friends in Rockford who raised a fund for contingent expenses, these girls enjoyed a most delightful vacation last July. Many of them had never left the city before. A friend, who gave up her own vacation to remain at the seminary to help teach them, spoke very enthusiastically of the pleasure it gave her to meet these girls. Aside from study in this summer school, various parties, excursions on the river and entertainments were planned for them by the Rockford people. The gymnasium, which is one of the finest in the Northwest, was most thoroughly enjoyed."

FIRE AT THE CLIFTON.

The Third Conflagration in the Past Twelve Months.

For the third time in the past twelve months fire broke out in the Clifton hotel last evening and for half an hour all the panic and excitement incident to a big conflagration were enacted without the oftentimes fatal results. The flames, as on former occasions, had their origin in the cellar, where a supply of kerosene is kept, and spread with such rapidity that in a few moments the corridor and upper halls were filled with dense smoke. An alarm was promptly turned in and the firemen were on the scene in quick order and did excellent work in subduing the flames, which had gained alarming headway. In the meantime the servants and many of the guests had become terrified and added their screams to the general confusion. Several of the dining room girls jumped from the rear second-story window, and all miraculously escaped injury, with the exception of Katie Lyons, who severely sprained her right ankle. Clothing and trunks were carried from the hotel and it was some time before the excited individuals could be assured that nothing serious was to be feared. The flames had been confined entirely to the cellar and were quenched in a very short time, and when quiet was again restored, the damage was found to be much less than had been expected. Some supplies that were stored in the cellar were destroyed and the carpets in the second story hall ways damaged by water. This, with the clothing of some of the servants, made up the loss.

Pipeman Dan Harvey, of No. 2 Engine company, had his ankle badly sprained by falling on a stairway, and will be confined to his home for sometime. There was some talk of incendiarism in connection with the fire, but nothing definite as to the purpose or perpetrators could be ascertained.

A Small Blaze.

A small blaze in the rear of Mitsch's drug store, on West Seventh street, caused an alarm to be turned in yesterday afternoon. In originated in some rubbish in a back cellar of the building, and was quickly extinguished.

Seibert's Concert.

Seibert's concert at Turner Hall yesterday afternoon was very well attended. The programme was good throughout, and showed what excellent work the orchestra is doing under its accomplished leader. Jacob Danz' trombone solo was exceedingly fine. The French horn quartette, played by Messrs. Renninger and Heinrich, proved quite a novelty, owing to the fact that these instruments are seldom heard. The hit of the afternoon, however, was Mr. Marlow's cornet solo, which was so well rendered that the audience demanded a repetition of the same. "Potpourri," by Bach, presented to Prof. Seibert by the composer, was indeed the gem of the programme. The composition included snatches from composers like Suppe, Weber, Mozart, Vendi, Thomas, etc.

Don't Fail

To see "Belshazzar's Feast" and help St. Luke's Hospital.

A Quarter Centennial.

The regular annual meeting of the Minnesota Editorial association will be held in St. Paul on the 10th and 11th of February. This being the twenty-fifth year since the association was organized, an effort is being made to have what might be termed a quarter-centennial meeting.

PURELY PERSONAL.

John A. Johnson, of the St. Peter Herald, is in the city.

At the Clifton—James Wilkinson and wife, Duluth; J. W. Varley, Faribault.

At the Clarendon—Mrs. D. D. White, San Diego; O. C. Potter, Jamestown, N. D.; B. J. Manning, West Superior; J. F. Keiser, N. L. Miller, George Meth, Portland, Or.

At Hotel Sherman—C. E. Clure, Reynolds, N. D.; E. H. N. Thus, city; James Casey, Duluth; L. P. Pritchard, Watertown; S. Regan, Minneapolis; J. M. Northers, Malace; W. G. Hargis, Chicago; J. Geary, Spokane.

At the Metropolitan—L. R. Richardson, C. S. Richardson, Chicago; W. H. Gordon, W. L. Merriam, Oshkosh, Wis.; E. A. Menieur, St. Louis; Richard Frank, Washington, D. C.

At the Merchants—Albert E. Quinn, Cloquet; Frank Shelby, West Superior; John F. Stone, Pine City; George F. McGlynn, Aberdeen; J. E. Coulter, Grand Rapids; John F. Meagher, Mankato; Morris Beck, Jamestown, N. D.; Henry Hillen, Butte, Mont.

At the Ryan—N. J. Newman, Ashland; J. V. Shepard, Port Townsend; John C. Siegfried, San Francisco; James Haggart, Winnipeg; W. H. Decker, Davenport; H. H. Cole, Tacoma; William Webster, Soo, Mich.; A. S. Henry, Sioux City, Io.; F. Reid Roberts, Detroit.

At the Windsor—George F. Deary, Duluth; Edmund Twoby, John Cummings, West Superior; H. S. Alberts, Milwaukee; E. A. Hardy, Madison; S. Beecher, St. Louis; C. B. Talbot, Tacoma; C. R. Morse, River Falls; D. Donaldson, Rock Island; Eric L. Winge, Duluth.

WITH FILTHY SEWAGE.

How a Fire Was Extinguished in a Jersey Town.

WESTFIELD, N. J., Jan. 24.—This town is in the midst of a discussion which, incidentally, involves the usefulness of its fire department. About two weeks ago the house of Base Ball Manager Coding caught fire. The fire department was called, but, inasmuch as they found no water handy, were compelled to draw suction from two cesspools in order to extinguish the flames, and literally flooded the house with the filthy sewage. Now Mr. Coding looks to the insurance companies for the full value of the property. He says that he has used pounds upon pounds of fumigators and barrels of disinfectants, but the stench still remains, and the house seems to be permanently affected. The insurance companies, on the other hand, are willing to make settlement for the actual fire damage. The case will undoubtedly be taken to the courts. The house, which was one of the handsomest in Westfield, was worth $10,000. Westfield has had trouble with its lack of water supply before. The town was nearly burned down within the last month on account of this.

With a Million in Sight.

TOLEDO, O. Jan. 24.—Calvin Bronson died Monday, leaving $1,000,000 to one daughter and six grandchildren. He appointed an old time friend of his as the trustee of the estate for twenty years, during which time the heirs may enjoy only $1,000 per year. Yesterday they gave notice that they would contest the will, alleging the testator to have been of unsound mind. Much of the property was Bronson's tobacco works at Centerville and Toledo. He also left about $200,000 worth of Chicago real estate. Heirs living in California are helping in the fight, and a bitter contest is probable.

Excursions South and West.

The Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railway are selling Winter Tourist Tickets to California, Mexico, Texas, Florida and all principal points South and West at greatly reduced rates. City Ticket Office, 195 East Third street.

LEADERS OF THOUGHT

Prof. Swing's Position Ably Explained by St. Paul's Popular Preacher.

Why He Became the Leader of an Advanced Movement.

Believes No World Exists That Is Any Worse Than This.

A Christian Science Teacher Gives a Talk on "Inspiration."

"Leader of Modern Thought—Prof. Swing," was the subject of Rev. W. S. Vail's sermon yesterday morning before the First Universalist society in the Grand opera house. The preacher said he desired to place before the audience some of the lines of modern thought, because they were like flashes of light on a stream in the darkness—showing the direction of its current. David Swing is one of the most influential preachers in the nation, and his fame has gone from the West to the East. He is interesting in the unique position he occupies in the development of modern religious thought. Therefore a consideration of the man and his ideas will be a consideration of movements in the religious thinking of our time.

Dr. Swing was brought up in the strictest way in the ranks of an orthodox church. He had imbibed its religion, its ideas, its conditions. It became a reality to him as the man on the ground, and his problem was to work his way out of the difficult situation. The first thing that struck him was the opposite conclusions reached by the men who took their instruction from a book they claimed was so plainly and definitely a revelation of truth that they

Could Not Possibly Err.

His fine imagination reconstructed a scene in the early church with Origen, scholar and teacher, at the head of the church, preaching his sermon. He then followed the course of the leader's theology. Then he made the same mental picture of Luther, and of John Knox, and of Bernard of Clairveaux. He found that each claimed to follow explicitly the open page of revelation. And he found the most wide-spread differences in the conclusions of each. Therefore, it was but natural that he should conclude that the Bible could not be a book as plain as the chart of the Atlantic ocean, or else these men would have found the same general course as these vessels do in crossing the Atlantic; and he also found that no matter how strenuously each one denied the fact, each did draw conclusions from his opinions, either reasoned out or inherited; mostly from inherited opinions. And finding that his general conclusion was that the Bible was not a plain guide, or it would guide all men in the same way, and, consequently, its guidance and its meaning must be learned by the action of the human reason.

The next step necessary for his relief was the study of the Bible, which was revealed as a book of general statements, but did not go into specific detail. Two great controversialists engaged in a discussion. One quoted passages, and made them literal statements of truth. The other referred to them and made them figurative. The same fact meant one thing to one, and another thing to the other. The parable of judgment

Was a Literal Picture

to one; to the other it meant that man was a responsible agent, and that he must repay for the wrong he had done; but to him the judgment was going on all the time, and would go on until the results were worked out. Therefore there was a curtain drawn; the Bible had made such general statements that it left the details all in the fog, so much in the fog that one got little agreement among students, and this made it all the more necessary for reason to come in and assist in unraveling the tangle.

He next turned his eyes on the history of the world in connection with Christianity. Here he found that each age was colored by the times and conditions; that each age gave to the one that followed an inheritance of ideas, and that in religion the emotions were most likely to color the conclusions. The first fact taught him that the Roman age was one of extreme savagery. Life was without any real consideration. An emperor planned a charming excursion for his own mother in order to have the boat deserted and his mother drowned. Ten thousand prisoners were torn limb from limb in the arena in less than four months. There was a savage sentiment. Christians who were prosecuted and who felt the weight of sorrow upon them, and who looked out upon a very wicked world, naturally drew the conclusion that God would take summary vengeance on these people. It was in the air to make the theory savage. They had the local coloring to help. The elder Pliny saw the crater of a

Mountain Belching Fire.

Night came down with the terrible flow of ashes and lava, and in the darkness the screams of women and children could be heard. The awful night, with its quaking earth, with its moan of human life, with its prayers and tears, with its ambitious cut short and its hopes blasted, was used to show the terrible conditions of the day when God would strike the world, and the fate of the sinful be settled. Furthermore, inheritance did much and nearly all to make the age what it was and was to be. It had caught the heathen story of Prometheus bound, and had appropriated the idea of a foreign force entering in to make his life most miserable. It had appropriated the idea, and brought it back from the Babylonish captivity that there was an angel of darkness set over against the Father of Light; His enemy fighting against Him under all conditions.

All this and more had the inheritance of ideas done for the church to fix its theories of punishment. And the emotional nature of man which flashes up and draws its conclusions from the feeling of rentment of sympathy was also present. When we are moved to sympathy our feeling is so overshadowing that we see no blot nor blur. The person is perfect, the cause is God's cause, the conclusion is apparent. But when we come to our second thought we find how easily our feelings run away with us. So in our anger we strike out with our sword on all sides. But our sober judgment asks for a reversal of our decision. As a matter of fact, the less emotion we put in our disposition, and the more we rely on the calm deductions of reason, the more likely we are to make a record we are willing to stand by. All these facts influenced the church. Men were a part of a savage life

In a Savage Time.

Some rose to a point where it was not an influence, but the majority were colored by it, and it is in all the literature of the time. That age had a large inheritance from the crude and fanciful ideas of the past, and it gave its inheritance not only to that generation, but to all that came after it up to the present time. And then we must remember that most of the appeals were made by people with excited imaginations to people with imaginations not less excited, and remembering these facts, shall we be surprised to find strange thoughts in the religious life of that age?

Besides all this was heightened by the art and poetry of that time; and by the law of persistence most of that theology and most of that sentiment has lived until now, and is just touched by death at this moment. Art literalized all the lurid pictures that came into the church from heathen sources. "The Last Judgment," by Michael Angelo, belongs only to the middle ages, so far as ideas are concerned. Others are equally heathen in spirit and color. Dante put the conception in poetry, and Milton gave the Protestant church most of its theology. Dr. Swing has pointed out that in the hymns he sang when a boy the same theology persisted, and was sung over and over again, only losing its hold as time went on, and little by little its influence was broken. The time of transition and change is at hand. But we are still largely under the former influences.

Under the control of such thoughts Dr. Swing gave up the ideas of his early manhood and became the leader of

An Advanced Movement.

He believes in future life that is better than this, and, while he believes there is law of penalty attached to sin, he also believes that there exists no world that is any worse than this. He believes in progress. He believes that religion is morality touched with emotion. His first belief leads him to the hopeful view, feeling that a change of worlds by the laws that are operative and on which we base our hope at all will lead upward; that, like Dante's picture of purgatory, the roads of the mountains rise ever to higher and better conditions until they issue in the beauty of pertection. The second idea, that progress implies imperfection and ability for improvement, touches the deepest and most serious life of man. On it depends all our hopefulness for the human race. It is the pattern we see, the angel in the block of marble, the ideal person in the imperfeet life. It is the ability to picture improvement and hope, to see all that is bad eliminated and all that is good developed that makes this life of ours of so much value; and then crowning all comes the feeling that those who fight as He fights are on the winning side at last. It will soon be over with us here. The dashing spray of storm that beat so high is frosting the hair. But after the storm quiet; after battle rest. And our inspiration comes from the fact that truth shall win.

ON INSPIRATION.

An Interesting Talk by a Christian Scientist.

Before the Christian Scientists, in the Hotel Barteau, J. W. Jaynes yesterday delivered an address on "Inspiration," his text was John, vi, 45: "It is written in the prophets, and they shall be taught of God. Every man, therefore, that hath heard, and hath learned of the Father, cometh unto me." He said: The text we have selected for this morning's discourse is divided into two parts. The first is a quotation from the prophets and the second clause is an analysis of the first. The Scribes and Pharisees were a highly educated class, and were continually boasting and parading their worldly wisdom before the uneducated as a thing of God. Especially did they claim par excellence in the sayings of the Sanhedrim. They were the doctors of the law, and wonderfully well did this appellation fit them, for they doctored the law to suit themselves rather than to conform to the voice of truth spoken by the prophets.

The arrogance and bigotry of this self-willed and self-righteous people is only equaled by the royal dynasties of modern ecclesiasticism. It was against this class of worshipers that Jesus specially directed the words of the text. It is written in the Prophets that all men must be taught of God. God must reveal Himself to man; for who, by searching, can find out God? A plain contradiction of the ecclesiastical methods of

Learning of God.

In fact, God is circumscribed by the law of material sense by all classes that look for an understanding of truth, or God through the ecclesiastical schools. Probably Jesus quoted the prophets to show them that their understanding of what they taught was as defective as was their understanding of how He performed such work as the feeding of the multitude. For He said, "If ye had heard and learned of the Father, ye would come unto me." The feeding of the multitude was to bring to their consciousness the fact of the all-sustaining power of truth and love. When spirit, mind is seen to be the multiplier, the supply is always equal to the demand. He would teach them that if they had been taught of God, they would know Him as the only substance, the only life, the only intelligence of the universe and man. For the prophet has said that in the day when all shall be taught of God, the knowledge of the glory of the Lord shall fill the earth as the waters cover the sea, and in that day they shall know war no more, but with joy shall they draw water out of the wells of salvation. The Master would teach them of one God, one power, one law of inspiration that was the same yesterday, today and forever. Therefore, what the prophets foretold were the possibilities of man—Jesus fulfilled. What they prophesied should come He demonstrated was and always had been. The followers of Jesus 1,800 years ago, and today, confirm the teaching of both prophet and Savior, making a complete network of unbroken testimony, thus establishing forever the supremacy of man's dominion, when illumined by the light and teachings of

Divine Science.

The quotation under consideration, with its companion statements, are occupying the thought, and controlling the action of the religious world today to a greater extent than at any previous time in the annals of religious history. A demand for something purer, more practical is going out from millions of good and honest hearts, and this demand is being met and answered by a better understanding of spiritual truth and life, that prophet, Jesus and apostle declared was given to them from God, and not contaminated by doctrine and dogma of men.

The advent of a new idea has always brought a new light with it that has made the world of thought more Christ-like, by separting itself from creed, and thrreby gaining a closer alliance to and a better understanding of the teachings of the Master.

Then the question may well be asked, if it is the advancing thought that elevates the Christian standard, is it not surely and truly the voice of God that is heard in the heresies, and can they be said to be of the damnable sort when they lead man up to a better understanding of himself, and that is making mankind generally more Christ-like?

Therefore the dissensions from the churches, that are clamoring for such radical changes in their articles of faith and the church tenets, throw no disparagment upon the teachings of the Scriptures; but, on the contrary, it is a breaking away from creed and dogma, and bringing to the recognition of the world a better understanding of the teachings, and gives the assurance that we have been with the Father and have learned of Him.

We as a truth-loving, Christian people ought to be thankful that our lot is cast in this day and age of religious progression: still it cannot be that it is mere luck that we are contemporaries with the most profound and sublime Christian movement that has ever convulsed the world of religious thought. No, it is not possible. We are what we are by advancing against and overcoming the giants, David-like, that have sprung up in our pathway to

Retard Our Progress.

It is a fact to the casual observer that a general advance has been sounded all along the line of religious thought—a new motive power has been set in motion that is changing the universal standard of Christian thought more rapidly than ever before in the history of the religious world. Thoughts are expanding into expression. Old things are passing away, and all things are becoming new. This expansion of thought is revealing things to man that have been hidden since the foundation of the world. A crisis in the religious thought as great as that caused by the advent of a Moses, or a Jesus, is again stirring the minds of the people. The multitude are again searching for the truth that alone satisfies the famishing desires.

Never before has man advanced to the understanding that we are not creatures of the senses, but a creation of divine intelligence, created for dominion and manifesting the only power.

Heretofore men have been transforming God into their own highest conception of goodness. But a radical change is taking place through the spiritualization of thought, and men are transforming themselves into their highest realization of what the good is.

Christian science has caused as great commotion in the Christian world as the appearance of a Moses and his declaration of Christian principles caused in the

Courts of Pharaoh;

and like the Moses thought, it must prove itself superior to the old idea or it will sink into oblivion. Jesus reflected true manhood by being governed by the mind of God, and this to the utter extinction of the physical self. If you and I would become Christ-like we must follow the example set by the great teacher. When men do apprehend the voice of God as taught by the prophets and lived by Jesus, then will come to pass the prophecy of Habakkuk, "The earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord as the waters cover the sea." There is a spirit of uneasiness manifest, and a general inquiry going on in the minds of the masses that have no parallel since the day of the Master.

There is no longer an excuse for a lack in understanding of what the truth of Christ is, that makes free. The key that unlocks the hidden sense of the Scriptures has again been discovered and given to man in a comprehensive statement that reveals man's true environment, not subject to sin, sickness and sorrow. Such a revelation foreshadows a pure and systematic religion that elevates man above the plane of thought that manifests discord and inharmony. The present demand is for a religion that can manifest itself superior to all discordant conditions and make itself felt in every avenue and walk of life that is able to dissolve the false and ambiguous expressions, and restores man to his rightful dominion over the senses.

To Hot Springs, Arkansas.

The Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railway have on sale Excursion Tickets via Chicago, St. Louis or Kansas City at greatly reduced rates. City Ticket Office, 195 East Third street.

NEARLY ALL FOREIGNERS.

Unfavorable Report by an Export on Pennsylvania Mines.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—United States Contract Labor Inspector Conkling, who was sent last month on a tour of investigation through the mining districts of Pennsylvania, returned to New York yesterday and made a long report to his chief, John Milholland. The text of this report was not given out, but enough was revealed to show that the majority of the miners are foreigners of the most lawless kind, and that many of them came here under contract. Especially did Inspector Conkling find this to be so in the neighborhood of Scranton. One man in New York, he is quoted as declaring, has made $100,000 by sending men to the mines. "Whether the men were engaged in Europe I was not able to ascertain." The inspector said he had unearthed numerous flagrant violations of the contract law. The majority of the miners near Scranton, Inspector Conkling says, are neither citizens nor taxpayers. The American and English miners have been driven out, and in their places are Austrians, Hungarians, Slovaks and Italians of the most vicious character. The same price—50 to 60 cents per ton—is paid for mining, but the companies control all the tools, supplies, even the houses the miners live in, and charge them exorbitant prices for everything. The result is that no miner can make more than $1.25 per day, the rest of his wages going back into his employer's pocket. In one camp of 700 miners the inspector found 68 citizens. The miners live in the utmost squalor. The inspector recommends a more rigid examination at the landing bureau on Ellis Island.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—Special dispatches from various points in the coal regions say that the report of Contract Labor Inspectors Conkling and Osborne has created indignation in those sections, as it is claimed it is false and misleading. Capt. W. A. May, superintendent of all the collieries of the Hillside Coal and Ironcompany, says that there is scarcely a grain of truth in the report. He denies that there have been any but very brief and easily adjusted strikes in that region since the great strike of 1877. He also says that the Hillside company has never imported a single contract laborer. Wages have not been reduced for twelve years, and no discrimination in that particular is made against Huns and Poles. John Jermyn, the milltonaire coal operator of Scranton; Reese G. Brooks, superintendent of the coal department of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel company; A. H. Vandling, general superintendent of the Delaware & Hudson Canal company's coal department; Benjamin Hughes, general mine superintendent of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western company; T. H. Watkins, of the firm of Simpson & Watkins, and Supt. Lowall, of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal company, all look upon the report in substantially the same manner as Capt. May, and give the same testimony in regard to contract labor, strikes and wages. The general opinion among the operatives is that the inspectors, instead of thoroughly investigating the state of affairs in the coal regions, have taken the indications in one place as a sample of the rest.

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"During the prevalence of the Grip I was one of the favored ones to have it severely. It left me in bad shape; no strength, no appetite, generally used up, and with a bad cough. I heard what Hood's Sarsaparilla had done for others in similar cases, and decided to give it a trial, and I have seen no reason to regret my choice, for, after taking three bottles, consider that I am as well as ever I was in my life.
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"ALL RIGHT! ST. JACOBS OIL DID IT."

HAVE YOU THE GRIPPE?
Many People Have It and Do Not Know It. How to Recognize the Symptoms and How to Treat Them.
Hundreds of people have the Grippe who do not know it. Not necessarily the final stages, but the first stages. They feel pains in the head and a bad taste in the mouth, get tired and despondent, have chilly sensations, limbs and muscles ache. In some cases these things are overlooked. In most cases perhaps they are considered simply a slight cold. In nearly every case they indicate the coming of Grippe.
There is but one thing to do when these symptoms appear, and that is to take prompt and vigorous measures, to fortify nature to repel the enemy. A little well directed effort at just the right time will accomplish very much more than labored efforts afterwards. There is but one thing to be done, and that is to use a pure stimulant, something that will promptly arrest, and in no way injure, something endorsed by scientists, recommended by physicians, and popular because so efficient—Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. Two years ago, and last year when the Grippe was raging, this was the standard remedy used, and recommended by the profession. It did more to prevent the Grippe than all other known or recommended remedies. It preserved many people in health who would otherwise have been grievously sick, perhaps even worse. It is as efficient today as ever. It should be borne in mind that other so-called whiskies may not be so efficient, and if any dealer asserts that such whiskies are the same, distrust him at once. There is but one medicinal whiskey, and that is Duffy's Pure Malt.

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