WORK IN THE KINDERGARTEN

Pays Better Than Other Kinds of Female Employment.

FIGURES FROM SEVERAL CITIES

Aside from the Remuneration the Nature of the Service Gives the Teacher a Training of Highest Value.

The remuneration for trained kindergarten teachers equals, and in many cities exceeds the average salaries paid to women along other lines of work, as will be seen by the following tabulated result:

For a kindergarten principal, Hartford pays an average salary of $1,000; Providence, $750; Boston, $650; New York and Rochester, $650; Des Moines and Buffalo, $600; Cambridge, $520; Albany, $500, and Philadelphia, $475.

For those contemplating taking up the kindergarten teaching professionally, says the Detroit Free Press, a year is the very shortest time that should be given to study of the system practically and theoretically, while an additional year as assistant is further requisite to fit a student to become director of a school.

The outlay necessary for the first course suggested, which is usually under the direction of a private teacher, is $100 a year, including all incidental expenses, such as material, etc.

The normal course in the various colleges and schools of kindergarten is of two years' duration with a tuition fee of $100 a year, including all minor expenses. The question of board is to be considered as an additional item in either case.

There are many practical kindergartners who have profited by the shorter course, but the theory is advanced that a comprehensive study of kindergarten philosophy cannot be obtained during the working period of one year, from September to June.

The class hours usually occupy a half of each day, but the student must apply herself closely to the work, to the exclusion of minor detractions, thus enabling her to thoroughly master the Froebel principle and the various studies which are closely allied to it.

The requirements of any student entering the normal course are a good general education—some knowledge of drawing and music and she must possess sufficient culture to warrant her pursuing the profession.

The course includes the Froebel theory—the gift—occupation and games—the fundamental principles of the sciences (biology, botany, minerology, zoology and physiology)—physical and voice culture, freehand drawing, besides lectures on literature, psychology, art and general kindergarten subjects.

The next most important step after graduation is obtaining a position. Most of the normal schools and institutions, where the curriculum includes the kindergarten course, endeavor to obtain work for their graduates, and are measurably successful, as application is made to them by those desiring teachers.

Even for those who do not desire to adopt this profession as a career, the benefits arising from its acquirement are many and varied. The care of children enters into the life of the majority of women, whether they become mothers or not. Then the mental and moral plane women attain through the advantage of a kindergarten training, enables them to undertake any profession or industrial calling with a well-balanced and cultured understanding. Habits trained to observation and logical thinking, a thorough groundwork of the primal tenets of physics and the sciences, a knowledge and application of metaphysics, which is the open sesame to character study, and finally surpassing all, a consciousness that life is methodized by duty, qualifies the trained kindergartner to become the master of circumstances. She need never fear to find herself at a disadvantage among competitors.

No Use for a Dictionary.

A good story comes from Meeker county, this state, relates the Minneapolis Journal, and has to do with a well known school district here. When it came time last summer to hire a teacher the local board discovered that there were two applicants, both young men. As to salary there was no difference between their bids, but the second one insisted that, if he were employed, the board should provide a dictionary for the school room. The first one made no such demand, and said that he would be well able to get along without a dictionary. As he expressed it, it was useful only in the matter of defining words and giving their "pronunciation." Number one got the school. Last week the board made its first visit to the building. Everything went well for the first fifteen minutes, but finally a red-headed, freckle-faced youth in the rear of the room held up his right hand and snapped his fingers in a very energetic manner.

"What is it, Charley?" asked the teacher.

"I want to know how to pronounce a word," said Charley.

"Spell it," replied the teacher.

"Charley, in a loud voice, spelled out the word "vocabulary."

"Vo-ca-bull-ary," responded the teacher, placing the accent on the "bull;" and he added, as to its meaning, "Appertaining to horned cattle."

The board cut short its visit, and is now looking for a new teacher and getting ready to buy an unabridged dictionary.

Highest Attendance Percentages.

The following teachers lead their respective buildings in per cent of attendance: Miss Littlefield, Lathrope; Miss Wilbur, Lincoln; Miss Jordan, Clifton Hill; Miss Upham, Bancroft; Miss Lately, Vinton; Miss Salmon, Windsor; Miss Hobert, Central Park; Miss Humphrey, Sherman; Miss Foos, Mason; Miss White, Walnut Hill; Miss Thompson, Franklin; Miss Simonds, Cass; Miss Walcett, Dupont; Miss Mullen, Forest; Mrs. Christiancy, Comenius; Miss Perkins, Davenport; Miss Jensen, Castellar; Miss McCra, Webster; Miss Shields, Kellom; Mrs. Mauer, Leavenworth; Miss Eddy, Monmouth Park; Mrs. Ware, Saratoga; Miss McCarthy, Pacific; Miss O'Connor, Farnam; Miss Vincent, Columbian; Mrs. Kidder, Druid Hill; Miss Shirley, Ambler; Miss White, Long; Mrs. Points, Train; Miss Brown, West Side.

City schools whose average attendance was above 96 per cent: Lathrope, Bancroft, Forest, Eckerman, Webster, Druid Hill, Farnam, Fort Omaha, Lincoln, Clifton Hill, Vinton, Franklin, Dupont, Castellar, Monmouth Park, Saratoga, Ambler, West Side.

Cornell in Debate.

The third annual debate between Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania was held at Ithaca, N. Y., the home of the former university, last week. The advisability of establishing a national university at Washington was the question debated, Pennsylvania having the affirmative side of the question and Cornell the negative. The decision of the judges was unanimously in favor of Cornell.

Lieutenant Governor Charles T. Saxton of New York presided over the debate, and the following gentlemen acted as judges: Hon. Charles L. Stone, Syracuse, N. Y.; Charles A. Brinley, esq., Philadelphia, and John H. Cunningham, Utica, N. Y. Cornell's debaters were: J. C. Dixon, H. H. Crosby and F. E. Moyer. Pennsylvania was represented by Joseph Hume, R. C. McKeehan and E. L. Hanna. Following the debate there was a banquet given to the visitors by the Cornell undergraduates. Prof. E. H. Woodruff of Leland Stanford, jr., university acted as toastmaster.

Essentials in Teaching.

There are really only two things the successful teacher needs to have, says the Century—knowledge of his subject matter and knowledge of his pupils. The first of these can be gained only by study, the second only by experience. The man who has never been a real child himself cannot effectively teach children; and he who does not know by experience the warm-hearted, exuberant gayety of school and college boys cannot successfully teach them. Furthermore, the teacher who spends more time on the method of teaching literature than on literature itself is sure to come to grief. Greatest of all forces is the personality of the instructor; nothing in teaching is so effective as this; nothing is so instantly recognized and responded to by the pupils; and nothing is more neglected by those who insist that teaching is a science rather than an art. After hearing a convention of very serious pedagogues discuss educational methods, in which they use all sorts of technical phraseology, one feels like applying Gladstone's cablegram, "Only common sense required."

Drawing Teachers' Association.

The next regular meeting of the Western Drawing Teachers' association will be held at the High school building, Indianapolis, Ind., Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 30 and May 1 and 2, 1896.

Every effort has been made to present a strong and helpful program, by bringing together people of large experience, so that all may feel repaid for their attendance. In the evenings there will be interesting lectures and social receptions. Exhibitions of school work will be shown from leading cities of the west.

Supervisors of drawing, manual training teachers, kindergartners, superintendents of schools, principals, grade teachers, and all lovers of art, are earnestly invited to be in attendance and to become members of the organization.

Gold Medal Society.

The Central Park school has a gold medal society, which includes all those pupils who have succeeded in reaching a certain degree of proficiency in writing. This society now numbers fifty-six. One day last week an especial treat was provided for this organization by the principal. It consisted of ice cream. Each young person provided his own dish and spoon, and a royal good time was enjoyed.

Omaha High School Notes.

Members of the class of '98 are sporting new class pins.

Omaha High school is now classed among the pioneers in manual training.

The non-uniformed company of cadets has been organized and is known as company E.

The long-looked-for hop of the Cadet Officers' club has been postponed until after Lent.

The lockers in the Athletic association room have been repaired for use during the coming spring season.

The annual meeting of the Athletic association will be held this week Wednesday. This meeting will be held for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and the discussion of all affairs pertaining to spring athletics.

A movement is on foot for the establishment of a lunch counter in the basement of the High school building. Its promoters base their demand on the claim that warm lunches are not only preferable to cold lunches, but also more healthful.

Ralph Pierson, '94, is making a great record at Harvard. Last year Pierson carried off class honors and prizes, and his marks show he will do the same this year. Pierson was one of the editors of the Register during '93-'94, and was one of the most popular, brilliant and energetic fellows in school.

The recommendation of Lieutenant Penn that proficiency in military drill be made one of the requirements for graduation for those enrolled in the military companies is not received with unqualified favor among the students. No objection is raised to credit being given on diplomas for work in the military department, but it is urged that many would be prevented from graduating if Mr. Penn's idea were adopted and strictly enforced.

In the Grade Schools.

Mrs. Atkinson of Long school has been ill and out of school. Miss Grace Lillie filled the vacancy.

The Misses White of Walnut Hill and Cass schools are out of school, owing to the serious illness of their mother.

Mrs. Fair of Central Park was absent from duty a part of last week, because of illness. Miss Swartzlander supplied.

Miss Park, one of the volunteer assistants of the Leavenworth kindergarten, is ill with a trouble in the nature of pneumonia.

Miss Upham of Bancroft has the phenomenal record of 100 per cent in attendance and no tardiness for the past two weeks. Such an event is not likely to occur twice in a life time.

Mrs. Lucretia Treat of Chicago will give a lecture in this city, March 12, under the auspices of the Froebelian association. Mrs. Treat is a kindergartner of wide and successful experience.

Offie Downs, a pupil in the Dodge street school, has received a silver medal, marked "For heroic conduct," from The Sun, an insurance newspaper of San Francisco. This young man is the one who, during the scare of the recent Dodge school fire, went to his post as drummer and beat the regular time for marching the frightened little people out of the building. The newspapers have made much of the matter and Young Downs' name has found its way to the Pacific.

General Educational Notes.

John H. Coulter has resigned the presidency of Lake Forest university to become professor of botany in the University of Chicago, which has been endowed with $1,000,000 for the botanical department.

The state of New York expends in a year for educational purposes nearly $5,000,000, and the city of New York expends in a year for educational purposes more than $5,000,000. The estimate for this year is $5,600,000.

Returns upon the school census in New York taken in November and December give a total of 448,493 children between the ages of 4 and 21, and, curiously enough, this summary is 70,000 smaller than that of the census taken last April. There are 50,000 children unable to secure accommodations in the schools.

The sweeping cut of salaries and expenses rejected by the Board of Education of Chicago last December returns to plague the board and agitate the teachers. Last week the city council cut down the estimates of the school board by nearly $2,000,000, thus forcing the board to economize or go deeply into debt.

Miss Lucella Williams, who died recently at South Deerfield, Mass., was one of two sisters who founded the famous Hampton (Va.) school for negro and Indian children. She also established the Stanton institute at Jacksonville, Fla., and, with her sister, who is still living, labored there for seven years with great success.

The Iowa State Teachers' association is urging the passage of two important measures by the legislature. One calls for the establishment of five state normal schools for the training of teachers. The second is a free text book scheme, giving each district the right to vote on paying taxes to furnish free books for pupils. Iowa at present has one normal school which is a state institution. Several private institutions have been established, but the facilities for training teachers are inadequate. There are 2,700 teachers in Iowa and they received in 1895 an average salary of $30. In 1894 the male teachers received an average of $37 and females $30. Last year the general average was reduced; this is mentioned to show the inability of the teachers to furnish themselves with instruction. Iowa does not spend $2,500 a year in educating her teachers. Pennsylvania, New York, Wisconsin and California have spent nearly $500,000 a year in the work. Hence the demand by the teachers of adequate facilities in Iowa also for training.

Pure, rich blood is the true cure for nervousness, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier and nerve tonic.

Smooth roadway. Quick time. Perfect passenger service. Uniformed train porters for the convenience of first and second class patrons. Through sleeping cars between Chicago, Buffalo, New York and Boston. Unexcelled dining car service. No change of cars for any class of passengers between Chicago and New York City via the Nickel Plate road. J. Y. Calahan, general agent, 111 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.

Comfort, Economy and Speed.
Combine to make the weekly excursions via the Union Pacific, the most popular of any now running. They are personally conducted and offer every convenience to the traveling public.
Get your tickets at
1302 FARNAM ST.
A. C. DUNN, City Pass. & Tkt. Agent.

An Hour Apart.
The flying Northwestern Line trains to Chicago.
"No. 2," "The Overland," Omaha 4:45 p. m., Chicago 7:45 a. m.
The "OMAHA-CHICAGO SPECIAL"—Omaha 5:45 p. m., Chicago 8:45 a. m.
Modern art had to stop a while after these trains were built.
City office, 1401 Farnam Street.

Union Pacific.
"The Overland Route."
City ticket office, 1302 Farnam street.

MISSION OF THE APOSTLES

First Sermon of Rev. John McQuoid at First Methodist.

CONGREGATION GREETS A NEW PASTOR

Preacher Gives Some Idea of the Basis On Which He Will Attempt to Build His Work in Omaha.

The First Methodist church was filled yesterday morning by an unusually large congregation, which gathered to hear the first sermon of the new pastor, Rev. John McQuoid, who has come to Omaha after a most successful pastorate of four years at Olathe, Kan.

The text was from First Corinthians, "And I, brethren, when I came to you, came not with excellency of speech nor of wisdom, declaring unto you the testimony of God. For I determined not to know anything among you, save Jesus Christ, and Him crucified."

"The Aims and Methods of the Ministry" was the topic which the new pastor spoke on. Paul found in his ministry to the Corinthians that all the wisdom and all the philosophy of men could not strike deep enough to do the work that was wanted, the salvation of men's souls. Paul found men enthralled in sin and asked, "Where can I find power to save them?" He found it in Jesus Christ, the source of all power for good. It is Christ faithfully preached that has the power of giving to this world what it needs. Instructing the intellect is not saving the souls of men.

"It is a great mistake, however, to suppose that before the advent of Christ no effort to morally renovate man had been made. There were the Greek trainers and the temples of the Greek deities, and although they were formed on wrong notions of God, it must be a bold man and an ignorant man who would deny that great good resulted from these Greek institutions. But it must be a bolder and more ignorant man who would affirm that these institutions were as great powers for good as is Christianity."

ADOPTS PAUL'S PLAN.

"Paul's letters to the Corinthians show that he was ready to preach on any topics that might help to uplift mankind. Whatever I may discuss, I would discuss from the standpoint of Jesus Christ and Him crucified, taking my stand by the cross, as did Paul. There is an incorrect idea prevalent today that a preacher must drag in the plan of salvation at the termination of every sermon, no matter what may be the subject. This does not agree with the spirit of Paul, as is often thought to be the case. Christ said, 'Follow Me, and I will make you fishers of men.' Sermons are the hooks with which we must catch these human souls. There are ministers who can make rods and lines and reels and hooks, all of the finest quality, but they do not know how to use them after they get them. A minister who knows how to make sermons, but who does not know how to get hold of people's hearts, doesn't know how to preach.

"The first condition upon which success in the ministry is based is the presence of Jesus Christ in the preacher's own heart. We can preach about Christ, but no man can speak of the joy of Christ's salvation unless he has experienced it in his own heart. It is not enough to know theology. There is no harm in knowing theology—one might know worse things—but the preacher must have Christ right in his own heart. The minister is not the only preacher. Every father, every mother, every school teacher, every disciple of Christ, no matter what position he may occupy, has a mission to preach the gospel of Christ and Him crucified.

"He will be most successful in preaching who has the most effective power in presenting the truths of Jesus Christ. It is all right to speak of ethical relations; it is all right to make use of literature and history, but high above all these must stand the Lord Jesus Christ, who was slain for sinners. If a preacher leaves out this truth from his sermons, or abbreviates it, he cannot meet with success.

WILL AVOID SILVER QUESTION.

"Secular subjects must be treated from the standpoint of the cross. I know there are those who seriously object to the introduction of secular or ethical topics in the pulpit, but I am of the opinion that a minister is right in making use of such subjects, providing he considers them with the purpose of applying divine truths to them and thereby elevating mankind, showing to his hearers the course the Master would pursue in reference to these matters. I can see no harm in speaking of agriculture, economics or other secular questions from the pulpit, providing the spirit of Jesus is constantly kept in mind. The probabilities are that I may speak on such topics, excepting, of course, the silver question. It shall be my aim that such questions may be discussed not in a secular spirit, but in the spirit of Jesus Christ.

"The preacher must assert the unity of human life. We too commonly divide our lives into two distinct classes; religious and secular. We imagine that God has built our souls with separate compartments. Away up in the attic compartment we find room for our religious ideas. Once a week we take an elevator and go up in this religious attic to worship. The minister should preach that a man's religion is just as much a part of his character in the office, in the shop, in the club, or wherever the man may be, as in the church.

"There are two theories regarding the office of religion. The one is that the only thing the gospel is for is as a lifeboat to save an occasional soul. The other theory holds that while individual souls are being saved, that is only a small portion of the glorious kingdom that is to come; that the millennium will surely come to us, that we shall not go to Christ's kingdom but that it will come to us. I need not tell you, my brethren and sisters, that the latter theory is the one I cling to, and that it shall form no small part of the gospel which I shall endeavor to preach to you.

MUST OFFEND SOME.

"Finally, there are two great dangers in preaching God's word. The first is for a man to preach the gospel so that his preaching shall not be a rebuke to the wickedness in the community. The danger is that he may try to please every one. The preacher who never offends any one, no matter what his life may be, falls short of his duty. The second danger is that in dealing with the sinful the preacher may forget Christ and his method of rescuing the perishing. Christ didn't drive men and women away from their sins. He rather led them away from them to Himself."

At the close of the sermon, which was listened to with rapt attention by the large audience, Mr. McQuoid made an earnest appeal for the sympathy and co-operation of the members of his new congregation. He bade them to bear with him kindly and to make every endeavor to become closely acquainted with him. He asked to be criticised in a Christian spirit, and expressed the hope that the new union might result in great good to all concerned.

The new pastor spoke entirely without notes, there not being the suggestion of a paper or other aid on the pulpit. His sermon stamped him as a pulpit orator of considerable power and eloquence. He has a terse way of putting forth the truths he desires to emphasize that is as pleasing as it is powerful. On all sides were heard words of commendation for the preacher and for the sermon. After the benediction, the members of the congregation pressed forward to the chancel and heartily greeted the new pastor and his wife.

"LIKE PILLARS OF SMOKE."

Lenten Thought for the Season at Grace Lutheran Church.

Rev. Luther M. Kuhns preached yesterday from the text: "Who is this that cometh out of the wilderness like pillars of smoke, perfumed with myrrh and frankincense, with all powders of the merchant?" Mr. Kuhns said in part:

"The application is first to the Hebrews as a church established in the long promised Canaan after forty years of wandering in the wilderness; to Christ's chosen people of any age for whom a way has been opened from sin to righteousness; and last, but not least, to the gracious recovery of the soul. The 'pillars of smoke' were caused by the burning perfumes. The cloud of incense rose like pillars of smoke.

'So upon the heart's altar there may burn
a devotion like Sabean odors
From the spicy shores of Araby the blest.'

"Oftener than we think from human hearts the incense of prayer and praise rises to the white throne; and the incense of life is the pure devotion God accepts by visiting the disconsolate with comfort. The scene rises before me like a vision. A woman stood on the borders of time. She was an Egyptian princess. Across the borders a king came to make her his bride. As she came pillars of smoke, the perfume of myrrh and the fragrance of frankincense, were in the air. Maidens of the realm welcomed the bride of their sovereign to the kingdom in the choral song of the court, all the while swinging the golden censors exhaling redolent incense from all the powders of the merchant.

"This is to encourage you. Christ would win you for His own. By a noble example of wifely zeal and devotion the heart is inspired. Zeal is contagious. When it burns to white heat the heart is purified of dross, such as indolence and indifference. Modest devotion charms the good, and, bowing before the shrine of the object of its worship, kindred spirits are attracted. Let the zeal and devotion be that of an illustrious example of purity and goodness, and admiration inspires the beholders to an honorable spirit of emulation.

"Thus the Lenten period has not subserved its whole purpose, if it has only cultivated asceticism in you. This is its somber side. It has another phase equally important. Not only personal devotion and spiritual culture, but deeds of kindness and charity are also essential parts of a true fast, acceptable to God."

PEACE WAS NOT WITH THEM.

Trouble at Zion Baptist Crops Out at Morning Service.

The services at the colored Zion Baptist church yesterday morning were undisturbed, although there was some anticipation that the trouble of last Friday night might be continued. There were but few of the congregation in attendance, and the services were begun late. Although 11 o'clock is the hour at which the Sunday morning service is supposed to begin, it was almost 11:30 o'clock before Pastor J. T. M. Morrison put in an appearance, and it was after that time before the congregation ceased to struggle in.

There were a number, who, while they engaged in no disorderly conduct, acted in a manner which showed that they would not be disinclined to taking part in any trouble that might be started. A couple of women who occupied front pews giggled and laughed throughout the services. There was no sermon, but the meeting was turned into a "testimony" meeting, in which the members of the congregation arose and testified to their faith. "Peace" was the topic given out by the pastor. In his remarks he stated that while he was scared, he nevertheless bore no ill will, and was at peace with everybody.

During his remarks, as well as during those of others, who followed, the women persisted in their laughter, and they indulged in it even when prayer was offered. This brought upon them the attention of one of the pillars of the church, who said that those who showed scorn in sacred edifices were likely to meet an unenviable fate in the future when they were brought before the judgment seat. The warning failed of effect.

Deacon George Kellogg, who was arrested Saturday night, but was released on bail, was in attendance. He came in, sat down by the stove, perched his feet upon it, opened a newspaper and began to read. Pastor Morrison interrupted the services long enough to request him to put the paper away, saying that a church was no place for newspaper reading while services were being conducted. Kellogg paid no attention, and continued his perusal of the paper. He ceased a short time afterward, however, when another deacon remonstrated emphatically with him.

After the services the directors and trustees of the church held a meeting in the corner, but their deliberations were kept secret. Pastor Morrison was suspicous of the crowd, and stated confidentially that he intended to watch them when he went out, as he feared that they meant to do him harm. As he walked by them he kept a watchful eye upon them, but he got out unmolested.

The pastor seems to have but few friends in the congregation, although there are many who deprecate the disturbance of last Friday night. These comprise the more intelligent portion. They say that they believe that Morrison is too illiterate to keep the pulpit, but nevertheless they argue that there are other means of getting him out than by violence.

The spleen against the pastor seems to issue from the more ignorant. It is stated even by those who have no use for the pastor that he is undoubtedly religious. They say that he is strict in his morals and requires every man of the congregation to walk the straight and narrow path. This is not pleasing to the more ignorant portion of the congregation. They have in the past been allowed by former pastors to get drunk and indulge in considerable license. Pastor Morrison has emphatically frowned down upon this and has brought a number of the culprits to account. This is what hurts, according to people who are not by any means the pastor's friends.

Mr. Morrison positively refuses to vacate his pulpit. At the meeting of last Friday night he handed in his resignation to take effect on May 31, but his enemies demanded that it take effect at once. Then the trouble began. The pastor offered to leave at once if his March salary were paid. This proposition was indignantly rejected. Then he offered to make a compromise by leaving on the second Sunday in April. This also was refused and the matter was allowed to remain in statu quo until a meeting this week.

"According to the rules of the Baptist church," said Mr. Morrison, "a pastor may be requested to resign if he is unsatisfactory, but he cannot be compelled to leave until three months after the resignation is accepted. Therefore I do not intend to leave unless I am forced to. If they decide to fire me at once I will sue the church for back salary and also for the salary for the three months that I should be allowed to remain."

Mr. Morrison states that he bears two wounds from the two shots that were fired at him Friday night. William Benford and George Kellogg, the men supposed to have fired the shots, were arrested Saturday night.

DR. FRANKLIN WILL REMAIN.

Re-Elected as Minister at Temple Israel for Five Years.

Yesterday afternoon at a very large and enthusiastic meeting of the membership of Temple Israel, Dr. Leo M. Franklin was unanimously re-elected to fill the pulpit of the congregation for a further term of five years, beginning September 1, 1896.

For some weeks rumors have been going the rounds that Dr. Franklin was about to accept a call from a large eastern congregation, but the action taken yesterday shows how sincerely his present constituents would regret his departure from this field of labor. Before the meeting adjourned, a committee waited upon Dr. Franklin, acquainting him with the action of his congregation, as embodied in the subjoined resolutions. In acknowledging the honor that had been conferred upon him, Dr. Franklin made some very touching and eloquent remarks, speaking of the tie of friendship that had bound him to his congregation since the beginning of his labors in this city.

Dr. Franklin assumed his present charge in September, 1892, coming here directly from Cincinnati, where, in the preceding June, he had graduated with honors from the Hebrew Union college and the University of Cincinnati.

Mr. Franklin is an active worker, not only among his own congregation, but is prominent in all educational and charitable work.

The resolutions unanimously adopted by the congregation of Israel are:

Resolved, That this congregation takes this occasion to heartily and sincerely congratulate its rabbi, Rev. Leo M. Franklin, on his successful administration as its spiritual head. We have only words of praise for his noble and lofty work in the pulpit and for his work and worth as a man and minister, and while we feel honored in having him as our religious guide and teacher, we deplore the fact that our circumstances will not permit us to advance his compensation at the present time; but be it

Resolved, That this congregation re-elect Rev. Leo M. Franklin as rabbi for the term of five years beginning September 1, 1896, at a salary which shall at no time be less than $2,400 per annum, but shall be increased as soon as the circumstances of the congregation permit.

MEN WHO MAKE THE BERTHS

Some of the Veteran Pullman Porters on the Union Pacific.

SEVERAL OF THEM WERE BORN SLAVES

Employment in Hotels and on Steamboats Before Getting Present Places in Palace Cars—The Ten of Longest Service.

A few weeks ago General Passenger and Ticket Agent Lomax of the Union Pacific system interested himself in the biographies of a number of the old colored porters employed in the Pullman service over the Union Pacific. He requested J. F. Richardson, district superintendent of the Pullman company, to make a list of the porters who had been longest in the employ of the company on the Chicago-Oakland-Pier line. Superintendent Richardson has made an interesting report of eight of the oldest porters still running on this line. He has secured sketches of them, and extracts from these sketches are herewith appended.

Alexander Williams heads the list as far as length of service goes, having been employed in the Pullman service since December 23, 1868. He was born in Cumberland county, Virginia, in May, 1846, and is therefore about 50 years of age. He did not spend his entire youth among the slaves, for when he was 8 years old he was sent away to an uncle in Erie, Pa. There he attended school for three years. He was employed at a hotel at Erie until May, 1865. After a few years spent in Chicago, Williams entered the Pullman service. He remained with the Pullman company until April, 1883, when he resigned and went to Winnipeg, Canada. He entered the employ of the Canadian Pacific railroad, and remained with that road until 1886. He then returned to the Pullman service, in which he has been continuously employed during the last decade. During this time he has been on the Union Pacific system, and has probably catered to the wants of more Omahans traveling between this city and the Pacific coast than any other porter in the service.

BEEN AT IT TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

William T. Drayden has been brushing the hats and coats of Pullman tourists ever since April 6, 1871, and his eyesight for tips is as keen today as it was a quarter century ago. Drayden was born in Cincinnati in 1834, and celebrated the sixty-second anniversary of his birthday in January. He was reared on a farm near Pittsburg. The first work he did outside of the farm was cart driving on the Ohio & Pennsylvania railroad, when that road was constructed during the years 1848 and 1849. When this road was completed, he accompanied the workmen of the gravel train as water boy, while the workmen were ballasting the track. Leaving the workmen's section, he accompanied the Beaver accommodation train as water boy, supplying water to the passengers, instead of to the workmen.

Drayden tired of carrying water and went back to his father's farm about 1850. After two years' life on the farm he concluded that the farm was no place for an intelligent colored youth of 18 years, so he went to Pittsburg, and secured employment on a steamer running between Pittsburg and West Newton on the Youghiogheny river. In 1855 he journeyed to St. Louis, and there secured a better position with the St. Joseph packet line. He was given a place on the steamer Polar Star, under Captain Edward Dicks. The Polar Star used to ply from St. Joseph to Omaha, and it was from this boat that Drayden caught his first glimpses of Omaha.

In the fall of 1859 Drayden was employed by the Pullman & Fields Sleeping Car company. A porter in those days did not enjoy the soft berth occupied by the tip-hunter of today. His duties were many and varied, and he was never sure of his position, for the porter of 1859 was employed by the conductor and was directly responsible to him. Should the dusky assistant in any way incur the displeasure of the conductor, it was a matter of only a few days before a new porter would be marching up and down the aisle of the sleeping car. The porters were required to clean their own cars, place in wood and water, carry the soiled linen to the laundry, attend to the signal lights on the end of the train and perform such other duties as might be suggested by the conductor or any of his friends.

In December, 1868, after nine years' service as sleeping car porter, Drayden resigned his position and obtained employment as cook in the Union Pacific's eating house at North Platte. He remained there one year, and for the next two years was the chef of the old Cozzens house in this city. In 1871 he again entered the Pullman service, and since that time has been on the run between Omaha, Ogden, Portland and San Francisco, on the Union Pacific system.

William H. Norris is not far behind Drayden in length of service with the Pullman company, having entered the company's employ June 10, 1871. He is known to everyone who traveled on the Union Pacific's "Overland Limited" during the last five years, as he has been on the train between Chicago and Oakland, over the Chicago & Northwestern, the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific railroads, since January 1, 1891.

Norris was born in Galena, Ill., in 1850, and during his boyhood had three months' schooling each year. When he was 12 years old he went to work as a bell boy in the DeSoto house in Galena. Three years later he, too, decided to try his luck on the steamboats, and as a cabin boy lived on the Mississippi river until 1870. Before entering on his career of porter he worked at the paper hanging business, was sexton of a Methodist church and was a waiter at the Tremont house, Chicago. His first run with a sleeping car was between Chicago and Buffalo over the Michigan Central railroad. Later he was changed to the Grand Trunk road. From centennial year until 1880 he was on the Burlington route, between Chicago and Burlington. Then he was transferred to the Iron Mountain road, running between St. Louis and Fort Worth, Tex. In 1881 he left the Pullman service to take charge of a sleeper for the Milwaukee road and remained with the latter road until 1886. He again donned a Pullman uniform in this city, and until 1891 ran over the Union Pacific system from Council Bluffs to Salt Lake City, Council Bluffs to Portland and from Denver to Oakland. Since the beginning of 1891 he has had charge of a car on the "Overland Limited," and has come to be looked upon as a fixture by travelers who ride on that train.

WAS A SLAVE BOY.

Shad Williams, who has been with the Pullman company since July 1, 1873, is a popular old colored gentleman who is rapidly approaching his 60th year. He was born a slave in Prince county, Virginia, and was owned by George E. Harrison, a wealthy planter who had large estates in that county. His 13th year was not an unlucky one for him, as he was apprenticed to Robert Williams, his own father, in that year to learn the trade of blacksmith. He served five years as an apprentice, and after learning the trade worked as a journeyman until 1864. In the latter part of the war he was with the union troops and mingled with the highest officers on the field. He was employed as valet for Jonathan J. Townley, jr., U. S. A., until 1867. After the war he came west, but could not find employment at his trade, so worked as a farm laborer in Michigan. In Chicago he was employed for several years as butler for Martin Anderson. In 1873 he began work for the Pullman service on the Chicago & Alton line, and continued until 1877. Then he secured a position with the dining car department of the Chicago & Northwestern road, and remained there until 1884, when he re-entered the Pullman service. He ran between Chicago and St. Louis on the Illinois Central road until January, 1887, when he was transferred to the Union Pacific system. Williams is one of the best natured porters on the road, and has a stock of stories about slave days that entertain many travelers between here and the Pacific coast.

Thomas S. Vinagar is another old-timer, having been with the Pullman company since March 7, 1875. He was born in Kentucky in 1855, but was not a slave. He worked on his father's farm until he was 12 years old and attended school for two years. In June, 1872, he decided to follow Horace Greeley's advice and came to Nebraska. He secured work on a farm near Hastings and later went to Lincoln, where he helped to satisfy the wants of the hungry ones at the Atwood house. For two years he was coachman for H. B. Burnham, U. S. A. Then he entered the employ of the Pullman company and since that time has been kept on the Union Pacific system, where he is well and favorably known.

Daniel Horton, another Union Pacific veteran, has been drawing wages from Mr. Pullman's concern since the first day of 1876. He was born in Alabama in 1851. He worked in a restaurant in that state for a while and then was at the Grand Pacific hotel in Chicago. After one year's employment with the Pullman company in Chicago he was transferred to Omaha. He resigned soon afterward and went back to his ante-bellum home, but returned to this city in 1886, since which time he has had charge of one of the finest cars on the Union Pacific system.

Thomas W. Zilliner made up a berth in a Pullman car for the first time in August, 1878. He was born in Nashville in 1852 and was brought up with the elite white set of that city in the capacity of trusted messenger for the most fashionable club in Nashville. After working at hotels in Louisville and Chicago he entered the Pulman service and since his employment has been on the Union Pacific lines almost continuously.

The last of the Pullman veterans on the Union Pacific, whose autobiographies Mr. Lomax has been at such pains to collect, is named Edward McCall. He has been looking out for the stray quarters and other small favors from riders over the Union Pacific lines for the last fifteen years. He was born in Yazoo City, Miss., in the first year of the rebellion. When he was 5 years old his mother went to New Orleans and he was reared in the Crescent City. He has a better education than the majority of porters, having attended the New Orleans schools until after he had passed his 19th year. Since his employment with the Pulman company he has been engaged in the New Orleans, the Chicago and the Omaha districts and has been on the Union Pacific system since 1887.

Services Down Town.

Last night Rev. Charles W. Savidge resumed his work down town, after an intermission of four years and over. He spoke at Creighton hall in the evening to an audience of nearly 500. Mr. Lobbeck led the singing, and Mr. John Houston presided at the piano.

Mr. Savidge feels greatly encouraged by his first night's service.

To the young face Pozzoni's Complexion Powder gives fresher charms; to the old, renewed youth. Try it.

We Will Give You a Check
for your baggage at the time you buy your ticket and arrange to have our wagon call and take your trunk to the train. No trouble at the depot. All you have to do is to get aboard.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. City ticket office, 1504 Farnam st.

Insurance that Insures.
All parties having policies in the "OMAHA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY" should take them at once to the office of Brennan Love & Co., at 430 Paxton block, and have them rewritten for the unexpired period and thereby save money.

1302 Farnam st. is the Union Pacific city ticket office.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

State Auditor Moore is in the city.

Frank Bush and wife are New York arrivals at the Barker.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Roberts of Independence, Ia., are hotel guests.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Greene of Salmon City, Idaho, are among the hotel arrivals.

Dan Honin returned from a month's prospecting at Cripple Creek last evening.

Edward Cudahy left for Chicago and eastern points yesterday, to be gone a fortnight.

Thirty-one members of Hoyt's "A Milk White Flag" company are quartered at the Barker.

F. R. Blitz and wife and Prof. Leftwich are stopping at the Barker and registered from New York.

O. H. Butler, manager, and twenty members of the "Girl Wanted" company are making the Barker their headquarters.

Charles Stanley, George A. Deane and wife and Mr. C. L. Warren and wife are registered at the Barker from New York.

H. R. Farnum of Wichita, Kan., is in the city. Mr. Farnum was in Omaha for a time in the early '70s as correspondent for the Chicago Times. He was one of the Kansas delegates to the first transmississippi congress that met in Omaha.

Nebraskans at the hotels are: O. B. Ball, Genoa; H. J. Steen, Norfolk; Frank H. Wilson, Plattsmouth; J. C. Munroe, H. F. Holt, Lincoln; J. E. L. Carey, Ed Farley, Bancroft; C. E. Baker, Beatrice; E. J. Clemente, Ord; W. M. White, W. Harrington, Tekamah; Edward Stout, Waterloo; John W. Harris, Hastings; Randolph McNitt, Red Cloud.

Bee, March 2, 1896.

Verdict Wanted

After 7:30 a. m. Monday the Omaha public are invited to pass judgment on the merits of our spring stock, which is by far the most complete and varied we have ever offered.

For the past five months our buyers in the east have been busy day and night, visiting, testing, figuring, rejecting, accepting the various products of mills and factories, and the results of their labors are now awaiting your verdict.

Never before have we offered an assortment so complete and varied. Every desirable article of men's or boys' wear is represented on our counters, bought at prices which only "Nebraska" buyers could reach, and marked at figures which only "Nebraska" tags could ever hope to carry.

Our buyers have done wonderful work.

Alive to the necessity of giving greater values than ever to our patrons, they have made dollars do almost double duty, and the lever of hard cash has accomplished wonders.

Our 1896 display of spring goods will go down to history as the greatest illustration of close buying and close selling which "Nebraska" patrons have ever witnessed, and will be one more link in the chain which binds the discriminating public to "The Nebraska."

Your verdict is respectfully awaited

Nebraska Clothing Co
Cor DOUGLAS & 14TH Sts.

We close at 6:30. Saturdays at 10.

AVOIDS WEDDING A RICH WIDOW.

Jake Elrofs Leaves New York and Marries an Omaha Girl.

The marriage ceremony in the case of Jake Elrofs and Miss Hannah Rosenberg of 618 South Sixteenth street, dated to take place at Metropolitan hall last evening, was performed, although disturbed through the interference of a fond match-making parent. Sunday morning Chief Sigwart received a telegram from New York City, which read as follows:

To the Chief of Police: Prevent Elrofs' marriage today at Metropolitan hall on Fourteenth street. He has a wife here.
Signed LEON ELWOVSKY.

Detectives were placed on Elrofs' trail and he was located at the residence of his bride on South Sixteenth, where marriage preparations were already progressing. The telegram was shown to the prospective husband and he not only denied