#### BEREFT, BUT NOT OF BEAUTY

Charming Young Widows Sousing Their Sobs in the Surf.

THEIR "WEEDS" FRINGED WITH BULLION

How the Husbandless Look and Act at the Summer Resorts-Coquetry of the Hair-Late Fashion Frills-Notes and Gossip.

Widows are credited with charms extremely dangerous to single masculinity. Tears and sighs for the defunct attract the sympathetic. Callous of heart indeed would be the man who could resist condoling with youth and beauty in affliction, or tendering his services in subduing sobs. But this is not the chief magnet in widowtood. They possess certain charms which the it : perienced in matrimony know not of. They have been through the mill," have partaken of the joys of wedded life, and are, when ruthlessly robbed of husbands, so trained in the affairs of the heart as to make them all but invincible in trapping a second

When to the charms of youth and beauty and soul-stirring sighs is added a liberal supply of the world's goods, it must be admitted that they are irresistible. They are to be seen at the seashore resorts in moderate number, not exactly "in the swim," but rather observing life calmly as becomes their "weeds." The New York World recently published a list of the irresistibles, and how they bear up under a weight of sorrow.

The youngest widow of prominence at Atlantic City, with beauty of form and face, where the form and pass to the public of many last but not least.

vivacity of manner and, last but not least, preat wealth, is Mrs. Debross Fish of New York city, who is the undisputed belle and leader of the social set at Congress Hall. She is only 19 years old and she is worth at least a round half million. Mrs. Fish has been a widow less than a year. Her husband was killed in a western railroad accident. Apparently the murmuring waters of the b'ue old ocean have effaced the bitter blow from the sands of her memory. Mrs. Fish is besieged by a throng of admirers, who are unselfish in their efforts to help her to forget her sorrow. Mrs. Fish inherited most of her husband's wealth, which at the time of his death was invested in glit-edged railroad securities. It is there yet, but the income does not accumulate rust. Thoroughbred horses, a steam yacht, a retinue of servants and a most extensive wardrobe cost a great deal of money, and besides Mrs. Fish gives to the needy with a generous hand. Mrs. Fish is a petite blonde, with a wealth of

Another widow whose wealth is great but not equal to her beauty and graciousness of manner is Mrs. Johnson Lindley, over whose brunette head only thirty years have passed.
Mrs. Lindley has been a widow for about
five years, and is, therefore, long past the
ordinary period of mourning. However, this
does not prevent the charming widow from paying tribute to her late husband's memory in a pretty and original manner. Every Sun-gay morning, rain or shine, Mrs. Lindiey goes to church in Atlantic City dressed in the deepest mourning, and, in the afternoon, visits the Seashore Home for sick children and distributes gifts with a princely lavish-

Mrs. George Adams, who owns and lives in an elaborate cottage on Kentucky avenue, Atlantic City, is a young widow with a bank account away above the quarter-million mark. Mrs. Adams is a leader of society in Philadelphia, and she passes the time at the seashere most delightfully. She has a yacht, horses and many servants; but, above all, she has a handsome brother, who is de-voted to her and acts as her protector and escort at all times. Mrs. Adams is about 35

Providence, R. I., is represented in the colony of pretty widows at Atlantic City by Mrs. Albert Ross, a young woman of wealth, tact and beauty. The lamented Mr. Ross died about three years ago and left his wife burdened with an immense fortune.

Mrs. Arthur Sherman, from Chillicothe O., a pretty widow whose fortune is great enough to yield ner an income of \$100,000 a year, is at Atlantic City. Mrs. Sherman is a blonde who dresses in perfect taste and is always surrounded by congenial friends. Ten years ago she married a rich manufacturer. ne was then but 20 years old and had an in come of her own amounting to about \$10,000 He died two years ago.

Mrs. William Nilson is a charming young widow from Kansas City, whose husband smassed a fortune in real estate. The story of how Colonel Nilson made his money is known to all western "poomers," who love to tell it. Well, his sweet-faced widow and her two pretty children are having a glor lous time by the sounding sea.

While not so wealthy as some of her be reaved sisters, Mrs. John Dunne of Balti re is more beautiful than any of them. Sh is a brunette, about 24 years old, and she yet wears her becoming widow's weeds.

The mistress of a fortune variously esti-mated at from \$200,000 to \$300,000 is always an important personage at a watering place if her hand is free. Such is Lewis Waters, a very pretty blonde, who has but recently passed the quarter century mark in life. She lives on Spring Garden street, Philadelphia, and is at Atlantic City with her sister, Mrs. J. L. Siner. Mrs Waters is rather tall and vivacious in con versation and devoted to music, having a cultivated voice with which she frequently entertains, parlor audiences.

Mrs. Ida Armstrong is another pretty At lantic City widow, intellectual, and so, of course, entertaining. She is the widow of a well known and prosperous manufacturer of Lock Haven, Pe., who left her a snug for tune besides the big paper mill which is still grinding out money for her. Of medium height, having an exquisite figure and posessing some of the prettiest gowns season, Mrs. Armstrong is always attractive. whether in morning or evening attire.

Mrs. Jonas Kehn of Troy, N. Y., is no

only rich, but free to venture again upon the sea of matrimony. Her father is also wealthy and she is his tavorite. Mrs. Kehn is a stylish and graceful brunette. She owns some diamonds that are worth a small for tune in themselves. Mrs. Kehn is fond of dancing, and attends two or three of the fashionable affairs every week at Atlantic

Bright, full of spirit and love of living is Mrs. S. C. Bloom, one of the wealthiest and most attractive of the widowed sisterhood at the Kaaterskill, N. Y. She is a New Yorker and has been a widow for several years. She has no children with whom to share the immens: fortune she inherited from her father.

Mrs. Aletea Bailey, widow of Lieutenant J. B. Bailey, who died five years ago in Japan, is another most interesting widow sojourning at the Kasterskill. Her present home is in Philadelphia. She is of that dis-tinctively womanly type that instantly claims the homage of the majority of the men. She is tall and graceful. Her face is more beautiful when animated than when in repose, for then a shade of sadness tempera

brightness.
"I'm a giddy widow," says Mrs. Randali "I'm a giddy widew," says Mrs. Randall White, a tail blonde, whom an admirer, regarding ber golden head, sprightly ways and little gurgling laugh, compared to a bottle of champagne. Mrs. White has traveled extensively. Her buseond was an Englishman and left her an ample fortune. She is summering at the Kaaterskill. In the same colony of widows are Mrs. A. Bierbaum and Mrs. Keith, both of New York. Mrs. Bierbaum is tail, has an elegant physique, and is a most graceful dancer and charming singer. She is a brunette. Mrs. Keith is also a bru-She is a brunette. Mrs. Keith is also a br nette. She is the ideal brilliant widow, ready of wit and cheers. She is immensely althy, having a large fortune in her dis

Richfield Springs, N. Y., has an attractive colony of widows. Mrs. George Anderson of New York is disposing of a portion of an income left by her late lamented amounting to \$1,500 a day. She is a handsome weman—tail, with a full, well rounded figure, clear clive skin and an intellectual face. Here also is Fabricotte, a beauty of the Italian type. Mrs. Fabricotte is a fine woman, with coal black hair, soft, expressive eyes and a delicate clive skin. Mrs. Van Slote of New York is another widow whose distinguished appearance has assigned her a place among the attractive women at Richfield. She is an habitue and is, in fact, a part of the sum-

mer life at the Spring house. She dresses faultlessly and has a perfect figure. Mrs. Porter of Philadelphia, whose husband was the son of General Horace Porter, is an extremely pretty woman. She is dainty and refined, with a perfectly clear, coloriess complexion and lovely soft brown hair and eyes. Mrs. Potter is very quiet, taking no part in any of the galeties, yet there is no one at the Spring house more popular than is she. Mrs. Helen N. Ranney, whose husband was a prominent physician in New York, is another widow whose beauty has made her other widow whose beauty has made her conspicuous. She is, in fact, a picture with her young, fresh face, her beautifully shaped bead, surmounted by a marriant mass of snow-white nair. Mrs. Runney has an exquisite figure. Here too are Mrs. J. Corwin of New York, a biende of the purest type, with blue eyes and a daintily tinted skin; Mrs. Annie Yeamans, who was so vastly popular in 'Reilly and the 400," and Mrs. M. Fisher of New York, a young and most fascinating widow. fascinating widow.

There are a few of the irresistibles at Cape May. Here is Mrs. Lizzie Fisher the fair and plump not to know whom is to acknowledge yourself a stranger within the gates. In the ballroom, on the promenade, in the surf, Mrs. Fisher is always a center of at-traction. She confesses without a blush that her 30th birthday will never come again and says plaintively she wishes she were just a little bit wealthy. Then here is Mrs. Mecredy reminding one of a miniature edition de luxe of the summer girl. She is a petite brunette with black hair and eyes, which, be it said to her credit, she knows how to use most effectively. On the beach in bathing custume she looks more like a bud of last winter than one who has stood before the matrimonial altar. Few persons venter than the stood before the matrimonial altar. ture a guess at either her years or dollars, but the conclusion is inevitable that the former are few and the latter many. The slight air of mystery which surrounds her makes her the most piquantly attractive woman at the resort. An interest-ing widow who would perhaps marry if Prince Charming should come either in a coat of mail or an unromantic bathing suit and big straw hat, is Mrs. Sparks of Phila-delphia, a regular visitor at the Cape. Her husband, who was a prominent journalist, has been dead a number of years, and despite the fact that she has two robust boys; she would make a most desirable helpmeet. Her wealth, if not great in dollars and cents, is wealth, if not great in dollars and cents, is untold in health and good humor. An excerdingly attractive weman is Mrs. Smith-Fuller, a young widow from Uniontown, Pa., now at the Lafayette. She fairly bubbles over with mischief, and her eyes have a wondrous power of fascination. On the beach she is as skittish as a schoolgirl. Should sue be pursuaded to put on orange biossoms again she would make a lively and lovely life partner. It is whispered that she is rich.

There is a certain feminine coquetry about ornamenting the hair, and there may be just as much character displayed in the use of the trifles and baubles as in the rest of one's personal adornment; their becomingness lies very much in the degree of artistic taste bown in their selection.

Long, twisted and odd-shaped shell combs and the finely traced and fligree gold ones are the fashion now. Both styles are pro-duced in many shapes and in the cheaper imitation material, like French gilt, enamet silver plating and horn, in some cases quite difficult to distinguish from the genuine. Both are reproductions of the Louis XVI. styles, and as shell in its various shapes has been worn very much longer than metal. preference is given to the latter. As bonnet supports in carriage and visit-

ing use nothing at present is more jaunty and rich than the gold combs. They may have shell teeth or they may be of gold. Some are jeweled and others are of English sterling silver, but they are not very large. The more fashionable shapes are irregular. On the street shell combs are appropriate and useful in securing bonnets and hats. The useful in securing bonnets and hats. The
newest shapes are the long, twisted, irregular triangles of plain solid shell or ecallic, or
those with one or both rims and teeth of
solid shell and the rest the most lacelike
open patterns of shell carving.

Jeweled hairpins are less in vogue than
heretofore, and in their place may be seen
jeweled quills in gold, bronze and silver,
with laweled aves and they are emphatic-

with jeweled eyes, and they are emphatically not for street but for evening confures.

The very newest thing for evening adornment are the gold and jeweled Marguerite, Desdemona and Juliet fillets, with tiny fringes that spread out like a hair net, and are worn across the back of the coiffure, or at an angle on the crown of frecian bandeaux or chains of pearls or bead form the decoration of front and sides. Finally, bowknots and loops in metal are perched on long batroins. They come in all shades, and for young people are coquettian and feminine.

Near the town of Wnite Oaks, N. M., lives

one of the most remarkable women even of this most remarkable age. The house in which she lives, a low white-walled adobe building covered with green vines and fitted out with rich carpets, artistic hangings, books and pictures, exquisite china and sil ver, and all the dainty belongings with which a refined woman loves to surround herself, was built with her own hands. The huge ranch on which it is located, with its 8,000 cattle, is managed entirely by her. It is sne who buys or takes up the land, selects and controls the men, buys, sells and transfers the cattle. She is also a skilful and intell gent prospector, and found the valuable silver mine on her territory in which she now owns a half interest. She sings charmingly accompanying herself on the plane or guita and handles a cambric needle or a water color brush as dexterously as she uses an adze or a jack plane. She entertains delightfully, at her home, whist parties, little dances and even an occasional german. Her name is Mrs. Barber, and she has been twice a widow. A woman who can run a ranch, build a house, manage a mine and engineer a successful german deserves a prominent place in the ranks of women of gentus.

The best decorative houses and wall paper stores keep paper and cretoune in suits, and toilet ware can also be had to match, says the Decorator and Furnisher.

A yellow poppy paper on a satin ground, with a cretonne dado to harmonize, makes a pretty arrangement. The cretonne dado should be run around the room in order to make a broak in the wall. All the paint should be cream colored. The curtains and bedspread should be of cretonne. The ceil-ing paper should be of yellow and white. All the furniture should be covered with the cretonne and a pale blue "lily" carpet makes n appropriate finish to the decoration

Another bedroom might have a wild rose paper, with the wild rose cretonne, and a dull reen "lily" carpet.
There are beautiful rose papers, with cre

onne to match, in vellows, pinks and reds A yellow and white ceiling paper goes with either of the above schemes.

Other schemes are blue and white poppies,

weet peas and forget-me-nots, in ail of which cases cretonnes, paper, carpet and chinaware may be obtained. To make the room com-plete, small embroidered flowers in washing sike should be in the corner of all sheets, pillow cases, towels and toilet covers.

Frills of Fashion London tailors prophesy the disappearance of the train with the opening of the winter

None of the models of autumn walking

ackets have sleeves that are very high or nore than moderately full. In ladies' slippers the newest things are in black moire, the beels covered with the same and a small paste buckle on the toe.

Glittering belts and braces of two-inch wide gold galloon are worn with the cos umes of white duck and linen now in favor. New feather fans are made of long and beautiful estrich plumes mounted on tortoise shell sticks, with a flight of diamond swallows set transparently in the shell.

re lace of the same shade, with a girdle of black satin ribbon, is a style of dress seen at nearly all of our fashionable summer resorts A pretty autumn school gown for a little miss is of red crepon cloth with bands of black velvet ribbon and rows of feather stitching in black silk. A pleated sailor collar finishes the neck of the full blouse.

Fawn-colored crepon trimmed with guip

Cropor has reached a point of elaborate ness beyond which the ingenuity of design ers cannot carry it. It is brocaded, striped lined, spotted, and speckied with sits, and is extremely expensive as well as rich in effect In bair dressing a wise woman usually fol lows her own knowledge of the becoming and abides by it. With small concessions now and then to passing modes in bonnets. Exaggerations and styles of confures which appear to increase the size of the head are always to be avoided. A small head is always beautiful. The so-called Psyche knot has long since lost its prestige. Many women whom it suits well still wear it, but the most distinguished women are wearing the hair

in soft twists and paffs, either high or low at the back of the head as suits the face. Among the autumual novelties are to be little scarlet bonnets with Alsatian bows of black lace. The winter will show many handsome hats of felt in all colors and many novel kinds. Black plumes on light colors

will be much worn. There is a well authenticated rumor that buttons are once more to be used, not merely as a means of fastening, but as ornaments. This is to be regretted if true, for the vulgar excess to which this fashion was carried

some years ago was most ridiculous. A pretty fancy is that of dressing the hair in a long loose coil from the crown of the head nearly to the neck, the heavier part of the mass being twisted in the center and lighter curly strands being massed at the top. A fringe of curls falls in the neck.

The new cofffure for young ladies is copied from the classic simplicity of the Civile busts, and is formed by waving the front hair in long regular waves on each side of the parting, leaving a few short hairs to cak out carelessly from the rest and fall on the forehead.

"Adam," said Eve one afternoon a few days after they were evicted, "I wish you would go out and pick me some fresh ng leaves." "That's it," growled the fa.her of the race, "a woman doesn't get through trying on a new gown before she tires of it and wants snother."

The Eton jacket with blouse front is universally popular. It has quite taken the place of the open-fronted summer jacket. The Eton jacket proper is cut in one width in the back, with no seams. The skirt worn with it is in princesse form, and it is loosefronted from the darts only, The latest brooch is called the "rocket

brooch." There is a gold stick from which emanates a number of gold wires, each ending in a colored jewel, ruby, sapphire, emeraid, etc., to imitate the bursting sky searcher. It is a very clever reproduction and makes a beautiful lace pin. Nothing is so pretty under a light dress as the thin, lace-befrilled cambric skiri, and it

s poorly replaced by the handsome white

silk substitute. In handsome wardrobes the corset and silk skirt should match in color and texture. This is particularly effective when the skirt is of flowered brocade or moire. For fetes and summer teas Pompadour musiins are exceedingly popular with young girls, the grounds figured with pink roses and pale green leaves. Pretty lace berthas

with flapping Leghorn hats ornamented with roses and foliage accompany these gowns. The hats worn this summer are exceptionally Some practical and stylish traveling dresses for summer journeys are made of brown holland in reefer tailor-made coats and skirts with white shirts and black satin facings on the coat. For children there is a new green linen which comes in a variety of shades of the color and is combined with

white, making the coolest and sweetest little frocks in the world. It seems an almost universal custom to dress little boys in white sailor suits this summer, long trousers of white duck flaring at the feet, a blouse, with deep sailor collar of blue or white linen, and a broad brimmed straw hat or a sailor's white cap. Occasionally short trousers are substituted, but the sailor blouse still remains. Patent leather pumps are considered very chic with the

ong duck trousers. Watches of every style and design are worn planed to the bodice in a most reckless manner, tempting even an honest man to try if it is securely fastened. The most beautiful designs in enamel with diamond setting have brooches to match, and a valuable specimen with the back in a Watteau pastoral scene enameled in landscape colors, had a bow knot also representing a tiny landscape in its narrow lines.

On many of the delicate silky fabrics of the summer appear sprigs of iris, honey-suckle, dewberry biossoms, eglantine, rose-mary, jasicine and many other of the designs which our grandmother delighted in on their hot-weather gowns of muslin, lawn and barege; and at the same time, as in other days, appear the changeable silks which resemble crushed rainbows among surabs, foulards and dainty China fabrics.

Extremely slim women with a tendency to flat chests affect a ribbon girdle which passes twice around the waist, and, crossing at the back, is brought forward to tie in a large flat empire bow on the bust, the loops extending well out to the arms, and wome of more rotundity of figure select instead a sarrow ribbon passing smoothly about the waist line once, arranged in the form of a pointed girdle at the back and front and tied n a flat bow, with long upstanding and nanging loops on one side.

An early autumn model for a street cos ume, blending green and blue, has a Rus sian coat of navy-blue storm serge, with a jabot front, collar and full sleeves of changeable surah -blue and green dotted with gold. The coat differs from the familiar Russian blouse in having no fullness gathered at the waist line. The back is simply laid in two folds from shoulder to belt each side of the center. The fronts without darts do not quite meet the silk jabot and are edged with fine gold galloon. The bell-skirt of the blue serge is without trimming.

The sailor frock is always popular for gen eral wear and the make is exceedingly simpie. Made of good serge, it is useful in all weathers and stands both sun and shower. The skirt is pleated or gathered to a long-waisted bodice lining, cut in three parts only. The front is faced to form a singlet, or separate singlets to button on are more useful, as they quickly soil. Where there is a fair sized opening the blouse is usually joined up and the wearer slips the head through the neck opening, but most of the blouses have a bex pleat down the front and hooks or buttons concealed beneath. The collar is cut in one piece and attached to the

What Women are Doing. Miss Dora Miller, a teacher in New Or-leans, has patented a blackboard eraser, for the right of which she has had an offer of

Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer of Cambridge who is sojourning at West Chop, Martha's Vineyard, has accepted the position of advis-ory dean of the women's department in the University college and graduate schools at Chicago, Ill

The wife of the new secretary of state, Mrs. John Foster, is a woman eminently qualified to fill her new place with dignity. She has had much experience in the most distinguished circles of Washington society, and also in the most formal and brillian courts of Europe during her long residence

A young girl, said to be of good family, A young girl, said to be of good family, has been distracting the authorities of Ocean Grove for a week past by appearing on the streets daily in a decidedly decollete and gaudy dress, in rovenge for her removal from the beach on account of a bathing suit she wore. The censorship extends only to bathing suits, it appears, at Ocean Grove. It is said that Rose Terry Cooke, with all her ability and recognition as a writer, was not able to make much more than per pir money out of her literary work. And Louisa M. Alcott's fertile peu, too, was not able to earn enough money to pay the expenses of her sister's last illness until the sweet hearteds "Beth," beloved of all readers of "Little Women," had been dead a score of

years. Another woman, Mrs. Farrar of England has ascended the Matterborn, the ascent oc-cupying seventeen hours and being rendered particularly dangerous by a terrific snow storm. Among other women of courage and endurance whose exploits have rivaled this are Mrs. Jackson, who with a German climber discovered a new route up Mount Blanc, one of the most awkward ascents in Switzerland; Mrs. Main, who ascended last summer raced two other travelers—men
—up Moate Rosa in a gale of wind and
reached the summit first. the Jungfrau in midwinter, and a lady who

Saved His Child's Life. A. N. Differbough, York, Neb., says: "The other day I came home and found my little boy down with cholera morbus, my wife scared, not knowing what to do. I went straight way and got a 25-cent bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and gave it according to directions. Remedy and gave it according to directions. You never saw such a change in a child. His limbs and body were cold. I rubbed his limbs and body with my hands, and after I had given him the second dose he went to sleep, and, as my wife says, 'from a deathbed he was up playing in three hours.' It saved me a doctor bill of about \$3, and what is better, it saved my child. I can recommend it with a clear conscience."

Seven counties in Texas have refused to issue a marriage license to a boy of 15 and a widow of 40 with a broad of 13 children.

### HOW TEACHERS ARE TRAINED

Work That the Omaha Training School is Doing and Can Do.

ADVANTAGES OF THE CADET SYSTEM

History of the Local School and the Results That Have Become Manifest-Opinions of School Officials on the School's Merits.

Two years ago the Board of Education of this city decide! to establish a teachers training school at which graduates of the Omaha High school might receive a special training to fit them for the work of teachyoung people to gain a start in the honorable profession of the pelagogue and at the same or the city schools.

It was believed by those most energetic in the opening of the school that it could be so managed that the actual cost of maintaining the school would be very trifling. The intention was to have the cadets, or pupils taking the second year's course in the training school, do the work usually assigned to several substitute teachers, and in addi-tion to this it was the intent on to have some of the cadets take charge of regular work in the schools under the supervision of experienced teachers, thus saving the salaries of several substitute and regular teachers, and balancing the account with the

training school.

The plan has been pretty closely followed and has been a success to some extent, but for some reason it has not come fully up to the expectations of some of the members of the board, and a resolution was introduced a few weeks ago to have the school abolished at the close of the present year, admitting no more pupils but graduating the class that will complete the work this year and then

close the school.

This action of the board has awakened a good deal of discuss on upon the merits of and the objections to the training school.

The "teachers' training school was organized in the autumn of 1800. Its first session was held November 17 of that year.

The entire number of pupils connected

with the school during the first year was twenty-eight, of which number twenty-one graduated in June, 1891. The organization of the school is similar to that of the training schools of Cincinuati and Cleveland. There are two departments, one of instruction or theory; the other of practice; for the efficiency of both the principal of the train-ing school is held responsible.

The course as extended occupies fifteen months. Tea months are spent in the department of theory, and five in the department of practice. In the department of theory the cadets, as they are called, review arithmetic, they as they are called, review arithmetic, physical and political geography, English gram-mar, history and constitution of the United States, as well as physiogoly and bygiene The methods of presenting these subjects are also considered. Other studies are psychology, the history of education and school economy. Ins ruction in music, drawing and calisthenics is given by special teachers of thes; branches in the employ of the board. Instruction is directed not only to the acquisition of subject matter, but also very particularly to the manner of conducting now that ca lets can go into the schools and give successful instructions in special

Cadets also have practice in the actual teaching of classes while still in the department of instruction; they give regular les sons to their fellow students (always under calisthenics, phonics, etc.; they also instruct classes of children brought into the training school from the Pieasant school, thus applying their theoretical knowledge of the plying their theoretical knowledge of the manner in which primary language, reading and numbers should be presented to classes.

Upon completing any branch of study, the cadets are examined therein in writing by the superintendent of schools, by some or manner of the complition of the specific completes.

member of the committee on the examina-tion of teachers. The papers are preserved for reference and are at any time accessible The work of the department of theory is under the immediate direction of the princi-

The practice department consists of eight rooms, two in each of four different schools, the Farnam, the Lake, the Park and the Mason. The children in these rooms are regular pupils of the school, belonging to the grades for which the practice school is main tained. First and Second grades are at the Mason and the Lake, Third and Fourth at Park and Farnam. Each of the four practice schools is under the charge of a training teacher selected alike for her knowledge of the Omaha schools and of the requirements of its system and for her particular fitness to direct the work of the cadets. To each practice school two cadets

are assigned. These cadets, unless removed for cause, remain ten weeks. The training teacher, with the assistance of the two cadets, conducts the work of the two rooms. At the end of her first term of practice each mget takes a second term of ten weeks in another grade and with a different training teacher. At the close of each day the work of the next day is planned by the cadets in consultation with the training teacher. The work of the day just finished is considered and the young teacher led to discover her own faults and to devise remedies. She is led to see where she has failed and why and where spe has succeeded. Mere empirical criticism is discouraged in both departments of the training school; it is the effort to make all criticism rational, to furnish as far as possible a psychological basis for all instruc-

tion and government.
There has been no complaint whatever as to the manner in which the training school been conducted. The objections are wholly upon other grounds. A large major-ity of the members of the board appear to be convinced at present that the training school is not a desirable department to maintain.

Dr. W. S. Gibbs is and has been a stanch supporter of the teachers' training school and he holds that it will be a great mistake

to discontinue it.
'Here is the whole thing in a nutshell,' sald Dr. Gibbs in talking about the matter The salaries of the four training teachers who superintend the work of the cadets and f Mrs. Sudborough, who has charge of the training school, amount to \$5,500 a year. Allowing \$500 more for the running expenses of the school we have \$5,000 as the total cost per annum. Now what do we save! We save the salaries of eight teachers at \$700 per annum, or \$5,000, and in addition to the two months are the salaries of the two this we might save the salaries of the two substitute teachers that now get \$700 a year; this would be a saving of the salaries of ten teachers. The cadets could up the work and do it well. By maintaining this training school we will help a worthy class of young ladies and gentlemen and at the same time supply the schools of the city with trained teachers and it will not cost the city a cent in the end to do it. The principals in the schools where the gadets taught last year have told me that the work of the cadets was first class. The talk about the pupils suffering on account of having the cadeta practice on them, as they say, is all nonsense. I am stoutly opposed to the discontinuance of the teachers' training school."

Dr. S. K. Scalding is also a supporter of

Dr. S. K. Spaiding is also a supporter of "I am very much opposed to the idea of abolishing the seathers' training school," said President spaiding in speaking of the matter. "The training school is open to the young ladies who graduate at our High school and who wish to become tachers. the teachers' training school. school and who wish to become teachers. Many of them cannot afford to take a course Many of them cannot afford to thice a course at a state normal, but by this method they can secure a good preparation for the pro-fession they intend to follow. We have adopted a rule that no teacher shall be employed in our city schools who has not taken a course at a normal training school, and if we abolish our city training school we will shut out all the graduates of our High school or the property of the pro until they attend some state normal until they attend some state normal or teachers' school somewhere away from home. It seems to me this is not right or reasonable. I think the course at the training school should be made two full years instead a year and a half, and I think also that a special examination should be required of all who enter it aside from the fact that they have graduated at the Omaha High school. Then I think the graduates of the training school should be required to pass an examination before the board committee before they are eligible to teach. With these safeguards I am in favor of maintaining the teachers' training school. It can be continued without costing the city a cent and

# NUNC AUT NUN QUAM.

Our new fall stock is coming in very rapidly and is being stored in the second and third stories of our building. It will be ready for sale September 1st. As to the balance of the Hellman stock, we need hardly tell you that we mean to get rid of every article on ing, free of cost, thus enabling many worthy hand, as the prices on the display in our windows will amply testify. time supply a corps of competent teachers | Those who have bought know full well the immense bargains we are giving. There is but a small quantity left and the sizes are very much broken. Those we have the most of are

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the work can be conducted in such a way that none of the schools will suffer by reason of the practice teaching of the cadets."

M. C. S. Elgutter said: "I am Mr. C. S. Elgutter said: "I am not in favor of the teachers' train-ing school as it is now conducted ing school as it is now conducted. It is demoralizing to our schools. The cadets are placed in the schools to practice on the pupils. I believe this is wrong. Let these who wish to prepare themselves for nose who wish to prepare themselves for the work of teaching go to a state normal r a teachers' training school, where there are ample facilities for teaching the best and most approved methods. They will secure

nore actual benefit at a first class normal school in one year than they could get in our city training school in two. In addition to this I don't believe we have any right to spend the school funds in the maintenance f a teachers' training school." Mr. Euclid Martin said: "From my pres ent information I am opposed to the continuance of the teachers' training school. The tendency is to force into the schools a lot of young teachers who have not had sufficient raining. While I am in favor of patronizing nome talent I do not think it wise or right to

do so at the expense of the pupils in the Omaha schools. I have no complaint to make about the management of the training school. I think it has been conducted by competent hands, but I am not in favor of Mr. Smyth summed it up in this wise: "I was not in favor of the training school from the very start, for I have always held that there was some question as to our baving a right to spend the school funds for that purpose.

The maintenance of the teachers' training school will very soon fill our schools with young, inexperienced teachers and lower the standard of our schools." Mr. R. N. Gibson had this to say: "I am apposed to the teachers' training school. have no right to spend the public school funds for the benefit of a few people who wish to enter the profession of teaching. We have as much right to open a law school or a school for young doctors as we have to

Mr. Clinton N. Powell said: "I see n reason to change the opinion expressed by my vote on the question of abolishing the raming school some weeks ago. "However desirable it may seem to be to such of our young ladies as desire to teach it our schools, or to their parents and friends, the final cutcome can only be to lower the present high standard of teaching power and subordinate the interests of all the chi dren in our schools to those of the girl gradu-ates of our High school who wish to support

themselves at the expense of the taxpayers of this city until something better offers "Leaving out of account the question of expense and the objection urged by some, and very forcibly, too, that we cannot legally use the public school fund for the benefit of a special and favored class, let us see where we should bring up if we were to continue that the legally and the second were to continue this training school. We graduated from the training school last year twenty-three young ladies. Every girl graduating from our digh school may take the course. We graduate from the High school about fifty girls every year and the number will increase steadily with our growth in population. As the advantage to the training school graduate becomes more apparent the number of those who are graduated from it will increase rapidly, in our schools from fifteen to thirty new teachers annually. During the past year we have had to replace twenty-four. Thus it will be seen that the number of girls turned out by our training school would soon be greatly in excess of the entire number re-quired to be added annually to our force of teachers, and in the near future we should more Omaha girls without experience

"The pressure of these candidates and their triends upon members of the Board of Edu cation would be too great to be withstood and our schools would be filled with home taient' irrespective of merit to the injury of the children for whom the schools were created.

demanding positions than we have places to

"The salaries now paid to our teachers are higher than in most cities. They are suffi-cient to command the best teaching talent of cient to command the best teaching talent of the country. Then why should we burden our school system with a department of doubtful expediency and legality, the certain result of which would be to force upon us many teachers of no experience, whatever, when if untrameled we could secure all the teachers we might need of ripe experience and known efficiency.

"It will not be contended that our training school does or can turn out teachers as ther-

school does or can turn out teachers as thoroughly qualified for work as separate and distinct normal and training schools well equipped with teachers and appliances.
"I cheerfully concede a high order of excellence to those teachers who have been conducting our training school. Their work has, no doubt, been highly beneficial to their

pupils, but this in no way lessens objections to the plan. "It won't do to say that we need not employ

these local graduates unless their work in the training school has shown them 'apt to teach' nor that we need not retain them unless their work is satisfactory. Experience has demonstrated that local graduates of training schools will be employed and re-tained whether the schools suffer for it or not. Of the twenty-four teachers who resigned here last year twenty-one were ers of successful experience. Of those elected to fill their places eighteen were graduates of our training school and wholly without experience. How long can this process continue without being felt in-

"I believe in giving preference always to Omaha teachers and Omaha graduates of equal qualification and experience, not other "The experience of other cities under like

conditions with our own does not afford en-couragement to the advocates of this plan. A number of older cities of the east have a department for training teachers something like our own. In most of these cities the salaries paid are not sufficient to enable them to obtain successful teachers outside. They must adopt this plan or take teachers with no theoretical training whatever, they offer the salaries p Omaha it would be unnecessary. It was tried in Chicago and abandoned. It was tried in Minneapolis and abandoned there. It was St. Louis was one of the nrst to try it and perhaps most successful. An educator of rare qualifications was placed in charge of it and for a time the results were pleasing; but soon the number of graduates far exceeded the demand for teachers. First the German teachers had to be discharged to make places for them; then the married women; and now the training school has been abolished as a separate school, incor-porated as a department in the High school and placed in charge of the principal of the High school. And surely Omaha teachers have no cause for complaint. "Outside of the high school we employ 272 teachers. Of this number more than sixty

are Omana girls and graduates of our High "The kernel of this question is simply this Shall we tamper with the wellbeing of our schools to make places for a few High school

graduatest "We employ altogether 295 teachers. We have 14,500 pupils enrolled. Are we to consult first the interests of those who want the 205 positions with good salaries attached, or of the 14,500 children whose personal wellpeing and whose relations to the state depend largely on the training they shall re-ceive in our public schools! "You will notice that those who are agitating this question are almost without exception those who have a direct personal inter

est in retaining or obtaining positions in our schools either for themselves or their friends. Stripped of all disguise it is those who want the 205 salaried positions against the 14,500 children who ought to have the best education we can give them. Which shall it be! And furthermore, to maintain a teachers' training school in Omaha amounts to double taxation. The taxpayers of Omana help to support a state normal at Peru, where fultion is free. Why should they support another raining school for the special benefit of a a few! Superintendent Fitzpatrick has something

to say about the toachers' training school in his forthcoming annual report. Among other things he says: 'In the main the work of the training school graduates has been very satisfactory. There is an irrepressible conflict between the people who have children to edicate and people whose friends are seeking places in the schools. A training school to be most effective in a city should be a school for the education and training of teachers for the city schools exclusively Acting on that plan no one should be per mitted to take the entire course in the train ng school who is not naturally calculated to be a good teacher. But such a course would soon kill a teachers' training school. Experience shows that everyone who graduates from the city training school is almost sure to got employment in the city schools. The more incompetent the applicant the greater the propert too bear. In the language of James, my predecessor in this office, I will say, 'that it must be borne in mind that training school is not an uninixed good. Very far from it if all who graduate from the training school secure positions in the city schools. It seems to me that the people of Omaha have done their part by furnishing the means to draw the pest teachers of the country to this city. The problem is a difficult one. It remains to be seen whether the teachers' training school will

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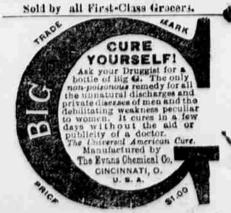
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