WOULD READJUST SALARIES

ferent Basis.

MERIT INSTEAD OF LENGTH OF SERVICE

Saving to the Board of Education of \$20,000 Would Be Effected-No Danger of Losing Desirable Instructors.

While the energies of the members of the Board of Education are being devoted to plans for retrenchment in the public school system, the idea of any economy in the salaries of teachers is almost altogether lost sight of. It has long been the policy of the majority of the board to refrain from any action in regard to the salaries of teachers on the plea that if there should be any reduction the best teachers would at once resign and go to other cities, where they would be paid salaries commensurate with their merits. This is the sole excuse that has been advanced by the board for its fallure to make any readjustment in the salaries of teachers, and it is understood that for the same reason the present finance committee will not include the teachers in its recommendations, which are to be made to the board

A gentleman who was for several years a is very familiar with the situation, suggests plan that will involve a saving of nearly \$20,000. So far from being open to the stand-ing objection of the members of the board, it aims to actually improve the teaching force of the schools, without making it necessary lose a single teacher whose services are

NEW SALARY SCHEME.

The plan suggested has reference to the well known unsatisfactory features of the present scale of salaries, which is admittedly based upon length of service rather than actual merit. According to the present rule all teachers without experience in graded schools are paid \$400 for the first year, or \$40 a month. For each year of service an addi-tional \$50 a year is added, until the salary reaches \$700 a year, which is the limit. After this point there is no further advance, un-less the teacher is fortunate enough to se-

are a principalship.
This system has been in use until the achool system has become topheavy. Out of the 330 teachers at present employed, 200 have reached the maximum grade and receive a salary of \$70 per month. As their progress has been graduated by their length of acrvice instead of actual merit, it follows that a large portion of these high salaried teachers are women of very ordinary ability. They have been just successful enough to hold their positions, and have graduated upward in the scale by virtue of that fact, when their teaching ability has not improved in any respect since the time when they were getting \$40 or \$50 a month.

As a means of partial remedy for this difficulty it is suggested that the rules shall be amended so that the maximum compensation on account of length of service shall be \$60 instead of \$70. This would at once reduce the expenses of the board \$20,000 per year. But in order that the reduction might not fall on teachers whose services were really worth more, it is suggested that two special classes of teachers at higher salaries be recognized. There are now twenty eighth grade teachers who receive \$80 a month.
This class is continued and an additional
class provided for of thirty teachers who
shall receive \$70 a month, or the maximum
that is now paid to 200 teachers. This would cost \$3,000 a year, thus reducing the total economy to \$17,000, which would be equal to a tax levy of 1 mill on the 1896 valuation.

CREATE WHOLESOME INCENTIVE. teachers that has heretofore been lacking. It is stated that when a teacher reaches the maximum class at \$70 a month she has ord that will enable her to retain her position. Some of these teachers who imagine that they may be able to secure a principal-ship begin to scheme and pull wires for that end, and as a rule political support is relied on as the most essential factor in their promotion. But the majority understand that they can have no hope of becoming principals and their ambition is consequently

If the proposed plan was put in force the two special classes would provide places for fifty teachers, who would draw the additional salary purely on account of their individual . These would include all the teachers would be likely to be tempted by liberal offers from other cities. The mediocre teachers, who have been drawing high sal-aries simply because they have been in the school for a stated period, would have to stand a reduction of \$10 a month, but it is asserted that this would only be a fair ad-justment of salaries based on the actual value of the teachers. The new system would involve some readjustment of the dif-ferent grades of teachers, the best being so-

If this plan should be adopted by the board, together with the proposed readjust-ment of the salaries of janitors, it would make a total saving of \$23,000 in these de-

PUBLIC SCHOOL METHODS.

Not Fulfilling Possibilities of the

School System. In a review of the recent state conventions of school teachers the St. Louis Globe-Demoerat makes the following observations: The conventions are really of more interest and importance than the political meetings to which the people give preference of consideration; and it is to be regretted for substantial and on which the taxes amount to \$78,000 a year, but the estate holds in city loans reasons that so much indifference exists with regard to their proceedings. It is trite to say that the education of the masses is indispensable to the security and progress of our system of government. The idea of popular sovereignty carries with it the implication of plar intelligence and a gradual increase of the aggregate sum of useful knowledge. At least nine-tenths of the children of the coun-try obtain only such education as is provided by the public schools, and it follows that the influence of these schools in the domain of citizenship and in all the fields of ordinary employment surpasses that of any other one agency. The functions of the teachers tave a direct and serious relation to the common welfare and prospecity. They are not less worthy of support and honor, when their work is well done, then the statesmen who make our laws and the commanders who win our battles. Their service is of a kind that affects the very foundations of society, and goes to the shaping of national character and

national destiny, not in one respect alone, but in an inclusive and complete sense. It is easy to see, therefore, that a convento sely to see, therefore, that a conven-tion of public school teachers has a highly im-portant meaning, and should not be lightly regarded. We derive from such gatherings our best information as to the condition and prospects of the cause of educa-tion in its broad and practical significance. But is is a curious and lamentable fact that this information is not usually imparted in an nformation is not usually imparted in an ettractive and ratisfactory style. There see: to be something in the occupation of the teacher that unfits him for giving lucid and to be symething in the occupation of the teacher that units him for giving lucid and entertaining expression to the facts and views that he has to present. He is apt to be tiresomely technical and theoretical when he should be simple and straightforward. His diction is artificial, involved and menotenous. He does not appear to have any sense of humor, or any conception of the art of saying things with an agricable literary effect. Perhaps force of habit makes him unconsclously diductic and causes him to take himself too seriously as a part of the educational system. If so, then the habit should be reformed to the end that more life and more of the every-day vernacular may be put into his apeoches. The people would thus be into his appear to habit alking would not, as at present, be looked upon with so much public impatience and disputchment.

The latest sensation in freabmen circles at the High school as the casteblishment of a tree difficult and the High school as the casteblishment of a press consurship for the offichal clars paper. It ali arose is this way: To give a medium of publicity to the bright journalistic scintil lations of the class; the "people was consented to change the time of Dr. Winship's lecture from 2:30 to 3 o'clock in order to assist County Saperintendent Bedwell in arranging his program in such a way that the county teachers who desire to do not provide a development of the class on every fourth Friday. Every pupil was invited ductions of the class on every fourth Friday to matters of interest to the freshmen.

The first few numbers of the "'96 Bugle" week its first case of tardiness for the year. Vi

while the public schools are generally believed to be operating successfully, they are
not coming up to their possibilities, if indeed they are maintaining previous standards
of excellence. It is an unpopular assertion
to make, but it is a fact nevertheless, that
the vast amount of money appropriated for
the vast amount of money appropriated for
mitted to one of the High school teachers Plan to Put the Pay of Teachers on Difthe education of the masses does not pro-duce the best attainable results. The teachers themselves tacitly admit as much by pointing out how numerous improvements could be made. They do not acknowledge be made. any fault on their own part; and yet there is reason to believe that some of their methods and tendencies are decidedly hurtful. Certainly their theory of arbitrary class fication, for instance, has the effect of suppressing as much talent as it develops. The pupils are all forced thereby to a common level and a uniform process of mental growth, as so many pigs are fattened for market. There is a constant waste of intellectual energy on account of this lack of discrimination as to different degrees and kinds of capacity, and med ocrity accordingly becomes the rule, with no chance for supe-riority to make its due progress and gain its just advantage. Other defects and draw-backs might be mentioned. The sources of complaint are numerous, and it is not a suffi-cient answer to say that the schools deserve praise for the'r present measure of effectiveness when the opportunities to make them very much better are persistently neglected.

WHAT THE STATE SHOULD TEACH.

Discussion of Underlying Principle of Public Education.

The most ardent advocates of higher education by the state do not put the ground of their request upon charity, says a writer in the North American Review. Neither does the state undertake education to give member of the Board of Education, and who culture or polish to a number of its citizens; if so, it becomes a form of socialism, and, to be consistent, other good things should likewise be furnished. Where shall we draw the line? It would be much better for the state to furnish hygienic houses and apartments to the people at a moderate rental than to offer the advantages of a higher education. The former is actually done by most of the larger cities of Great Britain. In any scheme of advancing social-ism, higher education should be the last thing attempted. As at present constituted the state does not educate with socialistic ideas and motives. Why, then, does the state educate? To presrve itself. How far should the state educate? Simply to the point necessary for its preservation. The underlying principle of state education is state preservation. The moment we leave the principle of necessity, we are on uncertain and debatable ground. It does not require much discussion to determine the simple and fundamental branches of education that the state should teach in order to protect itself against gross ignorance and inefficiency. Reading, writing, figuring and a knowledge of the country's history should be most thoroughly taught. To this could be combined an education of the hand as well as of the head, the first rudiments of training having been started in the kindergarten. All appliances for teaching these fundamentals of education should be most modern and complete, and carried on under the best hygienic surroundings. The absence of any attempt to cope with the higher and more ornamental branches would leave sufficient time and money to lay a proper ground work in every child's case, even the most backward and un-promising one. The importance of primary education is now universally recognized, as it is, directly or indirectly, made compulsory in all civilized countries. When, however, the state attempts to carry education along higher lines, the temptation to neglect the humble primary branches in the interest of the upper and more showy grades becomes apparently impossible to resist. This tenlency is nowhere more glaringly exhibited than in New York, where public education is poor and incomplete in the primary and fundamental parts, but claborate in the higher and non-essential grades. We have two well equipped colleges with many courses, and numerous grammar schools on the one hand; on the other, primary schools without proper appliances for either health or education, overcrowded and unable to ac-Ande from the necessity for re-trenchment, it is urged that the system buggested would provide an incentive to efforts at self-improvement on the part of the York who are educated at the city's ex-pense never get beyond the primary grades, maximum class at \$70 a month she has as they have to begin to earn their living at reached the limit and consequently loses all from 12 to 14 years of age. A conservative ambition beyond keeping up an average estimate places the number of children who cannot be accommodated for want of room at the public schools, as 50,000, the great majority of whom are candidates for the primary grades. Poor as they are, the funda-

> as a measure for its own protection. GROWTH OF THE GIRARD FUND.

Original \$2,000,000 Has Become Seven The value of the Girard estate, says the but the statement is sufficient to exhibit the lected to fill the \$70 class, and this would be a proposition for the superintendent of schools.

If this plan should be adopted by the board, together with the proposed readjust-board, together with the proposed readjust-board with the proposed readjust-board, together with the proposed readjust-board, together with the proposed readjust-board with the propo

> The real estate in this city, on which rentals are paid from 695 buildings alone, is assessed at \$5,089,100, which is based upon a three-fourths valuation. Of course no re-turns are had from the college proper, the \$1,815,050, and in bonds and mortgages on real estate \$2,236,300, and obtains from real estate \$2,226,300, and obtains from grounds \$310,000 more. The cash receipts for the past year amounted to \$1.588.745, and so effective and salutary has been the administration of the board of city trusts

cipal of investments colected. The greatest expenditure was for the support of Girard college, which required \$513,255 for the maintenance of the 1,524 students now under Free Kindergarten association, is just out

Girard's great work for Philadelphia and the state grows with the years and each year adds to its value. As an institution college occupies a peculiar place an educator, following closely text of the will of the an text he test of the will of the conder in teaching facts and things, and in less than half a century the college has matured a body of alumni of 3,755 young one of whom has as yet passed

the sixtleth year. BUGLE'S BLAST TOO HARSH.

Censorship Established Over High School Freshmen's Journal.

The latest sensation in freshmen circles

Janitors and Retrenchment.

OMAHA, Jan. 19 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Through the columns of the daily press we learn the committee on finance will recommend at tonight's meeting of the Board of Education a reduction of 20 per cent on janitors' salaries. Now as to whether it is for the best interests of the city and our schools that the janitor should be the one to be claughtered or not, through your cour-tesy, these lines are to the reading public respectfully submitted for consideration:

The largest item in the list when esti-mating the probable cost of running the schools through the present year was: Teachers, \$240,000; janitors, \$28,000. Now it is proposed to take 29 per cent off janitors and save \$6,000, while the \$240,000 item re-mains untouched. Is this fair? Let us consider the relative work done.

The principal of a ten-room school works on an average twenty days a month, five hours a day, and receives \$120 a month, or \$1.20 an hour. A teacher works twenty days a month, five hours a day, and receives \$75 a month, or 75 cents an hour. A janitor works fourteen hours a day for five days a week and on Saturday four hours, making seventy-four hours a week and re-ceives \$90 a month, out of which he has to pay for help at least \$25, his wife's and children's work not counted, and now it is proposed to reduce them 20 per cent and take nothing off the \$1.20 or the 75 cents

Again I ask in this fair? When a teacher gets her check for salary when she goes to Paris, London, the continent or some other state for recreation.

When a janitor comes home with his pay versities.

at 24 cents an hour the butcher is in the kitchen waiting, the grocery man keeping him company. On his way home he has paid his rent to his landlord, and his wife is waiting to go down town to buy shoes for his children. I may add his half pay for the summer months at the most gives him continental tour to Cut-off lake or Council Bluffs if he is thrifty and has saved up the wherewithal from more prosperous months. There was no wail carried from him when McCague's bank closed. He wasn't a de-

positor or shareholder. Now, if it is imperative to scale down ex-penses, why begin on the \$28,000 job to save \$6,000? I will go you one better. Take a per cent all around off. Begin with the superintendent and secretary. Cut principals, teachers, the janitors their share and save \$14,000 instead of \$6,000.

save \$14,000 instead of \$6,000.

May I ask what carpenter, bricklayer, engineer or other tradesman gets \$1.20 an hour for his labor, intelligence and the use of tools, or even 75 cents an hour? Who has to bring the more intelligence to his work, the teacher or the janitor? I say most decidedly the latter.

The lives of 500 children are in his hands.

He has the care of a steam boiler, more

He has the care of a steam boiler, more deadly than dynamite, if not skillfully handled. His hours are long and his duties onerous, and his wages are now sought to be reduced to the starvation point. A janitor can't afford much of a cut. He has his family to provide for. A teacher has no one but herself to look after. If the rent payer and housekeeper has to suffer, in the retrenchment.

A JANITOR.

the retrenchment. Examinations Not Yet Abolished. The semi-annual examinations this week. First and second grades are not formally

xamined. The teachers of the eighth B grade will assemble at the board rooms on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons to correct papers together.

All cards of promotion are expected to be issued by Monday morning, January 26. Pupils who pass from the eighth B grade to the High school will, after getting their certificates, report at the High school on that morning.

In making his announcement for this examination, Superintendent Pearse says: "These examinations do not determine promotion. Any pupil whose standing in the three examinations is satisfactory goes, as a matter of course, to a higher class. Any pupil whose marks are not up to a good standard should be promoted if the teacher and principal believe ably the work of the next higher class.

"Some pupils ought, perhaps, to page on who are not likely to do very creditable work mentals of education are thus denied to a large number of children who need such training. Many of these children are of when, from long time spent in the grade, foreign parentage, and are thus in danger of growing up in ignorance of our laws and from age and strength, reserve power, by reason of a short time to be spent in school institutions unless the state educates them or for other reasons, such promotions are

Prizes for Authors.

Columbia college, New York City, is making an offer of prizes that may bring out nformation of much practical value. It offers The value of the Girard estate, says the Philadelphia Times, is not determined by the annual report, the leading items of which are based upon the returns of the assessors, but the statement is sufficient to exhibit the magnitude of the various properties which comprise the endowment under which the work of education at Girard college is carried on From an existing the control of the various properties which the work of education at Girard college is carried on From an existing the control of the united States or of any other citizens of the united States or of any other citizens of the united States or of any other citizens of the united States or of any other citizens of the united States or of any other citizens of the united States or of any other citizens of the united States or of any other citizens of the united States or of any other citizens of the united States or of any other citizens of the united States or of any other citizens of the united States or of any other citizens of the united States or of any other citizens of the united States or of any other citizens of the united States or of any other citizens of the united States or of any other citizens of the united States or of any other citizens of the united States or of any other citizens of the united States or of any other citizens of the united States or of any other citizens or other citize whose wealth at the time of his death in 1831 published, and in the English and must amounted to \$7,000,000, the residuary fund have been written by one person, and must now aggregates in invested capital \$14,921,828. embody the results of original research. But this sum does not properly represent Neither of the prizes will be divided, but if But this sum does not properly represent the various holdings. The real estate in Schylkill and Columbia counties for example, covering in extent over 33,000 acres of coal lands, on which eleven collieries are now in operation, employing upwards of 25,000 men, is assessed at only \$1,718,928, probably not one-tenth of its value.

enius; Mrs. Nichols, Davenport; Mrs. Kidder, Druid Hill; Miss Wolcott, Dupont; Miss Scherer, Farnam; M'ss Banker, Forest; Miss Giffin, Fort Omaha; Miss Thompson, Frankprircipal, amounting to \$711,500.

In the items making up the receipts the estate derived \$602,715 as rent and royalty from the cellieries, \$449,834 from Philadelphia properties, \$203,558 as interest and ground rents, and \$314,100 as the principal of investments colected. The greatest expenditure was for the

and is full of interesting matter. Forty kindergartens are managed by the board and 20,116 children have come under its in-fluence during the past sixteen years. Mrs. Cooper says "two great causes have con-spired to bring about the rapid growth of kindergarten work. First, the generous support of wise and liberal-hearted men and women, who have the intelligence to appre-ciate the bearing of this carly training upon ctate the bearing of this carly training upon future citizensh. Second, the press of the city has contributed very largely to the result. Hundreds of wise, helpful and inspiring articles have appeared in the daily, weekly and monthly journals, which have kept the work before the people."

County Teachers' Meeting.

commercial club rooms. Miss Nellie Hyde, a kindergarten teacher of

Lake school, is to be married on January 29 to Mr. Charles W. Anderson. Miss Persis Stuart of Windsor school has ost a sister by the provailing matrimonial pidemic. Mise Stuart became Mrs. Wilsey, epidemic. Mise Stuart became and recides in Houston, Tex.

Miss Scherer of Farnam school has the highest per cent of any grade in the city, 98.9. Mics McHugh of the High school is one-tenth higher, 99 per cent.

A prominent school weman just returned from the east says: i"I like the west and I revel in the swift, strong educational current here, after sluggish Massachusetts." Miss Elder of Walnut Hill, eighth grade made a flying trip to Denver to witness the marriage of an old friend. Miss Wyck ham had charge of her room during her

Schools with an average of over 95 pe ent are: Bancroft, Castellar, Comenius Davenport, Farnam, Forest, Franklin, lom, Lake, Lincoln, Saratoga Tra Saratoga Training school, Webster, High school.

General Educational Notes. The school census of Brooklyn shows that 1.486 children from 4 to 8 years old and 4,743 from 16 to 21 do not attend school. Patrick Mullin, the noted gunmaker who diei recently in New York, left the bulk of his fortune, estimated at \$95,000, to promote the teaching of the Irish language expired. in Ireland.

German was found to be the most popular elective study at Wellesley last year, having been chosen by 126 sophomores and by 136 freshmen. English literature came second with a following of 281 students. Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, has been engaged by the it is imendiately put into the bank and the money taken out of circulation. It is not again touched until the summer months, in the State Normal college in Albany

> Of the 28,700 students in the German universities, 4,597 are studying theology, 8,132 law, 8,361 medicine and 7,619 philosophy. The registry shows a considerable decrease in the number of students of evangelical theology compared with last year's figures.

Timothy B. Blackstone has given a \$500, ooo library to his native place, the town of Branford, Conn., which will be completed in a few months. Mr. Blackstone is to present his choice collection of books to the library, and will also liberally endow it. The college and university centers of the currry were the recipients of financial fa-

vors in the shape of endowments the past year as never before in their history. Of the \$12,379,820 that comprise the various additions—an amount never exceeded before within an equal time in such gifts—\$4,500,000 went to the University of Chicago.

The annual catalogue of Harvard university for 1895-6 shows a total in-crease of 310 students and a total enrollment of 3,600. There has been an increase of twenty-nine in the corps of instructors during the past year. The Princeton catalogue shows the following enrollment, ac-cording to departments: Fellows, 7; graduate students, 119; academic, 574; scientific,

AMUSEMENTS.

Boyd's theater opened to good business last night, after a week of darkness, the attraction being George W. Monroe, that corpulent comedian who is pleasantly remembered as a female impersonator in free and easy Irish parts. His play this year is called "A Happy Little Home," and, with many intricate entaglements and complications, gives opportunity for the introduction of clever specialties by the star and members supporting dompany, Mr. Monroe and Miss Chapman caught the popular fancy in songs, Mr. Tallman exhibited an agreeable tenor voice, Idalene Cotton, a daughter of Ben Cotton, the minstrel, did a clever turn after the style of Vesta Tilley, Harry C. Stanley played the clarinet and Dorothy Drew contributed songs and dances to the evening's entertainment.

At the Creighton a large though somewhat topheavy house greeted John Kernell in his new piece, "The Irish Alderman." The derstood from his work in "The Hustler and other similar provokers of harmless mirth. In the farce-comedy which he is who are not likely to do very creditable work in the advanced grade. The principal and teacher together will be able to determine of the illustrated comic papers; and he accomplishes his task in such a way that the picture, if it has not the delicacy of line engraving, shows much of the strength and suggestiveness of the cartoons which are responsible for it.

The engagement is for three nights, closing

Mr. Kernell is supported by a company which includes a number of meritorious spe-cialty performers, notably George Marion, Phil Peters, Ren Shields and the two other Marlons, Sam and Dave, and a swarm of pretty girls, of whom Nettie Peters and the Urlines sing acceptably. The engagement is for four nights, with matinee Wednesday.

Daniel Sully, the well known Irish come dian, will come to the Creighton for the last three nights of this week, opening Thursday, January 23. He will present his latest success, "A Bachelor's Wives," which will be interpreted by an adequate company, including Dan Mason, the popular Germ dian. Miss Katie Michalena and others.

Classic romance and tragedy will both Neither of the prizes will be divided, but if no work on the named topics be judged worthy of a prize the committee shall have proved to confer the prizes upon the authors of the most meritorious works falling within the specifications and published within the preceding ten years.

Attendance and Punctuality.

The following teachers have the highest per cent of attendance in their respective buildings: M ss Shirley, Ambler; Miss Upham, Bancroft; Miss Byrn, Cass; Miss Jenson, Castellar; Mrs. Tucker, Central; Miss Vincent, Columbian; Mrs. Christiancy, Comenius; Mrs. Nichols, Davenport; Mrs. Kidder, Druid Hill; Missi Wolcott, Dupont; Miss Scherer Farnam; Mrs. Banker, Forest; Miss Scherer Farnam; Mrs. Banker, Forest; Miss Scherer, Farnam; Mrs. Banker, Davided at the given by that actor and his street car in recent years. Major Wheeler arces will be given by that actor and his street or in recent years. Major Wheeler arces will be given by that actor and his street car in recent years. Major Wheeler arces will be given by that actor and his street car in recent years. Major Wheeler arces will be given by that actor and his street car in recent years. Major Wheeler arces will be given by that actor and his street car in recent years. Major Wheeler arces will be given by that actor and his street car in recent years. Major Wheeler arces will be given by that actor and his larce of or the provided Case" and other romance did ramas which have a strong hold on American audiences. It is fare of others who may be riding at street car in recent years, but has had his pass all along, and he every how the fare of others who may be riding at stree

The Rossow brothers, Karl and Franz, 'Have you signed the pleage? came the form one of the great features of Hopkins' query, "'No, what kind of a pleage have I got Scherer, Farnam; M'ss Banker, Forest, M'ss Giffie, Fort Omaha; Miss Thompson, Frank-Gorn one of the great reatures of the Green Company, Miss Miles, Kellom; Mrs. Webb, Like; Trans-Oceanic Vaudevilles, which will open to sign?'

What kind of a pledge? Why, you have to the company's office and sign with the usual matinee Sunday, January 26. They have created a great sensation for the last ten menths at Kester & Beal's, 26. They have created a great sensation for the last ten months at Koster & Beal's, New York City, where they have succeeded in amusing New York's blase play goers pany's interests. no attraction has in many seasons past, i The Rossows are the daintiest little fellows and the new councilman hastened straightimaginable. Karl is 18 years of age, 26 inches in height and weighs 16 pounds; Franz, the elder, is 39 years old, 39 inches in height and weighs 26 pounds. Their wrestling and puglistic performances have been admired in every European capital.

"Such an easy condition was too attractive and the new councilman hastened straighting on a pass ever since."

"Do you think the pass system will ever be abolished?"

"Well, hardly, this year. What's your new number did you say?" been admired in every European capital.

Manager William Foster of the Grand house, Des Moines, wires Manage Haynes of Boyd's theater that "The Rajah' is a good play; Pitt magnificent; company excellent." "The Rajah" closed a very successful engagement of three performances at Des Moines on Saturday evening. Wednesday and Thursday next "The Rajah will be seen at Boyd's.

Mr. E. L. Roy, advance representative of "Wang." arrived in the city yesterday. His attraction comes to the Boyd on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday next.

STEAM HEATED. SOLID VESTIBULED. Omaha-Chicago Limited via the "Milwaukee." F. A. Nash, general agent; George Haynes, city passenger agent. LOCAL BREVITIES.

The name of Miss Gertrude Caswell was The name of Miss Gertrade Caswell was omitted from the list published last Mon-day of High school freshmen having an average scholarship of 95 per cent. Miss Caswell's mark was 98%.

closely, and the conventions in which he does his talking would not, as at present, be looked upon with so much public impatience and disappointment.

Those who read the reports of the preCeedings of these bodies, however, with sufficient of his associates. Protests were made

Some of the contributions reflected not only on the pupils, but also the teachers. The pulp and planter paris.

At the meeting of the directors of the Na bulk and pupils in forming relief maps from pulp and planter paris.

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cient care to comprehend them, will find that on the spot and it was insisted that somewhile the public schools are generally be-

First Methodist's Pastor Accepts a Call to Chicago,

SERVICE HERE TO TERMINATE MARCH 1

Takes Charge of Trinity Church, One of the Wenlthiest of the Denomination-How He Came to Do It.

Rev. Frank Crane, at the conclusion of his sermon at the First Methodist church yesterday morning, made an announcement that greatly surprised his congregation. It was that he had been called to take charge of Trinity Methodist church, Chicago, located at Twenty-fifth street and Indiana avenue. He said that it was with sincere feelings of regret that he was obliged to make the change, as he had formed many staunch friends in the city during his sojourn here, but that the change must come very soon at any rate, for his term of five years al-

Trinity church, Chicago, is one of the wealthlest in the city, and has a magnificent edifice, costing \$143,000, with a parsonage adjoining, erected at a cost of \$20,000. Both buildings are of stone. The church, in ad-dition, has valuable business property lo-cated at Clark and Washington streets, valued at \$1,250,000, and a great deal of the actual management of this large property will devolve upon the new pastor.

Mr. Crane was seen at his residence last evening, and, when asked about the change, cald: "Yes, it is a fact that I expect to take up my residence in Chicago by the 1st of March and avail myself of the handsome offer made me by the Trinity Methodist church of that city. The formal acceptance of the pastorate of the church on my part only lacks the confirmation of Bishop Goodsell, which will probably be forthcoming in a few days. The history of the change has a number of details which are easily given. For something over six months the Trinity Methodist church has been without a pastor, due to a number of circumstances which I need not relate, and at the annual confer-ence of the Methodists, which took place at Rock River last September, the members the church sent in a written request that no pastor should be assigned to their parish for the present, as they should like the opportunity of making the selection themselves The request was granted, and ministers from a large circle of cities have been requested by the congregation to address them. Among the many I was one that was called to preach at the church, and, thinking little of the circumstance, complied about a month ago. "A week ago I was surprised and honored by a call to the pastorate of the church written by two of the elders, Matson Hill and H. N. Higinbotham, representing the and H. N. Higinbotham, representing the action of all the elders of the church called for the special purpose of deciding upon a pastor. After considerable deliberation, for the ties of friendship I have formed in this city during over four years of my life are exceedingly hard to break, I decided to ac-

ept.
"I can only add that I trust to have the good will of all my old friends and church helpers in my new undertaking, and I hope that my efforts in this city have not proven in vain in establishing the First church of our denomination upon a solid basis. The church here now has a fine property which the aid of the numerous members has made possible, and the man who takes my place in the local pastorate will, I think, indeed prove a fortunate person."

Mr. Crane is an Illinois man. He was born at Urbana, Ill., May 12, 1861. He was graduated from the Illinois Wesleyan uni-

versity at Bloomington and joined the Il linois conference in 1883, serving in differ-ent towns in Illinois until 1892, when he accepted a call to the Omaha-church.

IS A DEAR THING TO THEM Hard for People to Let Go of Stree Car Passes. "Let me see the card, please. Not that

one. The new one. The old passes expired yesterday. It's no good now. You had better end it back.' "If I've said that once today, I've said it twenty times," remarked a street railway conductor Thursday. "Every one who has been traveling on a pass for the past year imagines that it is good forever, even if he has a new one with him in his pocket. "No, neither the number of street car passes nor the persons who carry them

change very much from year to year. At the beginning of each year the company says it is going to shut down on passes. It tries to keep them down under the 400 mark, but gradually one by one the number increases until at the end of the year the numbers run up over 600. It would be interesting if the list of pass holders were made public. It includes nearly all of the public officials of both city and county, and hosts of their relatives and friends. The company never issues a pass unless it is persuaded that it will gain in the long run by giving it, but in many instances it is nothing but a case of

"There is one man who rides on a pass just because he went down to Lincoln as a legislative lobbyist last winter. His wife is a school teacher and she has been riding on a pass, too. Another, who is now a member of the police commission, not only rides on a pass, but find a place in the plays to be presented has had them for members of his family, by Frederick Warde at Boyd's on Friday and Isaac S. Hascall has never paid his fare on a Saturday of this week, when three performstreet car in recent years. Major Wheeler

"Such an easy condition was too attractive

number did you say?" Gold Fields. Union Pacific is the direct route to CRIP-PLE CREEK, Colo., and MERCUR GOLD FIELDS, Utah; also the short line to the

important mining camps throughout the west. For full particulars call.

A. C. DUNN, City Passenger and Ticket Agent 1302 Farnam Street, Omaha, Neb. Black Hills Gold Fields. The gold fields of the Black Hills have

besen yielding larger returns than for many years and will continue to do so. Direct reed from Omaha to Deadwood and Hot Springs in the F. E. & M. V. R. R. Northwestern Line. Tickert office 1401 Farnam street. Depot Fifteenth and Webster streets.

Unity Club Lecture. Miss Huitin, being taken suddenly ill, is unable to fill her engagement this evening at Unity church. In her stead, and as a last resort, Mr Mann will speak, giving a lecture on 'Moliere as a Comic Moralist." Lecture commences promptly at 8 o'clock.

"The Only Direct Line to St. Paul, Minneapolis. Sioux City route, "Northwestern Line," throught trate, Pullman Palace sleepers, dining car, everything strictly first class Leave Webster street station 5:45 p. m.

Think it Was Incendiary. A small blaze at 1311 Howard street called the fire department out at 7 o'clock last evening. The house was closed and no one around. The door was forced open

TWO BARGAINS

It isn't very often that the "Nebraska" makes the above heading in an "ad," for most everything we sell is a bargain when you com pare our prices with those of other stores-so when we do make special mention of a Bargain we have something extraordinarily good to offer. This has been a very poor season for the better grades of goods-We have more fine suits than we ought to have in January-They must go and if price will do it-they will go-We offer you one lot of very fine all worsted sack suits-a handsome dark shade of gray of excellent workmanship-some of the finest goods we had the past season at \$12.00-The suits are worth today-even after the season-no less than \$18.00. Another good thing we offer is a small lot of sack suits of good worsted-not as fine a quality as the above-but excellent material for wear-gotten up as well as tailor made goods at \$8.50. For a suit like this you have to pay elsewhere about \$15.00.

We pronounce these two lots the greatest bargains we have offered in a long time.



"IT IS IGNORANCE THAT WASTES EFFORT." TRAINED SERVANTS USE

SAPOLIO

and the fire was found to be confined to a frent room near the main flue. The flames burned a large hole in the roof, causing about \$50 damage. The building is occupied by Mrs. Miller, and owned by D. W. Homan. The fire was thought to be of incendiary origin.

Fire in the roof of the Ames avenue car barn took the department out at 4 o'clock yesterday. It started near a smokestack in the rear of the building, and caused about \$10 damage. Better Tourist Sleepers

bout \$10 damage. Division No. 4, Ancient Order of Hiber-

hall, Thirteenth and Center street, Tuesday evening, January 21, et 8 p. m. The best talent in the city has been secured for the occasion. Admission 25 cents. Woman's Club. Musical department will give a program at the First Congregational church this after-noon at 3 o'clock.

nlans, will give an entertainment at their

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS. C. H. Venner of Boston is in the city. C. E. Wilkins is registered at the Barker. S. H. H. Clark returned from St. Louis

yesterday. R. R. Ritchie has returned from an extended trip in the east. C. J. Havey, a Kansas City stockman, is egistered at the Arcade W. F. Murphy, a merchant of Superior, is registered at the Millard. Frank Tierney, cattle buyer, Broken Bow is registered at the Paxton.

E. Barrett, a lye manufacturer of Clinton, Ia., is registered at the Mercer. W. T. Galloway, a stockman and ranch Colonel C. R. Sutton of the United States army, St. Louis, is at the Paxton. J. H. Markham, a stock buyer and shipper of Platte Center, is at the Arcade. W. F. Gouty, an extensive bicycle manufacturer of Toledo, O., is at the Murray. John Kernell and wife and four of th 'Irish Alderman' company are at the Pax-

A. N. Roseneck of the Pabst Brewing company of Milwaukee is registered at the D. W. Smith and C. S. Gurnsbury, capitalists of Elmira, N. Y., are registered at the Paxton

Howard French and wife Sheridan, Wyo. are stopping at the Barker while visiting friends in Omaha. George W. Monroe and his "Happy Little Home" company are making the Barker their headquarters.

E. L. Ray and W. D. Norton, agents for D. W. Truss' company in "Wang," are stopping at the Barker. S. M. Keene of Fremont and F. M. Hall Thomas Sewell and R. H. Oakley of Lincoln are at the Millard. L. C. Lloyd, banker of Gothenburg, and

R. E. Lewis, a carriage manufacturer of WHY IS Cincinnati, are at the Paxton. Miss May Wood left for Colon. Mich., yes-erday, where she will spend several weeks visiting friends and relatives. Master in Chancery W. D. Cornish of the Union Pacific arrived in the city yesterday and is stopping at the Millard.

E. H. Stokes, traveling passenger agent of the Lehigh Valley road, passed through Because it thrives on extermination the city yesterday en reute to Denver. William Poole of Poole Bros., railroad printers, Chicago, was in the city a few hours yesterday on his return homeward. G. W. Lowry of the Cudahy Packing con pany returned from a visit with relative in New York yesterday and is at the Met

W. Collins of Brooklyn, N. Y., of the Kilpatrick-Collins company, railroad con-tractors of Beatrice, is stopping at the Pax-F. A. Wadleigh, passenger agent of the Rio Grande Western, with offices at Sait Lake, passed through the city last night

en route to Chicago. J. Francis, general passenger and ticket agent of the Burlington, left for Chicago last evening to attend the convention of rail-way men, which takes place in that city

At the Murray—George W. Abbey, G. A. Ford, Chicago; W. F. Gouty, Toledo, G.; W. H. Greer, Milwaukee; R. W. Balwin, Chicago; Ben Lichenberg, B. H. Crandle, New York; Charles W. Whitman, Bouton; H. Griffith, J. M. Evans, W. P. Curwin, Chicago; Austin Matthem, Weeping Water.

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For full information about rates, etc., call at about rates, etc., call at J. B. Reynolds, City Pass'r Agt.



(My mama used Wool Soap) (I wish mine had WOOLENS will not shrink if

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