

Pioneer Employes of the Union Pacific

On July 2, 1882, half a dozen of the pioneer employes of the Union Pacific railway met in the office of the general freight agent and perfected the organization of what is known as the Union Pacific Pioneers' association. Organized with no special object in view further than that of keeping an historical record of the principal events in connection with the building and maintenance of the Union Pacific, the association has gradually developed into a strong organization that makes some pretensions to usefulness in the way of looking after the interests of its members. The social side of life is industriously cultivated, a picnic being the principal social event of each year.

The founders and charter members of the organization, while few, are well known in railroad circles. At the first meeting were present Thomas H. Dalley, chief clerk for the superintendent of motor power and machinery; C. A. Leary, James T. Allen, William Anderson, James Taylor, John M. Rice, R. O'Keefe, Thomas Nolan and T. J. Staley. Mr. Dalley was elected the first president, T. J. Staley, secretary, and Thomas Nolan, treasurer. The association was well received among the employes of the road and in a few weeks had more than 100 members. No attempt was made along social lines for a number of years. The first picnic of the association was given in 1891, and Fremont was selected as the place to spend the day. The pioneers were royally received by the people of Fremont and presented with a huge gilded key to the city by Mayor Fried, a souvenir which is still to be seen among the valued treasures of the organization.

So great was the success of the first venture and so lavish had been their entertainment at the hands of the good people of Fremont that the second annual picnic was held in that city in 1892. On this occasion Mayor Fried paid an eloquent tribute in his address of welcome to the men "who at the work bench and the forge, and at the throttle, had made it possible for the first headlight to gleam over the prairies of Nebraska and prepared the way for the advance of civilization and industry." In 1893 Fremont was again selected, and one of the largest and best arranged excursions that ever took that city by storm was the result. In 1894 Columbus was decided upon, and the run was made without incident. Theodore Livingstone, who has been continuously in the service of the company since 1869, was the engineer, and Conductor Cahill, another pioneer on the road, was in charge of the train. In 1895 a pleasant day was spent at Grand Island, but the trip was too long to render the members the enjoyment they thought themselves entitled to, and the long run to that city has never been repeated.

Shadow Falls on Association.

In point of attendance the excursion of 1896 was the most successful of all. Over 1,500 of the pioneers and their families spent the day at Logan, Ia. The train was scheduled to leave for home at 6:45 and was waiting the arrival of the eastern fast mail. Through some misunderstanding of orders the train pulled out before its scheduled time, and as a result the most terrible wreck that has occurred within 200 miles of Omaha furnished a sad ending to the day's merry-



LITTLE PIONEERS HAVE A PICNIC.

making. Not a second separated the dash from the gale of a successful picnic into the awful horror of a terrible railroad calamity. Twenty-nine persons were killed and sixty-eight wounded in the collision. It was impossible for hours to learn even the most meager details of the extent of the disaster. By midnight the Union Pacific officials were in possession of a partial list of the dead and wounded and this was at once made public, but the announcement of a few of the killed and wounded only added to the intensity of the anguish. It was but a question of waiting until the arrival of the excursion train itself, which for some reason was delayed several hours.

Fully as agonizing as the scenes at the

wreck were those at the depot, where thousands had gathered to meet the train. And when it did pull in to relieve the strain the scene was as wildly exciting as it was before intensely touching.

After the experience of the previous year the pioneers were not willing to leave the state on their annual excursion and it was held at Columbus. The attendance was not as large as it had been in former years, owing, undoubtedly, to the memory of the sad termination of the outing of the year before. During the exposition year no attempt was made to organize an excursion, but the association spent a day at the Transmississippi instead.

This year the Columbus parks were again chosen, and despite the rain, which came on immediately after the lunch baskets had been opened, the day was a very enjoyable



PRESIDENT LILLIE OF PIONEERS, MAYOR FITZPATRICK AND RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

one. The pioneers have visited Columbus so often that the people have come to look upon their coming as one of the year's events. No party could receive a warmer welcome than was extended by the citizens of that town and for the day the city and all that it contained was at the disposal of the visitors. Columbus enjoys these visits, and so do the pioneers.

In this issue are reproduced some interesting scenes at the late picnic at Columbus.

Mid-Summer Fashions for Men

NEW YORK, June 20.—A well fitting set of white clothes is absolutely essential to the man in the country at this season, and the only fabric used for making a complete white outfit, coat, waistcoat and trousers, is cream serge. Though naval officers demonstrate each summer the admirable points of full duck suits, land lubbers, nor yachtsmen, ever venture farther in the duck experiments than trousers and waistcoat. The coat invariably with these is a black or blue serge reefer, accompanied by yellow shoes. It is a sorry fact that only the man ignorant of the progress of the styles clings to his white shoes. Pigskin ties are on every modishly dressed pair of feet, which is a distinct pity, for the yellow pedestals to a pair of white trousers, in combination with a dark coat, is not nearly so happy as white-shod extremities.

The return to pigskin has been the result of economical considerations, for it really required an endless number of fresh snowy ties to keep a man's feet in anything like decent order, and contact with so many elements laid stains on the leather and canvas that pipe clay could not eradicate.

Laundered Neckties.

A noticeable point in connection with the madras and French linen negligé shirts is the very big pearl buttons used in fastening them up in front. The turn down collars and rather narrow cuffs of these new morning "sarks" are made usually stiff as a good laundress can put in the starch. She is not allowed, however, to let fall one drop of the stiffening fluid on the gathered or pleated bosoms, and all the striped shirts are barred horizontally. Two small ties of the same stuff as the garment itself are usually found tucked into the pocket of every lounging shirt at its purchase, and the men seem to prefer these little fresh laundered neck ornaments to any others.

All the cream serge suits are unlined for comfort's sake, and the tailors have tried, with some success, to bring striped and dotted flannels into fashion. In the white flannels, stripes of black or pale blue show like hair lines and wide apart, and there have been found men ready to experiment with coats, trousers and waistcoats of white peppered over with black, or dark blue of clear pink pinhead dots. Commendable as ornamental novelties are in masculine dress, it can not be said that polka dotted trousers appear to the greatest advantage and it is certain that few but the very gilded youth will attempt to give them a leg up into popularity.

White for Evening Wear.

At rather informal dinners and small

dances in the country men have been seen recently in cream serge trousers, low cut waistcoats of the same goods and cut on the Baron or Cairo shape. With this is worn a tailless black dinner coat, and the result is peculiarly happy. In such a combination the tie and linen is just what it should be on any evening occasion, and a noticeable point about the waistcoats is the small pearl button used on either lapel. This is serviceable in holding the serge flap, which is apt to sag, firmly in place.

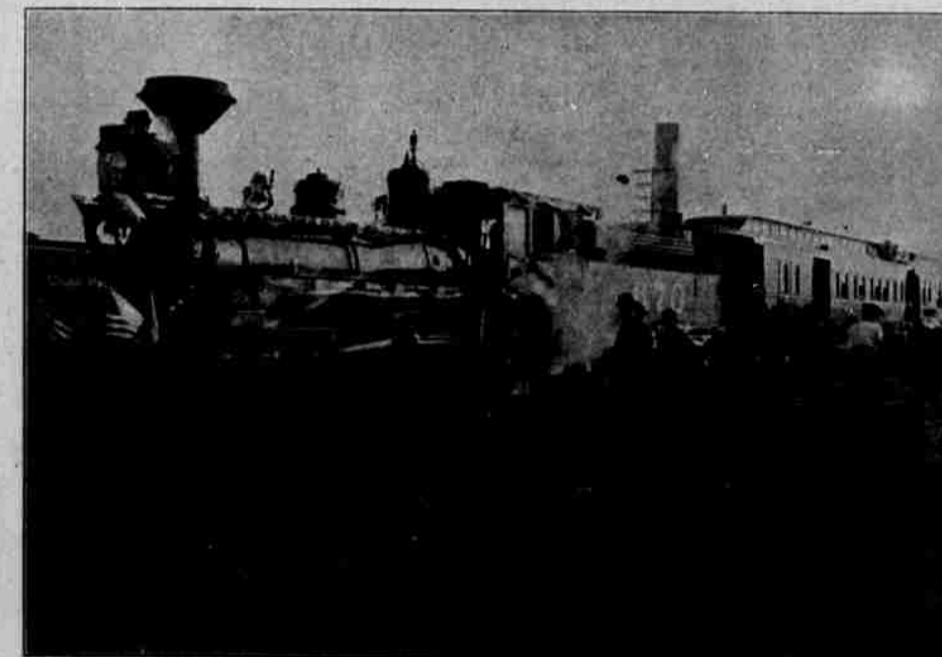
When a formal dinner party is on the cards, however, the men usually turn up in full evening regalia of stern black and white, making, even on an evening of the severest summer weather, no small concession to the heat. The same rule holds good among men as regards a country wedding, and most of the male guests will be sure to appear at a ceremony or reception on a piping hot afternoon in frock coats, high hats and the rest of it. Since the summer came it has become a somewhat settled custom, when the frock coat is donned, to wear with it a waistcoat of white goods, so high buttoned that when the coat is closed the upper edge

of the vest will show, like a plique slip, in one's white line along the upper opening of the coat.

Bracelet Watches.

When the men from New York and Boston went to Cuba last summer a question arose, especially among the officers, as to the best method of carrying their watches, as a watch is a convenience no officer can afford to dispense with. A few sensible fellows adopted the custom common in the English army and among the hunting set, of strapping the watch on the left wrist, and the others, when they saw how capably the convenience worked, sent promptly home for leather bracelet cases, in which to put their timekeepers. The result has been that among men, for the summer at least, the watch is worn on the left wrist, and this method has been adopted by the cyclists, yachtsmen, golfers, riders, etc., and complete is their satisfaction at the discovery that there are more ways of wearing a chronometer than in the waistcoat pocket.

It is worth while telling any benedict who has it on his mind to find a suitable



ENGINE AND TRAIN OF PIONEERS' SPECIAL.

gift for his best man that sleeve links are the proper selection. A New York groom lately ordered a pair at a leading jeweler's that may be copied to the great satisfaction of a best man. The links had their oval buttons of gold overlaid on their upper sides with rich green enamel, and in the enamel were set two tiny linked horseshoes of brilliants. A set of pearl-headed stick pins is another favorite gift for a groom to present to his chief supporter.

Well Qualified

An advertisement in England for an assistant pastor of a church states: "He must be cheery and manly, one who can appreciate a joke, a thorough, earnest worker, musical, not over 38."

Rarest Latin Bible Now in Existence

Over in Chelsea square, in one of the rooms of the library of the General Theological seminary, relates the New York Sun, is the finest collection of rare old Latin bibles in the world, surpassing in the number of editions the great libraries of the British museum in London and the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris. Packed together on the dusty shelves of the half-lighted room are nearly 1,800 volumes, over 600 editions, collected from the public and private libraries of Europe—in themselves a history of the birth and growth of the art of printing. Nearly all the early printers are represented there—Johann Gutenberg, the inventor of printing and the printer of the first bible, and Johann Faust and Peter Schoeffer of Mentz; Johann Mentelin and Heinrich Eggestein of Strasburg; Ulrich Zell, the "father of the Cologne press;" Berthold Rott and Bernhard of Basle, the first printers in Switzerland; Coberger, the great Nuremberg printer; Ulrich Gering, Martinus Crantz and Michael Friburger, the first printers in Paris; Francis de Hallbrun, N. de Frankfortia and Jenson of Venice; Moravus of Naples and their contemporaries.

The Chelsea square collection was made what it is by the acquisition, five years ago, through the aid of Cornelius Vanderbilt of the unequalled library of Latin bibles, 1,450 volumes, collected by Dr. Walter A. Copinger, professor of law in the Victoria university, Manchester, England. The Copinger collection contained many editions extremely rare and some absolutely unique. Since the purchase of the Copinger library Dean Hoffman of the seminary has spent thousands of dollars in the purchase of other editions, and he has paid only recently \$15,000 for a copy of the first bible, printed in Gutenberg's shop in Mentz in 1450-55. The dean hopes to secure copies of all the known editions of the Incunabula. The value of such a collection cannot be measured.

The most treasured book in the collection—the most sought-after book in the world—is the Gutenberg bible, the earliest book printed with movable metal type. It is in two heavy folio volumes, like nearly all of the early bibles, and is one of the most splendid specimens of typography extant. Considering that this was the first printed book it is a marvelous production. It is a masterpiece of art. For more than a century it has been known as the Mazarin bible, from the fact that the first recognized copy was found by William Francis De Bure, the younger, in the library of Cardinal Mazarin, belonging to the college des Quatre Nations. An account of the discovery of this first bible is found in the first volume of "Bibliographie Instructive," published at Paris in 1763. This is undoubtedly the bible which, according to the testimony of Ulrich Zell, in the Cologne Chronicle of 1499, began printing "in the jubilee year of 1450."

The Chelsea square copy of this famous bible is especially interesting to the book lover, because in 1884 it brought the highest price ever paid for an old book—\$19,500. It formerly was the property of Sir John Thorold. At the Syston Park library sale in London in 1884, Bernard Quaritch, the London bookseller, bought it for \$19,500, and it later became the property of Rev. William Makellar of Edinburgh. At the Makellar sale by Sotheby in November, Quaritch

the fourth Latin bible. The collection includes the second edition, printed at Bamberg in 1460, by Albrecht Pfister, probably one of Gutenberg's workmen; and the third, printed at Strasburg in 1460-61 by Johann Mentelin. Only four perfect copies of the Strasburg bible are known, and one of them is in the Lenox library. According to Fabricius, Faust and Schoeffer printed the bible of 1462 at Mentz and sold the copies in Paris as manuscripts for sixty crowns.

The Gospel of Work

Several months ago a man wearing old clothes and looking unkempt and dirty presented himself to the proprietor of one of the smaller hotels of the city and asked for work, relates the Hartford Courant. He had had hard luck, he said, and was willing to do anything for an honest living. A small salary would not be refused. He was given a job. The work was not hard and the pay was not large, but he got his room and board and several dollars a week besides. The man appeared to be a good worker and at the end of the first month his pay was increased. There was a prospect for another increase at the end of the second month, but before it came he was gone. He had renovated his wardrobe, cleaned himself, got a little money in his pocket and it was all he wanted. He couldn't stick. His sudden leaving put his employer to some inconvenience, but that was nothing to him.

Quite recently a young man approached the writer of this article and asked if he could find him something to do. As he was known to have changed his employment several times in a year or so, it was thought well to make some inquiries before putting out much effort in his behalf. It was learned that his disposition was not the most agreeable, and, besides, he regarded any request for him to do a little work outside his usual routine, or to work a little more time than usual, as an unjustifiable imposition. His habitual attitude was one of armed watchfulness against his employers, and while he was competent and did his work well, he drew the line sharply between what he ought to do and what he thought he oughtn't.

The head of a small department in one of the insurance offices of the city was saying the other day that he found the men in the office generally unwilling to help out another department than their own in case of rush. Sometimes one department is pushed with work when others have considerable leisure time. A request for a little lift from one of the leisure departments would generally met with a rebuff or a grumbling compliance.

Employers have often complained that it is difficult to get men who take a real life interest in the employer's affairs. Tell them to do a thing and they make excuses or stop to ask all sorts of questions, instead of learning to use their brains and going ahead and doing to the best of their ability what their hands find to do. They say that good men need never be out of employment. This may not always be so, but it is undoubtedly a fact that the men who are nearly always looking for work don't think much of it when they find it. The employer certainly has a right to some feeling of loyalty on their part to contribute honestly and conscientiously to the prosperity of the business. There are of course many employes of whom this is true. If there were more there would be fewer out of work.

Sleep Without a Pillow

It is hardly likely, observes the San Francisco Chronicle, that the pillow was invented by any one in particular. It was in the first instance, there is every reason to believe, a very rational institution, and consisted of a small pad upon which to rest the head when the beds were by no means such luxurious affairs as they are today.

The pillows in use today are responsible for many evils, which you may be willing to admit when they are pointed out to you, and if you would but test the efficacy of their disuse you would become as ardent an advocate of the custom as is the writer.

There is no greater fallacy than the belief that a big, downy pillow conduces to restfulness and health in sleeping. You sink into its embrace, and delude yourself that you are comfortable, with your head resting upon the dear, soft, cozy mass of feathers. Yet, if the pillow slips away from you in your sleep, do you miss its seemingly soothing influence? No. And if you can sleep thus comfortably and not know it, why should you not have the courage to put it away altogether?

The pillow may seem to breathe out beautiful dreams to you; but while it is beguiling your attention with its seeming restfulness it may be pushing your ears out of shape, and it is certainly making hollows over the chest by forcing the head forward. It may seem a little thing in itself; but, happening every night, it will rob you of all the beauty your neck would naturally have and nullify the good of any exercise you may take. Aside from the benefits to be derived in a shapely neck and chin, to sleep without a pillow will conduce to health and greater restfulness. It may seem strange at first, even a bit painful, but if persevered in you can very soon overcome this, and the good to be derived will well repay you.