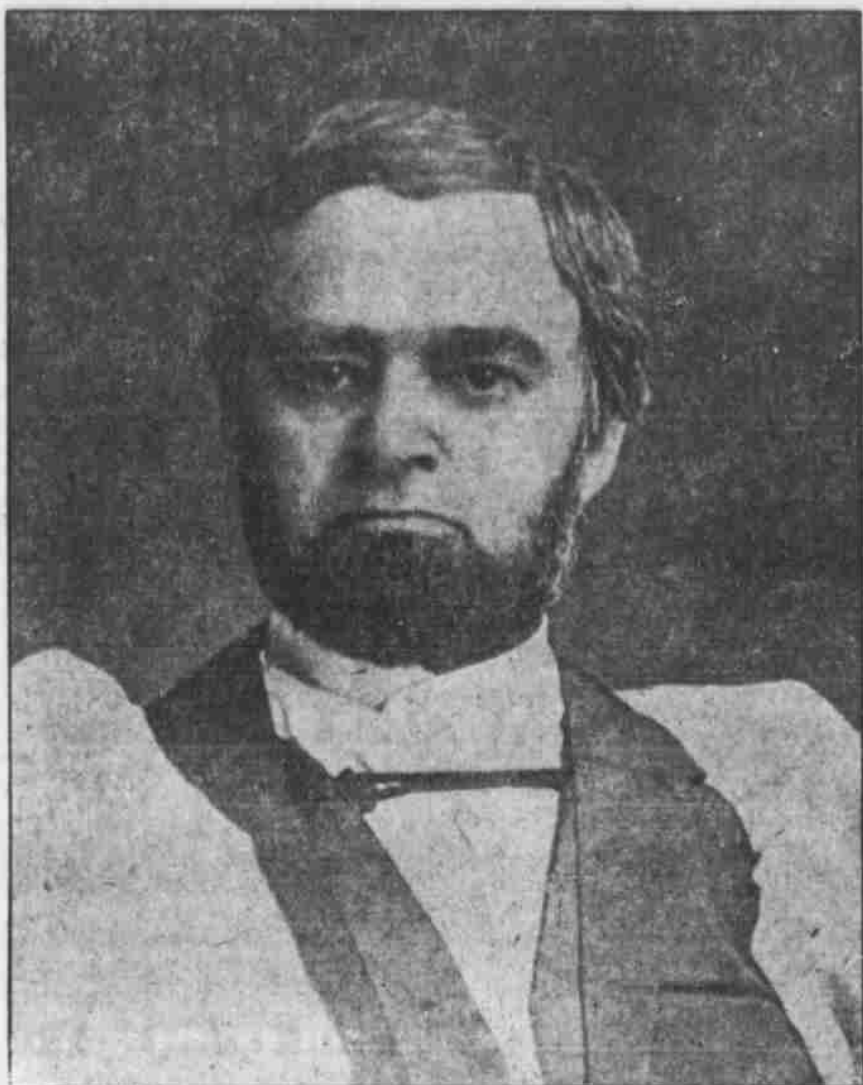


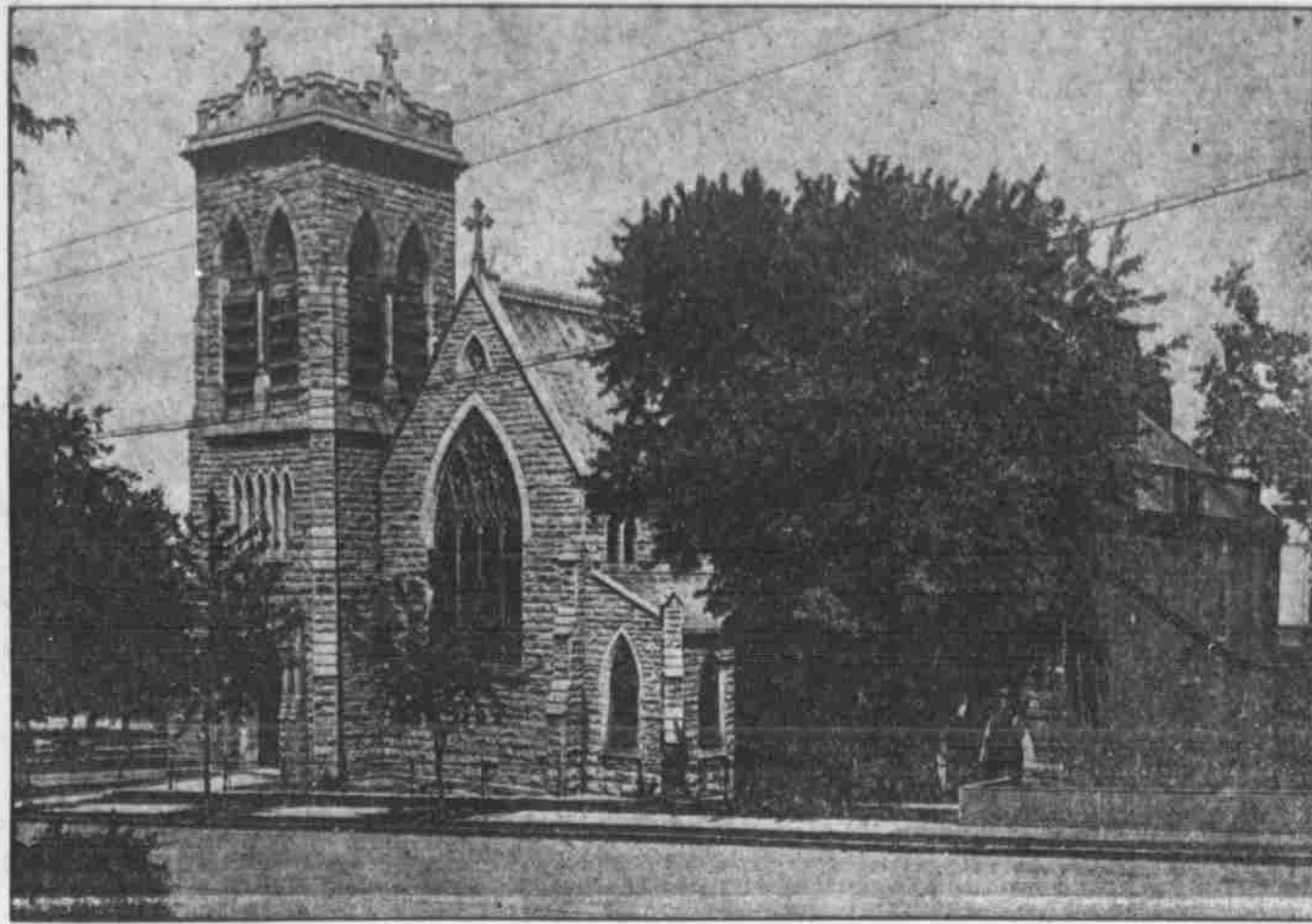
# Trinity's Fifty Years of Work in the Cause of Religion in the West

**J**ULY 12, 1856, the venerable Jackson Kemper, D. D., missionary bishop of the northwest, in company with Bishop Lee of Iowa and Rev. W. N. Irish of Missouri, visited Omaha and held services in the old State house on Ninth street, near Farnam, and from this meeting resulted the organization of an Episcopalian parish called "Trinity" with S. H. Moffet senior warden; C. W. Hamilton, junior warden; T. B. Cuming, Jonas Seely, A. J. Hanscom, J. M. Woolworth, A. L. Salisbury and Dr. George L. Miller, vestrymen. Nebraska having been added to the jurisdiction of Iowa, under charge of Bishop Lee, Rev. George W. Watson was appointed missionary, having in charge the parishes at Council Bluffs and Omaha, which he retained until July, 1860. Mr. Watson entered upon his services December 5 at a meeting held in the old Pioneer block, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, on Farnam, its owner, the late Dr. C. A. Henry, having given the use of the assembly room. In the meantime the vestry had purchased a lot at the northwest corner of F. and Davenport streets, and here in August, 1867, Bishop Lee laid the cornerstones of a new church. Owing to the financial depression nothing more was ever done toward the erection of that church, and the congregation continued to worship in the Pioneer block until the spring of 1868, when larger quarters were taken on Harney street, these serving until 1869. While worshipping here, through the generosity of one of the members, the church was furnished an altar, lectern and rail, and later Mrs. Tyler Goodwin loaned a parlor organ. Through the untiring efforts of Hon. R. C. Jordan a choir was organized, supplementing the organ, and after that services were conducted in conformity to the forms of the church.



RIGHT REV. ROBERT H. CLARKSON, D. D., FIRST EPISCOPAL BISHOP OF NEBRASKA.

**First Confirmation Service.**  
The first confirmation celebrated in Trinity parish is described as follows by James Van Nostrand: "Early on a lovely Sunday morning in August, 1870, some might have seen Mr. C. W. Hamilton, Major W. T. Clark and myself hurrying to the upper room in the Pioneer block, there to put on the last finishing touches in its arrangement, then making the usual attack upon the two-inch planks from East W. A. Gray, lumber dealer on Harney, an extra number being procured, for on this day Right Rev. H. W. Lee, bishop of Iowa, and exercising the jurisdiction in Nebraska, was to make Omaha a visitation, and a live bishop was a new sight to many of our citizens. The ladies on Saturday afternoon had given the rooms a good cleaning. A dry goods box, covered with a fair linen cloth, was an improvised altar; a bench, covered with a blanket, was to do duty as an altar rail; a silver cup to be used in place of a flagon; and the lower part of a silver butter dish arranged in place of the patten. This same butter dish was used for baptismal purposes until we occupied the little church on lower Farnam street. "The bishop was a very fleshy man, and we were for a time at a loss for a suitable chair, but Colonel J. A. Parker, Jr., came to our aid and supplied the want. A melodeon was borrowed; our volunteer choir was in its place and soon the room was crowded. The church service proceeded, conducted by the bishop and our priest, and at the proper time Miss Mary Salisbury renewed her baptismal vows in the sacrament of confirmation. "That spring friends of James Van Nostrand in the Sunday schools of St. Ann



TRINITY CATHEDRAL FROM ITS EIGHTEENTH STREET SITE—PARISH HOUSE HIDDEN BY TREES.

and carpet for the chancel were furnished, and in the fall of 1869 the little church was opened for services.

**First Wedding in the Church.**  
The first ceremony of consequence celebrated in the new church was the wedding of Hon. A. S. Paddock, later United States senator, to Miss Emma L. Mack. It was solemnized December 22, 1869, Rev. Watson officiating. Shortly after this a new missionary jurisdiction was organized which included Omaha, with Rev. J. C. Talbot as bishop. He held his second service in Omaha and so enthused his

people that the church grew rapidly from that time. Rev. John West succeeded Rev. Watson in 1860, remaining about a year. Rev. O. C. Dake, Rev. William H. Van Antwerp, Rev. George C. Betts, Rev. John G. Gosman, Rev. A. C. Garrett, Rev. John D. Easter, Rev. Frank B. Millsbaugh, Rev. Charles H. Gardner, Rev. Campbell Fair and Dean Beecher, the present rector, have in turn, served the church since. Of these, three have become bishops and two have died in the service of the parish.

In 1867 the church erected a large frame building at Eighteenth and Capitol avenue at a cost of \$15,000. Rev. Van Antwerp then being rector, but this was destroyed by fire two years later and a temporary structure was erected on the site, which served for a number of years.

**Coming of Bishop Clarkson.**  
It was in November of 1865 that Rev. Robert H. Clarkson was consecrated bishop of this diocese and here he served continuously until his death. It was through his efforts largely that Trinity Cathedral was built at a cost of about \$100,000, its cornerstones being laid May 25, 1881, and November 15, 1883, the church was

consecrated. So greatly was he beloved by the people of Trinity that its vestry had set aside a pew for him and granted him the privilege of his pulpit whenever he chose to fill it. In 1872 the council authorized the private agreement between the bishop and the vestry, making it a permanent institution and Trinity became the cathedral of the church of the diocese. The death of Bishop Clarkson March 29, 1884, was mourned, not only by the people of his own church, but by the community at large. Bishop George Worthington was consecrated bishop of the diocese of Nebraska soon after, but failing health necessitated his removal and on August 15, 1888, Rev. A. L. Williams was consecrated bishop coadjutor of the diocese, which office he fills today.

**Story of Bishop Clarkson.**  
At the annual banquet of the Nebraska Commandery Loyal Legion recently, Bishop Williams was one of the invited guests. In alluding to his presence there, a member of the church militant, he was reminded of an anecdote told him by Mrs. Clarkson, widow of the late Bishop Clarkson, shortly before her death, relating to the deceased prelate. He said: "During the pioneer days of the bishop's ministry he frequently had to make long trips over the then sparsely settled diocese, and not infrequently he rode in a caboose on a freight train. On one occasion he was riding in a caboose with a number of genial traveling men. He had his vestments in his grip, and his traveling garb was not dissimilar to the ordinary commercial traveler. His traveling companions were disposed to be very friendly, and one of them remarked to him: 'I suppose, of course, you are one of us, a traveling man?' 'Oh, yes, I am a traveling man,' replied the bishop. 'For what house?' was the inquiry. 'For the house of Lord, Church & Co.,' replied Bishop Clarkson. 'So? Indeed, but I have never heard of the house. Is it a big one?' 'Yes, indeed. It has branches all over the United States, and I happen to be the manager of the Nebraska branch, with my headquarters in Omaha,' continued the bishop. 'That's strange,' remarked the querist, 'and may I ask what is your line?' 'With that Bishop Clarkson went down into his grip and drew forth a sermon, and handing it to his traveling companion, said with a sly twinkle in his eye, 'Dry goods.'"



RIGHT REV. GEORGE WORTHINGTON, D. D., BISHOP OF NEBRASKA. RIGHT REV. ARTHUR L. WILLIAMS, COADJUTOR BISHOP OF NEBRASKA. RIGHT REV. FRANK MILLSBAUGH, BISHOP OF IOWA. VERY REV. CHARLES H. GARDNER. VERY REV. CAMPBELL FAIR. VERY REV. GEO. ALLEN BEECHER.

## Methodist Hospital Soon to Have a Splendid New Home in Omaha

**Q**UINELY for a year or two after the establishment of the Methodist hospital in Omaha was the frame building on South Twentieth street large enough to accommodate the sick who were brought there. Many years have passed since the Methodists of Nebraska began to talk of a new building large enough that no one would be turned away. They have been years of unremitting effort on the part of the deaconesses and the board of trustees, who sometimes saw but little progress made, and again were encouraged to keep up their work by the response from the people.

Omaha in body at the hour of the laying of the cornerstone, he would attend the ceremonies. Christianity and medicine, he said, go hand in hand, and there would be ample opportunity to mingle the two in the new hospital.

**Contents of the Casket.**  
The things which were put in the cornerstone box will in after years afford a very good history of the hospital association and the hospital work. This is the list: Picture of the old hospital, first and last annual reports, copy of constitution and bylaws, names of members of first medical staff, names of members of present medical staff, names of members of first board of trustees, names of members of present board of trustees, one Bible, given by Mr. and Mrs. J. L. McLaughlin and Miss Jennie L. Cavanaugh, one Methodist discipline, given by Dr. Jesse W. Jennings; one Methodist hymnal, given by Miss Mary

Schalbe; photographs of Dr. A. F. Jonas, Dr. Harold Gifford, Dr. W. O. Bridges, Mrs. McLaughlin, superintendent of the hospital; Miss Jennie L. Cavanaugh, secretary; Miss Mary Ducker, superintendent of nurses; a case of surgical instruments, given by Dr. Jonas; copies of the first and last Deaconess Visitor, The Omaha Bee, World-Herald and Daily News and the Deaconess Advocate, a copy of last year's minutes of each of the four conferences of the state.

**Birth of Deaconess Work.**  
The deaconess work in the Methodist church was organized by Mrs. Meyer of Chicago about 1871, who ever since that time has conducted a training school for nurses in that city. The movement was not original with the Methodist church, but the idea was taken from the Lutherans, who established the deaconess system in this country some years before. The

first three workers came to Omaha in 1881, sent out from the training school of Mrs. Meyer in Chicago. They were Mrs. McLaughlin, the present superintendent; Miss Charlotte B. Nicholson, who is a sister of Prof. Nicholson of the University of Nebraska, and Miss Miller. Miss Nicholson is now at St. Paul Minn., and Miss Miller is at St. Joseph, Mo. Both are still nurses, though neither one is connected with a hospital.

The Methodist people of Omaha had organized a hospital association in March, two months before the deaconesses came. They secured the building on South Twentieth street from Dr. Gifford, used by him for his eye and ear infirmary. He all but gave it to the hospital association.

**Start on New Hospital.**  
It was only a short time after the deaconesses came that the house was filled, and they began to plan for more beds and people began to plan to get in who could not be accommodated. Seeing the demand for hospital room, the deaconesses proposed to go out and raise \$50,000, which would be the amount necessary to buy a site and build and equip a hospital. They never dreamed that they were finally to found an institution that would cost three times that amount. They were discouraged by Bishop Newman, who said that Nebraska Methodism had not been properly educated to the hospital idea, and was not ready to contribute.

Two years passed by without any effort, but the deaconesses preached the hospital gospel at every opportunity and the idea grew, though not as fast as they wished to see it grow. They went up and down

Nebraska talking to people who did not know the meaning of the deaconess movement.

**Beginning of the End.**  
When \$10,000 was raised, a site was bought in 1889 for that amount at Thirty-sixth and Cuming streets. To show how small the subscriptions were in those days, it is said that the \$10,000 was contributed by 15,000 persons. About five years ago it was decided to put up a larger building that had at first been contemplated, and to make it fireproof. The hospital as it will be when present contracts are fulfilled, will cost \$125,000, including the site.

In the winter of 1903-1904 the laundry and boiler house and the operating pavilion were built, the former 32x70 feet and two stories in height, and the latter 56x71 feet and two stories in height. The foundation was also laid for the main building, 33x55.2 feet, and the hexagonal addition to the right of the main building, 50x50 feet at the widest points. Both of these structures will be four stories in height. This work called for an outlay which exhausted the funds of the association.

Last spring a campaign was started for \$50,000, the sum of \$72,000 having already been used or collected for use. Dr. A. F. Jonas subscribed \$30,000, conditional on the raising of the remaining \$20,000. C. N. Dietz started things going with \$5,000 and others followed with smaller sums. The Methodist churches out in the state, at the request of the presiding elders, agreed to give 25 per cent of their pastor's salary, and a great many of them

did it. Some of them gave more. Subscriptions were received from individuals all over the state. A hustling committee was out in Omaha and collected thousands of dollars. The campaign lasted less than a month, with the greatest pressure on the last ten or twelve days, and the association came out of it with the \$50,000 it had set out to raise. Trustees, deaconesses, presiding elders and church members all worked together for one great end.

The old hospital has accommodated about 800 patients a year, and an average of 100 persons a month have been refused. There are places for thirty-seven patients, but forty-one or forty-two are crowded in most of the time. The new hospital will care for 2,000 to 2,500 patients a year. The building is planned so that with the least expense four wings can be added to it, and a hospital could be made large enough to care for 5,000 persons a year.

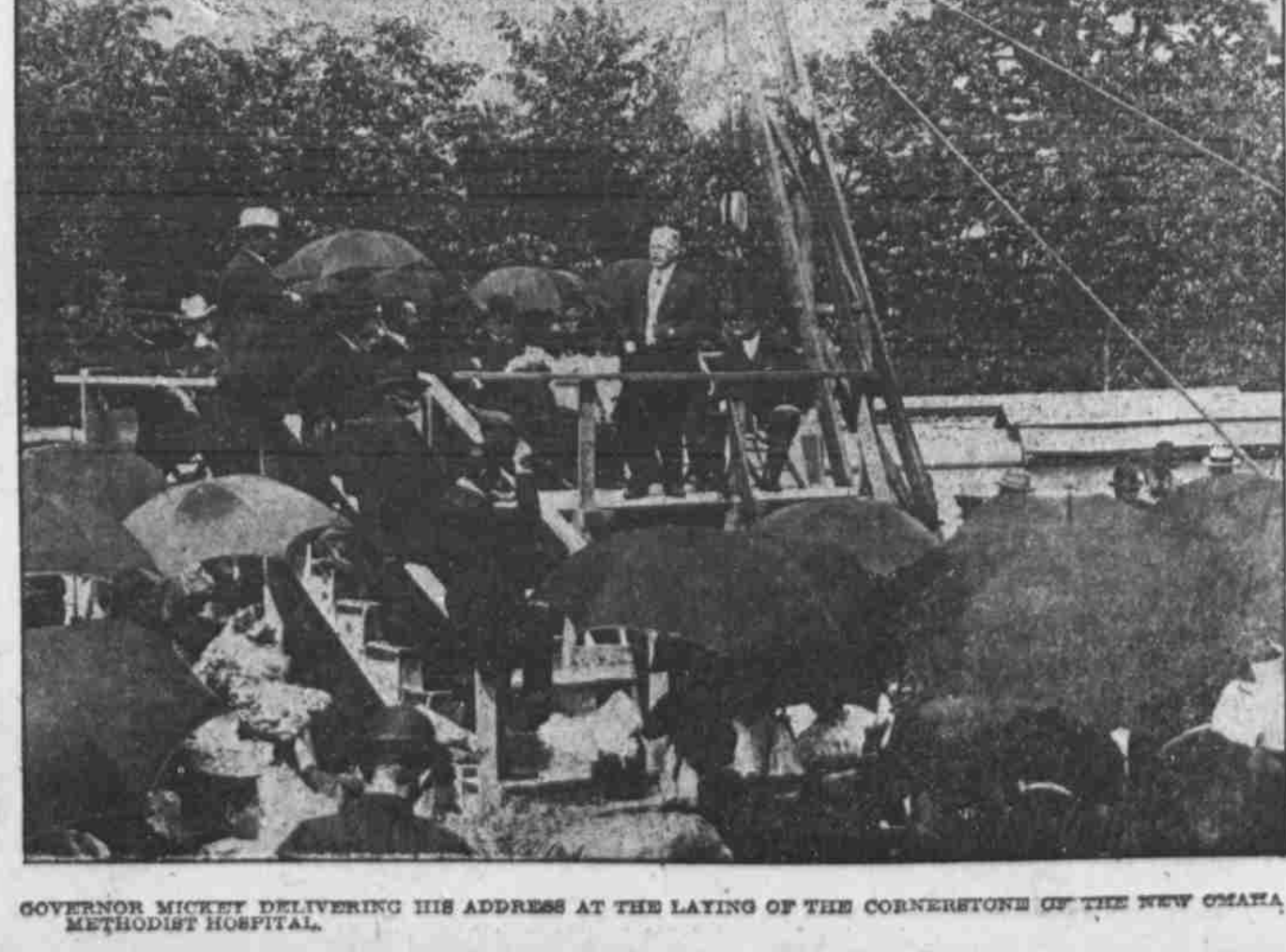
**Laying of the Cornerstone.**  
The exercises attendant upon the laying of the cornerstone were held at the southeast corner of the main building, on a platform erected above the foundation which has stood so many months awaiting its superstructure. Some of the prominent men of Methodism were there. Bishop John W. Hamilton of San Francisco, who is going about the country with the mission of raising money to rebuild the Methodist churches of the fire-swept city, was the speaker of the afternoon. Governor John L. Miley, ever active in all work in the interests of Methodism, was there and presided over the exercises. Rev. William Gorst, presiding elder of the Omaha district, was there, and members of the board of trustees from Omaha and other parts of the state as well, were on the platform.

In front of the platform, on chairs provided for them, or on the grass of the hospital grounds, sat something like 800 people. For them, the people on the platform were outlined against the operating pavilion, in and out at whose broken windows the birds flew. Behind them were piles of red brick bore evidence to the fact that the contractors had already begun to haul the material to be used in the main building.

The program was simple. After a song by the choir of Trinity Methodist church, Dr. Frank Mason Niles of New York offered prayer, and Presiding Elder William Gorst read from the scriptures. Charles A. Goss spoke of the bright future of the institution and paid a tribute to the devotion of the women, the hospital deaconesses, who made the new building a possibility. Bishop Hamilton talked of the present and the future of the hospital and said that if Christ were in



BISHOP HAMILTON LAYING THE CORNERSTONE.



GOVERNOR MILEY DELIVERING HIS ADDRESS AT THE LAYING OF THE CORNERSTONE OF THE NEW OMAHA METHODIST HOSPITAL.

**Chicago Thief Gives Tips on Burglary**  
DON'T fly flags. They attract attention. "What is the number of your house? Burglars will not enter 444, 111, 93 or 22. No. 23 is also a burglar proof." These tips were given to the police by a South Chicago housebreaker who was caught in an effort to enter a house that had been robbed successfully four times within the last six months. The thief explained that he was first attracted to the house by the stars and stripes floating from the first floor window, and according to robber superstition that was an invitation to "work the flat." He also admitted having robbed the house several times previously, relying on the superstition that he was perfectly safe in visiting a house he had successfully plundered.

Mr. Burglar, who was in a talkative mood, went on to supplement the many items of information on burglar superstition already in the hands of detectives.

"We all consider funerals bad luck," said the superstitious housebreaker. "If we meet one while we are on the way to rob a house it means death or imprisonment. I'll bet houses near a cemetery are not invaded. There is an old fellow at Joliet named Cooper who teaches us all these things. He says he can never be sentenced again because he is serving his twenty-eighth sentence and 25 is his lucky number. "If we meet a sleeping dog on our way to work a flat we know we are going to be lucky. And that is the way with flags flying on people's houses. We know they are good, trusting people and looking for a good time. We always make for houses where flags are flying. It is one of our rules."

All criminals are firm believers in dreams, said an official at the county jail. A man who was on trial in Chicago on a charge of murder told a guard the day before his case went to the jury that he dreamed he saw a rainbow. From this he deduced he would be acquitted. To every one's surprise he was.

The peculiar superstitions attached to Friday and 13, certainly enough, are surely considered by the thief. Houses with the numbers mentioned above, however, are avoided.

Members of the housebreaking fraternity, according to the statements of experienced detectives, will never again visit a house in which their work has been disturbed. On the other hand, they will resort again and again to houses they have successfully plundered. The police are well aware of this fact, and they frequently catch men by waiting for the next visit.

No thieves like buying absolutely new boots. In no circumstances can they be persuaded to part with footwear they were while their decorations were successful. For a thief to break a blood vessel and recover his good health is regarded as the luckiest thing possible in more senses than one. It is supposed that such a man will be fortunate in escaping jail for the remainder of his days.

All habitual criminals regard the Bible with awe. They will do anything to evade looking at it or touching it.—Chicago News.