# The ging Sthaul. 

##  <br> THE PLACE OF KEATS IN MODERN FOETRY.

Bead at Junior Exhibition, Oornell Oollege by A. 0 , Wakeley, of 0 maha.

On the the 25th of February, 1876, an assembly of Americans and English men were gatherd to perform an tardy justice. Then was unveiled a medallion effigy of John Keats. If ever genius deserved recognition, sure-
ly the qualities of this poet commanded all the respect shown by this little knot of admirers. John Keats was born in London, on the 29ch of Oct.
1795, and died in Rome on the 23d of 1795, and died in Rome on the 23d of Feb., 1821. To go at any length into the personal history of Keats, would marked by no unusual outward circumstances. It is rather the history of his forth in his poetry-a life filled with noble aspirations and a yearning afte an ideal fixed in his own mind.
To comprehend better the situa tion of this poet, and the reception
his early productions met with, let us take a passing glance at the of the present century when Keats wa to make his appearance. It was a turning point in the history of poetry. Old foundations upon which poeti People were beginning to suspect that People were beginning to suspect that
there was something more in poetry there was something more in poetry than a certain number of sylabyes o
the line, and a regular, hobby-horse movement. Their poetic sensibilities were more keenly aroused, and all literary productions more closely scanned. What was the reason of this new-born distrust? A few venturous spirits, fol d to strike off the fetters of formalism nd conventionality, which hitherto had bound the Muse. Byron, Wordsworth and Shelley appeared almost simultaneously, champions of originality, earnestness and spotaneity in
poetry. Against these were arrayed poetry. Against these were arraye
the conservative party, especially th sucessors of Pope advocating the formalistic and abitrary. The same dis satisfaction had taken root in France and elsewhere in Europe. The cry true feeling in poetry, and away with e artificial and all that tends to kee petry from the hearts of men.
It was in this period of change whe Keats, in his twenty-second year, pub-
lished his first volume of poems-a youth of humble birth, apprenticed to an apothecary, and with nothing but an ordinary education of the middle classes, but imbued with a poetic instinct which was to lift him from the condition to which external circumstances ad apparently consigned him. Timid and self-distrustful, he was almos afraid to submit his productions to the public eye; not that he feared criticism,
but the least apprehension that he ight be wanting in true poetic capa bility threw him into despair. He wa willing to work and improve,

His terpent was that ould bear present failure and disap pointment, if he had any prospect o ultimate success. .Flied win these a pirations, and believing that the road to success lay only through study, ap plication and thought, as he expresset Romance.founded upon Grecian mythRoman
ology.
Criti

Criticism does not withont a struggle renounce its former standaris of per fection, and place new idols upon to
shrine. Endynion was no exception shrine. Endymion was no exception
fate, Blackwood and The Quarterly
were only too were only too eager to pounce upon
their prey. For a youth apprenticed to an apothecary and the son of a livery stable proprietor, to enter the sacred halls of Poesy was too presumptuous.
In the very niature of things there must have been something wrong. The imperfections of Endymion were merci lessly laid bare. Unusual expressions,
awkward rhymes, and in short all the defects of youth and inexperience were thrust upon the public, as in everywa atal to success, and he was told that tarved apothecary was better than preface deprecating his own feeble ef rts. The eye of criticism had been lind to the merits of Edymion, but in he rich imagery, the beautiful wor painting, and sublime flights of imagiof Keats perceived the elements of poetic genius. The abuse which had een heaped upon him must have af rected his very sensitive nature, al
though he treated it as too coarse to b oticed. He determined to aven himself by writing better poetry. But his lot was hard: his birth, in the eyes but more than nogh had inherited taint of consumption, and even now when making his first efforts to place his name on the poet's scroll, he had premonitions of his early end. Under lief that he had not long to live, he ielded not to misfortune. On the contrary he felt that what was to be done must be done quickly. With this con
viction we find him in the spring of 1820 engaged upon Hyperion, Eve o St. Agnes, Lamina, An Ode to a Gre cian Faun, To a Nightingale, and other odes and sonnets, and he had partially "The Cap and Bells."
Keats had now given to the world all that he was destined to give. He felt it only too keenly. But now even ritics were forced to see the beauty his style. They were compelled
recognize his wonderful portrayal he picturesque.
Few objects in Nature escaped his sympathetic eye. In St. Agnes' Eve he deso
light:
"Full on this casement shone the wintry
moon
And threw warm gules on Madeline's fair
breast
As down she knelt for heaven's grace and
boon.
Rose.bloom fell on her hands, together
prest,
$\begin{aligned} & \text { And on her silver cross sof amethyst, } \\ & \text { And on her hair a glory, like a saint, } \\ & \text { She seemed a splendid angel newly drest } \\ & \text { Save wings, for heaven." }\end{aligned}$
Most poets have been content to conine their descriptive powers to objects f sight, but not so Keats. His senses were abnormally sensitive to all im pressions. He not only saw but touched, tasted, felt and heard more acutely
than other men; and this sensibility w may say constituted his poetic nature for the poet's feelings and passions are
When he describes the action of weet sounds, we are in the fairy-land of song, when he dwells upon the ob jects of Taste, we sit as at an epicurean anquet.
But these are his lighter, airier pictures. His muse often takes a loftie light. In Hyperion, Saturn and the domains of Jupiter and the younger gods.

Like Byron and Shelley, he was trying to infuse Nature into poetry. Al three felt that genuine po ome a thing of the past.
Byron, Shelley and Wordsworth
vert not without great influence, but


Keats more than any of his contemporaries, changed the poetic form in which
verse was moulded. He possessed more han any other poet of his time, a truly sympathetic nature, and it is his deep
sympathy with nature that attracts us. sympathy with nature that attracts us.
The power of singling out the word which would convey his precise meaning , and in many cases present to our
imagination a complete picture, Keats ossessed to a wonderful degree.
In the youthful inexperience Keats critics can find much to condemn hey can complain of the vagueness his earlier productions, the dependence
of the matter upon the rhyme, and a of the matter upon the rhyme, and a
too evident straining after originality, but the unprejudiced reader will find in what he has bequeathed us, striking passages of beauty, of sublimity, and
will see evidenced in all work the hand oll see evidenced in all work the hand
a master. When we consider his birth, his education, the early age at which his poems were written, we can only wonder that such a youth should surpass in wealth of diction and appropriateness of imagery those who had life study.
Previous to his death his genius had ot been universally acknowledged, and when he thinks that all is to go for naught, he asks Severn to inscribe up-
on his tombstone,-"Here lies one whose name was writ in water." To
him it seemed as if his name was written in water. But time has changed the epitaph. As the years roll on and to-day his name is written upon the hearts of his countrymen.
"Till the Future dares

## Forget the past, his fate and fame An echo and light unto eternity."

## VALEDIOTORY AND ODE.

by Miss Oonstance Williams at Oomnenoement of Olass '77, Oounci
Bluffs High Sohool. Bluffs High Sohool.

The last lesson has been recited, the ast examination passed, the last essay read, the last oration delivered, and we are about to leave the school-room to
enter actively upon the duties of life. We know not the fancies that fill the minds of each other, nor the course of action each may pursue, for there are many fields of labor open to all. To only one, the glorious possibility is beckoning of becoming president of the United States. Our school days are now ended, and soon we will be scattered far and wide. But before we
separate, we all unite in returning separate, we have
thanks to the kind friends who have
taken an interest in our welfare, and have shown their concern, by their
visits and words of encouragement. Words fail to express our gratitude to wards those, whose generous public etiment in behalf of education, has
erected fine buildings and supplied us with earnest teachers, in order that al might store up riches that never fle from the pursuer. And if we have failed to accomplish as great results a they many friends have desired, may membering the frailty of youth. To the directors, whose judicious management and deep interest in the cause o education, have been the means of pre paring us for our different stations in
life, we extend our most heartfelt life, we extend our most heartfelt
thanks. To you, our faithful teachers, who have directed our daily course of study, and pointed out the true path to success, we will be ever grateful. In our new sphere of action may we often
meet you as friends, and receive the advice which your knoweledge and experience enable you to give. And schoolmates, we grieve to say the last farewell to you, since we have passed so many happy hours together. Tho ympathies in the work that will fit you to fill honorably your place in life, and may your efforts be crowned with fa reater success than that of your pre ed for time, when we have long lookour school life, has come, and we must ever the ties that united us in a com mon work. In a few hours these ties
will be broken forever. Some may seek their homes in the far west, other may find their way to foreign lands and the dark waters of the ocean roll be tween them and their former classmates Stil we will always cherish a fond days. Classmates, farewell, for There is no joy that cheers our way Bhere has a kindred sorrow;
There is no happy heart to-day, But may be sad to-morrow. Full of beyond the darkening cloud
A glorious sun is sailing A glorious sun is sailing, The plain beneath are trailing
If yesterday our hearts were glad, That loved ones gathered 'round us-
Should not, to.day, our thoughts be sad
When When break we ties that bound us? To you, whose love has gui led longOur teachers-faithful ever,
To you, our mates, one parting word,
We speak-and then we sever.
And when this changeful life is past,
When earthly scenes are ended, When earthly scenes are ended, United may we stand at last,
Where happy voices, blended, May sing of joys that shall not fade-
Of bonds that ne'er are brokenOf bonds that ne'er are broken-
No tears there fall, no griefs invade, No farewell

## SUNSHINE AND SADNESS.

 Essay read by Miss Ida Goodman, at' annuasre-union of the High School Alumni. "I slept and dreamed that life was beauty
I woke and found that life was duty." There are some people who are al ways dreaming; they never wake; there are always on the watch for duty: Were I to have my choice between the two classes, I scarcely know which I would know the real pleasure of dreaming, for if we live in the sunlight all the time, we could not appreciate the blessing that was being bestowed on us. We must live in darkness a while to know how to value light. We never enjoy looking at the cloudless sky as
after two or three days of rain; it never after two or three days of rain; it never
looks quite so clear as then; why is it? looks quite so clear as then; why is
Simply because we know. what it is to Simply because
be in the cloud.
A year of all spring and sunshine would doubtless be very pleasant and agreeable to most people, but it would never ripen the fruit, or bring the grain
to a head. We think the trees clothed in green are beautiful, but it takes the frost to bring out their whole beauty. Duty is to life, what frost is to the forest, it brings us out of ourselves and makes us true and noble men and women. without duty is like a flower without fragrance; it may be very beautiful, and pleasant to see while it lasts, but it soon fades and is gone, leaving no fragrance or beauty by which it can bere nembered. They whose life is beauty ive for themselves; they think only of
what they enjoy or wish; they intend what they enjoy or wish; they intend
to enjoy life while it lasts, and if they succeed and are happy, what care they how much misery there is around them? But those whose life is duty, live for ase around them, and those that come little kindnesses are ever fresh. Wha is a flower without fragrance? What is life without duty?
As a flower sends out fragrance to all vithin its reach, and even after it is dead, so lives a life of duty. They that sleep and dream life is beauty, and have
never known anything but pleasure, or een anything but sunshine, have no discovered the real beauty of life.
They may deem themselves happy, but They may deem themselves happy, but
at the same time they are not, and they at the same time they are not, and they
often feel it, and long for something they have not.
Oh!' if I were only rich, I know I would be happy! What a common wish it is; and yet if we could only ook into the heart of the rich, we might find to our surprise, that we with all of our troubles, and many duies, are the happier of the two. We may fight against what seems our lot;
we may think that had we had the advantages and means that such a one has had (and wasted), we might have been high up the ladder of fame. But would we have been so much more careful than others? would we have avoided all the snares that others have fallen into? We may think so, but we would have
done no better, and probably not as well. He who made us, and saw the end from the beginning, knew what was best, and we would be wise if we thought so A life that is nothing but beauty,
may be likened to a beautiful day, in which there is not a cloud; or a splendid sunset, where the beauty is so grand, and yet so delicate and changeable that
no artist could do it justice. It can only be appreciated by those who are there, by those that see it at the time, it lasts but a few moments and then disappears as a dream,
Lives that are duty, may be said to be like those grand master paintings,
durable colors, and have been gazed at and admired for ages, and are likely to be for ages more. To which class do you think the wisest and best people belong? Those who think life beauty or those who think life duty? Are our greatest men those who have always lived in luxuries and ease, or those who have had hard work to get along? A life of
A life of duty is as something del ed in a rock.

## One goes with the tide; the other is

 always there ; one is like a rock, firm; It is very fltting every wave ey slep what He knows not life who knows not duty.And so let my past stand just as it stands, and let me now, as I may,
grow old, I am what I am, and my gife for me was the best, or it had not been, I hold.

## YESTERDAY.

Yesterday. The sound of the word brings to our minds the phantom of the past, and as it stands before us brings our remembrance scenes of joy We, at one time, see ourselves enjoying all the pleasures of life to our utmost capacity, at another, drinking the cup

The great drawback to the Omaha
High School，is want of attendance． High School，is want of attendance．
There lies at the back of this a cause， There that cause is fashion．Of late it has ceased to be fashionable among our
wealthier citizens to send their sons and wealthier citizens to send their sons and
daughters to the High School．The only thing that can be said about this
institution is that it has a poor attend－ ance，and as yet has turned out but few
graduates．How can this be otherwise when the very elements necessary to make a good high school are withheld？ Thus far the high school has been do－
ing the drudgery for eastern colleges and universities，and it will have to
continue to do this just as long as our best citizens will persist in ignoring it
and sending their sons and daughters and sending their sons and daughters
to eastern institutions，many of which afford no better facilities for imparting
instruction．The present course of in instruction．The present course of in－
struction is so arranged as to adapt it self to the wishes of all，in regard to preferred studies－the classics being
optional．The faculty has been faultless in every particular，and though not a large one，it is sufficient to more than meet the requirements of the limited number of attendants，and would cer－
tainly be incressed if there were more students to instruct．We say the great students to instruct．We say the great
drawback to the high school is the lack of support and approval from the lead－ ing citizens of Omaha，and this with－
held has a worse effect than all the held has a worse effect than all the
open－handed blows that can be dealt by avowed and out－spoken enemies of
education．As an illustration education．As an illustration of what
this approval and support of leading and wealthy citizens will do for a high school，we have only to cite the case of a neighboring city whose high school
graduates，this year，numbered nine． The faculty of this school consists o Principal and one assistant，neither of whom claim，nor are credited with any
thing more than ordinary ability and the performance of their duties．The secret of success lies in the fact that th sons and daughters of the very best citi－
zens are sent to this school，and thos citizens encourage their home institu
tion．Two of the graduates of this in tion．Two of the graduates of this in－
stitution are the wards of a millionaire， another the son of an independent capi－ talist，and another the daughter of a gentleman who was a representative at
the Geneva Arbitration．On the com－ mencement evening the Mayor and members of the Board were on the
stage，and the representative families of the city were in attendance．This earnestly hope our representative citi－ zens will unite in supporting the high school．

WEALTH vs．CHARACTER．
A young man picked up The High School of a recent issue and noticing
the headings of two articles to－wit the headings of two articles，to－wit：
＂Wealth＂and＂Character，＂immedi－ ately remarked＂Well，give me wealth and I＇ll get the character．＂We were
struck with the aptness of the remark， for it very nearly expresses the opin－ ions of the great mass of Americans
of the present day respecting their choice of these two cummodities．This
premise may provoke dissent from the premise may provoke dissent from the
idealist，who wishing it otherwise，de－ clines to admit it as a fact，but we in－
sist on the correctness of our position sist on the correctness of our position
in asserting that the average American will grasp for the mighty dollar and
let character take its chances．The pursuit of money is the national mania．
Wealth wields more influence than character，education，or deep－seated wisdöm．In this false world，a man of wealth may commit all the crimes
imaginable，and by the use of his money，keep the knowledge of them
mrom the eye of the public，while a foor man，though he may have lofty instincts，and the best of motives，wil
always have to allow his worst side always have to allow his worst side to
be exposed．An honest man withou means to pay his debts，is often put，
down as a swindler and＂dead beat，＂ while a dishonest and base－hearted neighbor living next door，pays all
obligations out of his unlimited resour－ ces－no matter whether they were ob ces－n my a overnment steal or at a
tained by
gambling table－and is regarded as an gambling table－and is regarded as an
honest and respectable citizen and shining light in fashionable society．
Money is the great ruler ；the only

| autocrat；the only power that man |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| will acknowledge his subservience to． | these facts have been satisfactorily ex－ |
| plathough they are matters of |  | Do you want to be considered＂respect－

able？＂Ask your pocket－book．Do of virtue and a lover of all that good？Ask your pocket－book if you can found a church，or rent a front pew
in an aristocratic one．Do you wish to be considered charitable？Ask your
ocket－book if you can afford a few pocket－book if you can afford a few
hundred dollars for a charitable so－ ciety，or for the aid of some worthy
aject．Do you wish to go to the halls of congress and rise to eminence？Ask your pocket－book．Money is the great There is but one thing we are told it heaven when you die．
TEE NATIONAL EDDOATIONAL ASSOCIATION．
The sevepteenth annual meeting of the National Educational Association
will be held in Louisville，Ky．，on the 4th， 15 th and 16 th，of August．T programme，a copy of which we have
received，is by no means an extraordi－ narily good one，and certainly not worth the time and money necessary to go so here will be as much to learn alth Plattsmouth Institute and County Superintendents＇Convention，to be held uly 9th to 19th，inclusive．We do the Association in thus alluding to the rogramme；we only speak the truth； The reason why it is not a good one is because the northern lights of education find it too far south to attend with con－ venience，and hence must decline par－
ticipating．Why Lonisville，Ky．，was selected，is a thing not explained，b we will only say that，waiving the mat－ of members，there is left a sufficient reason why this selection should not of holding a poorly attended and un

## MEN＇S HATS IN CHORCH．

Of all the various expedients by
which ingenious church－goers have en－ deavored safely to dispose of their hats， there is not one that has not proved
to be fallacious．To hold one＇s hat to be fallacious．To hold one＇s hat only in a Quaker meeting house，wher the worshippers remain seated during
the entire service，and never use any the entire service，and never use any
devotional implements，such as prayer－ books and hymn－books．No man
could successfully balance a hat in one hand and find the epistle for the twenty－second Sunday afier Trinity with the other hand，while to stand up
in order to repeat the creed or to sing a hymn with a hat under the left arm，
would be the height of absurdity． The hat，then，must be laid aside dur－ ing divine service，and our churches being constructed with exclusive refer－
ence to souls instead of hats，afford no resting places for the latter．
The extreme danger of placing at in the aisle immediately outside the pew，is universally known．The first lady that passes up the aisle carries with her a confused mass of defence less hats，which are deposited in the
shape of a terminal moraine in front of the pew which is her final goal． Of course the hats which have been
subjected to this process are reduced by subjected to this process are reduced by
attrition to a rounded form and are covered with scratches，reminding one
of the glacial action on granite bould－ the glacial action on granite bould－
s．However interesting they may be the geologist，they are of no further value as hats，and can rarely be bent into a shape that will allow their own－ ers to wear them them hame．Next to
the aisle，the pew is the most danger－ ous position in which a hat can be placed．Statistics show that out of
every one hundred hats thus situated sixty are sat upon by their owners
thirty－five are sat upon by other peo－ ple，and only five escape uninjured It is a curious fact that more men sit the creed than after reading the Psalms or performing any other other perpen－ other curious fact is the attraction which a hat thus exposed upon a sea

My text had been chosen for many a day，and by a slow process of the in－
tellect，I had made the 1 stly， 2 dly and 3dly．

I had thought of the many influen－ ces that would be brought to bear on

## or Paul＇s memor

able words：＂None of these thing
e goes home college studen， doesn＇t fling Latin quotations at the de－ fenseless head of his parents；but when ＂Hold your second！Put ithome live y now！Take your third－plenty convulsively，and rising up on one e ow，he cries out：＂Judgment＂
The class of＇ 80 of Princeton Col young men，was suspended on the 18 th ult．and ordered to leave town．The aculty liked it or not． MY FIRST SERMON

\section*{M．${ }^{\text {H }}$ <br> Colting and Gents＇s Furrishing Goois，} | general notoriety．A man may enter | curious to know what nex，evoted it |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| a remote pew in a strange church，and | but the text left me．I quote |
| place his hat on a seat in a position |  |
| where it is impossible for a fat man to | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { again，＂None of these things move } \\ \text { and．＂Its truth and forcibleness were }\end{array}$ |
| me． |  |

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FI．R＿IUCAS，

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ed to the fact that so many of the teach－ ers in the public schools of Philadel－ phia die young，and I am asked if there ing calculated to induce this mortality I think there is．The amount of arith－ metic the teachers have first to cram
into themselves，and then into a suc－ cession of pupils，is enough to sap their
nervous energies．It must be an awful thing to spend days in driving such
barren facts into vacant minds，and to waken up each morning knowing the same dreary routine lies before one．
do not think the community knows how really good and self－sacrificing the ma－ How，in winter，they sool－teachers are and shoes for many of the poorer pu－
pils．How often they feed and help their homes．Often but poorly paid themselves，they share the little they
have with those so much worse off After all，how touchingly sad are the
struggles of the poor for education

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|  | DENTISTRE． <br> C．．．patul <br> DENTIST， <br> Soq Thirecenins st，omati． |  |  | Universal Oyclopedia． <br>  | MAX MEYER \＆CO．， Cigars，Tobacco，Pipes |
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