

The High School.

A REPOSITORY OF REFINED LITERATURE, AND JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

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Liberator a defectione solum, qui non nititur.

J. F. McOARTNEY, Editor and Publisher.

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Written for THE HIGH SCHOOL.

CHARITY.

BY LULU E. SAFE.

Standing by the open portal
Of a bronze and marble church,
Weak and worn and oh so weary,
With the never-ending search,
For a heart not chilled to hardness,
With its contact with the rest;
Is an old man bent and feeble,
While a child leans on his breast.

Many pass them by unnoticed,
Many give them looks of scorn,
Many even smile in rudeness
At the picture so forlorn;
But the patient old man loses
All these glances cast behind,
And only hears his darling falter,
"Just one penny, grandpa's blind."

Onward, through the open portal,
Pass the cold and heartless throng,
Having not a shade of sorrow,
Or without a thought of wrong.
The weary child weeps softly;
The old man deeply sighs,
Clasps his hands in supplication,
And upward turns his sightless eyes.

The organ peals forth grandly,
Cheering hearts to hope again,
And a lady who is entering,
Pauses at the sight of pain.
She gives the poor child silver,
And gently smiles to see,
The gratitude she cannot speak.
Sweet thou art, oh Charity.

Written for THE HIGH SCHOOL.

EDUCATION AND WEALTH.

Often a parent is unwilling to spend money on a child's education—preferring to keep it to "give him a start" in life. Often a young man is so eager to get into "business" that he cuts short his educational course. All this is exceedingly unwise. Education with but little wealth is worth far more than wealth with scanty education.

Wealth is desired for the pleasures it can purchase. But a trained mind has gratifications greater than those which money can buy. The thoughtful mechanic can get more enjoyment out of the five cents which he pays for a newspaper, or a dollar he pays for a book, than his ignorant fellow-workman can obtain from double the amount, invested in tobacco and beer. The extravagantly furnished table, and the expensive carriage and harness, will yield a man far less pleasure than that which may be derived from study and literary companionship—matters which cost comparatively little. The body is capable of but little pleasure as compared with what the mind can receive. The cultivation of the intellect opens the way to far greater personal enjoyment than does the acquisition of wealth.

Property is desired by many for the social position which it confers. But education answers as good a purpose in this regard. Education and refinement with less money will give a family as good a social standing as wealth with less culture. The family with cultivated mind can occupy a less expensive house—can live in a less costly style—can maintain their social position with far less pecuniary outlay, than that which is necessary to people without education. Our professional classes are the social equals of the commercial class, but their wealth is far less and their style of living far more plain. One who is rich but uneducated is far more likely to be snubbed in social life than the educated person who is not rich. The dollar is not so "almighty," the golden calf is not so generally worshipped in society as many suppose. Mental cultivation is as potent as wealth in gaining the regard of the people one meets.

Money is to be desired for the advantages it may secure to one's children. But it is the children of the educated rather than the children of the rich, who on the whole succeed best in life. Money can hire no teachers who

will take the place of educated parents—it can buy no schooling equal to that which is received in a home of cultivation and refinement. Wealth alone cannot give children the "start" in life which they receive from parents of education and refinement.

And the principle which has been stated in the case of the individual is true of the community as a whole. In matters of political economy and in church affairs it is not more wealth that is needed, but more brains. The resources of all classes are great enough, but there is not always a knowledge of how to use. Give money to the beggar and soon he is just as badly off as before. But if you can give him new ideas and stir up new thoughts in his mind, he will take care of himself—he will not need alms. Persons of education are not found in the almshouse. And if education became universal, pauperism would disappear. Giving money or food to the poor affords but a temporary relief, but to give education to a community is to lead it to self-help, and to permanent elevation. The difficulty in keeping the mendicant class is that they do not want to be anything better than they are. Just so far as a wider range of ideas and higher conception of life can be given them, they can be set on a better footing. Now, as the education of an individual raises the tone of thought in the community as a whole, the money given for education is the very highest, the most far-sighted philanthropy.

PHILOMATHIAN.

STYLE AND EXPRESSION IN SINGING.

Style in singing is often spoken of as being expression and confounded with it. They are certainly allied, but must also be considered as distinct from each other.

Style has reference to general bearing and manner, such as position, movements, looks, smiles, frowns, etc., all appealing to the vision of an audience.

Expression, (musical) appeals to the ear only, and can be appreciated best by closing the eyes, when the sense of hearing undisturbed can revel in beautiful sounds and forget the material world for a time.

The very large majority of listeners are not content with music in this unalloyed form; but receive pleasure in watching the performer, particularly if the lady or gentleman happen to be engaging in appearance or style, in which case (such is the power of beauty and winning ways), the music may even be poor and the expression faulty but the style will save the performer by captivating the general audience, who can better appreciate the material life that is exerted to please, than the ethereal art simple of music.

Musical expression is only good when appropriate.

For a singer to display emotion upon words that do not express the same, or get into a frenzy upon common phrases would be called in the best schools bad taste.

Instrumentalists are more free to indulge their ideas in giving expression—as their instruments discourse music simply. The music may mean anything or nothing, i. e., nothing more than a musical sentiment which may vary greatly in the rendering, but a singer must be bound by the words, and make the music intensify their meaning.

With many amateur singers, the words are little heeded. I may add that frequently it is no loss in the rendering of some English translations of opera, as the music and words are often ill adapted to one another;



View of the Omaha High School Building.

other; but in song singing, such as ballads, etc., the words are the heart of the composition, and all the resources a singer possesses must be used to make the words understood and felt by the audience.

Words, when sung, require to be more distinctly uttered and emphasized than when spoken; and it must be remembered that the larger the room in which the singer performs, the more distinct must be the utterance—even to exaggeration. Expression cannot be altogether arbitrary.

Two performers may express the same phrase in a different manner, and both may be good. The rendering is influenced by the temperament of the performer, and to expect people of opposite temperament to express exactly in the same manner is not rational. Each may have a good sphere, but they will be different in their mode of expression as in their individuality—and be best appreciated by those of congenial disposition. The warm temperament of some southern races partly disqualifies them to properly enjoy the quiet rendering of some of the best northern ballads, as they appear too tame; they do not possess the fire necessary to move people who are used to a more demonstrative song; yet these apparently tame songs are full of the most delicate shades which go direct to the heart of the race for whom they were written.

Expression is best learned by imitation. Any opportunity of listening to a good artist, whether a singer or instrumentalist, should be embraced as affording a practical lesson, and as aids in practice, the student should very closely observe the marks of piano-forte, diminuendo, crescendo, sforzando, etc., and particularly encourage themselves to attempt the rendering of all such expression marks as dolce brio, deciso, affabile, tenero, transporto, etc., etc.

Especially will the general pupil have to battle with the shy feeling of reserve in giving utterance to song. It is better, perhaps, to exaggerate a little than to sing entirely without animation.

Difficulties of a mechanical nature must first be overcome, so that all efforts may be free from contraction and the utterance perfectly easy.

Expression marks and words should be intensified until nature herself seems to give voice to the sentiment.

In returning to the subject of style, I wish to add that it belongs not to music particularly, but can be taught by the elocution teacher, the stage man-

ager or actor. And though its intelligent study is indispensable to a public performer, it must be remembered that our most distinguished singers and players are invariably natural, and in the concert room seldom lose by movements that belong more particularly to the stage, but rely upon their artistic rendering of the music and superiority of tone—that great charm of which Garcia says: "The beauty of the voice constitutes ninety-nine hundredths of a singer."

CRITIQUE.

Written for THE HIGH SCHOOL.

THE CAUSE AND CURE OF POVERTY.

Just at present the thousands who read THE HIGH SCHOOL are divided into two great classes. One class is composed of those who are wealthy, or at least have steady employment and a comfortable income. The other class consists of men "who have seen better days," together with hundreds of young men who are barely able to support themselves at the prices which their services command in the city. There is to all such but a poor prospect of immediate relief, and the reason is plain. The professions are over crowded.

There are also too many clerks and book-keepers; too many men who cannot make up their minds to engage in anything but "genteel" employment. Examine the columns in the daily papers devoted to advertising for situations, and in every instance as book-keepers, clerks, secretaries, etc., will be double that of those who seek work at any of the trades. The idlers of the present day are as a rule men of good education and capacity, without any profession, re-enforced by a vast army of men in the lower grade of society, who have no trade and are in reality good for nothing except day labor but consider themselves above the day laborer. The great difficulty lies in the fact that so many are studying law and medicine, and so few learning trades or becoming farmers. Young America is learning to despise agricultural and mechanical pursuits more heartily every year. He must be a "gentleman," and wear a high collar, immense cuffs, and a cheap seal ring, even if he lives in an attic and boards at a corner lunch bar. There are hundreds in this and every other city who imagine themselves the especial object of fortune's disfavor, whose only difficulty is that they will not work where they belong. They look with jealous eye upon the men who have succeeded in the higher walks of life, and curse fate because they do not

obtain positions for which they have no qualifications whatever. The democratic theory of equality of man has simply been carried by them, in its application, to a ridiculous extreme. All men are equal before the law in this country but they are not equal anywhere else. Talent, education, opportunity, and a thousand other considerations, determine the standing of everyone, and these considerations are seldom alike in combination in the case of any two. It is a very pleasant theory that one man is just as good as another, but it is only a theory without an iota of common sense to sustain it. There is as much natural difference between men as there is between the insignificant black jack and the grand old oak of the forest. There is also a distinction due to cultivation and education. Individuals who to respectable birth add the graces of culture are better men in every sense of the word than the ignorant boor, whose only instinct is to eat and sleep. It being granted, then, as it must be, that men differ in regard to personal qualifications, it is absurd for those of inferior ability to waste the golden hours in the vain expectation of securing positions for which they are not fitted. Occasionally they succeed through political influence, but even then when the prop is once removed they sink back to their natural level, and are usually worthless forevermore. If the idle thousands would learn to appreciate the fact that to work to advantage they must devote themselves to tasks, be they menial or otherwise, to which they are adapted, there would be less poverty.

Those who prefer poverty in the city to a competence in the country are beyond the reach of any suggestion which we can make at this time, but there are others who desire to better their condition. To such we would say, get out of the city, "go West," get hold of a plow somewhere, "grow up with the country." By pursuing this course you will gain an honest living, be free from debts and duns, and in the course of time you will become somebody. The fertile fields of Nebraska cost but a song. A little money and "hard work" will place any man beyond the reach of want.

A MERRY LIFE.

"He led a short life and a merry one," said a friend the other day, referring to a promising actor who had died at the early age of twenty-seven. That has been the unwritten epitaph of many a brilliant man, not alone in the theatre, but in almost every other profession. A short life and a merry one—does it pay?

Merriment, we take it is intended to stand as a synonym for happiness. At least it will be admitted that every man desires to be happy, and for this end he labors and plans and strives and struggles. Now, the life which the world calls short and merry is too often darkened by shadows and ended in suffering. We chanced to know somewhat of the inner history of the actor to whom reference has been made; and when we heard his career summed up in the words quoted above, it occurred to us that the epitaph did not suit his case. His life was short, too short—but it was not a merry one. Ten years before, he had entered upon his profession hopeful, ambitious and self-reliant. He made such progress as comes of earnest effort, and those who knew him best predicted for him a brilliant career. The possibilities which opened up to him were unlimited, but he did not grasp them. He became what is known as "a jolly good fellow," and the moment he established his right to be reckoned in

that category, he forfeited all further claims to advancement in his art. Excessive jollity and good fellowship are the enemies of patient toil, without which there are no triumphs in this world. His talents rusted for want of polishing. He took one step forward and then stopped. Under too high a pressure, he consumed the fuel of life at a time when all his faculties ought to have been at their best. When he came to die, his friends spoke of him as leading a short life and a merry one. It was not a merry life. It was embittered by the consciousness of wasted opportunities and darkened by the shadow of remorse.

In all the history of the world—and here, perhaps, is the moral which we are seeking to evolve—there has been no example of illustrious success without corresponding effort. To-night you witness the performance of a dramatic star who receives more for his services than all the rest of the company combined. His task does not seem a very onerous one, and there is apparently little effort to speak his lines. He makes his dozen entrances and exits, and in two hours and a half has earned more money than the utility man earns in three months. Is there injustice in this? When you have looked closer into the life of this successful actor, you will find invariably the secret of his triumph. It is the result of no accident. He did not stumble upon fame. He won it by the dint of hard work. His life has not been what the world calls a merry one. Through many laborious years he has studied and labored, and now he reaps the reward of his industry. If his task seems easy, it is only because he has made it so. If the flowers lie thick in his path, it is because he has trod bravely over the thorny places. And what is true of the stage is true of every other profession. Tennyson gets a pound a line for writing a poem, while Jones cannot get a shilling for a pound of poems; but Tennyson has done what Jones has not the patience to do—he has schooled himself to write true poetry. We pay a small fortune for a bit of canvas on which Gerome has laid the colors, and here is Brown offering his productions by the square yard, and none willing to purchase. And yet Brown has only himself to blame.

No man ever got much assistance from above or below who was not willing to put his own shoulder to the wheel. There is virtue in an honest effort, even if it fail; but there is no virtue in whining over one's lot and envying the more fortunate condition of others. Were the truth known, these others have not mounted the ladder without toilsome endeavor.

We come back to the proposition with which we started, viz., merriment ought to stand as a synonym for happiness. Could all their inner histories be known, these short lives are not so merry as they are reputed. They have their disappointments and heart-aches, their keen regrets and touches of remorse. They are not happy. And the man who lives more rationally, more abstemiously, more temperately, finds in the end a truer happiness than he who shortens his career by indulgence which the world is charitable enough to call merriment.—N. Y. Clipper.

It is constantly becoming more difficult for \$10,000 clergymen to preach more than seven months of the year. They are obliged to have some time in which to spend their salary.

SCENE at the Hyde Park House: Young Lady—Can you tell me the name of that bright star? Youth—No; I never studied botany.—Ex.

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CLUBS—The party sending the names of five subscribers, accompanied by the cash, will receive one copy free.
Subscribers changing residences can have the addresses of their papers changed by sending notice to the Business Manager.

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THE GREAT UNDERLYING CAUSE.

The great strike of laboring men and mechanics all over the United States, which occurred last month, was an event which shook the whole country from center to circumference. For the past five years the wages of laboring men have steadily decreased, and they had got so low that the men all over the country rose up in a mass and protested against this state of affairs. A prominent cause of this state of affairs is the great increase of working men in this country. Immigrants from all parts of the world have poured into the United States in a constant stream for several years and this increase of population shows itself in the thousands and hundreds of thousands of men who have willing hands to work but can not find employment. The price of labor in any country, like the price of wheat, corn, or any other commodity, is regulated by the laws of supply and demand. If labor is a glut in the market, what is more reasonable than that the price of it should fall? The only solution of this great question which seems clear to us, is that this vast amount of unemployed labor must be taken off the market before prices will regain their former standard. The way to accomplish this and the only way is for every surplus man to go to farming, the only occupation not now overdone, and it affords a ready and sure return for labor. We are not here discussing the strike but the great underlying cause of it. That a railway corporation, a manufactory, or a private individual has the abstract right to hire a man for a dollar a day, or fifty cents a day, or two cents a day, provided that man will agree to work for such stated price, must be conceded. That it is just we do not assert.

The laboring men who strike for higher wages, or who protest against further reductions have a just cause. They have our sympathy, although we cannot endorse some of the means they use toward accomplishing their ends. They have the sympathy of thousands of good men. The men who sympathize with them, however, can do nothing but deplore the fact that such a sacred cause must from the nature of things fall to the ground. We would that it could be otherwise, (it may have a temporary success, but cannot have an ultimate one) but it is not in the power of human hands to alter by any act a state of affairs that has been brought about by that great underlying cause, viz: the great supply of labor in proportion to the demand for it.

This is a time when weak and insipid publications are falling into line with working-men, by strongly advocating their cause (when they care not a whit) and then pouncing down on them for their patronage in return. We are sure that working-men have more respect for a journalist that fearlessly states his honest convictions on the great labor question, irrespective of whether his views coincide with those held by them or not, than they have for a fawning, cringing and cowardly hypocrite, who will smother his honest convictions and fill his putrid sheet with a lot of gush that amounts to no more nor less than a bid for patronage. Let laboring men have an eye open on this question.

IRREVOCABLE LAWS OF SOCIETY.

Society frames many laws, the transgression of any of which is sure to bring down upon the offender the penalty attached thereto. In this respect the laws of society, unwritten, though they may be, are widely different from the statutory laws framed by the judicial department of our government, inasmuch as the just penalties prescribed by the latter are often escaped, while those of the former, never. Her dictum is all powerful, and men will bend in humble deference to her decrees when they will obstinately resist anything and everything else. To illustrate: An individual whose baser nature would consent for him to steal, to falsify, or what is worse, to betray the confidence of an innocent school girl and ultimately consummate her ruin, is not deterred by the fear of punishment at the bar of justice, for he knows that here there are a thousand loopholes for escape, but the stern consciousness that exposure would subject him to degradation before the eyes of the world, and complete ostracism from society, acts as a powerful restrainer. It is well that this is so. The laws of society, it may be safely said, do fully as much toward the preservation of good order and good government, as do the statutory laws for the punishment of crime.

Many of the laws of society, are, however, very peculiar, and often apparently unjust. For instance, a man may be notoriously corrupt in his moral nature, may indulge in all the excesses of a wild life, and yet figure in good society. These facts may be tacitly understood by all his friends, and they will not materially affect his position. But let a breath of his scandalous conduct happen to be made public—say through the courts, or through the medium of a newspaper—and from that moment his invitations out to dine, or to attend the evening soiree, are discontinued, and his acquaintance disowned. One of the false conditions of society is the extreme coldness with which it will treat a female member, whose only crime in the world may be that she has been maligned. Many a woman, with character spotless, and motives pure, has suffered the ban of society, simply through being "talked about." What is folly in a man is declared to be crime in woman. Society decrees that woman must, like Caesar's wife, be above suspicion. If she falls under it, though it be through no fault of hers, she must suffer the full penalty of that inexorable law. Her case is powerless to set aright, and she can only bewail her misfortune. She may console herself somewhat by her happy self-consciousness of knowing that she is innocent, but her path through this world will, nevertheless, be strewn with thorns.

MEDIOCRITY ON STILTS.

It takes all kinds of people to make a world. Of all the grades, qualities or kinds of individuals that can be selected from the heterogeneous mass of human beings that go to make up this great world there is one class which we must frankly confess we have but little use for, and that is the class of individuals who, through some accident of fortune have risen from the slums of civilization, and (in their own estimation) suddenly soared away above the heads of everybody around them. A sudden rise in pork or a successful dirt contract, an unusual demand for soap or a strike in oil, causes the daughter of Mrs. Narrowmind and the son of Mr. Oldstyle to entirely forget that they ever knew the Smith family, who live next door. A gentleman or lady whose position in the world is an evidence of distinction, may with propriety claim superiority over the general classes, and this is cheerfully accorded them, but then they do not continually strive to call attention to this fact, or flaunt themselves through the world with that air of superciliousness which is such a prominent characteristic in the accidental autocrat. Mediocrity elevated by the all powerful bag of gold, attires itself in a gaudy costume which it wears without realizing that the effect of the whole is badly spoiled by an unpleasant contrast in colors. It dawdles through the world airing its pocket book and its ignorance, its ex-

travagance and bad taste. This shoddy element of society has been floating on the surface until it has turned the heads of men of sense with nausea, and yet it rarely has within it that limited amount of mental pabulum which would permit it to grasp this fact or to see what a sorry sight it is making of itself. Good society means something else than parade, something more than money and ostentation. It means brains, cultivated faculties and refinement, and the man or woman possessed of these belongs by divine right to good society, no matter if they never entered a fashionable drawing room in their lives, and while we concede that money will do a great deal, we do hold that their is a class of society whose standard is not money, and in that class a mere representative of so much money and nothing else, cannot enter.

VANITY is sometimes supposed to be confined to women and children, to classes of persons, in fact, from which we do not expect proofs of lofty principle and dignified self-command. And yet men are very often as vain of their appearance, and of the impression they produce upon others, as woman is of her beauty, her accomplishments, or her jewelry and costly dresses. Men of rare gifts and distinguished ability are liable to mar their undeniable merit by exhibitions of almost juvenile vanity. It is a strange and yet a true fact, that even men of genius, men destined to live forever in the literary or military annals of their country, have been noted for affectation and self-conceit—for demonstrations, in short, that prove the morbid desire to be noticed, admired and made much of by their fellow-men.

PUBLIC men should not display too much zeal for the cause of any particular religious denomination. This is advice which, if heeded will prove beneficial to all those who have never fully realized the fact before. A public man need not be either an atheist or an infidel, but he must, if he regards his own welfare, refrain from pushing forward his religious beliefs, no matter what they are, for the people he serves comprise representatives of all denominations, and all those who do not coincide in the religious belief of a public man, will surely combine to throw him out of office if he falls into the error of using his position for the purpose above mentioned. These remarks apply more directly to school officers and teachers, than to any other class of public servants.

"INS AND OUTS" is the name of a book recently published by Willis Sweet, a young man who has had several ups and downs since he crossed the threshold of his mother's door and struck out to make his own bread and butter. The book gives a running history of the late campaign for Senator of Nebraska and is doubtless quite interesting to all those who figured in that contest. Mr. Sweet displays considerable ability as a writer, and if he only had the faculty of getting money he would be a complete success.

NEVER write for the papers unless you have something to say.
Set down the points that you wish to make (at least mentally) before you begin to write. See the end of your article from the beginning.

Put your points in the clearest and sharpest way possible. Don't cover them up with verbiage. Let them stick out.

Say what you have to say in the fewest possible words, and the simplest possible manner.

Cultivate vivacity of style and variety of expression. Abound in crisp, terse, epigrammatic sentences.

Be courteous, even when fealty to truth compels you to be severe. Remember that you are a gentleman, whatever the advocate of rival opinions may prove himself.

See to it that what you send to a newspaper be paraphrased, spelled and capitalized just as it should be. Write on one side of small-sized paper in a neat clear hand.

Make up your mind to acquiesce cheerfully in any disposition which the editor may, in his wisdom or folly, make of your articles. Ten to one, his judgment of your lucubrations is more trustworthy than yours.

When you are done, stop.—*University Record.*

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Let an effort be made to Rebuild it in Omaha.

The Regents of this institution have condemned it as unsafe, and although there has been an effort made to prop it up by a report of an architect, the confidence of the public in its safety has been withdrawn, and there is but one course to pursue, and that is to take it down and erect another. Whether another building will be erected immediately or not is a question that is by no means a settled one. The *Herald* of this city has, as is well known, long advocated the plan of closing the University for ten years—pre-supposing that the building would stand during all this time, and longer—and while there were but few supporters of this proposition, we are afraid that the present unsafe condition of the building will go a great way toward bringing about this disposition of the whole institution. We sincerely hope that such a blow will never be given to higher education in Nebraska, and yet, with the building now tottering, the problem is an ugly one. Much as we would deplore the suspension of this institution, we cannot but admit that there are serious obstacles in the way of its advancement. It is proposed by the Regents to assess the citizens of Lincoln \$40,000 if they want it rebuilt. This expedient is like the grasp of a drowning man at a straw. Nebraska City wants to give a bonus to have the University built there, if rebuilt at all. If the Regents decide to rebuild it, an effort should be made to locate it in Omaha, the educational centre of the west. In this connection we can do no better than put forward the same argument in favor of Omaha, that Hon. J. Sterling Morton made in a recent speech in favor of Nebraska City.

"The benefits to be derived from such an institution in our midst are best illustrated by the state of Michigan. Some time between 1840-50 the capitol was removed from Detroit to Lansing, which was to be a wonderful exception to most state capitols and be a wealthy and populous metropolis. To-day Lansing has a less population than Nebraska City. Ann Arbor was given the state university. When I was a student there, in 1850, the school could boast of only eighty-nine students, with a very feeble faculty of nine professors. Development of the state, careful management of the school lands and funds, has made the university at Ann Arbor second to none in the United States. To-day, there are some 1,200 students in attendance, and Ann Arbor has a population of from 12,000 to 15,000. Each student at a low estimate, expends annually \$500. In a financial sense the location of the university here would be a great benefit to our business men and city. Prosperous and retired business men have purchased the wild land of 1850, adjoining Ann Arbor, and located there to educate their children, which, socially, is a great advantage, as no finer social life exists anywhere. It is useless for us to talk about securing the university without making an effort. Columbus, Ohio, gave \$300,000 for one branch—the agricultural college—and voted bonds to pay for it, and business men say it was the best investment Columbus ever made."

An excellent site for the State University could be selected anywhere from Traintown to Hanscom Park, and ten or twenty acres could be easily given for this purpose, so we are informed by Mr. Kountze. Let Omaha get it, or try to get it, if it has to be moved and rebuilt.

FRIENDS.

How many of us can point to another and say, "I know that person is a true friend!" I fear there are but few. A true friend is one of the most choice gifts that Heaven bestows on poor erring ones in this vale of tears. How sweet are the pleasures derived from such a friend! One whom we can trust more than a brother! One that will be constant and faithful, whatever misfortune may befall us! Nothing is more cheering, when cares overshadow our pathway, and life seems to be a burden, than the consolation of knowing we still have a friend who can sympathize with us in our trials and disappointments. The band of friendship is a sacred trust, and when lavished upon us we should consider it as such.

We often meet with persons whose friendship is as fleeting as the summer shower; or who will hover around us

as long as brilliant prospects are before us, or success seems to crown our efforts; but when fortune frowns and adversities come, they seek some one else on whom to lavish their wily charms. They are like the bright-winged butterfly that passes from flower to flower, seeking pleasure alone from whence it may come. Those who are lovers of only passing pleasures, seldom prove to be true friends; but, wearied with fruitless attempts to secure enjoyment, they shrink from affluence to obscurity.

But should our truest earthly friends forsake us, we have the assurance that One mightier than all is ever near us, whispering "Cast your cares on me and I will make your burden light." Our sky may be overcast with dark clouds, but a bright dawning will come, for God is caring for us. He will endure to the end. May we take example from the great and glorious teacher, and learn that "To be a friend in need is a friend in deed."—*Selected.*

PROF. S. R. THOMPSON, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has our thanks for a copy of the School Laws of Nebraska, as amended by the last legislature. The publication is one which will prove very useful to school officers.

WHO was the wisest man? Knower. What did he know? Knew enough to go in out of the rain, knew enough to keep his mouth shut when he had nothing to say, and knew more about his own business than he did about the affairs of others.

HOW TO READ.

President Porter, of Yale College, lays down principles with regard to reading, worthy of attention. Among other points he suggests that:

Reading should be followed in an earnest and reflecting spirit. If we are careful in the selection of books, we must be equally careful as to the way in which we read them. If a man has little time to read, he has no right to allow these golden hours to be wasted or worse than wasted. If he reads a great deal, he has no right to allow influences which are silently but most powerfully reflecting his whole character to be what the mood or chance of the hour decides them, to bring disease or health, life or death to that which makes him a man.

Read with attention. This is the golden rule and more important than all the rest. The great objection to omnivorous and indiscriminate reading is, that it jades and weakens the power of attention. Edmund Burke always so read a book as to make it his own, a possession for life. Passive reading is to be carefully guarded against, as a habit that will destroy all good in reading.

Read with interest. Find out what will interest you, ask yourself in what particulars your ignorance most disturbs or annoys you. With what class of thoughts, facts principles or emotions would it please you most to be conversant. "Read what will satisfy your wants and appease your desires, and you will comply with the first condition to reading with interest and profit," is a direction that must be received, however, with caution, for you should see that your wishes and desires are correct before you satisfy them.

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OMAHA, NEB.

DIOCESAN SEMINARY

FOR

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YOUNG LADIES RECEIVE HERE, Thorough Culture, Christian Training, Watchful Care and Home Comforts.

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FURNISHING GOODS, HOSIERY,

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Corsets and Zephyrs a Specialty.

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Job Work of all kinds done with Neatness and Despatch.

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LUNCH BASKETS FILLED for TRAVELERS

Choice Wines and Fine Cigars.

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Hatters & Furriers

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A fine line of STRAW GOODS for summer wear, and all the latest styles of FELT and SILK HATS.

Special attention given to storing and repairing FURS.

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[Late of Berlin, Prussia,]

INSTRUCTOR IN

German and French.

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222 Dodge Street, bet. 14th and 15th,

Omaha, Neb.

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THE BEST BARGAINS ALWAYS AT

267 South-east Cor. Fifteenth & Douglas Streets.

267

Strictly One Price Cash Dry-Goods Store,

267

The High School

OMAHA, NEB., AUGUST, 1877.

Extra copies, \$1.00 per dozen.
Subscriptions, orders for extra copies, advertisements, or articles for publication, may be left at office, 308 South Old Fellows Block.
Reading notices unmarked, 30 cents per line.
Local advertisements, 20 cents a line.

A TOTALLY depraved punster says he will smoke if he chews to.

G. H. SIMMONS, business agent of the *Nebraska Farmer* stuck his card in our rack. He is "old persimmons" as a solicitor.

LEAVITT BURNHAM has resigned his connection with the law department of the U. P. R. R., and opened an office in Martin's block.

PROF. ROHRS the efficient leader of the Omaha Musical Society gave a select concert to his friends at Turner Hall, Thursday July 19th.

THE Kansas City Exposition commences September 17th and continues five days. We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket.

THE press throughout the state all incline favorably toward the removal of the University from Lincoln. There will doubtless be some lively "kicking" at Nebraska City if any attempt is made to move it to Omaha.

FRANK LEHMER the former manager of the Western Union Telegraph office resigned and his position is now occupied by Mr. Frank Knight. A. G. Drake has in turn been promoted to head operator and night manager.

THE erection of Creighton College is rapidly progressing, and it will be ready for occupancy some time next winter. The new seminary now being built by the Sisters of Mercy on Cass and Eighteenth streets, will be completed and ready to receive applicants for admission, September 1st.

It is understood that many of the teachers elected for the next year will not return if the salaries are cut down, as now contemplated by the board. While every lover of good schools would deprecate the reduction of teachers' salaries, it must be admitted that the board of education have cause aside from what might be termed the personal views of members. The question as it now stands is, "shall the schools be closed, or the expenses cut down."

THERE was for a while some difference of opinion among sportsmen as to whether the new game law prohibiting the killing of prairie chickens, quail, and all birds except water fowl, would be observed during the coming season, inasmuch as some thought it invalid, but by a united stand it is now agreed to abide by it and enforce its penalties on all who violate it. The only consolation for chicken shooters is that Iowa has no such law, consequently most of the hunting will be done in that state.

A TEAM selected from the Field Sportsmen's Club succeeded in vanquishing a like number of the older heads belonging to the Omaha Sportsmen's Club, in a match which took place on the 27th. The match was five glass balls each, and totals were 21 for the "Fields" to 16 for the "Omahas." The contestants were Winheim, Krug, Ketcham, Hardin and Miller, of the Field Club, and Hathaway, Taylor, Hughes, Ottmann and Thurston, of the Omaha Club. On the same day a match between Capt. Al. Patrick and John M. Thurston, against "Yank" Hathaway and John Petty, resulted in favor of the latter by a small majority.

You have doubtless read of the elegant Hotel cars recently put on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad between Omaha and Chicago, but if you have never made a trip in one of them you have one of the sweets of life yet to taste. A great deal has been said in commendation of these new Hotel cars, and nothing has been exaggerated. It was our pleasure to enjoy the luxury of a ride in the "St. Nicholas," from Omaha to Chicago on the 18th ult. Everything in the eatable line was of the very best, and the comfort of getting just what you wanted, and that just at the time you wanted it, leaves a good impression in favor of the Hotel car. The "St. Nicholas" was under the management of Mr. W. M. Taber, a gentleman who has had years of experience as a conductor, and we would be ungrateful did we not acknowledge the courteous treatment received at his hands.

PERSONAL.

Miss Jennie Stull, well known as a former Omaha school-mam, recently returned from the west, and we believe, intends to remain here.

Miss May Castetter, of Blair, Neb., spent a week in Omaha, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Halbert, and while here made many friends among the young ladies and gentlemen of the city.

Miss Jennie Doolittle is passing the summer months visiting friends at Iron Ridge, Wis.

Miss E. A. Barnette who was recently elected to the position she held at the North School, has signified her intention of teaching no more, and is now at her home in Adrian, Michigan.

We acknowledge calls from Hon. J. C. McBride, editor of the *Nebraska Farmer*, Mr. H. R. Persing, editor of the *Central City Courier*, and Ed. W. Howe, of the *Falls City Globe-Journal*,

three of the most honored representatives of Nebraska journalism.

H. F. Kittridge is the name of the gentleman who fills the position of clerk at the Grand Central Hotel. He is affable, courteous, obliging and attentive to the wants of his guests, and these qualities in a hotel clerk leave nothing wanting.

Mr. W. A. Seymour, for a long while connected with the commission house of D. B. Beemer & Co., in this city, has gone to Denver, Colorado.

Emmett Knox has gone to Des Moines, Iowa, to work in the Pension Office; the Omaha department of which has been transferred to that city.

Mr. W. R. Morris, who graduated with honors at Harvard this year, has returned to his home in this city.

Miss Mary A. Paddock, one of the former teachers at the North School, left on the 15th ult., for her home in Messina, New York.

Miss Mary R. Alling, who has acted as assistant in the High School for the past year, tendered her resignation last month and left for her home in Chicago.

HISTORICAL QUESTIONS.

Who were the seven wise men, and what their mottoes?

Who were the men that successively regarded fire, water, air, as elements?

Who was the laughing philosopher?

Who was the weeping philosopher?

What Roman knight rode into the chasm, opened in the Roman forum?

Who was the Stoic philosopher so poor that he wrote on bones for want of better material?

Who fired the temple of Diana, at Ephesus?

Who leaped into the crater of Mt. Etna to make himself a name?

Who was placed upon a throne in Sicily with a sword suspended over him by a hair, to realize the happiness of kings?

What were the causes of the death of the poets Æschylus and Anacreon?

Who was the executioner of Charles the First?

Who wrote the letters of Junius?

Who said he didn't believe in strikes?

Who said he'd take some sweet crackers and cheese when asked to "take suthin'" at a country saloon?

Who said that that young lady living on eighteenth street was "homely as sin"?

Who is that railroad agent who would talk a man to death and then charge \$2.00 juror's fees at the coroner's inquest?

Who said she thought there were only four young men in Omaha who amounted to anything?

Who do you suppose those four young men are?

Don't you think they ought to start a mutual admiration society?

Who struck Billy Patterson?

THE NORTHERN LAKES.

Grand Excursion to the Delightfully Cool Regions of Minnesota.

There will be a grand excursion from Omaha to St. Paul and Minneapolis, on the Sioux City & Pacific R. R., starting on the 6th of August. The beautiful scenery, healthy climate, and unsurpassed facilities for bathing, fishing and boat riding, which the visitor to Minnesota can enjoy, has made this country one of the principal summer resorts of America. The tourist from Omaha to St. Paul, can see from the car window more than thirty silvery lakes, nestling in the bosom of the broad prairie. The timbered country is reached at Lake Crystal, a charming village, nearly surrounded by a chain of lakes. A few miles thence, the tourist arrives at Minneapolis Falls, a beautiful cascade, having a double fall of about sixty feet, and situate in a rocky glen; the scenery being considered by many superior to the far famed Minnehaha.

The price of tickets for the round trip, good for sixty days, is \$16.00.

The general management of this excursion is in the hands of Maj. J. H. O'Bryan, the courteous and accommodating agent of the above named railroad. Tickets and all necessary information can be procured by calling on him at his office in the Grand Central Hotel.

TEACHERS AND PRINCIPALS ELECTED.

The Board of Education elected the following teachers and principals last month. The figures after each name show the vote received by each teacher:

Nellie M. Weeks, 9; Lucy Green, 9; Libbie Rollinson, 9; Sarah Rollinson, 9; Anna Monteth, 9; Sarah McChene, 9; Frank M. Briggs, 8; Minnie Wood, 8; Stella M. Champlin, 8; Laura W. Morse, 8; Fannie Wilson, 7; W. H. Scott, 10; E. A. Barnette, 9; Minnie Wilson, 10; Aggie Berlin, 8; Mima Richard, 9; Belle Schaller, 8; Maggie McCague, 9; Fannie Butterfield, 10; Decie Johnston, 10; Stacia Crowley, 10; Ada Gladstone, 7; Belle Merwin, 9; Nellie Wood, 8; Ida Goodman, 9; Louise J. Ray, 9; Dora Harney, 9; Lizzie D. Wood, 9; A. M. Reed, 10; Alice M. Williams, 9; Mrs. Camilla Elliott, 7; Kate Foss, 7.

The principals elected are Prof. J. B. Bruner, North School; Miss Anna Foss, East School; Miss Hattie Stanard, South School; Miss Hattie McKoon, Hartman School; Miss Jennie McKoon, West School. Miss Nellie M. Weeks will continue as Head Assistant in Central School.

The teaching of German in the public schools is abolished. The subject of reducing salaries of teachers and principals came before the Board last

month but was not decided. The tax levy for school purposes was placed at five mills by the City Council and as this will not afford sufficient revenue to conduct the schools all the year, it is feared that they may have to be closed for one term.

Prof. S. D. Beals has been re-elected City Superintendent of Schools, and this selection gives general satisfaction, as Mr. Beals has been a hard worker for the cause of education in Omaha. The election of principal of High School and assistant will come up for action next month.

STATE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The State Institute for superintendents, teachers and friends of education generally, convened at Plattsmouth on the 9th and continued till the 19th of last month. The officers elected were A. L. Wigton of Adams, President; S. G. Lamb of Lincoln, Secretary; A. B. Chaid of Burt County, Ass't Secretary. The work of the Institute was carried out according to programme, and it was practically a school for the instruction of teachers.

Those in attendance were:

Prof. S. R. Thompson, A. L. Wigton, Adams; E. Price, Thayer; S. G. Lamb, W. P. Grantham, Saline; Chas. Cross, Washington; J. H. Darling, Stanton; W. E. Drury, Burt; Rev. G. B. Crippen, Cass; H. K. Raymond, Otoe; W. W. Drummond, Plattsmouth; G. E. Baily, University; J. L. Rhodes, Beatrice; A. R. Wightman, Fremont; Stone, — Nicholson, Peru; W. E. Wilson, Forest City; Miss Ida Doolittle, Omaha; Mrs. Fern Pierce, Ashland; Misses Abbie Cook, Sophia Gyger, Olive Gass, Katie Dook, A. M. Gyger, May Gibson, Ella Billings, Messrs. M. O. Searl and W. Chambers, Plattsmouth; Miss Anna Taggart, Palmyra; M. D. Polk, Glendale; F. Cunningham, E. J. Crippen, Miss A. Tewksbury, Weeping Water; J. A. Hingate, A. B. Charde, Tekamah; E. Healy, Miss Jennie Sutton, Crete; Rev. G. M. Orvis, Nevinville, Iowa; L. Darling, Juniata; J. A. Goehring, Beatrice; L. B. Church, L. H. Hill, Nemaha; Mrs. M. E. Hamilton, Bellevue; Mr. Bates, Sarpy; Misses Myra E. Paterson, Etta M. Paterson, Dottie Cook, Louise, Shryock, Lizzie Malone, Flora Wise, Kate Hobbs, Carrie Porter, Rev. Geo. Mitchell, Plattsmouth; C. T. Bishop, Nebraska City; M. Langdon, Forest City; F. J. Hitt, Nemaha.

BROWNELL HALL.

By referring to another column it will be noticed that the Fall Term of this institution begins September 5th.

We have frequently referred to the many advantages of Brownell Hall as a school for young ladies, and all we can say here is that it improves as it grows older. The teaching is thorough and practical, each branch of study being taught by a teacher specially adapted to that branch. The Rector, Rev. Robert Doherty, M.A., is a gentleman whose qualifications for this important position were demonstrated by the highly satisfactory manner in which he performed his duties last year. We cheerfully commend this institution as being in every way worthy of the confidence and patronage of parents and guardians having young ladies to educate.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

A report of the closing exercises of the Normal School, at Peru, was crowded out last month. There were ten graduates, as follows: F. H. Arnold, L. A. Bates, J. A. Bond, Leslie Lewis, Lillian Bain, Jessie Bain, Elsie DeCou, Ida M. Dennison, Ella Logan and Sue Pritchard. The Alumni Association held an interesting meeting on the day following, and elected Miss Lydia Bell President. At the meeting of the Board, held at Lincoln, on the 6th of last month, Mrs. Curry, wife of the Principal, was elected to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Bell, who retires on account of failing health. Since the advent of Dr. Curry, the present Principal, the Normal School has shown a healthy activity, and the general sentiment appears to be that the school is in good hands.

ACROSS THE RIVER.

Miss Ella Dodge is now with her father and mother in Paris, France, where she will reside for the next two years.

Miss Nettie Smith of St. Joseph, Mo., has been visiting her friend Miss Ada Everett during the past month.

Miss Julia Officer and Mr. Frank Pusey returned last month from their respective schools in the east.

It is currently reported that a certain young railroad clerk was requested to desist calling to "drop on himself," as it were) at a stated residence. But we do not believe a word of it.

Notwithstanding the fact that there are from sixty to a hundred beautiful young ladies in the Bluffs who could be induced to marry, we have long watched in vain for some matrimonial event to chronicle and having almost reached the point of despair, we involuntarily grasp at the nearest thing to a marriage, and in this connection we can state that a date has been fixed, somewhere near October 5th, and preparations are now being made. The prospective groom is a young gentleman of sterling qualities, good habits, industrious, well fixed, age immaterial. His fiancée is a well known young lady, who for a long time has held sway as one of the leaders of society and reigning belles. They have our blessing.

Miss Leach a young lady, whose home is in Chicago, is enjoying Council Bluffs life, the guest of her friends Misses Abbie and Cora Bullard.

Miss Carrie Rice gave a private party at the residence of her father on Bancroft St. to a few of her most intimate friends, on the evening of the 27th.

LE BEAU MONDE.

Brief Resume of Society events During the last Month.

As a matter of course the amusements of home society are not so numerous as they would be at any other time in the year owing to the hot weather, but nevertheless the past month has not been entirely void of recreation. Evening soirees were transferred from the parlor to the lawn, the park and the grove, and although no effort was made to keep track of all that transpired, we remember the dates of a few:

MISS NETTIE COLLINS

Gave an elegant party at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Collins, 19th and Capitol avenue, on the evening of Friday the 29th ult. The dancing was on a spacious platform that had been erected in the lawn, and covered with bunting for the occasion. The refreshments were unexceptionably fine, and the many young friends of Miss Collins who were present, speak in glowing terms of the enjoyable time they had.

The *Entre Nous* Club were entertained on Wednesday, the 18th, by Misses Nelia and Dora Lehmer, at the residence of their father, corner of 20th & Chicago streets.

Mrs. Hill gave a lawn party to her intimate friends, Thursday evening, July 26th.

HAPPY HOLLOW SOIREE.

The leading social event of the month was the soiree given Friday the 25th at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. H. Patrick in "Happy Hollow." It was given by Robert Patrick—recently returned from Yale College—for the benefit of his young friends, but the attendance included many representatives of the military and leading citizens, who are numbered among the intimate friends of the family. Dancing was according to programme till supper time, after which a German was organized and the pleasures of this were continued into the early hours of next morning.

THE BI-WEEKLY CLUB HOPI.

Prof. Hoffman, leader of Hoffman's band, tendered the members of the Bi-Weekly Dancing Club the free use of his band for any evening they might name, this action of Mr. Hoffman being a complimentary return for the patronage which this club has heretofore bestowed on his band. Accordingly, Tuesday evening July 24th was named, and Hanscom Park selected. The evening was warm but not sultry, the moon shone brightly, and the success of the party was all that could have been desired. Among those present were: C. F. McLain, J. Woodard, W. T. Rodgers, Geo. Dickinson, A. C. Carlisle, Jos. Pogue, Thos. Wilson, W. Hawes, J. Wallace, H. Stubbs, J. Morgan, Sam'l Smith, R. N. Withnell and wife, Mr. & Mrs. Coburn of Washington, Miss May Castetter of Blair, Miss Rose Brown of Council Bluffs, Miss Ora Chesswell, Miss Jennie Barney, Miss Mary Nile, Miss Bertie Steel, Miss Emma Whitted, Misses Eliza and Libbie Withnell, Mrs. J. W. Miner, Miss Anna Dunham, Miss May Woodworth of Leavenworth, Miss Alie McLain Miss Jennie McCoy, and many others whose names we cannot recall.

NOTHING IN PARTICULAR.

Gen. C. F. Manderson is city attorney.

Judge Sedgwick is visiting in the east.

Zach Taylor has been elected city clerk and he is giving good satisfaction.

Mr. Jas. Woodard has been promoted to head clerk in the post office.

Sam Smith fell down while waltzing on the park platform, but don't say anything about it.

Water works, sewerage and paving are contemplated as future city improvements.

Miss Belle Allen and Mr. C. Wilkins have been added to the corps of post office assistants.

The "Brighton road" viz: the north end of 16th street has been thronged with fast horses and fast drivers for a month. Omaha is fast assuming the airs of a metropolitan city.

Parlor skating will be the popular amusement in Omaha next winter. A rink will be opened in about two months.

The various owners of fast trotters who sail out on 16th street every evening, have formed a combination and struck against "pacers." When a pacer drives up along side they invariably pull up and let him go on his way alone. The arrangement works like a charm.

W. T. Rodgers can't tear himself away from Omaha, notwithstanding that he has many young lady acquaintances in Galena, Illinois. This speaks well for the enduring charms of the Omaha fair sex, and we suggest that they get up a petition to have him appointed post-master, and thus settle down as a permanent fixture.

Strikes being in order, three young ladies living in the north part of the city, gave their "fellows," notice the other evening that they could not expect to carry proceedings any further on such a small outlay as they were making. All talk and no sugar is played out. If they expect to win their affections they must squander more than thirty cents a week.

The livery establishments of Omaha charge altogether too high a tariff for the use of their turnouts. If they would come down to prices in reason with the depressed condition of everything else, they would certainly make more money, and be of more accommodation. One dollar for the first hour and fifty cents for each succeeding hour is the rate charged for a single horse and buggy in St. Paul and Minneapolis, and the livery men there wear diamond pins and buy nothing but imported goods. Will Omahoes never "tumble?"

Omaha Lake in conjunction with Sulphur springs promises at no distant day to be the popular watering place of the west. A bath house will be erected next summer with one

reservoir of sulphur water and another of clear lake water, such an arrangement being a very easy task if the bath house be built where the spring runs into the lake. Boat houses will yet be built on the banks of the lake, and there will undoubtedly be a boat club formed in Omaha next year. A row of shade trees planted along the banks of the lake would add much to its beauty and usefulness, and we hope to see this and other improvements made by either the city or the county at some future time.

BASE BALL NOTES.

Base ball in Omaha has been rather quiet for a month, no games of any consequence having been played since the Fourth of July. There are three clubs in this city, all claiming the championship, and from the appearance of things it is just possible, if not probable, that this state of affairs will continue till the season is over, and each club will retire on its honors—claimed.

The "Close Cuts" and "Otoes" played at Nebraska City on the Fourth, and the result was victory for the small town down the river, by a score of 10 to 4. It is decidedly humiliating to be beaten by a country club, but this kind of gruel has been fed to Omaha so long that it is now swallowed without a murmur.

The game between the "Omahas" and "Stars" of Fremont on the Fourth, was won by the former by a score of 22 to 10.

The "Moccasins" of Lincoln, beat the "Big Blues" of Crete, last month by a score of 19 to 16. The game was played on the Crete grounds.

The "Brown Socks" of Brownville now claim the championship of the State, they having beaten the "Otoes" in a match game last month by a score of 19 to 16.

A game between the "Moccasins" of Lincoln and the "Nebraskas" of this city was arranged to be played here on the 27th, but an excursion train upon which the "Moccasins" intended to come was abandoned and the game, in consequence, did not take place.

An effort is being made to have the State Board of Agriculture appropriate \$250.00 for base ball prizes, to be played for at the State Fair next September. Mr. D. H. Wheeler, the Secretary, informed the writer that he would use his best endeavors to get the favorable action of the Board on the matter. A series of games for the championship and a cash prize, (\$150.00 for the first and \$100.00 for the second,) would add greatly to the general interest of the Fair, and would draw attendance enough, at fifty cents a head, to more than cover the amount proposed to be given in said prizes.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

The close of the third week of the second and last Western tour of the Boston and Hartford Clubs leaves the record of won games even as between the East and the West, as far as the second tour is concerned; but, taking the aggregate of victories into account, the two Eastern nines lead the four Western teams "by a large majority." The league nines contesting for the championship pennant of 1877, now occupy the following relative positions, the Bostons being in the lead, and in the opinion of many destined to hold the lead to the end:

	Won.	Lost.	Won.	Lost.	
Boston	20	11	St. Louis	13	13
Brooklyn	17	14	Chicago	10	18
Louisville	16	12	Cincinnati	6	18

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE extensive dry goods establishment of Messrs. Houston & Garrison, formerly situated Central Block, is now located in Masonic Block, corner 16th and Capitol avenue. Their new store will be quite convenient to their many old customers, and as the change is one which will be the means of greatly reducing their expenses, they can, and will, reduce the prices of dry goods to a very low figure. Their stock is complete in every particular, and as they propose to give their customers the benefit of this change, it is safer to say that nowhere in Omaha can better bargains be obtained than here, and you are invited to visit their new store and be convinced of this fact by practical experience.

Messrs. Corey & Griffen, the popular and progressive Life Insurance men, have removed their headquarters to southeast corner 15th and Douglas, up stairs, where they have one of the neatest offices in the city.

THE City Shaving Parlors, Huberman's Block, corner 15th and Douglas streets, owned and presided over by Mr. F. Schroeder, always present a neat and inviting appearance, and this feature above all others is the principal one that draws custom to an establishment of this kind. Mr. Schroeder, the proprietor, is a gentleman whose thorough knowledge of all the wants of a first-class barber shop, and enterprise in sparing no expense to have everything first-class, has won for him a large custom, and rewarded his efforts with success.

An extensive fire broke out in the drug store of Councilman Leighton, in Lincoln, on Sunday, July 29th, and the entire work of subduing the flames was done by a pair of Babcock Fire Extinguishers, which were brought from the Commercial Hotel, just across the street. The excellent work done by the Babcock's speaks well for the efficiency of these admirable fire extinguishers in cases of emergency, and citizens of Lincoln who have heretofore been unwilling to admit the many merits claimed for the Babcock Fire Extinguisher, are now its strongest friends. This information came through the medium of a private note, an extract from which reads as follows:

LINCOLN, July 30th,

Yesterday Leighton & Brown had a fire ruining their retail department almost entirely, but was subdued by a couple of "Babcock's" in the hands of citizens—a glorious record for the "Babcock" as it is an almost unheard of case of a drug store once on fire being saved.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

LEAVITT BURNHAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Special attention to patent business. Martin's Block, Omaha, Neb.

JAMES DONNELLY, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Omaha, Nebraska. Office, 215 Farnam Street, (up stairs). Collector's promptly attended to.

TOOTLE & MAUL, DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS, 226 Farnam Street.

IOWA COAL COMPANY. OFFICE, 515 Thirteenth Omaha. GEO. PATERSON, Agent.

PRINTING. TRIBUNE PRINTING CO. Caldwell Block, 225 Douglas st. First-class, Printing at Low Prices.

MEAT MARKET. R. A. HARRIS, 337 Fourteenth Street.

REAL ESTATE AND COMMISSION. J. JOHNSON, No. 292, cor. 14th and Farnam Sts.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS. BABCOCK MANUFACTURING CO. General Western Agency, Odd Fellows Block, N. W. corner 14th and Dodge Streets.

SIGN WRITER. JIM M. MURPHY, S. E. corner 15th and Dodge Streets, opposite Post Office.

An indispensable requisite for every Teacher Advanced Student, Intelligent Family, THE BEST ENGLISH DICTIONARY,



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A NATIONAL STANDARD. The Highest Authority in Great Britain as well as in the United States.

Warmly recommended by Bancroft, Prescott, Motley, Geo. P. Marsh, Halleck, Whittier, Willis, Saxe, Ellis Burritt, Daniel Webster, James Chouteau, H. Colebridge, Smart, Horace Mann, Presidents Woolsey, Wayland, Hopkins, Noti, Walker, Anderson, and the best American and European scholars.

The best practical English Dictionary extant.—London Quarterly Review, Oct., 1873. From the Chief Justice of the United States. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25, 1875.—The book has become indispensable to every student of the English language. A Law Library is not complete without it, and the Courts look to it as the highest authority in all questions of definition.—MORRISON R. WAITE, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, Washington, April 23, 1875.—Webster's Dictionary is the Standard authority for printing in this office, and has been for the last four years.—A. M. CLAPP, Congressional Printer.

The National Standard. PROOF—20 to 1.

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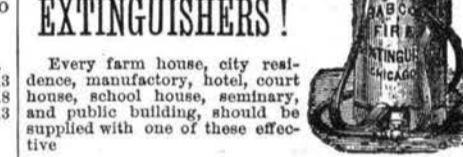
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To the General Western Agent Babcock Manufacturing Co.: DEAR SIR—Having used the Babcock Fire Extinguisher, practically saving, on two distinct occasions, a large amount of property, (once the Battle House, Mobile, Ala., and once the Grand Central), I am thoroughly convinced of the usefulness, efficiency, and cheerfully recommend them for general use. No house, public or private, should be without one or more of them ready for immediate use.

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The High School

OMAHA, NEB., AUGUST, 1877.

MAIDEN CHARMS.

[From the German.]

Flaxen locks in rich profusion,
Eyes like stars that flash and sparkle,
Rays of life from blue seclusion,
Cheeks of rose and roguish dimple,
Little mouth for kissing priming,
Lips the tint of rosy morning,
Voice as clear as Sabbath chiming,
To the house of worship calling;
Rare indeed the charms external,
Gifts of Nature's rich bestowing,
Yet alone are charms eternal
That from depths of soul are growing.
Others all tho' frail and fleeting,
In the storm of Time are human,
Like the lifeless bust of marble
Is the handsome, soulless woman.

THE INFELICITIES OF LOVE.

Under this heading the *New York Sun* discourses:

Not long ago we gave a "Well-meaning Fellow," who was deeply in love with a girl, and who hesitated to propose to her, the advice to boldly plunge in and learn his fate. It seems he has done so, and the result has been disastrous in the extreme. He thus describes the calamity and the feelings it has provoked in him:

"I am in perfect misery. I have proposed marriage to a young lady whom I adored, and have been kindly but forcibly rejected. I am in torments. I can't eat, read or sleep. It is impossible to keep my mind off the painful subject. What shall I do in order to forget my sorrow? I loved her dearly, and it is a great disappointment. I feel now as if my whole life were blighted—as if nothing now could incite me to live nobly. I am unfit for business, and I am in the most disagreeable condition mentally, that I can conceive of. Be good enough to advise me at once, through your columns.

"A WELL-MEANING FELLOW."
"P. S.—I am the same 'well-meaning fellow,' whom you advised some time since. Remember."

We remember well, and contend that our advice was sound. If his sad fate impended, why might it not as well fall on him now as at any future time? Let him not despair, however, faint heart never won fair lady. There is always more than one chance. The great thing in love is persistency; and if this young lady's heart is not occupied by another, he may yet get it. The pangs of disappointment he is now suffering have been endured by thousands of men who have got to taking their regular meals with appetite; and thousands more will experience the anguish after him, and get over it. If a girl is asked to grant a favor, hasn't she a right to refuse it? If a man asks her to marry him, can't she say no? Let our young friend pluck up courage, eat his meals with regularity, pursue his business with industry, go to bed at a proper hour, rise early in the morning, and read the *Sun* thoroughly, and he will get over it in time. The disease is painful, but it is neither chronic nor mortal.

HORSE AND FIDDLE.

A Sporting Editor Plays Critic at a Concert.

The musical critic of one of the *New York* papers having been compelled to leave town suddenly, on the eve of a concert by the Philharmonic Society, a confere on the sporting department of the journal kindly volunteered to take his place for the evening. His work, whatever his shortcomings in an artistic sense, certainly lacked nothing in originality, and we commend his style to some of the Dancastr critics. Hear him: "Time was called exactly at 8 o'clock, and about fifty bugles, fifes and fiddles entered for the contest. The fiddles won the toss, and took the inside with the chandeliers right in their eyes. The umpire, with a small club, acted as starter. Just before the start he stood upon a cheese box, with a small lunch counter before him, and shook his stick at the entries to keep them down. The contestants first socked it to Landliche Hochzeit, by Goldsmark, Op. 26. They got off nearly even, one of the sorrel fiddles gently leading. The man with the French horn tried to call them back, but they settled down to a sogging gait, with the big roan fiddle bringing up in the rear. At the first quarter the little black whistle broke badly, and went into the air, but the fiddles on the left kept well together, and struck up a rattling gait. At the half-pole the man with the straight horn showed signs of fatigue. There was a bottailed flute which wrestled sadly with the sorrel bugle at the half mile, but he was wind-broken and wheezed. The galoot with the big fat bugle kept calling 'whoa' all the time, but he seemed to keep up with the rest until the end of the race. They all came under the string in good order, but the judge on the cheese box seemed to reserve his opinion. He seemed tired, and the contestants went out to find their bottle holders, and get ready for the Beethoven handicap. It was a nice exhibition, but a little tiresome to the observers. All bets are off."—*N. Y. Sun.*

DECLINE OF THE SILK HAT.

Twenty-six years ago, no gentleman deemed himself dressed for the street in New York unless he had a silk hat on his head, and every man, so far at least, as the fashion of his head covering was concerned, considered himself a gentleman. Twenty-five years ago, the silk hat, assailed by a foreign foe, already tottered on its throne. In the one year between Kossuth had swooped down upon our sympathies, and having captured us, set his mark upon us in the shape of the soft, felt hat, then named after him, the Kossuth. Since that time, year by year, the silk hat has become more an adjunct of ceremony, a necessity of extraordinary occasions, a murky relative of the white kid glove, in some degree, the badge of certain classes, but still more the outward and visible sign of inner consciousness of the requirements of unusual events. There is at least one shrine at which leading bankers and first class gamblers, presidents of insurance companies and ward politicians about election time bow down in common. That shrine is the silk hat. But outside of those classes—and perhaps a fifth, the adroit confidence man, to whom an air of ultra respectability is everything—the gloomy and fragile cylinder is constantly being pushed further out of the daily life of the masses. But few persons realize the extent to which this change has been effected.

A FEMALE CHEMIST.

We often read of women who unsex themselves in appearance in order to engage in some masculine employment, such as that of a sailor or soldier, or even a farm hand. But a Russian journal tells the following incident, which is still more curious than any of these: A young Russian has for some years been prosecuting his chemical studies at the University of Leipsic with unusual zeal. The young man, of an aristocratic exterior, made friends of all who came in contact with him. Recently he passed a most brilliant examination, which was rewarded with the dignity of a Master of Arts. Soon thereafter a young lady called on one of the most prominent professors of the University, addressing the celebrated savant in the following words:

"I desire, professor, before I depart from Leipsic, to express to you my most hearty thanks."

The professor, perfectly astonished, observed:—"Thanks—but for what?" "Listen, sir. I was married to the old Prince—. My husband died some years ago. He died insolvent, so that I was left even without the daily bread. I resolved to seek the necessary means of subsistence in science."

The professor then interrupted her, saying:—"Yes, most gracious lady; nevertheless, I cannot see why you should address any thanks to me." Thy lady continued:—"Observe, then: it is now more than three years that here in Leipsic I have been a student. The student who lately passed the examination, and whom you considered worthy of distinction, is none other than myself."—*Sanitarian.*

QUITE recently a good old colored man named Uncle Jim Hill set himself up as a phrenologist, and a barber was his first subject. He placed the barber on a chair, felt his head for a long time and then remarked, "William you is too sanguine. When you lend money you expects it back. You is billious. You want to be honest but you hasn't de necessary character; you isn't hopeful; you is bowed down with grief most ob de time; you has an ear for music; you has de worst feet on Kentucky Street; you is de right sort ob a man to wheel coal down hill for big wages." William rose up, pitched Uncle Jim over the stove and under the bed, and split a panel of the door as he went out. The aged phrenologist went the next evening to get advice from the police, and when advised to quit the trade, he replied, "Seems like I shall have to, for I's getting too aged to be frown over cook stoves."

In a recent lecture in Edinburgh on the "Stars," Prof. Grant said that a railway train, traveling day and night fifty miles per hour, would reach the moon in six months, the sun in two hundred years, and Alpha Centauris, the nearest of the fixed stars, in forty-two millions of years; a cannon ball, traveling 900 miles per hour, in 2,700,000 years; and light, traveling 185,000 per second, in three years. Light from some of the telescopic stars takes 5,760 years to reach the earth; from others 500,000 years. These stars, therefore, may have become extinct thousands of years ago, though their light comes to our eyes. Alpha Lyra is 100,000,000,000 miles from us, and its magnitude and splendor are as 20 to 1 compared to our sun. The sun is neither greater nor smaller than most of the stars.

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