

The High School.

A REPOSITORY OF REFINED LITERATURE, AND JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

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Liberator a defectioe solum, qui non nititur.

J. P. McARTNEY, Editor and Publisher.

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No. 9.

Written for THE HIGH SCHOOL.

FOUL MONOPOLY.

"The Nebuchadnezzars of the Nineteenth Century turned out to Grass."

[Respectfully dedicated to the "Sons of Toll," whose honest views of life add dignity to labor, and make virtue practicable.]

Monopoly bow low thine head,
Retribution now is come;
The bone and sinew of the land
Firm united, hand in hand,
Swear by Nature's right to stand
Beyond the reach and dread command
Of foul Monopoly.

We bear thee hate, thy monster form
Our honest rights have swept away;
The Rubicon you wanton cross,
And into hell our hopes you tost
While starving thousands almost lost
Like slaves, have bow'd before the host
Of foul Monopoly.

Thy smiles and sneers ignobly hath
Recoiled upon thy guilty soul,
Yet find no dwelling place of shame;
The fires of hell are far too tame
A torch to set ablaze the name
That dwells in that infernal frame
Of foul Monopoly.

I hate thy heartless, shameless name,
Murderer of a noble race—
Blighted, steep'd and dyed in crime
From date of birth's unhallowed time,
In prisons damn'd—accurs to shine
Consuming lives that were not thine
By foul Monopoly.

Fell tyrants of an outraged love
Soon thou'lt groan in deep despair;
Thy gold cannot survive the tomb:
Oh God, tell me how black the doom?
Impious hell, I hear the boom—
And yell—and roar—and cry—make room
For foul Monopoly.

Your patron saints—and who are they?
Proud congress blush before you speak,
Count up your sums—polluted gold!
How dare you thus essay to hold
Your millions?—price of honor sold
To cut-throat devils and Jay Gould,
Kings of Monopoly.

We knew you all a short time since,
When 'round the polls you pleading stood,
The "Poor Man's Friend" and advocate;
As paupers, with uncovered pate,
With Service's promise to create
A clearance from this hampered gate,
Swung by Monopoly.

Ungrateful debtors hide your heads,
While God in wrath and Suns in scorn
Pour down their matchless beams on men
Whose proud disdain smiles mocking—when
Temptation's armed. For valiant then
They'll bear themselves the tide to stem
Of foul Monopoly.

Had'st thou been born of purpose blest
And fallen from a Christian's faith,
I'd then pronounce a milder fate,
And many wrongs extenuate;
Compound your sins, however great,
And yield to you a higher seat,
Than thorns and mockery.

Not so. With pomp, in power drest,
You clamber'd up the "golden stairs,"
Above your fellow man to reign,
To steal his bread and honest gain,
Oppress mankind and run your train,
Through tunnel'd hill and vast domain,
On to Monopoly!

D. H. PRATT.

Written for THE HIGH SCHOOL.

LITERARY HOD CARRIERS.

"He useth every man for his purposes."

When the artist, from the block of marble would evolve the breathless man, he does not all the rough work himself; but having drawn his lines, he engages an inferior workman to chip away the outer portion to the line, thus saving his time and strength for the finer work. So all skilled labor uses unskilled labor, to assist in the preliminary processes by which the grandest results are to be obtained.

In the grand work to be done by the mind of man in the future—as in the past—the successful man will be he who can use his fellow-men, and induce them to bring him the bricks with which he shall build.

Scott and Shakespeare, in carrying out their grand conceptions, found much work that needed but their finer tools to put in the best of shape. The thoughts were lying around loose, waiting for the mastermind to carve out of the chaos and evolve the group, that should embody the thought. In "Kenilworth" Scott found the grouping already done, and all that was required was to put the finer touches of the chisel to the features, so that they

should stand out lifelike, and make that impression on the beholder that the artist wished should abide.

Inferior men, who wrote at the same time as these great men, did all the work of their own writing. Instead of taking the embodied experience, they evolved all out of their own inner consciousness, and thus compelled, by their inferiority of grasp, to make bricks out of which they build. Keats, who has left behind such proof of his great research, found a ready assistant in his wife, who spent days in the British Museum gathering material for him to use.

Christopher North wrote his "Noctes Ambrosiana," at the close of evenings spent in the most intellectual society, and they were the results of the overflow of the many minds during those evenings.

Madame DeStael gained her literary material from the friends gathered in her salon. Gilbert Hamerton, in his "Intellectual Life," writes of her: "She directed systematically the talk of the learned and brilliant men among whom she lived to the subject, which, for the moment, happened to occupy her thoughts. Her literary process was purposely invented to catch everything she heard, as a net catches fishes. First, she threw down on paper a very brief, rough draft of the intended literary project. This she showed to a few; but from it she made a second state (as an engraver would say), which she exhibited to some of her trusted friends, profiting by their hints and suggestions. The secretary copied the corrected MSS., incorporating the new matter on paper with a broad margin, for further additions. During all the time that it took to carry the work through these successive states, that ingenious woman made the best possible use of her ears, which were her natural providers." And not only did she thus by the art preservative keep the thoughts of her friends, that would have died as soon as uttered, but kept the friends, who either more or less brilliant than herself, were gratified to furnish her material with which to build. So, in future, each in his own way can utilize others in the work, by letters, by conversation, &c., and draw together material for use that he can work out according to his own individuality and originality.

JAY GEE.

WHY SCHOOLMA'AMS DON'T MARRY.

The indisputable fact that the great majority of schoolma'ams "don't get married" is a rather delicate question to handle, yet it must not be passed over on that account. A correspondent of an eastern publication says:

"The principal reason why teachers are not sought after by men contemplating marriage is that they have their serious defects, which can be paraded as well as their virtues.

"They generally assume a superiority of manner which of itself is enough to discourage any ordinary suitor; and as they advance in years and grades they become so accustomed to enacting the role of martinet to the terrified small boy that they naturally assume an independent and overbearing attitude toward others—qualifications possibly requisite for the school-room, but not desirable in a household. Again, from the constant annoyances attendant on their daily duties, their tempers become soured, and they lose in a measure the great charm of amiability. Of course there are exceptions, but this is the rule. Is it a wonder, then, that men do not seek for companions among so uncongenial though otherwise worthy class as these schoolma'ams whom your fair correspondent so valiantly champions?"

This is certainly not destitute of truth, yet there are mitigating circumstances which in justice to the large



View of the Omaha High School Building.

class who form the subject of this article should be stated. Schoolma'ams are situated in a position whereby they are enabled to make their own living, and they have the satisfactory privilege of spending their money as best suits themselves. They feel that they are their own mistresses, know just what are their present ills, and fear that those they might fly to in marrying are worse. But, though all this may be true, if the right sort of lover comes along, and tries to convince a schoolma'am so fortified by sound arguments against matrimony, that she would be happier as his wife than as a single woman, we will wager that he will batter down the walls and carry the fort. Yet so far as material comfort is concerned, she might do better to withstand the assault.

As to schoolma'ams assuming an attitude of superiority, perhaps the correspondent above alluded to, mistakes them:

Their manner may be one acquired in their profession, and not mean that they think they are wiser than other people, though it so impresses some observers. It is true that from constant contact with pupils to whom they are superior in knowledge, they may grow in time to think they can teach everybody; but if they are brought into frequent association with people who are their intellectual betters, they will learn after a while that they do not know as much as they think they do, and will draw in their horns. Very likely the men about these schoolma'ams are their inferiors in nominal education, and they may be really inferior otherwise. In such cases, the teachers are unfortunately placed, for it is better to associate with persons who know more than you do, than with those who know less, as then you will keep down a self-conceit which is always offensive in its manifestations. Still, if a man is not actually inferior to a school teacher, he needn't be afraid of her. There are none of them who know it all, though they may think they do.

It is too true that schoolma'ams of long experience in handling the birch do get a little precise in their manner and severe in their aspect. The attitude is not independent and overbearing, but like that of an old drill sergeant, a little mechanical and austere. But this is the misfortune and not the fault of the schoolma'ams long in the service. Sometimes, too, doubtless, the daily trials and petty annoyances of their profession may tend to sour their tempers, but so would anybody's temper be likely to suffer with a lot of

unruly children, in no wise related to him, to keep order from year's end to year's end. No wonder the countenance of the seasoned schoolma'am grows strong in its lines, and her movement becomes trim and methodical.

What would the teacher do in the schoolroom if she always wore a jaunty manner and kept her face wreathed in smiles? Would not the boys and girls take advantage of her, and would not her pupils fail to advance in the rudimentary studies? It is not right to forget the trials of the schoolma'am.

But, after all, many good wives may be found among the women who teach boys and girls; and we hope that all such will get good husbands, and find that they have changed their state only to better it vastly.

EDUCATED VS. NEGLECTED YOUTH.

That girls and boys, in their teens, should see and appreciate the influence of early culture upon their riper years is hardly to be expected. Their knowledge of mind is too limited, and their observation of character and society too unphilosophical to reveal to them the causes of the social phenomena which they see. Parents should plan and act with a wise and comprehensive regard to the intellectual well-being of their children. The human mind and heart are a great deep, but a deep where fixed laws reign, laws which, though subtle and intricate, may be understood and made to minister powerfully to our good. No observing man can have failed to notice how empty and destitute of thought are the minds of the mass of the uneducated after they have passed their fiftieth year. Indeed the uneducated and ignorant seldom improve much, even by the attrition of society, after their fortieth year. But, on the other hand, those who stored their minds in youth with valuable knowledge, whose faculties with years of strenuous exertion, exhibit a fresh and green old age; the inner man bright, vigorous and attractive, though the outer man perish day by day. Knowledge and culture in early life take deeper root than in later years. A vigorous and elastic youth spent in wise and diligent study, is a broad, deep and sure foundation for a calm, intelligent and noble manhood, and is the only security against the evils of an imbecile and fruitless old age. An idle, frivolous, uneducated youth will produce mental decrepitude in old age. There is no alternative. While they are still in all the vigor and elasticity of youth the mother sees but little difference between her daughter of but little scholastic culture, and that, superficial, and her neighbor's daughter, whose mind has been thoroughly trained and disciplined, and richly stored with knowledge by long years of linguistic, scientific, mathematical and art studies.

But time causes an early, rapid and

wide divergence between them. The former reaches her full intellectual stature in early life; the latter grows in mental power and richness, even down to old age, by the outgrowth of her early acquisitions.

O, that parents were wise—that they understood the latter end of their children. It is an interesting fact, and susceptible of psychological explanation, that if the early education has been wise and generous, subsequent observation, reading and study take ready and deep root in the mind, as plants do in a deep and fertile soil, while the same truths scarcely take root in a mind neglected in youth, as plants take but feeble and shallow ground. The mind grows by mental pabulum, and the time to store it up in large quantities is the days of youth, while the susceptibilities and memory are most active; and then in after years the powers of original suggestion, mental association and reason will present it in new and living forms to the constant refreshment and growth of the mind. Hence the highest interest and good of every youth, irrespective of future situation or business in life, is the best possible general education and sound discipline in early life.—B., in *American Journal of Education*.

USAGES OF POLITE SOCIETY.

Harper's Bazar thus pleasantly calls attention to some minor points of every day etiquette:

Take, for instance, the fact that a lady bows first to a gentleman in the street—an action positively forbidden to him—and you see in it the whole theory of the superior innocence of women. A man keeps his place in society, and has the *entree* of respectable houses, when, it is possible, his life has become questionable; the innocence of woman of any such conduct is asserted and maintained by giving her the right to say who shall be her acquaintance. It is a safeguard of society; if he chooses lower women he cannot have her.

And thus many things that seem trifling have in reality important bearings. Among these let us mention the circumstance that the previous permission is needed before the introduction of the friend who may be walking with you to the friend whom you may meet, and that it is equally necessary to know if it be desirable to the other party; unless this is understood, the friend who with you will walk on a few paces slowly, should you find it necessary to stop and speak. Of course cases arise where this rule must be violated, but in those you probably know circumstances that warrant your taking the law into your own hands. Permission, however, is not needed at a ball to introduce a gentleman to a lady for a dance, provided that you have the right of introduction, probably for the reason that she is at liberty in that case to continue or end the acquaintance next day.

A letter of introduction is still more carefully guarded than a common introduction, for it is an endorsement, a recommendation, a trust. It should be asked only by an extremely intimate friend, and should be addressed only to one equally intimate. It is a piece of insolence to ask a mere acquaintance to give you letters of introduction. You put yourself under great obligation in accepting such letters, but you put the person who gives them to you under greater, for the letter of introduction, duly honored, causes the person receiving it to accept it in the place of the friend who has written it, and to afford you all the aid, encouragement and entertainment possible. A letter of introduction will, of course, be like any other letter, the date in the upper right hand corner, the address in the space of two lines lower, the opening paragraph beginning directly under the punctuation point of the address, the name and residence of the person to whom it is written set in the lower left-hand corner on conclusion; on the envelope, if the letter is very precise, the word "For" not quite over the superscription, and the lower left-hand corner of the envelope the words, "Introducing Mrs. So and So." When given at all, the letter of introduction should always be given to the person requesting it, unsealed.

For introduction in general we have already spoken of the fit form—the inferior to the superior, the gentleman to the lady, even if it were the President of the United States himself; He is a

simple gentleman, so far as any lady in society is concerned.

Another of the small points of social usage upon which not half enough attention is being bestowed in general, is the giving and taking of presents. Almost everybody likes to give; few are able to receive with quite so good a grace. In offering a gift one should act as if she really meant to give pleasure with it, and took pleasure herself in the opportunity, or even as if the receiver conferred a favor upon one in receiving it, and should let her enjoyment be visible, not as if she were throwing a bone to a dog, who might take it or leave it. On the other hand, in receiving a gift, one should not be in too much of a hurry to return it, if one only bides her time, the occasion will surely come; but on no account should one manifest a disrelish of the present, a dislike of receiving it at all, or dissatisfaction with it; and whatever is the part of the giver, it is not the part of the recipient to act as if conferring a favor in receiving. To refuse a kindly offered gift is one of the heights of rudeness and vulgarity. It is not, however, in "good form" to offer gifts of great value; they seem to impose the obligation, of their worth, and presently, perhaps, if one does not care for the obligation, the necessity of returning their worth.

It is better to give often and less; books, flowers, sheets of music, an atom of bric-a-brac, embroidery and articles of your own manufacture, game of your own shooting or fish of your own catching, if the giver be a gentleman; countless trifles that have cost thought, and which are more welcome to most than presents which have cost money. A young lady can receive no presents from any gentleman not a relative, other than the one she is engaged to marry, as it can easily be seen that the indebtedness it gives her is troublesome; but a married lady is at liberty to receive trifles of acknowledgment from gentlemen who have been her guests, or who may be under obligations to her husband. Wedding presents have come to be expected of almost all one's friends, and have grown into monstrous proportions, and there is hardly a limit to the cost allowed them. But possibly, when the givers are people who will marry themselves, by-and-by, or whose sons or daughters do, the gift may be returned, and that with interest, as the position of the family is so much more dignified, usually, as to demand a gift in accord, and it is in better taste not to create such necessity by undue splendor in the original gift. As for the customs of presents at wooden, leather, tin and crystal weddings, so called, it is one that does not obtain in the best society, and seems to us insufferably beggarly and vulgar.

THE FORCE OF TRUTH.

Dreadful limits are set in nature to the powers of dissimulation. Truth tyrannizes over the unwilling members of the body. Faces never lie, it is said. No man need be deceived who will study the changes of expression. When a man speaks the truth in the spirit of truth, his eye is as clear as the heavens. When he has base ends and speaks falsely, his eye is muddy, and sometimes asquint. I have heard an experienced counsellor say that he never feared the effect upon a jury of a lawyer who does not believe in his heart that his client ought to have a verdict.—*Emerson's Essays on Spiritual Laws*.

The man who makes a character makes the foe.—Young.

Envy shooteth at others and woundeth herself.

To have ideas is to gather flowers. To think is to weave them into garlands.

That is a most wretched fortune which is without an enemy.—Publius Cyrus.

The first book read, and the last book laid aside by every child, is the conduct of its parents.

As the deepest hate may spring from the most violent love, so the greatest ingratitude may arise from the largest benefits. It is said that Cicero was slain by one whom his oratory had defended when accused of his father's murder.—Beaumont.

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REDUCING TEACHERS' SALARIES.

The Omaha Board of Education recently reduced the salaries of teachers and principals, but its reduction was very light compared to reductions reported in educational journals, that have taken place all over the country. The reductions fall with greater force on principals and higher officers, the proportion being in their cases from fifteen to twenty per cent., while the reduction applying to teachers was only five per cent.

An able educator of the present day expresses the following views on this subject, and we submit them with our endorsement. If expenses must be reduced, we say let the expedient of reducing the poor hard-working teacher's salary be the last one resorted to:

"Principals are supposed to be men; in an emergency they could, possibly, do something else, but the women cannot. It requires from five to eight years preparation for the position of teacher.

God never intended women to waste their lives in half paid school teaching, not a bit of it. Women were intended for wives and mothers, but school-teaching is a dead-lock against both. When a young woman commences to teach school, she loses nine chances in ten for marriage; if she teaches five years, her chances for marriage and the dear delights of motherhood are but one chance in one hundred; and if she teaches ten years, her chances for marriage and good social position are but one in ten thousand. I tell you, this ought to be considered. There are four hundred and more female teachers in Cincinnati, and of these at least three hundred will go in plain funerals to unmarked graves, unknown, unloved, unmarried! This is a fact, not generally treated upon; and I say that the man who reduces the dress, home-comforts and pleasures of the school women, does an unkindness, a cruelty, an unmitigated meanness, which ought not to be forgiven in this world nor that to come.

THE SCHOOL TEACHER'S LIFE.

If the HIGH SCHOOL has any young friends, who—now just upon the threshold of life—have not fully determined what pursuit to follow for a future livelihood, we advise them to let the selection of school teaching be the very last resort, or, to be plain, don't select it at all. The term of a teacher's best service is in most cases only for a limited period of years. Many of the best teachers find that often in early life they must abandon the school-room on account of impaired health.

They must therefore remain without remunerative employment, and soon live up their scanty savings, or else embark in some business for which they have neither taste nor the requisite training. The result is too often financial ruin. The case is different with other professions. At an age when the teacher is most likely compelled to retire, the successful lawyer is just entering upon his most lucrative practice; finally he reaches the bench loaded with honors and riches, while his class-mate who outstripped him at college lives in poverty and ob-

curity because he became a teacher. The business of the merchant grows and expands from year to year until it gathers such volume and impetus that only his sons and successors will finally reap the full harvest. You can read dead men's names on the signs of prominent business houses, but when the teacher dies, his business and his capital sink with him to the grave. But aside from these great drawbacks, the vocation of teaching tends materially to shorten human life. A carefully prepared table taken from the Massachusetts bureau of vital statistics shows that out of thirty-four professions and occupations named, only one is less favorable to longevity than teaching. The combined average duration of life of the farmer, mechanic, merchant, lawyer, physician, and clergyman, is fifty-three years; that of the teacher is only thirty-four years.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Proceedings of the Annual Meeting for 1877, held at Louisville, Ky.

The General Association convened in Liederkranz Hall Tuesday, Aug. 15, and was called to order by President M. A. Newell. After the welcoming address by the Mayor, Prof. L. S. Thompson, of Ohio; T. Marcellus Marshall, of West Virginia; and S. T. Lowry, of Kentucky, were elected assistant secretaries. President Newell then delivered his annual address, the subject of which was Education and Labor. The arguments and conclusions advanced by President Newell were the following:

Free institutions, resting on the basis of universal suffrage, cannot be perpetuated unless universal suffrage is accompanied and stimulated by universal intelligence. Are our public schools doing all that we have a right to demand of them to prepare the young people who have to live by the labor of their hands to become intelligent, moral, and industrious citizens? Public education is but the handmaid of labor; education, so far from superseding labor, seeks only to render it more effective; so far from there being any incompatibility between them, the best workingman is the man who had the best education. The school system, as it operates at present, does not go down low enough. It does not stoop to take in the very classes that need it most. There is growing up in all cities, towns, villages, and even in some country districts, a class of young people who must either live by honest labor or by crime, and they are not taught to labor; what does the public school do for them? Not only does the public school not penetrate deep enough to reach the lowest strata of society, but its lessons are not sufficiently broad and practical to meet the wants of the majority of those whom it does reach. The true theory of a common school programme is that every step shall be the best possible preparation for stepping out rather than for stepping up. Looking at the average common school programme in the United States it will be found that the interests of the few who complete it are studied more than the many who do not complete it. By judicious management, one-half of the time given to spelling, arithmetic, grammar, and geography could be saved to the great advantage of the pupils. The time thus saved should be given to reading, drawing, composition, positive and systematic instruction in morals, the elements of political economy. A knowledge of some form of industrial labor is at least as necessary as a knowledge of books, and the state which acknowledges its obligation to teach children to read can not logically deny its obligations to teach them to work. The public school system cannot be regarded as complete till to its departments of language, mathematics, science, etc., there is added another to which these are the stepping-stones—a department of manual labor.

A committee was appointed to take the matter contained in the President's address into consideration and report at some convenient time during the session. Prof. Phelps offered the following resolution, which was adopted: "Resolved, That a committee of five on the National Bureau of Education be appointed by the Chair with instruc-

tions to report what measures, if any, are necessary for the extension of the powers and the more efficient discharge of the duties of that important agency, such committee to report during the present session of the Association." The following committee was appointed: Messrs. Phelps, of Wisconsin; Wickersham, of Pennsylvania; Hancock, of Ohio; White, of Illinois; and Wilson, of Washington. Mr. Wilson offered a resolution looking to the establishment of a National Educational Museum, which was referred to the committee above named.

State Supt. S. R. Thompson, of Nebraska, read a paper on The Relations of the Common School to Industrial Education, which elicited a most interesting and instructive discussion.

Extracts from this will probably be presented in our next issue.

The following officers were elected: President, John Hancock, of Ohio; First Vice President, H. A. M. Anderson, of Ky.; Secretary, W. D. Henkle, of Ohio, Treasurer, J. O. Wilson, of Washington; Counselors at Large, John Eaton, of Washington; M. A. Newell, of Maryland.

The attendance was not so large as it would have been, had not the place of meeting been so far south. Philadelphia and St. Louis were talked of for the next place of meeting, and it is probable that the managers will select one of them.

PERILS OF EXCLUSIVE EDUCATION.

It is well known by readers of the HIGH SCHOOL that we are a strong advocate of co-education. We have frequently presented arguments why co-education is the correct thing. The line of argument here is why exclusive education should not prevail. We believe that this system has far greater perils than co-education. The following instance is but one of many that are well known.

Jennie June, in one of her New York letters to the Baltimore *Republican*, tells of a young girl, the apple of her parent's eyes—an only daughter, extremely attractive, who had been educated at home exclusively, and seen little of the world except one year spent abroad. This trip was projected in order to get rid of an attachment which, to her parents' horror, she had formed for a man nearly sixty years old, who was in the habit of visiting her father occasionally, but who took advantage of the privileges accorded to his age, and of a still somewhat fine and even distinguished personal appearance, to make passionate love to the daughter. He is a very poor man, so poor that his board and washing bills are always in arrears, and he is overwhelmed with debts for personal indulgences for which he never thinks of paying. All this had no effect upon the girl. She insisted upon hurrying home; and the parents really knowing but little of him, after a hard contest, finally gave a conditional consent, their daughter to first accompany her mother abroad for a year, and if she, on her return, desired to marry her elderly lover, they would no more oppose it, but pay his debts and give him a home at their house, for they have abundant means, and the daughter has every advantage that wealth could bestow. A few months ago the mother and daughter returned from Europe, the daughter still determined on an alliance so repulsive to her family that the thought had made her mother's hair turn gray.

But, in the meantime, her father had made himself acquainted with some previous passages in the man's career, and as soon as possible after her arrival placed them strongly before her. The man was proved to be a thoroughly unprincipled old scamp, and the father of an illegitimate child, whose mother he had refused to marry—the boy, now fifteen years of age, supported and kept at school by his mother's daily labor. He had even been compelled to leave one place where he lived, to escape lynching, and left everywhere in debt. The father with tears told his daughter he could not let her marry such a man, and that her death would be almost preferable. He pictured her ten or fifteen years from this time, in the flower of her womanhood (she is not yet

nineteen), with a husband decrepit and helpless, whom she could not even respect. But was all of no avail. She insisted that he had been abused, wronged, and said it was the one desire of her life to be able to comfort his remaining years, and smooth his pathway to the grave.

The morbid state of this girl was doubtless increased by the exclusiveness of her education. Had she, in early life, been accustomed to mingle freely with those of her own age, and of both sexes, joined in their plays, gone to school with them, and thus grown into a hearty womanhood, she, to say the very least, would have been less liable to have formed this sad attachment.

While girls may obtain a good knowledge of the rudiments and the classics at an exclusive institution, they miss a vast deal of practical education on the ways of life which can only be acquired by contact with the world as it is. The consequences of exclusive education in the case above cited show that the young lady in the most important crisis of her life, was exposed, and her ignorance of the wiles of men, (the hypocrisy, deceit and treachery, of her aged lover), was such that she lacked the good judgment necessary in the emergency. She was carried away by the impulses of the moment. Such cases are of frequent occurrence, and while the blame for all cannot be laid to the influences of exclusive education, a great many of them can certainly be traced to this cause.

OFFICE SEEKING.

It is clear that the evil of office-seeking is a growing one. Since there must be offices to fill, and since hope springs eternal, it follows that multitudes of people will persist in hunting for places, and in applying for them long after the places are all occupied. The multiplication of offices has only served to increase the seekers after office to an abnormal degree. It is a bad sign of the times that so many people want to live on other people, for an office-seeker usually expects to get something for nothing. He wants a sinecure. An army of office seekers, like an army of tramps, is an indication of a certain loss of manly vigor. Poverty and laziness drive many men into the highways, where they tramp so long that they can never again work for a living. A man once driven into the ranks of the office-seekers, with difficulty finds his way out again. If he holds office for a time, he is in danger of being permanently disabled. During the rest of his natural life he hunts for an office, except while he holds an office.

A politician, well known in Omaha told the writer that after an experience of ten years "in office and out of office," he was convinced that it was the poorest business a man could adopt.

There is just one road to honor—if that be the end of the average ambitious office-seeker—and that is: make an independent fortune before you consent to accept any office, then if you are called to a high office, turn your attention to the duties you owe to your constituents, display your talents if you have any, and don't try to turn the advantages of your position into means of amassing wealth.

AMONG THE AUTHORS.

The devil never yet tempted a man whom he found judiciously employed.—Spurgeon.

"The great vices of our time are simply lying, cheating and stealing."—E. L. Godkin.

Idleness is emptiness; the tree in which say is stagnant remains fruitless.—Hosea Ballou.

They that do nothing are in the readiest way to do worse than nothing.—Zimmerman.

To have ideas is to gather flowers. To think is to weave them into garlands.—Madame Swetchine.

A thousand evils do afflict that man who hath to himself an idle and unprofitable carcass.—Sallust.

Love may exist without jealousy, although this is rare; but jealousy

may exist without love, and this is common, for jealousy can feed on that which is bitter no less than that which is sweet, and is sustained by pride as often as by affection.—Colton.

That man who lives in vain lives worse than vain. He who lives to no purpose lives to a bad purpose.—Neveins.

Deep is the sea, and deep is hell, but pride runneth deeper; it is coiled as a poisonous worm about the foundation of the soul.—Tupper.

Since the generality of persons act from impulse more than principle, men are neither so good nor so bad as we are apt to think them.—Hare.

TEN RULES—NEVER TO BE OBSERVED AT CHURCH.

1. Never open your pew door to a stranger wanting a seat. He may have designs on your purse.
2. If the sexton brings a stranger to your door, look daggers at him and make him as uncomfortable as you can.
3. Take out your watch several times during the sermon, and if it has a hunting case, shut it with a sharp snap. It may hurry the preacher.
4. When you return your hymn book to the rack, let it go down with a bang; it enlivens the service.
5. Wear the most stylish dress you have. It shows you don't care for the proprietors.
6. Rush to the door on the instant of the last amen. You are glad it's over.
7. Stop in the aisle to salute all your friends, and turn about, if possible in the crowd. It makes you conspicuous.
8. Tread on as many of the dresses as you can, and make them look around.
9. In the door stand still and have a chat, so as to hinder all behind you from getting out.
10. Then light your cigar and go.

It is to be hoped that the Report on Latin Pronunciation in American Colleges, by Prof. W. G. Richardson, Latinist in Central University, Richmond, Ky., and about to be issued by the National Bureau of Education, Washington, may do something towards settling this vexed question.

A. S. BILLINGS. A. W. NASON.

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Though many shoddy factories now Are running night and day, To make low-priced goods Which some must give away—

We do not think it pays To sell goods made of chaff, And in one short week To have your friends all laugh.

But if you want a good HAT or CAP at the very lowest living rates, be sure to go to BUNCE'S. The largest and best stock of HATS and CAPS in the city; also a fine stock of COLLARS, NECK-WEAR, SILK and LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, SUSPENDERS, TRAVELING BAGS, UMBRELLAS, &c.

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249 Douglas Street, Omaha, Neb.

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BUTSHEIMAN'S

THE BEST BARGAINS ALWAYS AT

Extra copies, \$1.00 per dozen. Subscriptions, orders for extra copies, advertisements, or articles for publication, may be left at office, at 800 Odd Fellows Block.

ATTENTION is directed to the poem published on first page, this month. We pronounce it good, and publish it for that reason.

The Fire Department will have a grand parade on the 19th of this month. An extensive programme is being gotten up, which will include a picnic in the afternoon and a ball in the evening.

The Fall Term of the public schools will begin Monday, September 3d, upon which day examinations will be held for all students who wish to enter the High School or any of the lower grades. At the time of going to press we have not learned whether all the teachers elected will report for duty.

J. S. FEATHERLY, a young man whose occupation was that of a painter in the employ of the U. P. R. R., "took his time" last month and started for Texas, in company with his brother, where these young men will engage in stock raising and farming. Jim made a good move, and we admire his pluck.

The live city of Beatrice, Nebraska, was recently supplied with six Babcock Fire Extinguishers, for distribution through the city, by the General Western Agency in Omaha.

The Omaha Library is now free to the public. The Board of Directors elected Miss Jennie Allan librarian for the ensuing year and fixed the time of keeping the reading rooms open on week days from 12 to 2 a. m. and from 4 to 8 o'clock p. m., and on Sundays from 4 to 8 o'clock p. m.

Messrs. Corey & Griffin have received the appointment of general managers for Nebraska of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., one of the best on the boards. These gentlemen are able and energetic insurance men, and we congratulate the Company on having selected them for this important office.

The delightful strains of melody that pervaded the air in the vicinity of Odd Fellows' Block on the beautiful moonlight evening of August 28th were occasioned by a visit from the Aeolian Quintette, composed of R. R. France, Wm. Nash, Wm. Gratton, E. Keniston and G. W. Shields, all of whom display rare ability as vocalists. The Aeolians will please accept our assurances that we thoroughly appreciate the compliment.

MATRIMONIAL EVENTS.

Mr. David Guild, the popular salesman for the wholesale house of Steele & Johnson, was married Monday, August 13th, to Miss Nellie Leslie, a handsome young lady who has resided in Omaha about a year, having come from bonny Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Guild left, on the day of their marriage, for an extensive Southern tour.

Frank Drake, the head Bill Clerk in the Omaha freight office of the U. P. R. R., and Miss S. M. Koon, were married on the 11th.

Ed. Stout, conductor on the bridge division of the U. P. R. R., was married at Owego, N. Y., on the 21st, the bride being a popular young lady of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Stout will reside at 115 Pacific street.

"Budd" Davis, well known as one of the "old Omaha boys," was married last month to Miss Julia Durant, of Chicago, Ill.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

The Board of Regents held a meeting last month and resolved that the building would be safe if foundations were put in. Accordingly repairs will be made and the expense of the same, some \$4,000, has been guaranteed by the Lincoln City.

The fall term will not begin till the first of October, being a postponement of one month on account of the repairs. The resolution passed at a previous meeting dispensing with the services of Prof. G. E. Bailey, instructor in chemistry, was rescinded. The committee having this matter under consideration reported that instead of being able to dispense with Prof. Bailey, it was on the other hand of the highest importance that his services be retained. Prof. Woodward, recently elected Professor of English Literature has arrived at Lincoln, and reported for duty. The indications are that the university will have an increased attendance this coming year.

EDUCATIONAL ITEMS.

In the contest between the Board of Education and the City Council, in reference to school finances, the Board seems to have got the "nip up" on the Council by signifying its intention to withhold the annual payment of the \$15,000 interest on city school bonds. The bonds are obligations of the city and the Council will have the alternative of either paying the interest on them or allowing them to go to protest. It is unfortunate that these two bodies cannot work harmoniously. The Board of Education depend on the Council to levy sufficient taxes to keep the schools open during the year, and when this is refused, its only resort is to act on the defensive.

The long mooted question of reducing salaries was settled last month as follows: Super-

intendent Beals was cut \$300; Principal Bruner, of the North, \$900; Miss Foss, of the East, \$300; Miss Stanard, of the South, \$100; Miss McKoon, of the West, \$50; the Principal of the High School, \$200, and the Secretary of the Board, \$100. Miss Lucy Green had her salary raised to \$90 per month, subject to a reduction of 5 per cent. All employees not mentioned above sustain a general reduction of five per cent.

Prof. Decker has been granted free use of a recitation room for the purpose of teaching German to all scholars who wish to take private tuition, with the understanding that he must not be the means of interfering with the regular class studies.

After two months' filibustering on the selection of a High School Principal, the question was finally settled by the election of Prof. Crawford of New York, on the thirteenth ballot. From the first a decided opposition was manifested by a majority of the Board to the re-election of Prof. Merritt, but, nevertheless, that gentleman "stayed to see the fight over." Whatever may have been the failings of Mr. Merritt, we are certain that he worked faithfully for the interests of the High School, and while we cheerfully acquiesce in the decision of the majority, we only hope that his successor will evince the same disposition.

THE WEST POINT CADETSHIP.

A cadet at the West Point academy gets an annual salary of \$500, commencing at the time of his entrance. The preliminary examination for entrance is not so difficult as the final one, and while a young man who can pass the one to be held at Lincoln this month stands a better chance of getting an appointment than his unsuccessful competitors, he may never get into the institution, as the final examination is very severe. We state these facts for the information of all who may aspire to a cadetship, not to discourage them, but simply to break the force of disappointment which awaits seventy-five out of every hundred who go to West Point.

Hon. Frank Welch, member of Congress, publishes the following notice:

"There will be held at the State University in Lincoln, on Sept. 12th, 1877, before an examining board, consisting of Lieutenant E. S. Dudley, V. H. Coffman, M. D., and Hon. M. V. Moudy, an examination of all candidates for appointment as cadets to the United States military academy at West Point. The age for admission must be between 17 and 21, and they must be at least five feet in height and free from infectious or immoral disorder, and generally from deformity, disease or infirmity which may unfit them for military service. They must be well versed in reading and writing, including orthography and arithmetic, and a knowledge of English grammar, of descriptive geography—particularly of our own country—and of the history of the United States. Physical examination will be first in order."

LIES OF THE MONTH NAILED.

It is a mistake that Clara M., wears a "tilter" too large for her size.

It is not so that Kate B., "played off" delicate at the supper table, and when the company "Vanoosed the Rancho," went into the pantry and ate two cans of preserves and all the cake.

It is a gross libel that Miss M. B., told a young man in a dry goods store that her Ma considered her the best looking in the family.

It is a base untruth that a young Sunday School teacher came out of Sunday School last Sunday and played billiards. (Reason why? no room open.)

It is impossible to think that even if A. C's, shoes were too small, that she would ask a young man to take them off for her at the foot of the hill, and then walk home in her stocking feet.

Not Much! Can't he go to the Park and not dance if he wants to, without everybody saying he was jealous? No sir! Sunday School or High School, Doc. N., is not going to make a male Jenny of himself.

No! he didn't go to work and tell George that Saidie refused to go with him out there. George merely said, "Well, Bill, I don't think Saidie would care about it." No necessity of making such a fuss about so trifling a matter.

"Let him go to Jericho, or any other place he wants to," said Miss T. K., "if I ain't as good as a billiard room, and as entertaining, then I'll sell out; that's all."

"I don't care, George R., never used such slang phrases as 'Drop on yourself,' 'You're chinin' me,' and that kind of talk," said an elderly miss, who thinks that George is perfect. She don't know him as well as we do.

Miss Jennie A., instructs us to say that the report about her being twenty-nine years old, is a base fabrication.

Mr. —, of the Bank is willing to admit that he is handsome and symmetrically proportioned, but he positively asserts that the next individual who accuses him of wearing corsets, will be dealt with according to law.

DOUGLAS COUNTY VS. THE U. P. R. R.

The High School is not arrogant enough to think that anything it might say about the county bridge bond suit would affect the question very much; however, it occurs to us that the threat of moving the shops is becoming more odious the oftener it is made. The business men of Omaha would have been almost a unit in favor of giving the bonds asked in aid of the Narrow Gauge railway, last winter, were it not that such aid to a new railroad would have displeased the U. P. R. R. Company. The result is that Omaha has to-day one railroad less than she otherwise would have had, were it not that the shop removal scare was gotten up. That concession was made, and although there were no legal documents drawn, it was generally under-

stood that no further fear would arise of the shops being removed. In the present case all gone before stands for naught, and the citizens of Omaha are told that unless a certain suit is withdrawn the "shops will be removed." Supposing the suit—which certainly appears favorable to the plaintiffs—should now be withdrawn, what assurance has the city of Omaha or county of Douglas that this same threat will not be used the next time any difference may arise between the plaintiffs and defendant? This leads us to the following conclusions: If the shops are liable to be removed any day, let the U. P. R. R. company name the amount of money it wants to let them stay where they are. If a contract can be made, and when a contract is made and signed then this question will be settled. Further, if the county of Douglas or city of Omaha now have, or in the future may have any claims against this corporation, let them be fearlessly prosecuted and, if possible, collected. We are willing to admit that the removal of the shops would be a severe blow to Omaha, and we are not prepared to say that we would not consent to give the amount in controversy to settle the question of leaving the shops forever in Omaha, yet, to give anything to keep them where they now are, would be like paying a ransom, not a bonus or a subsidy.

Mr. and Mrs. John McCreary gave a party at their residence corner of Chicago and 17th Thursday, August 30th, the same being a farewell to Ed. and James, sons of Mr. McCreary, who will soon leave for school in Canada. Dancing and refreshments were indulged in by the numerous friends in attendance, and a pleasant time was had by all present.

PERSONAL.

Lieut. W. H. C. Bowen of the 5th infantry, who was with Gen. Miles' command during the memorable Indian war in the Big Horn country is in Omaha on his way back from a visit in the east. Lieut. Bowen is a young man who has many friends in Omaha, all of whom are glad to note his success.

We acknowledge a call from F. M. Catteret Cashier of the Blair National Bank, and regret being absent at the time.

Miss Lou Steell who has been absent from Omaha for three years has returned, and will complete her education at Brownell Hall.

Harry Sperry has gone to Cheyenne. Maj. J. B. Davis editor of the *Wahoo Independent*, and one of the rising men of Saunders County was in town on the 12th, and called.

Archie McGown, Esq., late editor of the *Utah Evening Mail*, and at present engaged in business at Salt Lake, has been visiting Omaha some time. He was joined by his wife, Mrs. Mattie McGown, formerly Mrs. H. E. Brown, who arrived from the west on the 28th. Mr. and Mrs. McGown have many friends in this city who welcome their visit.

Wm. F. McMillan, ass't ticket agent of the C. M. & St. P. R. R., and Paul Morton, head clerk in the C. B. & Q. general office, both of Chicago, were out visiting friends at Nebraska City and Omaha last month.

Miss Dora Senter, the fashionable milliner has returned from a six weeks excursion to San Francisco and intermediate points.

Misses Sadie and Tessie Riley will leave early this month for Clifton, Ontario, where they will attend Loretto Convent Seminary.

Al. Van Camp, for a long time manager of the business office of the *Omaha Bee*, has engaged in business for himself at Valparaiso, Neb., a new town on the O. & R. V. R. R.

J. L. Gantz, the junior member of the firm of Henry Gantz & Son, Sidney, Neb., was in town on the 12th. Gantz is a native of Maryland, but since immigrating to Nebraska, has made many friends, who are glad to witness the success which attends him.

Prof. J. M. McKenzie, late State Supt. of Public Instruction, has been selected as superintendent of the public schools of Brownville.

Miss Mattie Storrs has enlisted in the educational ranks, and conducts the Redman District school north of the Barracks.

Miss Hattie Duncan is enjoying a visit at Matoon Ill. her old home.

SOCIAL EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

It may be safely said that the hot weather has but a feeble effect in reducing the number of evening parties in Omaha. The social element of Omaha cannot be called absolute pleasure seekers, yet there is plainly visible a happy disposition to let the wide world wag as merrily as it can. The young folks of Omaha are certainly nothing if not true lovers of frequent evening soirees, and no better evidence of this fact can be cited than to record the organization of a new dancing club. This club is known as "Mystic Crew," and its officers are, K. K. Hayden, President, Minnie Hampton, Secretary, and Will Redick, Treasurer. The inaugural party was given at the residence of Hon. W. H. Ijams, 20th and Cass, Friday, August 3d, and the many members were handsomely entertained by Misses Louie and Carrie. The second took place at the residence of A. Cahn, on Dodge and 16th streets, Friday evening, August 24th, and everybody had a good time.

The Centennial Social Club gave an enjoyable moonlight party at Hanscom Park, Thursday, August 23d. This club is composed almost exclusively of our Jewish friends, and they never fail to have a jolly good time when they make an effort.

The *Ent re Nous* club were entertained on the evening of Friday, the 24th ult., by Miss Mollie King and Miss Inge Clark, at the residence of J. M. Clarke, corner 17th and Capitol Ave.

Monday evening, August 20th was the date affixed to invitations issued by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Riley, and at the proper hour their many friends were gathered together. The spacious parlors of Mr. Riley's new residence seem to have been built with an eye to the utmost convenience on an occasion like this, and it is not too much to say that the occupants on that evening were born with special facilities for enjoying its facilities to the fullest extent. The parlors were spread

with canvas for the occasion and Prof. Rohr's band furnished the music. Dancing was the order until twelve o'clock, when the guests seated themselves to an elegant repast. Misses Aggie O'Connor, Kittie, Lizzie, Tessie and Sadie Riley assisted the host and hostess in serving the refreshments. Supper over, dancing was resumed and continued till the early hour of 3 o'clock. We do not wish to flatter the genial host and his estimable lady, but we can assure them that their efforts to please were most thoroughly successful.

Mr. and Mrs. John McCreary gave a party at their residence corner of Chicago and 17th Thursday, August 30th, the same being a farewell to Ed. and James, sons of Mr. McCreary, who will soon leave for school in Canada. Dancing and refreshments were indulged in by the numerous friends in attendance, and a pleasant time was had by all present.

The Masonic picnic and sociable given at Hanscom Park on the 29th proved very enjoyable to all those who attended. The delights of a picnic in the shady park occupied the afternoon and in the evening the party gathered on the platform and spent a few hours dancing.

BEYOND THE BREAK.

The above may or may not be an appropriate "head." "Beyond the gentry Rippling Rivulet" was thought of but discarded at once for several reasons. "The other Shore" would imply that the subject was heavenly, and our love of candor prevented its adoption. "The other End," "Both Ends," "The Beginning and End," "Neither End," "The End of all Sinners" and several other ends were only allowed to flash through the mind without the slightest intention of using any of them. "Kanesville Cartooned" would be symphonious but too figurative. Twenty-eight others have been scratched down, are now hanging on a hook for future use, and we will endeavor to give a big head to everything we write about the Bluffs, as that town has got the "big head" bad, and can take its own medicine with a good grace.

A select party was given Thursday evening August 2d, at Snow's Academy, by H. Stubbs and Charley Cook, which, despite the hot weather, was well attended by the representative young ladies and gentlemen of the Bluffs. Music was furnished by Snow's band, and the order of dancing was under the immediate supervision of Prof. Snow, who introduced some new figures, including the Prairie Queen Quadrille and Minuet Waltz.

Prof. Corydon F. Craig of St. Joseph, has accepted the principalship of the Council Bluffs high school. Mr. O. M. Dekay will, we understand, retain the position he has formerly filled so well, viz: assistant principal.

George Keeline, one of the cattle kings of Nebraska, returned on the 24th ult., from his range near Julesburg, when he had been busily engaged in the general "round up." Having gathered in all his stray cattle, we presume George will "gather in" something else before long.

Miss Emma Brown, of Cincinnati, has been stopping at the Bluffs for two months, the guest of Misses Mamie and Hattie Rue. A select party was given in her honor, at the residence of Mr. J. B. Rue, on the evening of Aug. 7th.

Miss Lizzie Stuart, Miss Julia Officer, Will F. Sapp and Frank Pusey, are among those who will leave for various parts of the East, about the 1st, to attend educational institutions.

Miss Parthenia Jafferis, who has been rusticated during the hot summer days of August in the beautiful little town of Malvern, Iowa, returned home on the 25th.

Miss Nettie Smith, that charming young lady from St. Joe, returned to her home last month, much to the regret of her many admiring friends in the Bluffs.

Rumor hath it that Miss Carrie Rice and Mr. Andy Jackson are soon to be married, but as nothing definite is known we will not say anything about it.

Miss Mamie James gave an elegant evening soiree at the residence of her father, on the evening of Friday, August 20th.

Miss Cora McDowell of St. Louis, has been visiting her friends in Council Bluffs and Omaha for the past month.

Miss Hettie Ross returned on the 20th, from a short visit to friends in Illinois.

BASE BALL NOTES.

The Oтоes of Nebraska City are "busted" and can't play a return game with the Nebraskas.

"The Omahas" are *non est combatibus*. The tombstone erected over the green grassy grave of this once powerful club bears the simple inscription, "36 to 6, R. I. P."

The Nebraskas and Excelsiors played, last month, two of a series of three games for the championship of Omaha and a pair of Foul Flags. The first game was played Thursday, August 9th.

SUMMARY. Table with columns: NEBRASKAS, R, O, EXCELSIORS, R, O. Rows: Griffith, c. 5 2; Mills, 3b. 5 1; Hartley, c. f. 3 3; Nash, lf. 3 2; Ross, ss. 2 4; Frank, 2b. 2 4; Hartry, c. f. 3 3; Cahn, c. f. 3 3; Philbrook, p. 2 3; Total, 24 27.

C. E. White, umpire. E. Kisters and C. M. Pratt, scorers. Time of game 2 hours and 10 minutes.

The second game took place on the 17th. The day was fine and the players on both sides appeared at their best. The following is the score. It will be noticed that some of the former members of the "Omahas" have joined the Excelsiors, and one has joined the Close Cuts. This may account for the extraordinary ability displayed by both clubs on this occasion.

tion. The score is high, but in comparison with all games heretofore played by local clubs, it is remarkably good.

Table with columns: NEBRASKAS, R, O, EXCELSIORS, R, O. Rows: Moran, ss. 4 1; Hartny, 3b. 3 3; Smith, 2b. 3 4; Barnes, 1b. 4 2; Reynolds, lf. 1 2; Brady, c. f. 2 2; McVinn, c. f. 1 1; Herman, c. 0 4; Total, 12 27.

As will be seen by a glance at the Excelsiors' score, the last half of the ninth inning was not played. This was occasioned by the withdrawal of the Nebraskas from the field, by order of Captain Griffith, who took exceptions to the ruling of the umpire.

The umpire was believed by the Nebraskas to be "against them" and they claimed that he had made many partial rulings. With regard to this we don't think any ruling would admit of much discussion previous to the last, when the question arose upon which the game was called. In all fairness, and to the best of our judgment, we believe the ruling was wrong, but if the umpire thought otherwise, it was his prerogative to decide accordingly. However this may be, it did not help the cause of the Nebraskas to withdraw from the field. The Excelsiors were three runs ahead which they earned by good batting, and in accordance with the recognized laws, there is no question about them winning the game. We make these comments from an independent standpoint and solely with a desire to do justice to all concerned. The question of the superiority of one of these clubs will not be settled until after the next game. Which ever club wins that one is fairly entitled to the honor of the championship and the same will be promptly accorded by the High School.

Some time ago an effort was made by the writer to secure an appropriation from the State Board of Agriculture, for the purpose of having a championship contest on the Fair Grounds during the State Fair. The matter was looked upon favorably by Ex-Governor Furnas and D. H. Wheeler, but a majority of the philosophers who compose that august body "couldn't see" the good it would do. They "couldn't see" that a base ball contest would draw two or three hundred people every day for a week and at fifty cents a head, fully reimburse the managers for any outlay they might make. If a fire tournament, a base ball contest, or something of the kind were gotten up, the State Fair would not be the annual fiasco which the people of the state have refused to attend. Thirteen hundred dollars will be this year distributed to a set of gamblers who travel around with a stable of cheap "trotting stock" and "put up jobs to get all the money in sight. But—"

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Thirty-first Annual Statement, for Year Ending December 31, 1876. Net Assets, Jan. 1, 1876, \$41,462,065.53. Received in 1876: For Premiums, \$6,725,120.67; For Interest and Rent, 2,893,903.46; Total, 9,619,114.13. Grand Total: \$51,081,179.66.

Disbursed in 1876: For claims by death and matured endowments, \$2,601,246.35; Surplus returned to Policy-holders, 2,461,030.52; Lapsed and Surrendered policies, 956,481.81; Total, \$6,018,758.68.

Expenses: Commissions to Agents, \$462,886.55; Salaries of Officers, Clerks, and all others employed on salary, 82,431.11; Medical Examiners' fees, 17,702.50; Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Postage, Exchange, etc., 106,092.56; Taxes, and Profit and Loss, 373,211.79; Total expenses, 7,061,933.19.

Net Assets, December 31, 1876, \$44,020,146.47. Add: Interest accrued and due, \$1,844,530.64; Rents accrued, 3,850.00; Market value of Stocks and Bonds over cost, 309,064.54; Net Premiums in course of collection, 801.42; Net deferred quarterly and semi-annual premiums, 34,613.26. Total, \$49,138,859.86.

Gross Assets, Dec. 31, 1876, \$46,213,006.33.

Liabilities: Amount required to re-insure all outstanding Policies, net, assuming 4 per cent. interest, \$40,775,730.00; Death Claims, not due, and under investigation, 761,772.00; Extra Reserve, accumulated dividends, cash certificates, and premiums paid in advance, 261,978.75; Extra Reserve, contingent liability on lapsed policies, 291,562.65. Total, \$42,091,043.40.

Surplus, Dec. 31, 1876, \$4,121,962.93.

COREY & GRIFFEN, Managers for Nebraska, 11 No. 517, Fifteenth Street, Omaha.

St. Mary's Academy and boarding school, situated at the head of St. Mary's Ave. in this city, will open its fall term Sept. 3d. Besides the usual branches of a solid English education, French, German, Music, Drawing and Painting will be taught at this institution. Terms and particulars furnished by applying to the directors at the academy.

CREIGHTON COLLEGE.

The work of erecting this new educational institution is progressing rapidly and if nothing unforeseen occurs, it will be opened for the admission of students about the first of next year. A good college has been wanted in Omaha for a long time, and it is a subject for congratulation that the city of Omaha will soon have one. This college was founded by Mary Louise Creighton, who bequeathed in her will \$100,000 for the purpose, and it will be a fitting monument to the memory of this good lady. On Monday, August 27th, the corner stone was laid. There were no public ceremonies on the occasion, as it was the intention of Bishop

O'Connor to defer anything of that nature to the time of opening and dedicating the institution. The following articles were deposited:

- A biographical sketch of Edward Creighton.
A biographical sketch of Mary L. Creighton.

A copy of the will of Mary L. Creighton. The names of the church officials from the Pope down to the pastor.

The names of the members of the civil government from the President down to the Mayor.

The names of all the contractors of the building.

The names of the executors of the will and of the attorney.

Copies of the Herald of November 10th, 13th and 20th, 1874, and January 25th, 27th, and 28th, 1876.

Copies of the Bee of January 28th, 1876, and August 25th, 1877; the last copy containing an account of the Union Pacific bridge disaster.

A copy of the High School for August. One silver half dollar, one silver quarter, and one silver dime, all of 1877 coinage.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The annual meeting of the Douglas County Teacher's Institute will convene in the county court-room, Omaha, on Monday, September 3d.

All the teachers of the county are respectfully requested to attend, as, apart from the usual routine, business of vital importance will be transacted. City teachers and the friends of education generally, are cordially invited. JOHN RUSH, Co. Supt. Pub. Instruction.

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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. WATTS, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, Washington, April 25, 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.

PROOF--20 to 1. The sales of Webster's Dictionaries throughout the country in 1875 were 20 times as large as the sales of any other Dictionaries. We will send proof of this on application, at such a sale still continues.

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Office State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 26, 1876. This certifies that Webster's Unabridged Dictionary has been added to the "State Recommended List" of books to be used in the Schools of Nebraska. (Signed) F. M. MCKENZIE, "State Supt. of Public Inst."

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The undisputed fact that the fire in the basement of the Grand Central Hotel, last Saturday, was extinguished by the timely aid of a Babcock Extinguisher, has elicited the following testimonial which was given by Mr. Thral to the general western agent in this city: GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL, OMAHA, Dec. 10, 1876.

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 and efficiency

The High School

OMAHA, NEB., SEPTEMBER, 1877.

BUSINESS PUNCTUALITY.

It is astonishing how many people are unpunctual. Thousand have failed in life from this cause alone. It is not only a serious vice in itself, but the fruitful parent of numerous other vices, so that he who becomes its victim is soon involved in toils from which it is almost impossible to escape. It makes the merchant wasteful of time, saps the business reputation of the lawyer, and injures the prospects of mechanics who might otherwise rise to fortune; in a word, there is not a profession nor station in life which is not liable to the cancer of this destructive habit.

In mercantile affairs punctuality is quite as important as in military. Many are the instances in which neglect to renew an insurance policy, punctually, has led to serious loss. Hundreds of city merchants and manufacturers and publishers are now suffering in consequence of want of punctuality among their country customers in paying up accounts. It is sound policy which moves the banks to insist, under penalty of protest, upon the punctual payment of notes; for, were they to do otherwise, commercial transactions would fall into inextricable confusion. Many a time has the failure of one man to meet obligations brought about the ruin of a score of others, just as the toppling down of the first in a line of bricks causes the fall of all the rest.

PREREQUISITES OF SUCCESS.

Integrity of character and truth in the inner man are the prerequisites of success in any calling, and especially so in that of the merchant. These are attributes which never fail to command respect and win admiration.

There is no better stock in trade than these principles; no capital goes so far or pays so well, or is so exempt from bankruptcy and loss. When known, they give credit and confidence, and in the hardest of times will honor your paper in bank. They give you an unlimited capital to do business upon, and everybody will endorse your paper, and the general faith of mankind will be your guaranty that you will not fail. Let every young man, upon commencing business, look well to these elements of success, and defend them as he would the apple of his eye. If inattentive and reckless here, he will imperil everything. Bankruptcy in character is seldom repaired in an ordinary lifetime. A man may suffer in reputation and recover; not so the man who suffers in character.

HATE NOT.

Hate not. It is not worth your while. Your life is not long enough to make it pay to cherish ill-will or hard thoughts. What if this man has cheated you, or that man has played you false? What if your friend has forsaken you in time of need, or that one, having won your utmost confidence, your warmest love, has concluded that he prefers to consider and treat you as a stranger. Let it all pass. What difference will it make to you in a few years, when you go to the undiscovered country? A few more smiles, a few more pleasures, much pain, a little longer hurrying and worrying through the world, some hasty greetings, abrupt farewells, and our play will be "played out," the injured will be laid away and, ere long, forgotten. Is it worthy to hate each other?

BITS OF WISDOM.

To owe is human; to pay up, divine. Avoid that which you blame in others. Never turn a blessing around to see whether it has a dark side to it. A difference of taste in jokes is a great strain on the affections. Those who blow the coals of others' strife, may chance to have the sparks fly in their own faces. The misery of the young man who courts a sparkling, fashionable, belle, and loses her, is only excelled by the misery of the man who courts and wins her. None are too wise to be mistaken, but few are so wisely just as to acknowledge and correct their mistakes, and especially the mistake of prejudice.

HARD WORK.

It is the honest, "plodding" workman who rises to an elevated position in the world. Work is, as a rule, at the foundation of all true success. Brilliant parts, fine education, powerful friends are not to be despised, but they cannot supply the place of personal toil, toil and patient, pains-taking industry. President Lincoln literally waded his way up from the common laborer to the highest position in the

gift of the Republic. Henry Wilson, at twenty-one carried his wardrobe and library on his back whither he went in pursuit of work. Commodore Vanderbilt laid the foundation of his vast fortune in the savings and habits of industry acquired in his young days in rowing a ferryboat. Chas Dickens his success not more to his genius than to hard, systematic labor.

LITTLE BY LITTLE.

If you are gaining little by little every day, be content. Are your expenses less than your income, so that, though it be little, you are yet constantly accumulating and growing richer and richer every day? Be content; so far as concerns money, you are doing well.

Are you gaining knowledge every day? Though it be little by little, the aggregate of the accumulation, where no day is permitted to pass without adding something to the stock, will be surprising to yourself.

Strive to be perfect, but do not become down-hearted so long as you are approaching nearer and nearer to the high standard at which you aim.

Little by little, fortunes are accumulated; little by little, knowledge is gained; little by little, character and reputation are achieved.

MORAL CHARACTER.

There is nothing which adds so much to the beauty and power of man as a good moral character. It is his wealth—his influence—his life. It dignifies him in every station, exalts him in every condition, and glorifies him in every period of life. Such a character is more to be desired than every thing else on earth. It makes a man free and independent. No servile tool—croaking scyophant—no treacherous honor-seeker ever bore such a character. The pure joys of truth and righteousness never spring in such a person. If young men but knew how much a good character would dignify and exalt them, how glorious it would make their prospects, even in this life; never should we find them yielding to the grovelling and base-born purposes of human nature—*Select.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The London *World* says that Lord Dufferin is the most popular Governor General Canada has had for years, and that if the Canadians chose to transform the Dominion into an elective monarchy, Lord Dufferin would be unanimously chosen its first King. Who wouldn't "be a Dufferin in the Dominion?"

An evasive paragrapher remarks:—"It has been observed that the lady with a diamond ring will scratch her nose, in a given period, four times as often as any other woman."

"What do we have the Fourth of July for?" asked a boy of his ma.
"Fourth of July? Why, Freddy, I'm ashamed of you. We have Fourth of July to celebrate the—husband, I declare I can't think for the moment what it is."

"Why, don't you know why we celebrate the Fourth? Who was it discovered America?"

"Christopher Columbus!" exclaimed the mother and boy simultaneously.

"Right; and when did he discover it?"

"Why, on the Fourth of July, of course," replied the mother; "But I've got the worst memory about these historical facts."

"That's it," said the wise father, encouragingly. "Columbus discovered America on the Fourth of July, and the nation celebrates the day in honor of the event. Freddy, I want you to study up. I should feel awfully mortified had you asked me such a question before company."

"On this dull earth the man, alas! Whom Love's delights absorb, Can his fidelity affirm By but one pallid orb."

The fellow who wrote the above must have had a *lass* on the brain especially on the first line.

SCENE—Recitation room in natural history. Instructor: "Mr. X., have you ever put your head on anyone's breast and listened to the heart beats as Huxley describes them?" Mr. X. (blushing): "Yes, sir." Class "comes down."—*Ex.*

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