

THE FINE ARTS

By W. E. CHANCELLOR

One incident in the great reform in education is the elevation of the fine arts to their rightful place. The old Greeks classed all their exercises under the two heads of music and gymnastics; music included the subjects of the mind, gymnastics included the training of the body. Music as the special art was studied as a means of expressing the emotions of the soul. The fine arts were not included as essentials. The education thus provided made the upper class Greeks, who alone took part in the wonderful Greek civilization, in many ways the cleverest, most cultured people the world has ever known. But even the Greeks failed substantially in the work of education, for they failed of universal education and they failed of useful education.

The scholars of the Renaissance brought back many of the Greek ideals. But the monkish influence was so strong that even the subordinate place the Greeks gave the fine arts was denied, drawing, sculpture and painting by the light-bearers of modern life. Not until to-day has the real value of art been understood. Not until now has art been made the instrument it so perfectly is for the unfolding of the mind. The leaders of the new movement, whose aims are utility, universality, beauty and substantiality, have seen that there are four means of educating and that only two of them have been so recognized since the history of civilization began. These four means are Letters, Mathematics, Science and Art. The former two dominate the schools, the third has only recently been dreamed of, the last has been stupidly neglected.

In one of Dr. John Brown's exquisitely lucid essays he says: "Art forges the mind. Science furnishes it." His phrases admirably contrast the value of art and science. With the latter we need not concern ourselves here. But with the art that at once "forges" and forms the mind, develops and refines it, gives it power, taste and elegance and at the same time cultivates, educates and trains the body we do need to concern ourselves. The value of art is in two directions; and both are of such importance as to warrant the proposition that in the American education it should have and will have equal place with Letters, Mathematics and Science.

Physiologically the exercise of any art requires the use of greater variety of powers than does an exercise of any other educational form. The child who is asked to draw a cat must perform several organic operations, mental, sensational and manual. He must first remember the form of a cat and choose in which position to represent it. Second he must carry the picture out of his memory into the real world, putting it on paper or blackboard. Third his mind is of such construction that the next time he sees a cat his sensations will be far more active in perceiving it. This process has called into use memory, imagination, taste, sight, manual dexterity. It is a matter of proof that more brain cells and nerve fibres will be called into activity by the child's drawing a cat than by any other possible in-door or out-of-door exercise requiring the same time.

When one considers, therefore, the labor of mind and body put forth by an accomplished painter, sculptor, architect, bridge-builder, needlewoman, in executing a conception, one sees that

art puts in play very nearly all the activities of the mind. Tested by such a standard history-memorizing, sentence-analyzing, percent-computing, seem poor indeed as educational disciplines.

But this is equally from the result point of view that art may rightfully demand a place in educational curricula. Without art our buildings are ugly; with it they are beautiful. Art is as cheap as no art. It costs no more to rear a beautiful structure than an ugly one. Indeed, I have noticed that art means simplicity and ease in building. For art must be distinguished from ornament and the aesthetic must be separated from the elegant. The artistic nation lives in a world of beauty itself has created. And there is no shadow of reason why every school child should not come forth an artist, qualified to reject the inartistic and to select the excellent at every choice in life, in dress, furniture, house, farm, factory or store and public life.

American education is coming to this desirable condition. An American art, clear, simple, technical, forceful, is being produced, on larger lines, than any in days of old. The frippery art, so-called, one-handed, imitative, already introduced in the schools, is paving the way for the creative, substantial, useful, universal art which alone can adequately represent American genius.

First publication Sept. 7.
NOTICE OF INCORPORATION
Pursuant to the provisions of the Statutes of Nebraska, notice is hereby given and published of the formation of a corporation.

1. The name of said corporation is the "COURIER PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY."
2. The principal place of transacting the business of said corporation is in the City of Lincoln, Nebraska.
3. The business to be transacted by said corporation is the printing, publishing, circulating and maintaining a newspaper or newspapers, the carrying on of the business of printing, the erection and mansing of suchintia buildings, structure, machinery and appliances as may be necessary for transacting such newspaper and printing business and the purchase, ownership or leasing of the necessary real estate to be used in conducting and transacting said business.
4. The amount of the capital stock of said corporation is \$5,000, which shall be paid in full at the date of its issue.
5. Said corporation shall commence on the 15th day of August 1895, and continue 100 years.
6. The affairs of said corporation shall be conducted by its officers consisting of a president, secretary and treasurer. There shall be a board of directors consisting of three stockholders.

Dated this 5th Sept. 1895.
COURIER PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY
Sarah B. Harris, W. Morton Smith,
Secretary. President.
[SEAL.]
Sept. 28.

SHERIFF SALE.
First publication Sept 21.
Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of district court of the third judicial district of Nebraska within and for Lancaster county Nebraska in an action wherein Alexander Lederer and Moses Strauss, partners as Lederer and Strauss are plaintiffs and John H. C Meyer et al are defendants,

I will at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 22nd day of October, A. D. 1895 at the east door of the court house, in the city of Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nebraska, offer for sale at public auction the following described real estate to-wit:
Lot twenty-one (21) in block one (1f of Knob Hill, an addition to the city o. Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nebraska.
Given under my hand this 20th day of September A. D. 1895.
Fred A. Miller, Sheriff
Oct. 19.

First publication Sept. 21.
NOTICE OF PROBATE OF WILL
In the County court of Lancaster county, Nebraska.

The State of Nebraska to Daniel W. O'Connor, Patrick O'Connor, James W. O'Connor, Ellen Keating, Sarah E. Donohoe and to any others interested in said matter:

You are hereby notified that an instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Mary O'Connor deceased is on file in said court and also a petition praying for the probate of said instrument, and for the appointment of Michael O'Connor as executor. That on the 17th day of August, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., said petition and the proof of the execution of said instrument will be heard, and that if you do not then appear and contest, said court may probate and record the same, and grant administration of the estate to Michael O'Connor.

This notice shall be published for three weeks successively in THE COURIER prior to said hearing.
Witness my hand and official seal this 25th day of July, 1895.

[Seal] I. W. LANSING,
County Judge.

Oct. 5.
NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

All real estate on which there is any delinquent city taxes, general or special, on October 1st, 1895, will be advertised for sale.
M. I. AITKIN,
City Treasurer.

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