

stock all goes to the miners and the men who are to do the actual manual labor of the enterprise. At the present time the main shaft has reached a depth of a little over a hundred feet, showing ore assaying \$16.80 a ton. A quartz ledge on the claim of the company, with an apparent surface width of 100 feet, can be traced for 1,500 feet and from pan prospects the whole vein is a profitable milling proposition. The distance from where the main working shaft is being put down to the west wall, is approximately 100 feet, which makes the ledge on the Manila claim one of the largest in the country. When the shaft has been lowered a depth of from 200 to 400 feet and levels are run on the large vein as exposed, the cost of breaking the ore and lifting it to the surface will not exceed 80 cents per ton. With the plant on Elk creek, which is 400 feet from the mine, the cost of treating should not be more than 50 cents a ton. Thus ore with a free milling value of \$1.50 can be mined and milled at a profit of twenty cents a ton. Returns of double that amount have been taken from the least profitable samples assayed. So with a gold vein showing an outcrop of more than 100 feet in width there is every reason for rejoicing among the stockholders.

C. M. Woodbridge, of Omaha, is president of the company, George W. Glover, of Lead City, is vice president and superintendent, F. H. Woodbridge, of Alliance, is secretary and I. A. Webb, of Deadwood, is treasurer. These men are all on the board of directors, including T. Eloise Ireland of Nebraska City. Secretary Woodbridge is a Lincoln man now, with headquarters in rooms 201-202 Richards block. All these men are well and firmly established in the business world, eminent among their friends and acquaintances for the virtue of winning success in everything they undertake.

\* \* \*

"Is she fashionable?"  
"Oh, yes, indeed! I'm sure she loves her husband dearly; yet she conceals the fact beautifully."

### "Our . . . Country's Story"

Miss Eva March Tappan, head of the English department in the English high-school at Worcester, is the author of a number of historical works for young readers. With one exception these books have been reviewed in these columns. The duties of the head of a department in a high school are so exacting, multifarious and exhausting that only the steadiest inspiration is equal to the tasks which Miss Tappan accomplishes so brilliantly. In her latest book, "Our Country's Story," she relates the story of the United States from Columbus to President McKinley.

There are historians with a passion for facts and for the philosophy of events. They tell the story of whatever epoch or nation they have chosen accurately enough, but their style is fitted only for readers who themselves have a talent for history, who delight in musty, fusty annals, and who can draw their own conclusions and construct their own philosophy from remains unintelligible to others. Miss Tappan has chosen to write for young people, and I know of no other writer whose style is at once so simple, so unstudied, so graphic, or of one whose works are so nicely calculated to attract and hold the attention of young readers.

Miss Tappan writes boldly and without wasting time over disputed points. She works rapidly for effects and succeeds as she goes. When this book is read the mind holds the work as a whole. It is like looking at a statue from the distance at which the sculptor intended the spectator to stand. Nearer than that, the eye seeks for detail and misses it. From the selected point of view nothing is lacking, and the rapid thumb and graving tool has accomplished an impressive, memorable work.

The characteristics of Miss Tappan's

style are simplicity, graphic, story-telling action and devotion to her audience and its universally manifested peculiarities. Youth is not given to exhaustive examination of details. The author who writes for the young as Von Holst, for instance, writes for students of history, may feel the satisfaction which Von Holst felt in uncovering the roots of a subject and taking care that the smallest fibrous root is as carefully examined and preserved as the tap root; but such a writer may be sure beforehand that the youths for whom his book is written will never read it. Youth likes broad effects and to see the whole first, and youth will have its way. There are some spectacular prodigies who have inherited sophistication, but these are not taken into account by the wise man or woman who writes history for the young.

"Our Country's Story" combines definiteness and an excellent arrangement of parts with the attractions of style just adverted to. At the end of every chapter, which is in itself a succinct, integral part of an epoch if not a whole epoch, there are a summary of events and suggestions for written work. The quick imagination of a child seizes upon the scraps of conversation and the local color which in the few pages devoted to the great events of America Miss Tappan has managed to impart to her work and he has written an account of a colonial winter, or a leaf from a "poor debtor's" diary without effort. The book is further supplied with a scholarly and comprehensive index. It is filled with illustrations and maps to the number of about two hundred and sixty-five. It is bound in linen, lettered in black and O! mirabile dictu! it opens flat in the hands and stays open without pressure or further impulse than its own open disposition. The illustrations illustrate the text and satisfy the curiosity that the text artfully excites. It is printed by Houghton, Mifflin and Company.

Children are afraid of reading history and they avoid the subject in vacation time. If this book of Miss Tappan's could be put on the forbidden list so that children would have to read it on the sly, it would be the most thumbed, untidy book in the library. Miss Tappan has a dramatic appreciation of the possibilities of American history, and having once become interested in the story any interruption that prevents its being finished at a sitting is unwelcome. Having finished it, the reader has the drama as a whole. If any one thinks the task is an easy one let him attempt to select from a mass of material like that bearing upon the history of this country the salient facts upon which other long trains of fact depend. It is only then that Miss Tappan's self-controlled work is appreciated at its full value. The effect of the primitive life led by the early settlers in this country, a life which brought out their inventive genius and developed their activities and self dependence, is shown by the comparative value of the minute men as soldiers. The few colonists, who were not yet Americans, defeated the overwhelming number of British soldiers by force of energy, versatility and adaptability. The children did their part of the work of the house. The girls helped their mother and the boys helped their father. If the boys wished for playthings, they made them. If a boy must have a basket, he made it of birch bark; while for paint he used elderberry or pigeon berry juice. A boy who grew up in this way learned to depend upon himself and to know what to do if he found himself in any difficulty. When the Revolutionary war arose, the men whom these boys had become were not afraid to try to do those things they had never done before. They knew little about military drill, but they could invent new ways of making their attacks, and they could capture forts in ways not laid down in books. Miss Tappan sees the meaning of Americanism and strikes its note full and clear. Those who catch it have their faith in the country and in their countrymen renewed and stimulated. It is a pleasure to read and review Miss Tappan's books. If the youngsters who are now spending their vacations could be entrapped into beginning this newest history of the United States, no inducement could influence them to lay it down until they had finished it.

E. B. H.



A. GEORGE CARPER.

Very few young men who have taken up life insurance as a profession have attained the success to equal that of Mr. A. George Carper, manager of the Lincoln branch office of the Prudential Insurance company of America, of Newark, New Jersey.

This young man was born and reared in Nebraska on a farm, but seemed destined to occupy some other position in life. In his youth he yearned to secure an education and fit himself for a mercantile or professional career, but as his father's means were limited he had to accomplish this on his own resources. After leaving the farm he worked his way through schools in Omaha and afterwards entered the University of Nebraska, college of law; here he had to give up his studies after the first year on account of impaired health. Then thoroughly investigating the several systems of life insurance and the reliability and plans of different companies, he secured an agency in the Omaha branch office with the Prudential, where he remained until his promotion to the management in this city over a year ago.

In connection with this brief it may be remarked that the Prudential Insurance company of America issues the most liberal life insurance policies on every approved plan, in amounts of \$100,000 to \$15, on ages from one to seventy. Also it may be mentioned that this company holds a record unparalleled in the history of old-line insurance business, having in force over 4,500,000 policies. The great volume of business transacted by this giant company can be comprehended better when it is known that it settles about two hundred death claims daily. The branch office in this city is located in rooms 401-2 in the Farmers and Merchants' Insurance building.

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