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 AT WHOLESALE PRICES. Delivered Free. For Houses, Barns, Roofs, all colors, & SAVE Middlemen's profits. In use 15 years. Endorsed by Grange & Farmers' Alliance. Low prices will surprise you. Write for samples. O. W. INGERSOLL, 233 Plymouth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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 A few EXTRA GOOD September Pigs, and a No. 1 butter bred bull, yearling, registered—for sale. Prices right.
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 Fit like wax.
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Make Your Own Bitters!
 On receipt of 30 cents U. S. stamps, I will send to any address one package Steketee's Dry Bitters. One package makes one gallon best tonic known. Cures stomach and kidney diseases. Now is the time to use bitters for the blood and stomach. Send G. G. Steketee, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, 30 cents U. S. stamps, and we guarantee that he will send at once. For sale by druggists.

EXCELSIOR HOME BAKER AND ROASTER.
 The best paying investment for a house wife. None genuine without brass fittings, our latest improved style, is a solid make, has deep flange strong tin high grate, and closes perfectly tight, saves 33 per cent nutritious elements. Full descriptive circulars on application. I also manufacture the "New Success" stove mat and the Famous Frying Pan, etc. AGENTS WANTED in every county in the U. S. Address, CHARLES SCHULTHEISS, 40 N. Main St., Council Bluffs Iowa.

Low Excursion Rates—North-Western Line.
 July 24th, 31st and August 7th:
 Chicago, one way..... \$ 9.65
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 DAILY TRAINS.
 Chicago, one way..... 10.90
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 Hot Springs S. D. and return... 15.50
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 Fast trains through sleepers.
 W. M. SHIPMAN, Gen. Agt.
 A. S. FIELDING, City Ticket Agt.
 Depot Corner S and Eighth streets.
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The World's Fair.
 The seven Wonders of the world were playthings—and dull ones at that—when compared with the Columbian Exposition of 1893.
 All the leaning towers and ruined pyramids and gigantic bridges and other so-called marvels of the old world, together wouldn't form such a spectacle as there is now to be seen, not a thousand miles away.
 Words cannot describe it. But if you take the Burlington route to Chicago you can see it for yourself. Bonnell at the depot or Zietzer at 10th and O Sts. will give you information about trains and help make your journey pleasant and profitable. Excursions every day.
 The cheapest place for monuments is at Gen. Nattermann's, 213 South Ninth St., Lincoln.
 Business men, merchants, bankers and salesmen are leaving their orders at Lincoln Pant Co., 1223 O street.
 Use Northwestern line to Chicago. Low rates. Fast trains. Office 1133 O St.

Why? Why is Strictly Pure White Lead the best paint? Because it will outlast all other paints, give a handsomer finish, better protection to the wood, and the first cost will be less. If Barytes and other adulterants of strictly pure white lead, why are all the adulterated white leads always branded Pure, or

"Strictly Pure White Lead?"

This Barytes is a heavy white powder (ground stone), having the appearance of white lead, worthless as a paint, costing only about a cent a pound, and is only used to cheapen the mixture. What shoddy is to cloth, Barytes is to paint. Be careful to use only old and standard brands of white lead.

"Southern" "Collier" "Red Seal"
 are strictly pure, "Old Dutch" process brands, established by a lifetime of use. For colors use National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors with Strictly Pure White Lead.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.,
 1 Broadway, New York.
 St. Louis Branch,
 Clark Avenue and Tenth Street.

ST. JOSEPH BUGGY CO.
 St. Joseph Buggy Co. Carriages and Buggies at Lowest prices. Catalogue and price list free. 6th and Mesasano Sts. St. Joe. Mo.

Tourist Rates to Colorado.
 The Union Pacific Railway (overland route) will now sell round-trip tickets to Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou and Pueblo, at the low rate of \$24.15 good returning until October 31st. Stopovers allowed between Cheyenne and Pueblo. Full particulars given at 1044 O street.
 J. T. MASTIN, E. B. SLOSSON, City Ticket Agt. General Agent

Missouri Pacific are offering the very lowest rates for round trip tickets to the World's Fair, good for return until November 15, 1893. Also have placed on sale summer tourist tickets at the usual low rates as can be verified by calling at office 1201 O street, Lincoln, Neb. J. E. R. MILLER, C. T. A. or H. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. & T. A. St. Louis, Mo.

Am going east. Professor Ong of the Omaha College of Shorthand and Typewriting is instructed to sell my \$60.00 life scholarship for \$19.00. Send him \$19.00 and he will issue a life scholarship in your name. Show this to your friend. Write at once. GEO. S. CURRIE, "Gen. Del.," Omaha, Neb.

Use Northwestern line to Chicago. Low rates. Fast trains. Office 1133 O St.

I am going east. I have a \$60.00 life scholarship for the Omaha College of Shorthand and Typewriting for sale for \$19.00 cash. Purchasers can call or write to Professor Ong of college and upon receiving \$19.00 he will issue in your name the life scholarship I possess. You can attend anytime you wish. Please cut this out and show it to your friends. Write or call at once to college or GEO. S. CURRIE, "Gen. Del.," Omaha, Neb.

The constant demand of the traveling public to the far west for a comfortable and at the same time an economical mode of traveling, has led to the establishment of what is known as Pullman Colonist Sleepers.

These cars are built on the same general plan as the regular first-class Pullman Sleepers, the only difference being that they are not upholstered.

They are furnished complete with good comfortable hair mattresses, warm blankets, snow white linen curtains, plenty of towels, combs, brushes, etc., which secure to the occupant of a berth as much privacy as is to be had in first-class sleepers. There are also separate toilet rooms for ladies and gentlemen, and smoking is absolutely prohibited. For full information send for Pullman Colonist Sleeper Leaflet.
 J. T. MASTIN, C. T. A. 1044 O St., E. B. SLOSSON, Gen. Agt.
 Lincoln, Neb.

One Fare to Hot Springs and Deadwood and Return
 The Elkhorn line is now selling excursion tickets each day to Hot Springs, the great health resort, and Deadwood, the mining center of the Black Hills, at one fare for the round trip. Get particulars at city office 1133 O St. or depot corner S and 8th Sts.

Attention, Independents.
 The present reduced rates to Chicago places a World's fair visit within the means of all.
 As an unexcelled means of getting there your attention is called to our limited train leaving Lincoln daily at 2:20 p. m., arriving in Chicago at 8:15 a. m. By 9 o'clock you can reach the fair grounds by cable car, passing for miles through one of Chicago's most magnificent streets, a sight of which is worth a special visit to the city.
 Chair cars, through sleepers and dining cars, afford every comfort and convenience.
 W. M. SHIPMAN, Gen. Agt.
 A. S. FIELDING, City Ticket Agt., 1133 O street.
 E. T. MOORE, Depot Agent, Eighth and S streets.

THREE CHEAP EXCURSIONS
To See the Cheapest Lands and the Best Crops in Nebraska.
 August 22, September 12 and October 10, the Elkhorn railroad, Northwestern line, will sell round trip tickets for the above purpose at one fare plus \$2—no fare less than \$7—to points on its lines in Nebraska, South Dakota and Wyoming. Write your friends that these rates are also good from points west of Chicago on the North Western lines. Tickets good twenty days. Stop over given. For further information call on A. S. Fielding, City Ticket Agent, 1133 O street, or Depot Agent E. T. Moore, corner S and Eighth streets.
 W. M. SHIPMAN, Gen. Agt.

THE SCHOOLS OF ART.

A DAY IN THE LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.
 American Art Institutes Make a Splendid Showing at Chicago—American Artists Are Sincere Portrayers of Nature—The Different Schools.

[World's Fair Letter.]



AN EXHIBIT OF great value as one of the most important factors in the remarkably rapid development of American art, and the unfolding of this wonderful flower, the World's Columbian Exposition, is that of the American art schools, in the southern section of the gallery of the liberal arts building. The exhibit is not a very large one, but it is representative and characteristic of every feature that is certainly evolving an American school of art. We have waited long and patiently for the birth of American art, and at last we are being rewarded by a white star of promise that has appeared in the western sky, whose radiance calms and charms and fills the heart with hopes of great gifts for the future.

The work of the art schools grouped in a section divided into small apartments, extending along the eastern aisles. The art institute exhibit, which is regarded with much interest, occupies the last space in the row. This school, though one of the youngest, ranks with the first art schools in the country. Its position is due to the genius of its instructors, among whom are Lorado Taft and Frank Millet, whose rare gifts and unconventional grasp of the knowledge of true art have contributed so much to the artistic beauty of the Exposition.

The exhibit represents very fully the work of the school; it includes the Saturday juvenile class, decorative designs from original designs, architecture, modeling, studies in oil and in charcoal. Breadth and originality are characteristic of the art institute and there are some special features that mark its superiority. The still life studies in oil, of metal work are strong and brilliant, and there is remarkable truthfulness in the glistening sheen of the polished and ornamented surfaces. In the modeling



FRANG'S EXHIBIT.
 there is a tendency to work on new lines. The bust of Beattie, an exquisite piece of sculpture, reflects the unfolding of an independent spirit, as necessary in art as in any other department of human labor and achievement.

The art institute of Chicago is the most distinguished and successful of all the undertakings for an advanced culture in the city. It had a struggle to maintain life in the early years of its existence, but has triumphed over all the difficulties of its chequered career and has at last reached a height of achievement scarcely hoped for by its founders and friends, who are proud of its progress and resolved upon greater advance in the future. The commendable feature of the Chicago Art school exhibit is the truthfulness of its work, the absolute freedom from bizarre and theatrical effects, the purity and refinement of motive. Should a great national school of art be established in the near future it would not be a mistake to place it in the wonderful city on the shore of a beautiful inland sea where not long ago art was wedded to industry and where to-day we have as the fruitage of that union the marvelous "White City," the greatest triumph of the skill and genius of man.

The St. Louis school of fine arts, of which Halsey Ives, chief of the fine arts department at the Columbian Exposition, is president, has a fine exhibit adjoining the Chicago school. It was reorganized under the Washington university in 1879 when it entered upon a stage of rapid progress and great usefulness. It gives a wide and careful training in all the departments of drawing, painting and modeling with instructions in anatomy, perspective and composition and has life classes for both sexes in drawing from draped models. The treatment of flesh tones, shows thorough training



COOPER UNION ASSOCIATE.
 and an intelligent and sympathetic understanding of this branch of art. The classes in composition send some excellent work, as do also the sketch classes, the results of fifteen minutes and two hours sketching are remarkable for their bold and truthful effects. This work shows how science comes to the aid of art, how a systematic knowledge of technical, coupled with the genuine art feeling can, with a few rapid, bold, earnest strokes produce effects that are bound to ex-

cel in every way the labored efforts of years.

The school of drawing and painting, museum of fine arts, Boston, has an excellent exhibit of studies in black and white; there are a number of heads in oil which show by their strength and grace that thorough and honest work is the purpose of the school.

In the art schools exhibit the schools of industrial art have an equal share with those of high art, for art means now something more than pictures, and the various applications of art to objects of use and ornament being understood and appreciated by a large majority of the American populace. Industrial art has had a disagreeable association, to many people it suggests the commercial spirit, the shop and the factory, but art, if it is worthy to be called art, is based on science and science is necessary, not



CHICAGO ART SCHOOL.
 only for the most successful production, but also for the full appreciation of the fine arts. Good industrial art includes the scientific as well as the artistic element, science securing the necessity of true and permanent workmanship, art contributing the quality of attractiveness and beauty.

The industrial art schools, which are a factor of no little importance in modern economics, have proceeded on the basis that science is the true foundation of art, and the success of these schools strongly confirms the principle on which they are based.

It is certain that the development of the industrial art idea in America has opened up unusual fields of usefulness to women, which they are entering with adaptability and enthusiasm, making success sure and unquestionable. In the art school's exhibit, woman's ability to do good work is so evident that it confutes the notion so long indulged in that the art sense was limited to man. The woman's art school of Cooper Union is full of suggestions and contains many happy features. There are a number of exquisite designs for book covers of the sixteenth century, stained glass windows, Gothic lettering, tiles and textile fabrics. Much of the designing is based upon historic ornament, the Egyptian, the Assyrian, the Greek and Byzantine. The flower studies for applied designs are a very interesting and instructive part of the exhibit. The pen and ink drawings are strong and the studies in oil are treated with great refinement and truthfulness. Some of the best American artists are teachers in the school, Goodyear, Vanderhoof, Wier and Gifford.

The normal class for the training of teachers in the Frang course of form, drawing and color has an exhibit that gives one a very clear idea of the logical sequence of this admirably developed plan of art instruction. The Philadelphia School of Design for Women, one of the oldest schools in the country for the art education of



CHICAGO SCHOOL OF DESIGN.
 women has a large and representative exhibit. Its various departments of practical designs, crayon portrait, landscape painting, flower painting, modeling, drawing from antique architectural, china decoration, etching and normal art course tell the story of the great breadth of the work, its progress and remarkable productive power of the students.

The Frang exhibit occupies the first alcove in art school row. Although not in the circumstances sense, an art school in Chief Peabody's judgment, the aims and the results accomplished are in the end those of an art school. The work is arranged very systematically and one can very easily follow it from the first year through that of the last year in the grammar schools and get an intelligent idea of the progression and continuity of the course of instruction. A lesson one learns in looking through the art school exhibit, is that there is in the American temperament an intelligent art movement which is ready to be stimulated and developed. Art is no longer reserved for the talented few, but is become a means of education throughout the land. Art in America must be developed on the basis of a broad humanity. The putting of industrial training into the schools is a great step in this direction, one that will surely give a higher idea and a nobler purpose to the labor of common life. The fundamental ethical principles that hold society together must not be lost sight of. Art education, the study of beauty as the highest in nature and in human life, can be directed against a social demoralization, which sometimes appears to threaten us, and for this reason the work of art education has its value as a powerful moral force.

I. A. M. CONDIE.

VANITY OF GREAT MEN.

Confidence and Conceit Exhibited in All Walks of Life.

The candor with which Salvini in his autobiography handles the subject of his own talent has provoked comment, but after all there is some truth in what Schopenhauer says: "With people with only moderate ability, modesty is mere honesty, but with those who possess great talent it is hypocrisy." A man possessing genius can hardly fail to be conscious of it, and the New Orleans Times-Democrat thinks it only natural that he should take pleasure in such of his works as best display his power. Keats, who "hated a mawkish popularity," was merely within his right when he said: "I think I shall be among the English poets after my death." When Michael Angelo, having heard his "Pieta" ascribed to a Milanese sculptor by a group of sightseers, straightway shut himself up in his church that night and chiseled his name upon a fillet of the drapery, he was not moved by wounded vanity, but by the proper self-respect of the artist who knows that his works are worthy to be acknowledged.

Liszt's proud motto, "Genie oblige," commits those who adopt it to many trials and efforts. As Francisco Millet said, speaking out of his own experience, "In art you must 'give your skin.'" Yet even he, whose aim was to "paint for eternity," had moments of dark despondency in that time when neglect disheartened and ridicule assailed him. "If I were not firm in my own ideas," he wrote once, "if I had not some friends—if I were alone, in fact—I should ask myself if I were not the dupe of my imagination, if I were not a dreamer." Mendelssohn also acknowledged that there were days when "all things looked at him askance," and he felt that he would "prefer being a carpenter or a joiner" to following his own high vocation.

Sir Walter Scott's biographers tell us that he never introduced his own books as a topic of conversation, but if they were referred to by others he joined simply and naturally in the talk; not showing himself fawningly eager for adulation, or mock-modestly depreciating the praise which was his due. Lamb was not less adverse to an affected attitude on the part of literateurs. A sworn enemy of "cock-of-the-walk-ism," nothing pleased him more than to trip up pompous gravity and send it sprawling. Thackeray, when it was necessary, spoke candidly of his writings and on several occasions specified certain passages which he considered his best work; but he did not call himself "the inimitable" or suggest that his domestic virtues would form good material for his biography. But there are and have been many men of genius marked by an overweening conceit. It is recorded that Degas once said to Whistler, apropos of the latter's mania for posing: "My dear friend, you conduct yourself just as if you had no talent at all."

The musician's feminine love of appreciation has been playfully explained by saying that "Music is a woman," but authors, as a body, have not shown themselves free from this falling. Hazlitt classed Byron as a "sublime coxcomb," and Leigh Hunt as "a delightful one." Vanity of the latter kind, which is like that of a child proud of its new frock or its useless little treasures, is rather winning than otherwise, through its naivete, but there is another sort which demands tribute of all passers, and is liable to provoke a spirit of opposition. The self-ostent of Hazlitt himself was excessively irritable and of unstable balance. He would even fancy that the waiters in the coffee house were pointing him out to the other guests as "the gentleman who was so abused last month in Blackwood's magazine." Garrick was another gifted one whose talents gave him no feeling of surety. He was unfortunately sensitive to comment—living, as it were, "in a whispering gallery, always listening and always anxious about himself." The vanity of Gustave Dore, that "gamin de genie," as Gautier called him, took the form of jealousy of his contemporaries. He flew into a transport of rage upon hearing that Meissonier had received 200,000 francs for a painting; and he always fancied that unfavorable criticism of his pictures must have been inspired by personal enmity.

A Pearl Boat.
 Not very long ago a London newspaper announced that a jeweler of Turin had made a tug-boat formed of a single pearl. The sail is of beaten gold, studded with diamonds, and the pinnacle light at the prow is a perfect ruby. An emerald serves as its rudder, and the stand on which it is mounted is a slab of whitest ivory. The entire weight of this marvelous specimen of the jewelry craft is less than half an ounce, but the maker values it at £1,000.

Heartless, Indeed.
 "I think our teacher of composition is charming, don't you, Emily?"
 "Pie, Bertha; that heartless monster! Captivated by his blue eyes the other day, I slipped a little affectionate note into my copybook!"
 "And what did he do?"
 "He gave it me back with all the spelling mistakes corrected in red ink!"

Constantine the "Great."
 Constantine the Great was not a saint. He murdered his wife, one or two of his sons, a considerable number of his other relatives, and was guilty of a score of assassinations and murders. He was a Christian only in name.

THE STRINGENCY.

NEW YORKERS RUSTLING FOR CURRENCY.

RESORT TO MANY NOVEL SCHEMES.

Certified Checks of Various Kinds Used to Take the Place of Cash—Call for a Meeting of the Business Men of the Country in Washington—Carter Harrison's Financial Views.

New York, Aug. 21.—The schemes devised for temporary relief from the lack of ready cash have so swelled in character and number that it is hard to keep track of them. One which has commended most general approval is that of using certified checks to pay off the hands in the industrial establishments. Inspired by this the city bank of Buffalo, an institution organized under a state law, has set a new plan before the public which has brought warm compliments from prominent financiers in New York and elsewhere. It is for the city bank to issue New York drafts in sums of \$1, \$2, \$5 and \$10, payable to bearer and let them be passed from hand to hand as cash till it becomes convenient to redeem them in government currency. Being drawn to bearer, no endorsement will be needed to pass title and being drawn on New York they have both the collateral deposited with the local bankers' association and the money on deposit in New York to rescue the holder against loss.

Not in years was such general interest taken in the weekly bank statement as was the case with the exhibit to-day. When the statement made its appearance it proved to be favorable. Probably the items which attracted the most attention was the further increase in circulation of \$702,500, which makes the gain in this respect for two weeks over \$1,400,000. Loans were contracted \$5,355,500 and deposits decreased \$1,901,100. There was a gain in specie of \$4,728,000 and a loss in legal tenders of \$703,700. Reserve increased \$4,499,575, which reduces the deficit to \$12,045,800.

When the statement was read at the exchange at 11:35 it was received with long and loud cheers. The demand for currency was moderately large at 1 1/2 to 3 premium. The import of specie at this port for the week was \$11,253,000, of which \$11,246,760 were gold and \$6,246 silver. The exports of specie for the week were \$264,000, all of which was silver.

An officer of the board of trade stated this morning that a call for a meeting in Washington of the business men of the country for the purpose of demanding the immediate and unconditional repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman silver act, would probably be issued within a few days.

CARTER HARRISON'S IDEA.

The Chicago Magistrate Favors Paying Out Silver Instead of Notes.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—"If I were president I should restore confidence in thirty days," said Mayor Carter Harrison, when asked to express an opinion on the present financial depression last night. "I would put the 143,000,000 silver dollars lying useless in the treasury in circulation. What is the trouble now? Scarcity of currency. And yet the government keeps on issuing treasury notes that can be locked up by timid people. I would not issue a single note, but I would pay all national debts in silver and in that way bring the stringency to a sudden termination. Do you know at this moment there is \$50,000,000 in gold and bank notes deposited in the vaults of Chicago? Take that money out and put it in circulation and in a week the stringency would be gone. Silver cannot be hoarded—it is too bulky—gold notes can; and if \$143,000,000 in silver was turned out, money would be plentiful. They talk of silver being an undesirable money, yet who will refuse to take silver dollars? Let the national government pay all its debts in silver—now stored away. A man who received 500 of the dollars would not put them in a safety vault and he would not lug them around. He would pay his debts and bank the rest. The banker, having currency, would accommodate his customers and then the wheels of commerce would revolve again."

Fort Scott Sugar Works Opened.
 Fort Scott, Kan., Aug. 21.—The sugar works of this city has begun work two weeks earlier than usual on account of the immense cane crop.

The Chemical analysis of all cane so far marketed shows a greatly increased per cent of sugar and as the farmer is paid according to this the increase is very gratifying. The vassage is being used for making paper and the leaves are being sold for fodder.

Hay Exports Not Now Profitable.
 CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The Hay Trade Journal shows a weaker tendency in its review of the hay market. The foreign demand has greatly decreased and cables just received show that the price paid there is lower than here, when transportation expenses is considered. Speculation in hay on the prospect of a foreign demand is declared dangerous at this moment.

An Old St. Louis Firm Involved.
 St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 21.—The Greely-Burnham Grocery company, whose business was some months ago merged with that of E. G. Scudder & Co. by the Scudder-Gale Grocery company consolidation of the two old firms, became embarrassed. Its liabilities aggregate about \$300,000 with about the same.

Millions Added to the Circulation.
 WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The bank circulation outstanding \$191,997,308, is an increase of \$2,350,000.