THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A Thorough Knowledge of it Should be Imparted to Every Child in This Country.

It should be the foremost thought of American educators to inculcate in the minds of pupils a correct and comprehensive knowledge of the English language. Pure and undefiled English is the language of America. We are an English-speaking nation. We are a people whose speech is the language of Shakespeare and Milton. The divine dramaturge and the English Homer, flourishing in the childhood of the English language and early morning of English literature, effulged upon us like the lightning's flash in the midnight darkness. Shakespeare's "Hamlet" and "Midsummer Night's Dream," and Milton's "Paradise Lost," for example, are among the finest specimens of English extant; they are sempervirent classics; they bear the stamp of immortal genius. The works of Shakespeare and Milton are indispensable to the student of the English language and English literature. So is the English Bible. No young man and no young woman can acquire a fluent and chaste expression either in conversation or composition without an intimate and adequate knowledge of the best English classics. To become an adept in the use of pure English one should study the writings of Bacon, Addison, Steele, Lamb, Wordsworth, Tennyson, Byron, Archdeacon Farrar, Macaulay, Lecky, Longfellow, Lowell, Motley, Emerson, Parkman, Prescott, Beecher, Irving, Daniel Webster, Edward Everett, Richard Grant White, Walter Savage Landor, Brander Matthews, John Fiske, Matthew Arnold, and a few other great modern English and American classics.

Those of us whose mother-tongue is English feel a just pride in the national language of America. From earliest childhood our parlance has been in the language of old England, to whom we owe a debt of eternal gratitude for bequeathing to us the English speech, rich freighted with Norman-French. "No lesson in philosophy, in patriotism, nor in scholarship is as valuable to us as are those clothed in words which we lisped in childhood," says the Chicago *Herald* of July 9, 1893. The language which we lisped in childhood is the language in which we should perfect ourselves and our children. And the ideal American nation will be composed of a people whose one common language is English. "A man's mother-tongue is the very flesh and blood which gives form to the national life," says Rev. John Coleman Adams in an excellent article on "Democracy and the Mother Tongue," in the *Cosmopolitan* for February, 1893. Mr. Adams realizes, as do all close students of the life and growth of language, that the English speech has undergone a healthful expansion and a vast improvement within the last two centuries. "The vocabulary of the *Spectator* is as inadequate to voice all the moods and all the real facts of modern life as Ralph Aggas' map to guide the stranger through London streets," declares Mr. Adams.

I think we should teach in the public schools and in higher institutions of learning the higher forms of English prose, poetic and dramatic expression, to the entire exclusion, if need be, of all foreign languages. No foreign language should be taught in America at the public expense. Classic English ought to be a good enough language for the boys and girls to acquire in the public schools of America. The English language has absorbed and assimilated hundreds of the noblest words of the French speech. Such words as "art," "science," "creation," "imagination," "expression," "civilization," "culture," "intelligence," "chaste," "conscience," are exactly the same in the French as in the English.

It should be the chief concern of every parent and every guardian in America to impart a thorough knowledge of the English language to those committed to his or her care. All Americans, wherever they may have been born, should make it a matter of national pride to speak and write the English language in as perfect a manner as possible. Of the myriads of books and magazines which are being turned off by the press only the purest and best should be chosen for our instruction and our edification. No young man and no young woman can afford to read an impure or a mediocre book. One of the best preliminary books for the young person to read is Noah Porter's "Books and Reading," in which are given many valuable hints as to those books which should be conned and which should be discarded. His "Science and Sentiment" is a good and useful work. He is a safe teacher. He was a great and good man and a perfect master of the English language. Those American or English books which contain the noblest sentiments are generally written in the purest English. Such foreign authors as Boccaccio and Rabelais should never find a place in any of our homes. Their effusions are impure; they are unworthy companions for Scott or Dickens or Irving.

ADALBERT BEACH.

The Product of Romanism.

There is something terrificly awful in the close resemblance between the men and crimes of Prendergast, the slayer of Mayor Harrison, and Caserio, the assassin of President Carnot. The men in both instances are the product of Romanism. Caserio when a child was so beautiful that he always represented an angel in the church processions of his native town. Prendergast was educated in a Jesuit school, and these principles were instilled into both to kill a heretic. All the assassins of rulers were Romanists or of the Greek Church—which amounts to the same thing. It is terrible to realize that every Christian land abounds with the results of such teaching.—*American Tyler.*

JESUITICAL INTRIGUE.

The Rev. M. C. Peters Says the Romish Church is at Work on the Constitutional Convention.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The question of sectarian appropriations, which was before the constitutional convention last week, and which was so strenuously opposed by Joseph H. Choate and others, is attracting the attention of the clergy and bringing out some pretty strong sentiment on this highly important and in many respects vital subject. This evening the Rev. Madison C. Peters of the Bloomingdale Reformed church, in the prelude to his sermon, said:

One of the fundamentally supporting pillars of our American institutions is the absolute separation of church and state. The desperate fight in our constitutional convention for the people's money for sectarian purposes is awakening people of the state to the Jesuit encroachment on our free institutions. The conspiracy is out. If it is right to divide the public funds for church "charities," why not also divide the public school money in the state and support denominational schools by public taxation? There is no difference in principle, and the Roman Catholics see the important bearing of this controversy about the state funds for sectarian charities on the far greater question of public funds for Roman Catholic parochial schools. They demand what they have no right to demand of an American state. If the constitutional convention grants the demand as public money there will be absolutely no limit to their future demands. To refuse appropriations from the state fund for any sectarian purpose whatever is manifestly fair to all. But Rome demands special privileges and enforces its demands by boycott and threats of defeat for any party that refuses the traitorous demands. To oppose sectarian appropriations is not "attacking Catholic charities," but defending a time-honored American principle. The Roman Catholic idea of religious liberty is to permit the papist, without protest, to run our free institutions for the benefit of their church. All who differ from them are bigots. Tammany hall will no doubt make this matter of sectarian appropriations a political issue. The plans are to urge on a religious war, so as to make the people forget Tammany rascality. Tammany will set up the cry of bigotry and will pose as persecuted for righteousness sake. That the democratic members of the convention voted unanimously in favor of sectarian appropriations, and that all the members voting as Americans were republicans is significant. If the leaders of the democratic party will surrender our institutions to Rome they will drive out of their party more patriotic democrats than did the slavery question. The papal church is at present using the democratic party to gain its ends, but when nothing more can be gained by its pretended alliance it will with its heel grind that party in the dust.

CANNOT AGREE.

Roman Catholic Institutions Fight Over a Bequest.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5. The managers of a number of St. Louis Roman Catholic institutions are greatly exercised over the will of the late Robert Boyle, who died five years ago. About $8,000 remaining from his bequests is the money at stake and the Roman Catholic Orphan Board on one side and David Hennessey on the other are contending.

Archbishop Kain has taken a hand, espousing the cause of the Orphan Board.

It appears that the $8,000 mentioned by Mr. Boyle in his will gave to the "two Roman Catholic orphan asylums which the archbishop of St. Louis shall decide to be the most needy."

Mr. Hennessey, after settling up the rest of the estate, decided that St. Philomena's Industrial school and the House of the Guardian Angel were the most deserving orphan asylums and got Archbishop Kenrick to "O K" his findings. Thereat the Orphan Board appeared and demanded the $8,000 for St. Joseph's and St. Ann's asylums.

Archbishop Kain, when he took charge of the diocese, agreed with the Orphan Board and entered suit against Hennessey.

The case will be heard at the next term of court.

Quite Right.

Dr. Bosse, the Prussian Minister of ecclesiastical affairs, has refused the request of Archbishop Stablewski, of Posen, for permission to the Ursuline sisers to return to Posen. The minister konws the danger to a country where such orders increase.

I would as soon administer sacrament to a dog as to Catholics who send their children to public schools.—*Father Walker.*

WILL NOT INTERFERE.

Bonacum's Opponents Get no Encouragement From the American "Pope"

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept., 9.—A week ago the priests in the Nebraska diocese in rebellion against the authority of Bishop Bonacum, of Lincoln, sent a committee to Mgr. Satolli to secure relief from what they term the prelate's tyranny. This includes three-quarters of the priests in the diocese. The mission was a failure, the ablegate refusing to interfere. The case in which the priests hoped to secure papal interference was the arbitrary removal of Father English, of Hastings, a very populat priest, to an obscure location. They claim this is the result of the opposition of Father English to the bishop in the recent trial.

The priests of the Lincoln diocese, particularly those who attached their autographs to the charges against Bishop Bonacum, are given what might be called an eye-opener by the failure of the Hastings mission to Washington. It was hoped the delegate would interpose his authority and protect them from the wrath of the bishop. But as the delegate professes to have no power in the premises they will be obliged to take whatever medicine the bishop may prescribe and compound. Another important fact was developed by the interview. When Mgr. Satolli was appointed delegate to the United States his coming was hailed as the beginning of the end of the missionary system. It was generally regarded as the preliminary step toward the establishment of the institution of canon law, which provides a comprehensive system for the determination of ecclesiastical legislation. Now the delegate declares that he is not here to institute new laws, but to interpret the laws as he finds them.

"These laws," said a clergyman of the Lincoln diocese, "were drafted by the bishops and were so drawn that they might drive through them when necessary or ignore them entirely. The truth of this statement is shown by the fact that the laws, such as they are, were promulgated only last week in the diocese of St. Louis."

Call of Republican Convention.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Republican County Central Committee, held in this city July 14th 1894, a county convention is hereby called of the republicans of Douglas county, Nebraska, to meet in Washington hall in Omaha Saturday Sept., 29th 1894, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of placing in nomination the following candidates for office, to-wit Three State Senators, nine members of the House of Representatives, one County Attorney, one County Commissioner from the first Commissioner District, one Assessor from each ward in the city of Omaha, South Omaha and each country precinct, and for the further purpose of electing a Republican County Central Committee and such other business as may properly come before the County Convention.

The representation in said convention will be as follows:

Nine from each ward in the city of Omaha. Fourteen from South Omaha. Five from each Country Precinct.

The place for holding caucuses and primaries will be announced later.

CHAS. UNITT Chairman
J. A. TUCKER Secretary.

To Help Rome in Ireland.

MONTREAL, Sept. 7.—Archbishop Cleary has issued a pastoral to be read in the Roman Catholic churches of the archdiocese of Kingston, setting forth the claims of the Irish parliamentary party and asking for a collection in every church on one of the Sundays in this month for the cause. He urges his people to come to "dear old Ireland's relief in this day of her greatest necessity when her fate for good or evil, for happiness or prolonged misery stands trembling in the balance."

Persecution of Protestants.

It cost a Protestant named Jewers in L'Avenir, near Quebec, $160 because he failed to lift his hat to the host when a Roman Catholic religious procession was passing. He was arrested for disturbing a religious ceremony, but on trial was acquitted, the judge, who was a Roman Catholic, ordering him to pay costs to the above amount. A similar exhibition of bigotry was recently made in Montreal, where a Roman Catholic judge fined a Protestant for trying to pass through a religious parade in that city.

Rumors Upon Rumors.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept 7.—The news of the intended visit to Rome by Cardinal Gibbons has given rise to a rumor that he has been summoned thither by the pope and that numerous changes in the hierarchy of the United States would be the result of his visit. This was denied today by Archbishop Kain, who said: "I hardly think it is possible, as he told me scarcely a month ago that he was planning a visit to Rome, having long wished to go there."

Pope and King May Agree.

ROME, Sept. 7.—A papal decree has been issued instituting an apostolic prefecture at Massowah. This act is regarded in political circles as a mark of rapprochment between the vatican and Italy. Coincident with the issuance of the decree King Humbert has signified his intention to give his approval to certain nominations of bishops from which the royal approval has long been withheld.

Deserves Support.

The Federation of Women's Club, in Kansas City, Mo., has a very worthy object under its supervision; the building of a house for wayward girls and women. This is an institution which should receive the support of every person in the city. Kansas City has no institution of this character, except the notorious House of the Good Shepherd, which is a Roman Catholic institution and not worthy of the name. Two thousand dollars have been subscribed.

Edward Baumley, for livery, 17th and St. Marys Ave

THE state democratic conventions in Wisconsin and Minnesota both passed resolutions denouncing the A. P. A.

Eat Dyball's Candies, 1518 Douglas

Its Third Anniversary.

Council No. 1, A. P. A. of Cheyenne, Wyo., celebrated its third anniversary Saturday evening, Sept. 1, with appropriate exercises, consisting of addresses, recitations and music. Prominent among those who assisted in making the anniversary an occurance not soon to be forgotten were several Protestant clergymen of that city.

How's This!

We offer One Hundreds Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

W. F. STOETZEL, Sells the Best STOVES in Omaha. 115 South Fifteenth Street.

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M. DALEY,
Merchant Tailor
Suits Made to Order.
Guarantees a perfect fit in all cases. clothing cleaned dyed and remodeled.
1207 Cuming St., OMAHA.

Special Master Commissioner's Sale.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale on decree of foreclosure of mortgage issued out of the district court for Douglas county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will, on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the north front door of the county court house, in the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the property described in said order of sale as follows, to-wit:

The north twenty-four 4-5 (24 4-5) feet of the south seventy-four 2-5 (74 2-5) feet of lot number six (6) in block "N" of Lowe's addition to the city of Omaha, in Douglas county, Nebraska.

Said property to be sold to satisfy the plaintiff, J. W. Squires, Trustee, in the sum of four hundred and fifty and 29-100 dollars ($450.29) and costs taxed at seventy-three and 18-100 ($73.18) with interest from September 18th, 1893, together with accruing costs according to a judgment rendered by the district court of said Douglas county, at its September term, A. D. 1893, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein J. W. Squires, Trustee, is plaintiff, and Henry Sanguin and others defendants.

Omaha, Nebraska, August 23rd, 1894.
JOHN W. LYTLE,
Special Master Commissioner.

George E. Turkington, attorney.
J. W. Squires, Trustee, vs. Henry Sanguin, et al. Doc. 36, No. 328. 8-24-5

Notice to Take Depositions.

In the District court of the Fourth Judicial District in and for Douglas county, Nebraska.

Jerome Mathews, plaintiff, vs. John Baker, defendant.

The above named defendant will take notice that on Thursday, the 20th day of September, A. D. 1894, plaintiff will take the depositions of Jerome Mathews to be used as evidence in the trial of the above entitled cause, at Haworth, Larimer county, Colorado, before James F. Bush, a Notary Public, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., with authority to adjourn from day to day until all such deposition shall be taken.

Omaha, Nebraska, August 31, 1894.
JEROME MATHEWS,
Plaintiff.
Andrew Bevins, his attorney. 8-31-3

Excursion to Texas
LEAVE OMAHA
Sept. 25, '94, to Genoa, Harris Co., Tex.
under the auspices of the TEXAS REAL ESTATE & IMMIGRATION CO., 308 North 16th St., Omaha, Neb., via A. T. & S. F., Santa Fe Route, the quickest and best route. Come with us to Genoa, Harris county, Tex., on the main road between Houston and Galveston, and we will show you some of the finest and most fertile tracts of land you ever saw, with good water and a healthy climate. This land is located fifteen miles south from the booming city of Houston, and is sold at a remarkably low price and easy terms. Now is the time to buy while it is cheap. Homeseekers, don't let this opporunity go by. Be sure and have your ticket read via the above route to Genoa, Houston, Texas. If you trade with us you can depend on being treated fairly and squarely. For information, railroad tickets and particulars call on, or write to TEXAS REAL ESTATE & IMMIGRATION CO., Jos. T. EDLING, Sec., 308 N. 16th St., Omaha, Neb., C. A. EDLING, Mgr., Perry Block, 1015-2 Congress St., Houston, Tex. 9-7-2

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No bank failures in 1892 '93 or '94. Grows in spite of depression of hard times. For peculiar reasons and circumstances a resident of Fort Smith desires to exchange a good residence and business house on corner lots, facing each other five blocks from business street, one block from the finest school in the state; on street car line; water and sewer connection; cottage plumbed for gas; new cottage, 5 rooms, clean and newly painted; store room on corner 20x50 feet, with three rooms 16x16; well and water connection; one 15x30 butcher shop. Here is a bargain for a man who wants a home and good business stand. Price $5,000. For particulars call on or write HARRY H. HINDE, 405-6-807 Main street, Kansas City, Mo.
Store occupied, doing a good business.

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Full Set -OF- TEETH $5
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
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Teeth Extracted Without Pain for 25c.
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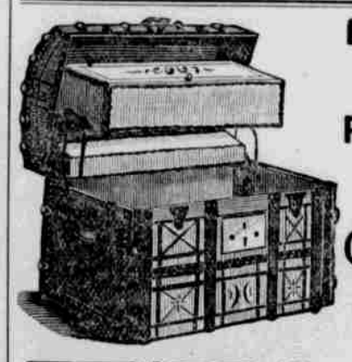

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LADIES SHOES	worth	$5.00	will go at	$3.75
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" "	"	5.00	"	3.75
" "	"	3.00	"	2.65
" "	"	2.50	"	2.00

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Excellent Patent Flour, 50-lb. sack	$1.05	Columbia River Salmon, per can	9c
Java and Mocha Coffee, crushed, per pound	17c	Sardines in Oil	4c
Finest Java and Mocha, 35c per lb. 3 pounds for	1.00	Mustard Sardines	7c
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		Condensed Milk, Evaporated Cream	9c
		Baking Powder, 1-lb can	15c

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Men's seamless heel, heavy cotton hose, worth 15c a pr. at 10c, or 3 pr. for 25c.	Boys' wool suits, $1.75.
Men's heavy cottonade pants, 59c.	Men's working shirts, 25c.
Men's Scotch wool pants, $1.25.	Painters' bib overalls, 35c.
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Men's bicycle sweaters, 48c.	Special value men's Saxony and fur hats, all shapes, all kinds, all styles, all at lowest prices in Omaha.
Boys' suits at 79c, 98c and $1.25.	

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Roll toilet paper	2c	Envelopes, pkg. of 25, at 1c, 3c and	5c
Pen holders	1c	Shelf papers, 24 sheets	5c
Rubber-tipped lead pencils	1c	Novels, standard authors,	5c and 8c
Cedar lead pencils, per doz	3c	Bottle Ink	3c
Mucilage, bottle and brush	3c	Slates	4c, 5c and 10c
Note paper, good quality	3c and 5c	Fixtures for toilet paper	10c

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