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With all the popular Flavors made from pure and wholesome FRUIT JUICES.

1123 O Street.

Chapman's Old Stand.

LIGHT UPON DARKNESS.

HOW THE BLIND ARE RECOMPENSATED FOR LOSS OF SIGHT.

Patient Teaching Enables Them in Many Ways to Make Up for the Lack of Vision—Popular Errors Relative to "Asylums."

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In a beautiful grove, on high ground overlooking the city of Louisville, stands a magnificent building, with a huge cupola which bears a striking resemblance to the original Capitol at Washington. It is a brick and stone structure, with a flight of wide stone steps leading to a gothic portico surmounted by heroic stone pillars. It is the Kentucky Institute for the Blind, one of the pioneer institutions of the kind in this country, having been established by the state legislature in 1842. In an adjoining building on the same premises is the American printing house for the blind, which is maintained by the government, under the supervision of the secretary of the treasury.



KENTUCKY INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

The enumeration of inmates in the various institutions for the education of the blind in the United States for the year 1889 gave 3,000 pupils. I am told that the most general popular error in respect to these institutions is that they are asylums. It is rare, even among educated persons, to hear a school for the blind spoken of except as a "blind asylum." The very word "asylum" carries with it the thought of retreat and confinement and restraint, of a permanent separation between parents and children, and the utter destruction of all the home freedoms. A prejudice is created against the school by this word in the minds of parents and children as soon as it is spoken in their hearing; and yet it is a fact that, in the United States, asylums for the blind are not maintained by the states, nor is there in this country an asylum for the blind. Another error is the regarding of these institutions as only for those totally blind. They are for all those whose sight is so defective as to prevent them from getting an education in schools for the seeing.

Only about one-half of the pupils in the Kentucky Institution for the Blind are totally blind. Still another error is the belief that the blind children, when sent to the institution, remain for the allotted time without being allowed to return home till the course is completed. On the contrary, it is far from the intention of those managing the institution to destroy the ties between the child and its home. It is the wish of the board of visitors, and of all who have any share in the work of teaching the blind, that the home ties should be maintained in all their force. For this reason the children—as in any other boarding school—go home during the summer vacation, and even in cases where the parents are too poor to clothe the child the state provides clothing.



A BLIND PHYSIOLOGIST.

Many people think that money is demanded from the parents for the care of their blind children. This is not so. Like any other of the public schools of the state, of which the institution for the blind is properly a branch, no charge is made for tuition. Board is free to all, books are supplied by the United States government, and the state allows the board of visitors to furnish blind children with clothing, upon the certificate of the judge of the county in which the parents reside that they are too poor to pay for the needed articles. In addition, every pupil who completes the full course of instruction satisfactorily, receives a copy of the Bible and other books in raised letters that may be deemed suitable.

An inspection of the institution and the method of teaching blind children is most interesting. The superintendent, Dr. B. B. Hinton, has been in charge for twenty years. A man of inventive genius, he has perfected scores of methods and appliances for teaching the sightless, and he is recognized in this country and abroad as one of the most successful men engaged in the good work. He was a pioneer in the development of printing for the blind, and was the first to set up a cylinder press that could be successfully run on raised letter work.



IN THE SCHOOL ROOM.

In the first room to which I was conducted, a dozen girls were busy cutting and making dresses and garments for the inmates of the institution. The cutting is done by a series of thick pasteboard patterns. A girl 12 years of age was deftly handling the shears, and I was told that she could make perfect garments. Nearly all the sewing is done on the machines.

many of the operators becoming adepts. They do plain and fancy sewing with equal facility. In another room a score of little children were taking lessons in kindergarten work. Here they are taught the sense of feeling and of measurement. Many people suppose that blind children are apt to possess a keener sense of touch than those who can see. I am assured by Dr. Hinton that this supposition is entirely erroneous. Blind children are utterly helpless until taught. The keen sense of touch is the result of persistent application and intelligent instruction. After a child is older than 17 years it is very difficult to teach it to read, write or play by note.

In other departments numerous classes were being instructed in history, arithmetic, the sciences, writing, music and all the higher branches. Geography is taught by the use of raised maps, and the states, counties, townships, lakes and mountains are all dissected. A pupil for instance, takes out the state of New York and by feeling it gets its shape, comparative size, topographic features, etc. These maps are made of wood and leather, many of them by blind artisans, all of the work being done on the premises. Writing is mainly taught by the use of paper with depressed lines and a little apparatus or frame that fits over the sheet. I saw a small boy giving a demonstration in physiology by means of a model of the human body, which he took apart and described very intelligently. There is a very fine gymnasium with daily exercises in calisthenics.

I saw boys making brooms, furniture, boxes and many other things. Many of the pupils have been taught to perform brilliantly on the piano and organ, and there is a full brass band at the institute. A mixed chorus sings to an organ accompaniment, and sweeter or more soulful music I never heard. The head music teacher is a blind man, a graduate of the institute. Boys are taught to tune as well as to play the piano, and are thus fitted for a doubly self-sustaining profession. The music is nearly all written by the point system, the arrangement of little points designating the note.

In the institution there are about 100 children, and a separate building on a smaller scale is for colored pupils. The superintendent says that the blind learn readily when given the opportunity in season. When they are untrained and neglected their condition is pitiful, and after the age of ten, every year's delay in sending them to school adds to the difficulty in teaching them. Still there is no class for those whose education does so much.



SEWING AND KNITTING.

It lifts them from a position of helpless dependence to equality with their fellows in education and intelligence; it makes them in most cases able to maintain themselves, and in many to teach others. Only about 30 per cent. of the blind children in this country go to school. There seems to be no way of reaching the others.

The institute is not without its humorous phases. The sight of a hotly contested baseball game played by blind boys is not soon to be forgotten. The superintendent led me into a large room where the girls go to receive their clean clothes, bath room supplies, etc. In neat lockers each one keeps a brush and comb, towels and other toilet accessories. The superintendent opened one to show how neatly they were kept, and I could scarcely help smiling at the sight of a little mirror. Just what these poor creatures want a mirror for is more than I can imagine. The superintendent could offer no explanation. Nor can I explain why the carpet in their rooms is always first worn out in front of the looking glasses.

GEORGE H. YENOWINE.

A Happy End to All His Woes.

John P. Kunze has had a happy termination to his long months of peril and sorrow. He is the little German who was charged with complicity in the Cronin murder at Chicago. During the time of his imprisonment and trial Miss Julia G. Hoyer stuck by him with unwavering faith and devotion. The other day they were married, and the lawyers who conducted Kunze's case presented the happy couple with a solid silver water service. On the pitcher is the inscription: "Presented to John P. Kunze on his wedding day as a token of our respect and admiration. He received imprisonment and the risk of death upon the scaffold to perjury and dishonor."

An Actress' Apprenticeship.

Mrs. Berlan Gibbs was left a widow two years ago and turned to the stage for a means of livelihood. Unlike many other society women who have chosen the theatrical profession, she did not ask a chance to star. She only requested an opportunity to work, and she got it. For two years she has undergone the varied experiences of a member of a traveling company. These included many other things than acting, such for example as two or three tussles with runaway horses, an attack of grippe, and daily battles with railway station sandwiches. Besides a fair knowledge of her calling Mrs. Berlan Gibbs earned, because of her cheerfulness under difficulties, the title of "little soldier." She thinks she has served her apprenticeship fairly, and that she may now honestly claim to be an actress.

Why He Believes in Dentists.

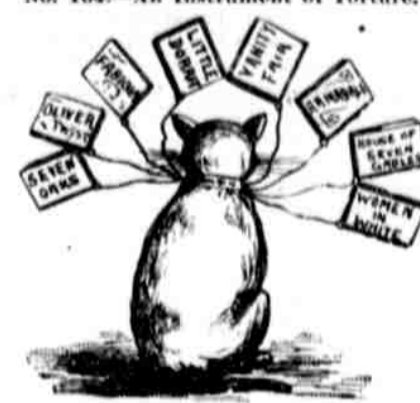
Mr. Fuller, now of Maine, but formerly of Nevada, says that he "never looks a dentist in the face without thanking God for their dispensation, and that I am surrounded by them." Mr. Fuller's original reverence for the profession had its origin with a toothache that attacked him while at a southwestern mining camp. None of the remedies tried gave relief, and he had to walk 100 miles to a town, where he found a man armed with the necessary skill and a pair of forceps. When the offensive molar left its native jaw the patient gave a shout of relief, and to judge from his remark quoted above, hasn't got over feeling good yet.



No. 103.—A Half Square.
O O O O O O O O
O O O O O O O
O O O O O O
O O O O O
O O O
O O
O

The row of eight, the son of Jupiter and Athena, the most famous hero of antiquity remarkable for his great strength and his twelve labors. The row of seven "appeared," as from the ocean, etc. The row of six, "to salt again." The row of five, "mentally deranged." The row of four, "cross," "hateful." The row of three, "to permit." The row of two, a boy's nickname, a suffix in very common use. The single ring, a consonant.

No. 104.—An Instrument of Torture.

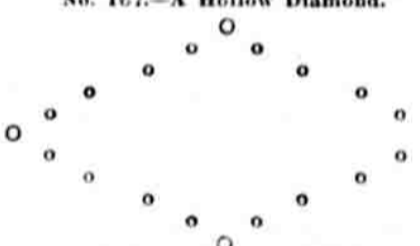


No. 105.—Beholdings.
Behold an animal and leave a part of the body; behold a ditch and leave a grain; behold to blast and leave trifling; behold to bloom and leave vulgar; behold to exhale and leave a number of animals moving together.

No. 106.—Curtainment.

When the evening lamps are lighted
And the curtains closely drawn,
And the eager breath of winter
Whistles shrilly o'er the lawn,
What enjoyment and what comfort
At the side of whole to sit,
And allow my next in fancy
To other days and scenes to fit.
To last the gentle hum and crackling
Of the glowing hickory fire,
And the blustering at the window
Of the baffled north wind's ire.

No. 107.—A Hollow Diamond.



The four oblique lines commence and end with the same letter. 1. A grand division of the world. 2. A country of Asia. 3. A territory of the United States. 4. A Roman province frequently mentioned in the New Testament.

No. 108.—Drop Letter Puzzle.

A quotation from one of Shakespeare's tragedies:
A-o-s-a-o-s-m-k-n-d-m-o-a-o-s!

No. 109.—Inverted Pyramid.

Across.—1. Trees of the Alps. 2. One of the osseous fishes. 3. A slab. 4. A small block for tightening a bolt. 5. A letter.
Down.—1. A letter. 2. A preposition. 3. To wander. 4. A kind of militia among the Tartars. 5. A certain puzzle. 6. Black cattle. 7. To employ. 8. Mountain. [Abbr.] 9. A letter.

No. 110.—Geographical Double Acrostic.

A city of Europe; a city of the United States; a city of Spain; a mountain range of the United States; a country of Asia; a city of India; a town of Arizona; an ancient city mentioned in the Bible; a river of British America; a town of Alabama; a town of Peru; a seaport of Scotland.
Primals: A Mexican volcano.
Finals: A river of North America.

No. 111.—Various Ages.

1. The age she gave me her mitten.
2. The age of the sticking it on.
3. The age of the badly smitten.
4. John Bunyan's age.
5. Woman's age (but seldom given).
6. Some person's age.
7. The merciful age.
8. The age where the ship was driven.
9. The cheese maker's age.
10. The signalman's age.
11. The fatherless age.
12. The candidate's age.
13. The scholar's age.
14. The Russian age.
15. The age when the distaff whirls.

Sarcasm.

He—I wish I could find something to fully occupy my mind!
She—Why not try a mustard seed, my dear!

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 104.—Hidden Fruits: Peach, pear, apple, plum, grape, melon, lemon, currant, date.

No. 105.—Double Acrostic: Primals, Cleveland, centrals, Gladstone. 1. Car Goes. 2. Lolling. 3. Entails. 4. Vendig. 5. Elusion. 6. LesFris. 7. AlmOner. 8. NoNing. 9. DemFans.

No. 106.—Numerical: Disparage.
No. 107.—Easy diamond and square:

O C L A S P
A N D L O S E R
O N I O N A S S A I
D O G S E A M S
N P R I S M

No. 108.—Concealed Animals: Sable, lion, hare, gun, dog, stork, eland, bear, ass.

No. 109.—Double Diagonal: Memorial Day. Emmetpated. 1. Misconstrue. 2. Misconstrains. 3. Hemorrhate. 4. Disorganize. 5. Superscriber. 6. Constituted. 7. Reappearing. 8. Disunited. 9. Intermeddle. 10. Dendritical. 11. Deuterogynous.

No. 110.—A Charade: Sun dog.
No. 111.—A Drop Letter Puzzle: "Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever."

No. 112.—An Enigma: An Enigma.

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To continue until January 1st, 1895.

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Letting... J. J. Early
Commissioners.

We, the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lotteries, which may be presented at our counters.

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PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State Nat'l Bank
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Grand Monthly Drawing,

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, July 15, 1890.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000

100,000 Tickets at \$3 each; Halves \$1; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES.
1 PRIZE OF \$100,000 is \$100,000
1 PRIZE OF \$50,000 is 50,000
1 PRIZE OF 25,000 is 25,000
2 PRIZES OF 10,000 are 20,000
5 PRIZES OF 5,000 are 25,000
25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are 25,000
100 PRIZES OF 500 are 50,000
200 PRIZES OF 200 are 40,000
500 PRIZES OF 100 are 50,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
100 Prizes of \$50 are \$50,000
100 do. 20 are 2,000
100 do. 10 are 1,000
200 Prizes of \$10 are 2,000
200 Prizes of \$5 are 1,000

3,134 Prizes amounting to \$1,054,800

NOTE—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal Prizes.

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REMEMBER that the payment of the Prizes is guaranteed by Four National Banks of New Orleans, and the tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest court there, because of all institutions or associations.

REMEMBER that the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES has decided that the Louisiana State Lottery Co. has a CONTRACT with the State of Louisiana, which DOES NOT EXPIRE UNTIL JANUARY 1st, 1895.