

# The University of Nebraska

The University of Nebraska includes the following colleges and schools:

**THE GRADUATE COLLEGE.** Course leading to the degree of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy. Work may be pursued without reference to a degree.

**THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.** A four-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science.

**THE TEACHERS' COLLEGE.** A two-year course leading to the Teachers' College Diploma. Students register in this college in the Junior year at the same time retaining identity in another college of the University which grants the degree of Bachelor of Arts or of Science simultaneous with the granting of the Teachers' College Diploma and University Teachers' Certificate by the Teachers' College.

**THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.** Includes general agricultural, forestry, and general home economics groups. A four-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science.

**THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.** A four-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering—Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Agricultural. Also a six-year Academic-Engineering course.

**THE COLLEGE OF LAW.** Course leads to the degree of Bachelor of Laws. One year of academic work in addition to full entrance is required for admission. A combined Academic-Law course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts in four years, and to the degree of Bachelor of Laws in six years.

**THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.** A four-year course leading to the degree of Doctor of Medicine. A six-year course leading to the Bachelor's degree and the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

**THE SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.** Two-year and three-year courses. Also a four-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy.

**THE SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS.** A four-year cultural course including the Fine Arts leading to the Bachelor's degree.

**THE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.** A secondary school training primarily for practical farm life.

**THE SUMMER SESSION.** An eight-weeks' course primarily for teachers. The Nebraska Experiment Station, the new agricultural school at Curtis, and the Experiment Sub-Stations at North Platte, Valentine, Culbertson and Scottsbluff are also in the charge of the Board of Regents.

## REGISTRATION

First Semester 1912-1913 Opens Wednesday, September 18.  
Examination Week, Monday to Saturday, September 16-21

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In the east a crusade has been begun against the use of tan bark floors by cheap theaters. The ground of the opposition is that they are a menace to health. Tanbark is a most effective medium for the collection and distribution of disease germs. It would scarcely be possible to render a tanbark floor sanitary for "one night only" and it is an indisputable fact that a single flooring of tanbark often does duty for many days, and, indeed, for many weeks. The condition of such a mass necessarily must be indecipherably vile.

A newsboy is suing an aero club for damages because while selling programs he was hit by an aeroplane. It seems hard that the new sports of civilization should encounter such a handicap where there are so many newsboys to spare.

A boy in Washington killed himself lately because his mother scolded him, and a policeman in New York committed suicide because he found his duty irksome. There is an enervating influence apparently in an atmosphere of the day which keeps the old virtues of endurance and strength out of commission. What is needed are influences to stimulate a strong and hearty growth of character and will power, so that the least pain or unpleasantness may not find a weak vitality weary of life.

**Case for a Choice.**  
"George, before we were married you used to bring me flowers nearly every day."  
"Well, I can bring you flowers today, for that matter, but if I do I'll have to cut out that new asparagus."  
—Kansas City Journal.

Never to tire; never to grow cold; to be patient, sympathetic, tender; to look for the budding flower and the opening heart; to hope, always, to love always—this is duty.—Amiel.

## HEAVY FALL OF HAILSTONES AT WYMORE.

**A Carload of Hailstones.**  
Wymore.—Edward Delaney brought into town a watermelon packed in hailstones. The hailstones fell Wednesday, August 7. Mr. Delaney says that southeast of town there were piles of hailstones containing more than a carload. Some of the stones he brought in measured over two inches in diameter and they had been melting nearly a week. The hail fell in a strip about two and a half miles wide and ten miles long, beginning about five miles southeast of town and extending south and east.

## PRINCE KATSURA OF JAPAN VISITS CZAR



The present visit to Russia of the Japanese statesman, Prince Katsura, is a momentous development toward completing the final details of the defensive alliance pact between Russia and Japan.

The actual agreement between the former enemies was concluded some time ago and probably will be signed soon.

The agreement consists of two parts, one dealing with the delimitation of the spheres of influence of Russia and Japan in Mongolia and Manchuria, which is similar in scope and character to the Anglo-Russian accord of August 31, 1907, regarding Persia. The second part deals with the duty of the two nations for a joint defense in case either power is attacked.

The Russo-Japanese agreement of July 4, 1910, providing for the maintenance jointly of the status quo in Manchuria, was a direct result of the ill-fated neutralization scheme for the Manchurian railroads, and the present one was the outcome of a long entanglement which taught both nations the necessity for a close union of forces.

London advices assert that the new agreement is an exemplification of the treaty of Portsmouth between Russia and Japan. It is said that some of the articles will be expunged and restated in a form conforming to Japan her Liao-Tung peninsular lease, allowing both signatories greater military freedom in Manchurian development and sanctioning the building of a new strategic railway.

The opinion prevails that Japan will have confirmed all of her territory south of the parallel 44, east of longitude 116, giving her paramount influence over and enabling her to dominate Peking, while Russia will have complete liberty of action in all of the Chinese territory outside the great wall and west of the Japanese zone.

Also that Japan formally accepts the Russian twelve-mile limit in territorial waters and supports the construction by Russia of the Kiakhta railway in Siberia.

### Novel Boudoir Clock.

Among curious clock novelties is the shadow boudoir clock. With it there is no need of getting up to strike a light or turn on the bulb. All that is necessary is to touch a button and the time is flashed on the wall, after the same fashion that signs are flashed on the sidewalk. When the owner of the clock retires he turns a night dial to the ceiling and when he presses a bulb the electric light reflects from the dial through the lens and appears, giving the correct time in shadow on the ceiling.

### Origin of the Toast.

The word "toast," as applied to a health drunk in some one's honor comes from the old custom of offering the pieces of toast floating in the punch bowl to the most distinguished guests present at the banquet.—Ave Maria.

### Meaning Money.

"Now, my son, I am giving you all the chance in the world to take a liberal education." "Right, dad, and I'll take it just as fast as you can afford to send it on."

### Almost the Limit in Invention.

A log of wood and a roll of paper are placed in a new match-making machine, and when human hands next touch the material it is all bound up in packages containing one gross of boxes of matches, ready for the consumer. During the process the machine cuts the wood into proper lengths, sulphurs the ends, counts them, makes the paper boxes, prints the labels on them, fills each box and packs them. The machine has been patented by a Norwegian match company.

### Fitting a Cork.

If a cork is too large for the bottle in which you wish to use it, lay it on its side, and with a little board or ruler roll it under all the pressure you can put on it, says an exchange. It will be elongated to fit in a very few minutes.

### Oil Stoves for Mexico.

Since oil was discovered in the Vera Cruz district Mexicans have taken to oil stoves and are importing them from the United States in carload lots.

## SULTAN OF MOROCCO A POET

Mulal Hafid is Recognized in Mohammedan World as a Writer of Ability.

Paris.—Mulal Hafid, the sultan of Morocco, who recently left Fez for Rabat, has a reputation as a poet in the Mohammedan world and is also recognized as a writer on philosophy. His best-known poem has recently been translated into Spanish by Senor Ricardo Baeta.

The sultan starts by confessing his disenchantment with life. Translated literally, this portion of his song reads:

"From the heights to which Fate has borne me, I see naught but human heads servilely bowed. So high am I placed that my hand outstretched could not encounter any other hand, any friendly hand."

Then he reverts to the happy epoch when as a simple camel driver he loved the beautiful Bedouin girl, Anissa, and her alone. Today, surrounded with riches and honors, wearied with pleasures, the sultan sadly meditates upon the irrevocable past and upon his first love.

Then, advancing to more impersonal subjects, the sultan writes:

"Patience! Fate whispers to me. And while expectant that the star of ancient days shall shine again, resplendent, over our heads, I still shall add pearls, more and more pearls to the marvelous regalia of Islam; and may the keen edge of the sword of vengeance open to us at the propitious hour the road to the final triumph! Night sings my songs in secret today; but tomorrow they shall be intoned in the broad light, freely, gloriously!"

The inference is taken to be that he hopes one day, not distant, to shake off the yoke, or the protectorate of the foreigner, and to reconquer his independence as the chief of the Moors.

## FIGHT "ARSON TRUST" GANG

Outlaws Believed to Have Caused the Loss of Million in the Last Five Years.

New York.—That the death knell of the "arson trust," a curious organization of New York's underworld, will soon be sounded is the belief of the fire department here as the result of arrests which it is expected will shortly be made after half a decade of endeavor to bring within the clutches of the law the members of an organization which has capitalized the building of incendiary fires.

According to the fire marshal, this gang in the conduct of its ingenious pursuit has caused the loss of more than \$1,000,000 in the last five years through small fires.

Although its existence has long been known, the make-up of the organization is apparently as uncertain and changeable as that of the "Black Hand." It is sometimes called the "firebug syndicate," and is said to consist of a number of quick-witted and rather ingenious scoundrels whose usual plan of campaign is to make bargains with persons willing to defraud insurance companies by which the firebug receives a stated sum, ranging from \$25 to \$100, for starting a blaze in small apartments with the connivance of those who live there, who have previously insured their petty belongings for as large sums as they can get.

### Women Admitted to the Order.

Kansas City, Mo.—The annual convention of the Loyal Order of Moose ended here Friday evening with the installation of the newly elected officers. The passing of a resolution authorizing a woman's auxiliary to the order to be known as the Ladies' Circle of the Loyal Order of the Moose, was one of the last acts of the convention.

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## COLLEGE VIEW'S GREAT SANITARIUM



With an abundance of shade trees on two sides of the building, a long stretch of lawn and flowers of a variety of species to give the surroundings a most cheerful aspect, the Nebraska Sanitarium, at College View, is an institution ideal in many ways. Though two trolley lines run to the edge of the grounds, from Lincoln five miles away, the buildings are several hundred feet back and free from noise.

The institution has had a successful career, not only in the number of patients it constantly has taking treatments, but in the

cures that are accomplished. The physicians, Dr. J. D. Shively, who is the Medical Superintendent, and his wife, Dr. Eva Shively, who is the Lady Physician, have had success in curing cases of nervousness and dyspepsia and also in surgical work.

The institution is very well known in Nebraska from the fact that residents from all points in the state have been numbered among its patients. A large percentage of its patients have also come from Iowa, the Dakotas, Kansas, and Colorado. A feature in connection with the caring for the sick and which greatly re-

ounds to the credit of the Sanitarium is the kindly treatment given by the nurses. Not only do the nurses give care to the physical welfare of the sick, but endeavor to impress their minds with the thought that the Creator is willing to relieve them of their bodily ailments.

When it is too hot indoors the patients live in tents which have been pitched on the grounds for that purpose. Extensive improvements have recently been made to the interior of the main building which not only makes things more modern but add attractiveness to the surroundings.