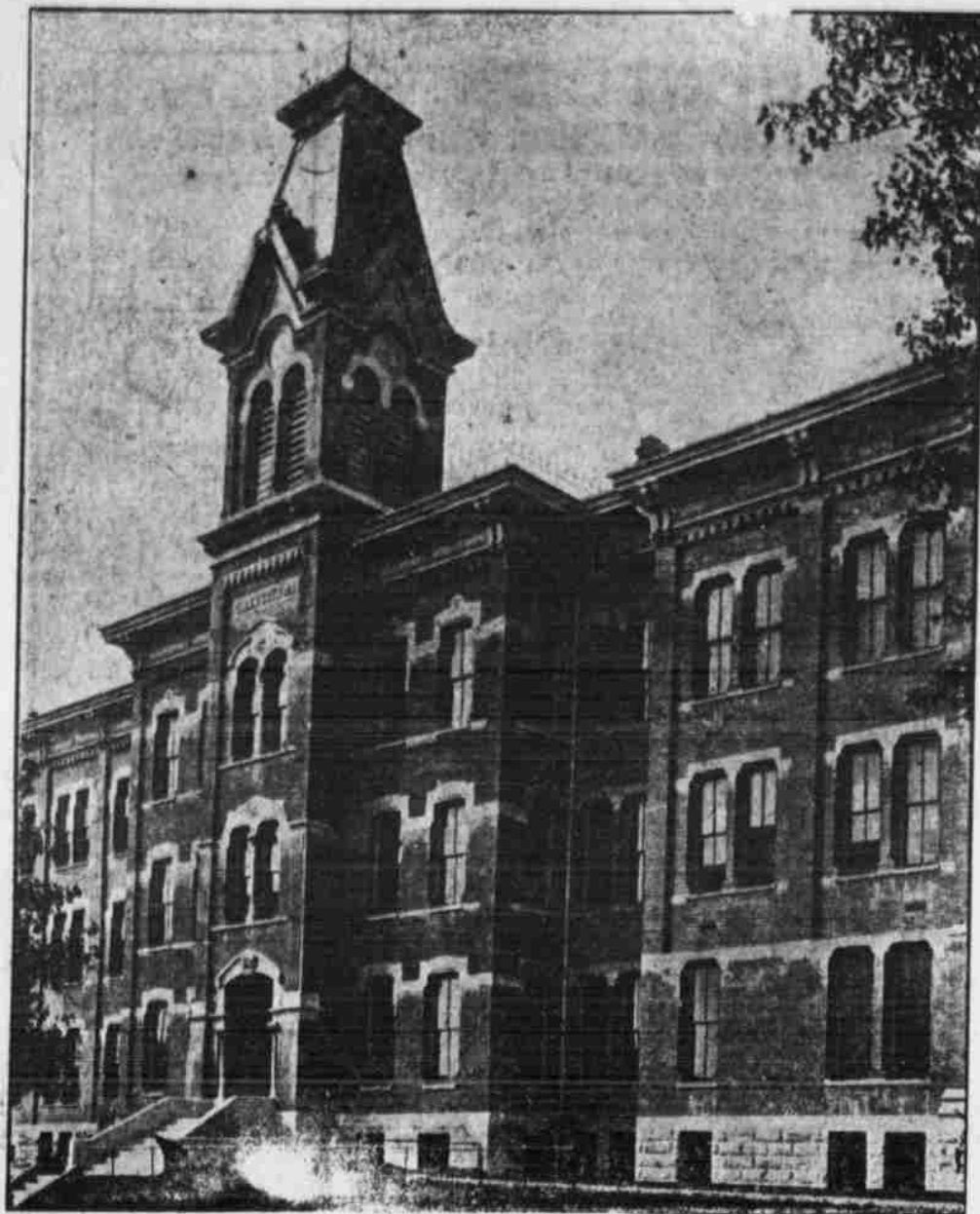
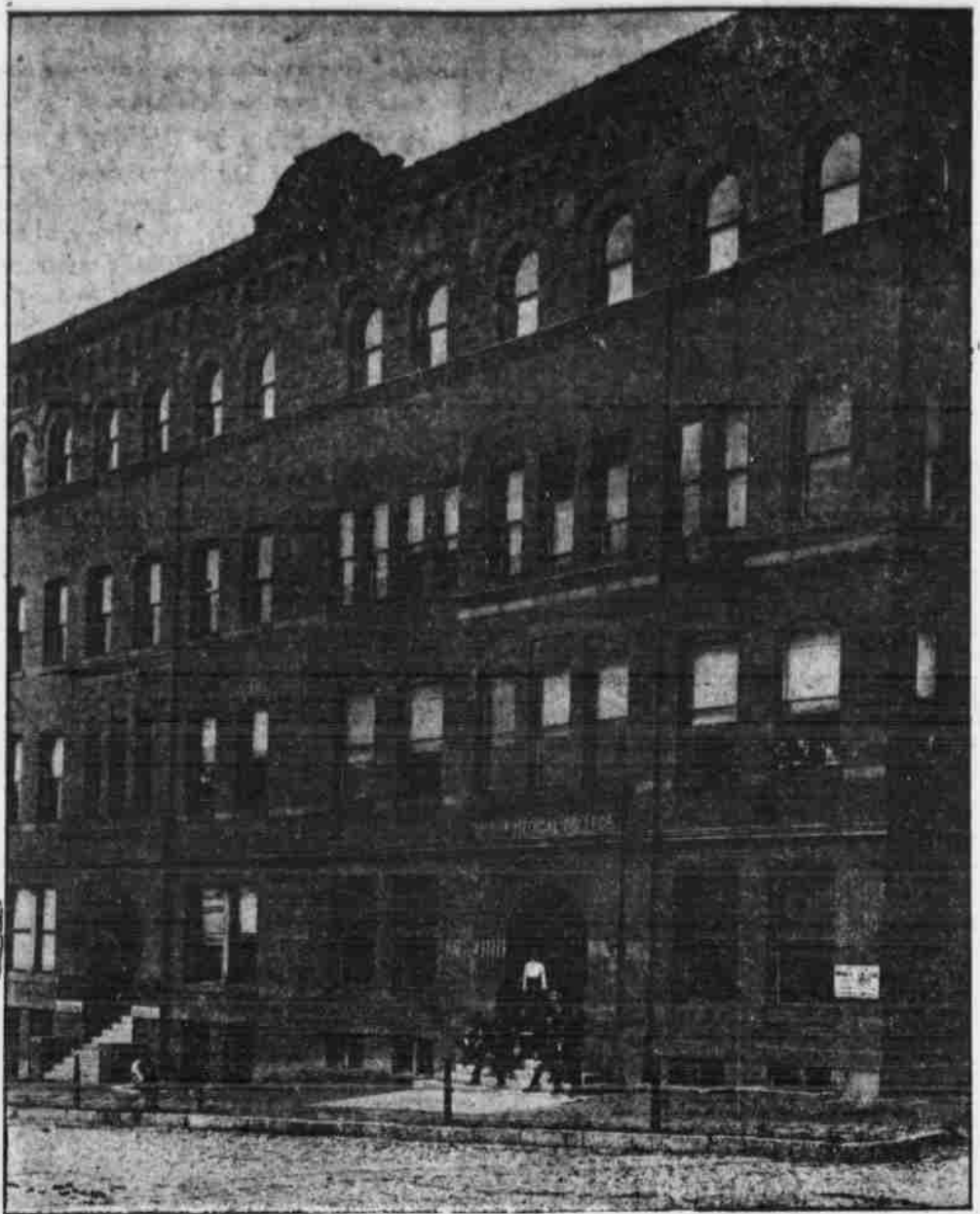


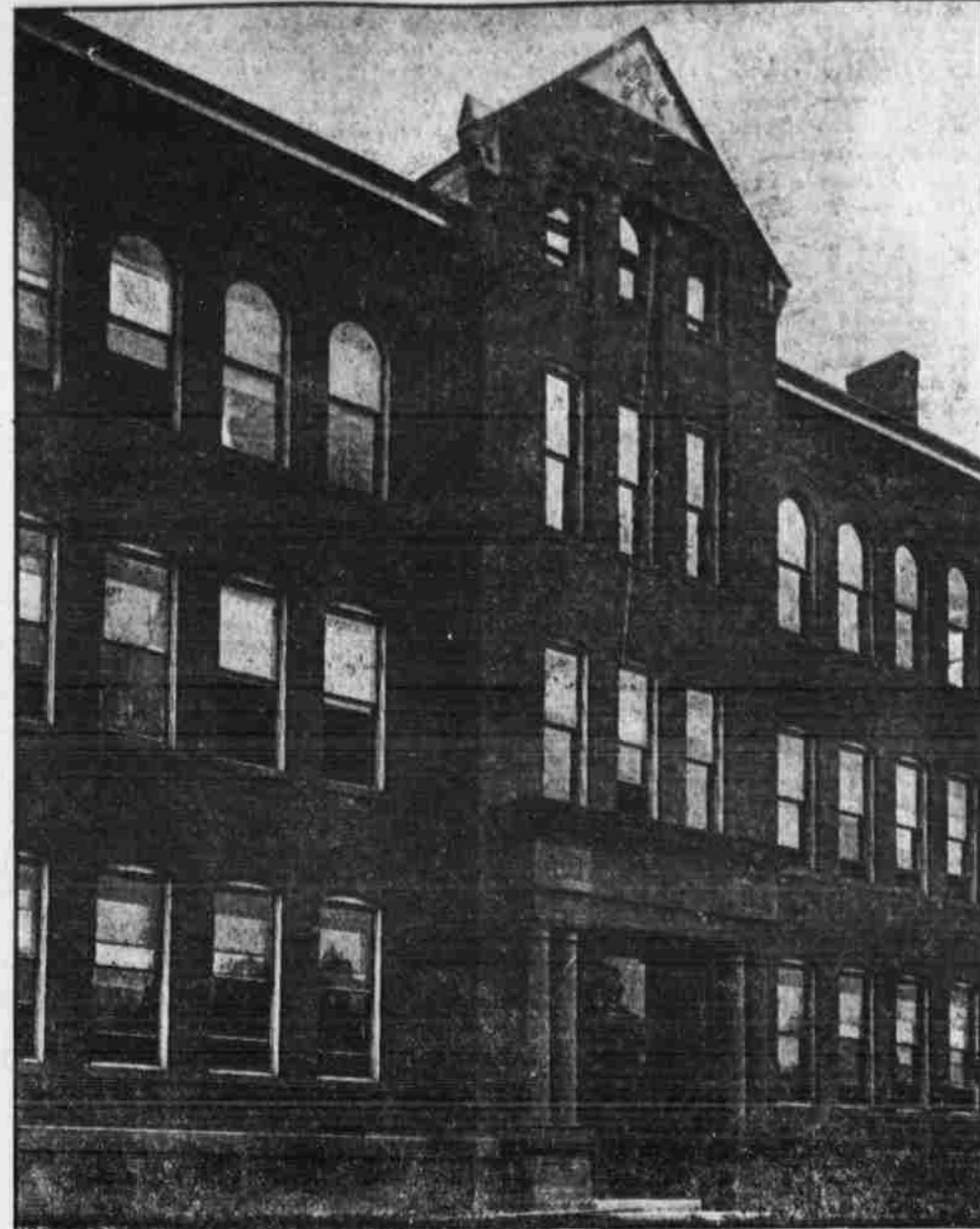
Prestige Brought to Omaha by Its Institutions of Higher Education



CREIGHTON COLLEGE.



OMAHA MEDICAL COLLEGE.



NEW BUILDING NEBRASKA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

	Enroll.	Per Cent.	Out of
Creighton University	350	75	20
Creighton Law	25	75	20
Creighton Medical	25	75	20
Omaha Medical	50	75	20
Presbyterian Theolog.	20	35	6
Omaha Dental	75	30	6
Omaha Law	90	30	6
Neb. Inst. for Deaf	180	30	15
Brownell Hall	128	30	21
Omaha Col. Pharmacy	40	30	5
Omaha Business	200	50	6
Nebraska Business	300	40	6
Omaha Commercial	285	50	8
Boyer's Business	360	30	19
Van Zandt's Short	50	30	4

rollment of three times that number at the end of the year.

A course of three months may be enough to strengthen the weak or rusty parts of the student's education. For this reason it has been necessary to strike an average in showing the yearly attendance at the business colleges. But whether the student has three months or a year or whether he has come from a long distance or a short one, he has added that much to the commercial wealth of the city.

The influence of some of these institutions is as broad as the country. It reaches to the Atlantic on one side and to the Pacific on the other. It extends north as far as the lakes and south as far as Texas. The educational standards set are high enough and shine with sufficient luster to penetrate almost every state in the union. They show what is being done to prepare the young man for the battle of life and the conflict of brains. But they are doing more than merely furnishing the means of an education. Every local business channel is reaping the benefit.

Where the Students Come From.

Forty per cent of those who enter the colleges are from Omaha, Council Bluffs and Omaha suburbs. One of the commercial colleges has prepared a list of the students it has placed with firms in this city and vicinity. Their combined earning capacity is \$3,000 per week. Some of them have been rapidly promoted to high positions of trust. The figures show the work done by only one of the colleges for this and other communities. If the exact figures could be obtained of the work done by all the Omaha colleges, they doubtless would astonish the reader with their magnitude. Many of the students are lost track of after they leave the college. The percentage of Omaha boys that leave here is not large, but the numbers who go away are counter-balanced by the number who come here from other places, find lucrative places and remain. Omaha benefits also indirectly from those who have gone to enrich other communities. Some have reached high positions, and they must be a living monument to the educational advantages to be enjoyed in this city.

Creighton University.
Pupils, 350. Percentage from out of town, 75. Number in faculty, 20.

This school has played its part in Omaha's past. It occupies an important position in Omaha's present and future. Its influence must be felt, whether viewed from an educational or a commercial standpoint. The college is open to everyone, although in moral training it leans toward the Catholic religion. It gives a broad and liberal education and does a great deal of the work that was left entirely to the larger institutions of learning in days gone by. It touches the classical as well as the practical fields in its curriculum, and takes up the various branches of engineering. The college, which has grown from a small beginning, has had the assistance of liberal contributions by wealthy citizens of Omaha. Count John A. Creighton being one of its staunchest supporters. Special pride is taken in its observatory, which is equipped with a telescope of more than ordinary power.

Creighton Medical College.
Number of pupils, 25. Percentage from out of town, 75. Number in faculty, 50.

The college is located at the corner of Fourteenth and Davenport streets and is part of the Creighton university. The curriculum is as severe as that of the eastern medical colleges. It is a younger institution, but it is becoming recognized as one of the best in the country.

Creighton Law School.
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Brownell Hall.
Number of pupils, 128; percentage from out of town, 35; number in faculty, 21.

The keynote of the college is individuality. The energies are directed to this end.

splendors in front and above and then continues to climb.

Presbyterian Theological Seminary.
Number of pupils, 20; percentage from out of town, 55; number of faculty, 9.

The influence of this institution is far-reaching as the pupils are prepared for the ministry after leaving college. The institution is still young, but it is making gains year by year and its influence is broadening. Some of its graduates are already making a name for themselves and while the primary object is to train men for the work in the west and though the demand for young ministers to carry out the work exceeds the supply, some of them have been called to influential pulpits in the east.

Omaha Law School.
Number of pupils, 50. Number of faculty, 3.

An institution of which comparatively little is known in the city is the Omaha Law school, which offers opportunities to young men whose ambitions are higher than their present surroundings. It is open nights and has among its faculty men whose services command the highest prices, yet they are devoting time and attention to this work for little or nothing to assist young men to reach higher positions than they are now able to occupy. It is only a few nights since a prominent attorney of this city was invited out to spend the evening at a social gathering of brilliant spirits. It meant an evening of rare pleasure, but he excused himself and put in the evening at the law school. The same work on a case where large interests were involved would have brought him hundreds of dollars.

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The school is divided into two parts and the course is twelve years. The first six years are devoted to the common school branches and begin in the kindergarten. The higher courses are taken up by the advanced pupils and there is scarcely a field in the realm of woman culture that is not touched by the college. While the percentage of out-of-town pupils enrolled at the present time is only 35 per cent, it has been much higher than this and varies with different years. Pupils are drawn from a wide territory and are registered from points as far away as Saratoga, N. Y., and Los Angeles, Cal.

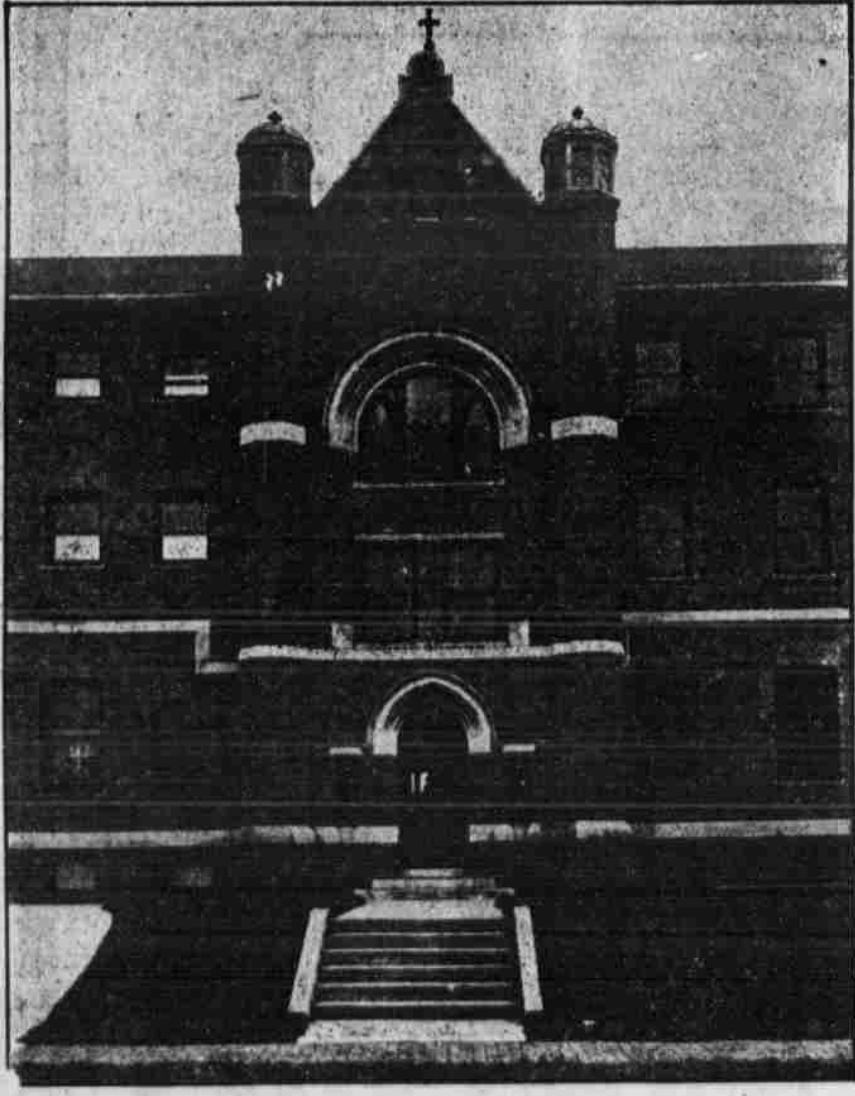
Commercial Colleges.
Number of schools, 5; total average attendance, 1,500; percentage from out of town, 65; total number of instructors, 82.

The business colleges draw more than one-half of their students from out of town and their effect upon the local commercial situation is appreciable. Some of the colleges draw patronage from states as far away as North Dakota, Illinois, Montana and Texas. One of the colleges has pupils registered from Ohio and Pennsylvania. The fact that all the students do not take a full course of study and that some of them come for a few months only to perfect their education in some particular line, increases the difficulty of drawing a fair average of the pupils turned out by these colleges in the course of the year. The matriculates, however, play their part in the local commercial field, even though they are here for a short time only.

Miscellaneous.
Besides the colleges named, Omaha has two girls' boarding schools, which draw some pupils from outside the city. They

are conducted under the management of local Catholic societies. There is a school for stammerers in the Woodmen of the World building, two barber colleges and other trade colleges. The Young Men's Christian association also is conducting a night school for the benefit of those who want to better their condition or who cannot attend school in the daytime. One of the pupils is a man over 60 years of age. He is an employe of the Swift packing plant and has been offered a position which has moved him to brush up on mathematics, writing and bookkeeping. The school has many foreigners who are trying to master English, and it expects to add a law and other departments, but the pupils are drawn exclusively from Omaha.

One of the favorite studies in the business colleges is stenography and typewriting. Both are in demand and the possibilities of the graduate are broad. There is, in fact, no limit to the possibilities in the realm of personal achievement. The stenographer of today may be the railroad president of tomorrow. He may become manager of the firm or even become a partner. The manager of one of the largest manufacturing concerns died suddenly recently. He was drawing a salary of \$25,000 a year. His stenographer, a woman, who had been with him for twenty-five years, knew all the details of the business. She had it at her tongue's end and finger ends. She was given the position her manager formerly held. She gets only \$12,000 per year. Still, it is a pretty fair salary and \$12,000 a year will keep the wolf from the door and enable her to dress fairly well and have a little pin money besides. By being economical she could perhaps even manage to support a husband.



PRESBYTERIAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Influence of the Schools.

Every college in the city is able to point out students who have reached the coveted positions of human aspiration. A lawyer here, a doctor there, a minister, manager or a legislator, all in the higher levels of human endeavor where the play of human ambition is just as keen and the struggle is just as great as it ever was, but the competition is not so fierce because there are not so many of them.

Before the diffusion of the business college, men began their training for a business life in the counting room. The counting room is no longer a training school. The habit of beginning this training in the dormitory and the class room is spreading. It takes just as long to reach the summit, but the climb is easier. Men formerly boasted of the fact that they had reached great heights of accomplishment without an education. Today it is put in another way. The educated man has simply reached a place of distinction in spite of his shortcomings, but there is no way to measure the heights he might have reached with an education. Education is like a powerful glass. The stars can be seen with a store, or an attendant in an office, or a ball boy, should insult a customer or a client or a guest, the person wronged could bring suit against the employer. This is simply a proper application of the old doctrine, respondent superior, and has been proved to be a most salutary check upon insolence and wrongdoing. It is to be sure, seems a hardship sometimes, that an employer whose orders have been disobeyed when a wrong was done by his servant, should be held responsible for his acts, and have no recourse against him, but it cannot be doubted that the position taken by the court is on the whole a wise and sound one, and will tend to the improvement of what may be called public manners. In the realm of private matters, what we need is more consideration for the feelings, opinions, peculiarities and preferences of others, less self-absorption and headlong haste, and a considerable leaven of the courtesy and ease, not to say stateliness of the often-cited "gentleman of the old school."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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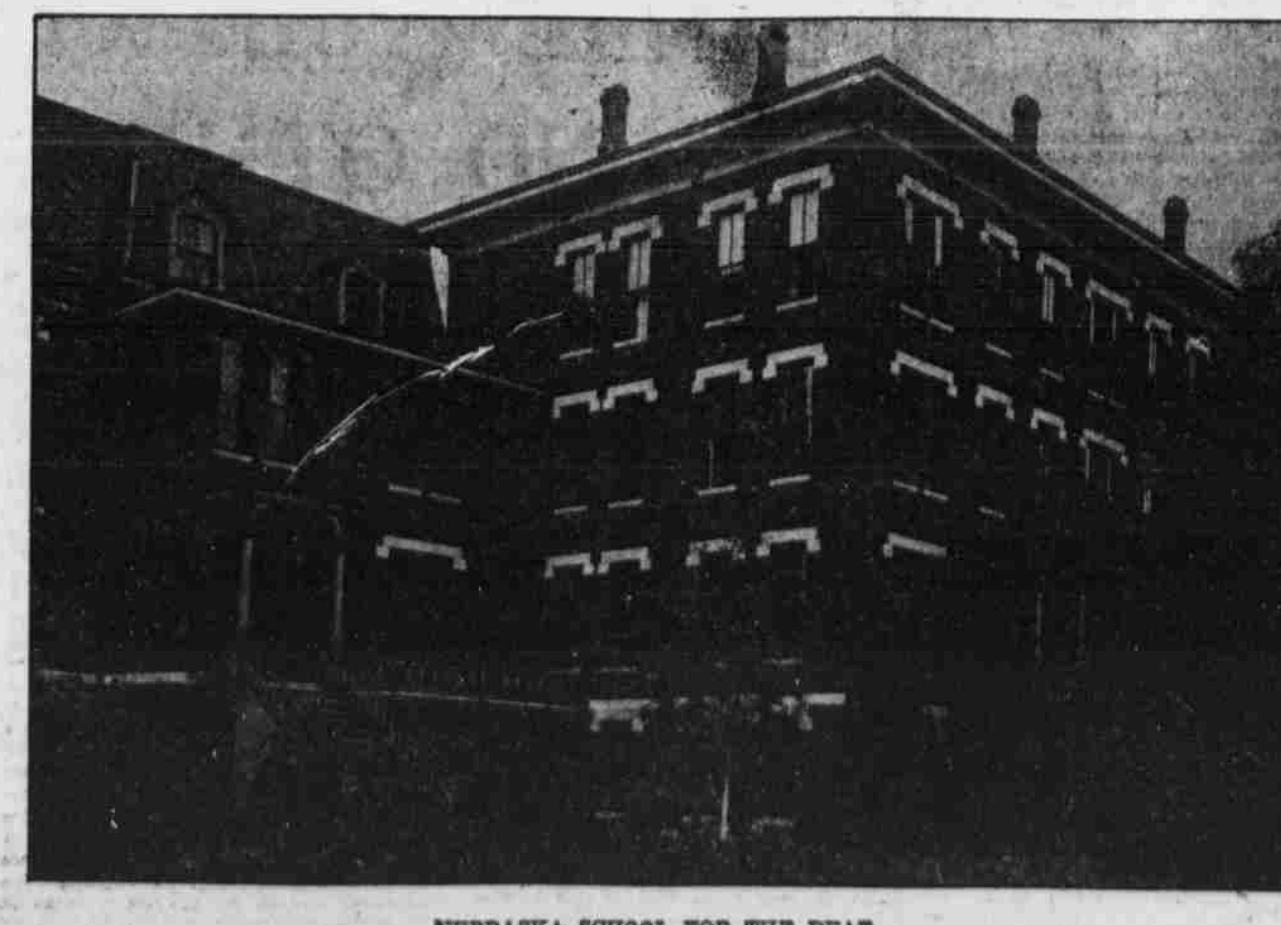
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Needed Lessons in Good Manners

EXACTLY what is meant, except that it is always intended to be a compliment, by speaking of any one as a "gentleman of the old school," probably no one knows, nor would it be easy to define precisely what the old school was. Presumably, in using the term we go back to the time of silk stockings and knee buckles, when there was time to cultivate fine manners and when every gentleman of assured position had an air, an ease and polish, and an unvarying chivalrous regard and deference for women, as the weaker and dependent sex, which in our day is largely absent. This is much due doubtless to the fact that we are more hurried than our ancestors were, and grow partly out of the position of independence women are coming in every respect to assume for themselves.

Recently in New York, a conductor refused to return the change demanded by a passenger and denounced her as a dead beat and a swindler. She sued for damages, and the supreme court held her entitled only to the change which she could prove was her due, but on appeal to the court of appeals this decision was reversed, and it was declared that anyone,



NEBRASKA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

Pert Prattle of the Youngsters

FOND MOTHER—You will be 5 years old tomorrow, Willie, and I want to give you a real birthday treat. Tell me what you would like best.

Willie (after thinking earnestly for five minutes)—Bring me a whole box of chocolate cream, mother, and ask Tommy Smith to come in and watch me eat 'em.

The little girl was describing a foot ball game.

"There was a lot o' men fightin' over a yeller squash," she said, "but I don't know which of 'em got it."

Teacher—How pleasant is Saturday night! Don't you like Saturday night, Johnny?

Johnny—No, mum.

Teacher—Why not?

Johnny—Cause I have to take a bath then.

At the age of 6, she had just had her first experience as flower girl at a wedding and had thereby accomplished an ambition of some years' standing.

"Do you know," she said after the ceremony was over and she had taken off the dress made for the occasion and put aside the large basket of flowers that she had carried so proudly up the aisle, "I would rather be a flower girl than anything else at the wedding."

"What! Rather than the bride?"

"Yes."

"But she is the chief person at a wedding."

"I know it, but the bride can be a bride only once. The flower girl can be flower girl just as often as she is asked to be."

Mary, the teacher after information was poring over a large book she had seen her father reading the evening before.

"P-h-i-o-s-o-p-h-i-e-r." she spelled laboriously. Then, after a moment's internal struggle, she added: "philosopher. What's he, Tommy?"

"Huh," snorted that prodigy. "Sh'd think you'd know. Man who rides a philosophy."