

ENTERPRISE.

owers come over the waves and mingle with the murmur of the breeze, singing to merry parties around their pic-nic dinners in that beautiful grove. It must be seen to be appreciated, and by gas-light too, as there is a row of gas lamps round the grove. Sail-boats are settling down, with gay parties, for excursions to Kelley's Island to see the interesting wine vaults, some to Ballast Is-

some to get a near view of the eagles nest
some to Middle Bass Island, drawn thither
by the GOLDEN EAGLE wine cellars, and
more than all, by some, by mine love
of TRACY, whose skill in retreating the
cellary is praised by lovers of the spang
ling wine: some to Gibraltar, the famous
seat of Jay Cooke during the summer
season. This island presents a bold per-
pendicular front to the lake, and it is
upon this sort of headland that the house

extending gradually to the waters edge
to the bay which forms one of the
safest harbors on the lake. The island
is wholly uncultivated and has many
beautiful forest trees. The house is a
substantial stone structure, having a bot-
tom view which commands a magnifi-
cent view. Prominent among the noticeable
objects is a carved monument to Perry.
No words tell the story, but the anchor

their mute expression. A small gun
 broke out upon the lake and upon it was
 read "don't make me speak but friendly,
 in an inscription more christian than his
 ambulatory. This fine summer thou hast
 and retreat is at the service of clergymen
 who, free of expense may indulge in the
 luxury of a country home. Hence it
 has been christened "Saints Rest," and
 by a profane few it is known as the
 "Lake House."

Church of the Holy Five Forties. The name whose significance cannot fail to be appreciated. How benevolent a man appears to be when it is at the expense of the million; and plenty of good people praise him for it.

Several fine steamers touch regularly at this Island, affording swift and agreeable communication with the main land, and every twenty minutes a ferry-boat conveys for the Middle Pass, where there is one of the finest and most commodious concert and dancing halls that you ever stepped your foot into. The hotels are magnificent and commodious, where,

The last United States census of Nebraska farms showed one acre of woods on every three acres under tillage. Nevertheless a large portion of that State

timberless. Soth of the Platte River, lumber for buildings is chiefly obtained from Chicago or the Mississippi River. The railroad running westward from Burlington, But such lumber is expensive. One third more than in New England, and many a pioneer has no money to pay for it next to none. How then can a poor man obtain a house? He can build a sod house himself, incurring no expense whatever except for a door and window, which he can buy ready-made for \$1 at any railroad station. The sod house builder finds his material ready to his hand in every prairie.

the virgin prairie his plow turns up
the sods, compacted by the tramp
and buffaloes and bound together by the
roots of the "devil's shoe string"
of every other vegetable product, to m
or bricks that the Hebrews could hav
unrushed Pharaoh even before he denie
straw. Out of this prairie granu
about nine days labor of one man suffic
to complete a sod house fifteen feet squar
in the inside, a dwelling warmer in
drier and cooler in summer than an
frame house. I have seen such an abo
fifty years old, yet still in good repair, an

The very roofs of sad-houses are often made of suds supported by poles, which are so settler can cut along the banks of every water course. But if he lives near a stream he must buy at least rafters and perhaps boards and shingles for covering his house top. Sad roofs are warmer, lumber roofs are less likely to

ak. This novel style of architecture is increasingly popular and prevalent in central Nebraska. A majority of the dwellings on the homesteads in Saline and York counties, along the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad as well as those west from Lincoln, are sod houses. No doubt those in other counties are numerous. So are the inhabitants of many of them. Among the 4,000 buyers of railroad land in the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company.

In a week's ride just now through the heart of horse country while eating at many of our saloons and entering not a few—I have

and no man, no woman, no child home
work for the land they came from. On
the other hand, all were full of heart and
hope—assured that by becoming land-
holders they were about to become the
lords of the land. As the Homestead
Bill gives them free farms, so the sod
gives them free houses; and they are
proud and thankful which is the better boon.
The railroad lands above mentioned
have been bought on ten years' time
at six per cent interest, and on purchase
made since 1872, nothing of the price
paid is payable until the end of four years.

while twenty per cent. is thrown on trade
and prices for prompt payment.

