

The High School.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE HIGH SCHOOL AND OMAHA AMATEURS.

Legendo, Cogitando, atque Scribendo vere docti fiamus.

VOL. II.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, APRIL, 1875.

No. 2.

POETRY.

TEST OF FRIENDSHIP.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

Some years ago, when I was young,
And filled with hope and pride and folly,
Ere sorrow came and o'er me flung
Its gloomy pall of melancholy.
I had a friend of just my years;
I loved him with a deep devotion;
His griefs and joys, his hopes and fears,
Produced in me a like emotion.

I toiled for years to win a name,
Through sleepless nights and days of trouble,
To learn this truth at last, that fame
Is but an empty, air-blown bubble.
My friend sought wealth and often wrote
That he was rich and loved me dearly;
And always closed his friendly note,
With "yours most truly and sincerely."

And once he wrote, "My dear old chum,
If you are short—now don't be silly—
Just drop a line and name the sum
To me your friend and crony, Willie."
But still I had a foolish pride
To keep from him my little pinches:
We like, if possible, to hide
Our wants from one who never flinches.

And thus I labored late and long,
Until my hopes and nerves were shattered,
Until my health, which never strong,
Gave out and then my friends soon scattered;
For they had learned that I was poor;
Now penury is not disgraceful,
Yet for the rich it shuts the door,
And makes its victims seem distasteful.

And now, I thought, since health had flown,
My ancient, wealthy friend will aid me;
A small amount, a trifling loan
From one so true, will not degrade me.
For still he wrote, that better far
He loved me than a blood relation:
He talked about his "lucky star,"
His wife and means, his wealth and station.

Then with a faltering pen one day,
(I had not nerve to do it boldly,)
I wrote, "I have my rent to pay,"
Nor dreamed that he would take it coldly.
I waited long—I watched the mail,
Till all my clothes were growing seedy,
It came at last, I read in jail
"I've nearer friends, just twice as needy."

Thus one of my boyhood's dreams,
As many a dream before has ended;
Friendship is rarely what it seems—
With money often closely blended.
I left my books and earned my bread
By earnest, patient, healthful labor,
And slept serenely in my bed,
Nor owe a dime to friend or neighbor.

The moral here is easy shown,
If they who read, will only heed it;
To test a friend just ask a loan
Of money when you really need it.
Another lesson may be learned,
Unaided by the light of science:
That gold and fame are only earned
By patient toil and self-reliance.

PLUCK VERSUS LUCK.

There are two classes of successful men in the world: lucky men and plucky men. Lucky men who are successful by accident, plucky men who are successful by design. If you belong to the former class, you are to be envied; if to the latter, you are to be honored and imitated. The old adage says, "better be born lucky than rich," we will add a little and say, better be born plucky than either; for the lucky man may come into the world with a "silver spoon in his mouth," but the plucky man will go out of it with a gold one in his. Fortune smiles on the lucky, but bows to the plucky. The world is the friend of the lucky man; but the servant of the plucky man. Luck sometimes deserts its devotees; but pluck is always on hand. Napoleon called himself "the child of destiny," or, to use less elegant phraseology, a lucky man. Arthur Duke of Wellington, was a plucky man. Waterloo was lost and won. Napoleon trusted to his master, luck, and was defeated; Wellington trusted to his servant, pluck, and was victorious.

Great men have believed in success through luck: greater men have demonstrated success through pluck. Shakespeare says:

"There's a destiny that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will.

which may all be very true; but in our humble opinion the workings of that divinity may be greatly influenced by a little genuine pluck. Circumstances make the

lucky man, they are made by the plucky man. The lucky man waits for an opportunity, the plucky man makes one. Luck takes what he gets, Pluck gets what he will take. Luck "strikes while the iron is hot," Pluck "strikes until it is made hot." Luck waits, Pluck works; Luck is promise, Pluck pay; Luck is privilege, pluck, power. But their greatest dissimilarity is, Luck is dependent, Pluck, independent.—Luck is a swimmer buoyed up by a bag of corks, take away his buoy and down he goes; Pluck is a bag of corks himself, you may sink him but you can't keep him down. Luck plays with his partner Fortune; Pluck "goes it alone" and a "lone hand" you know, can't double.

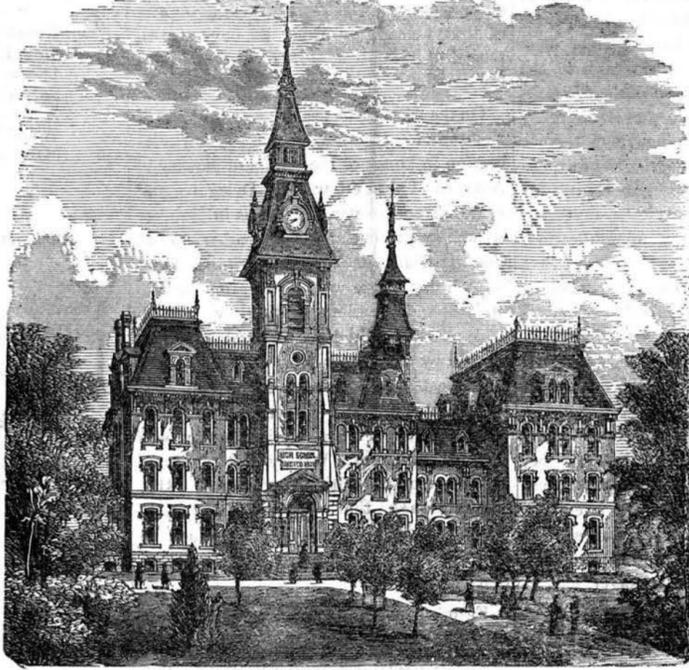
Long ago Luck and Pluck wanted to cross the Ocean; Luck waited for the wind to fill the sails and waft him over, Pluck harnessed fire and water and whistled at the wind. Luck and Pluck go to college; Luck slides through cleverly, Pluck walks through creditably. Luck and Pluck would be wealthy; Luck waits for another fortune, Pluck makes one of his own. Luck and Pluck like "Jack and Gill" of nursery fame, go "up the hill" and like their illustrious predecessors, "come tumbling down," Luck lies quietly waiting for another accident to tumble him up again, while Pluck starts on the instant and is sure to be first at the top. Luck and Pluck fall in love; Luck waits for others to talk for him, Pluck goes and talks for himself. Luck waits for fate to send her to him, while Pluck walks off with the prize. A lucky man may get along in the world, a plucky man will get along. Luck may make great heroes, Pluck will make great men. So we say to the genius "in turn down collars," who bemoans the world's short sightedness and his own ill luck; turn up your collar young man and if necessary turn up your sleeves too, go to work, make the world see, show that if you are not lucky, you are plucky; and if you be gifted, your genius, like a diamond in a coal mine, will show all the brighter through the gloom of its surroundings. Be plucky, let this be your motto, and though it may not be so elegant and scholarly as, "nil desperandum" or "excelsior," it has at least the advantage of being plain English, and one way of being plucky is speaking plain English.

Be plucky. Benjamin Disraeli, the son of an outlawed race, had not even the advantages of a liberal education. Of his first effort in Parliament is said "so great a failure would have killed an ordinary man" but he told his audience, greeting him with hisses, that the day would come when they would be glad to hear him. The day has come, and many of them are glad not only to hear, but to obey also.

Read the life of Bulwer, his first novel, his first drama, his first poems, his first speeches were all failures; but he did not give up and he is famous to-day, thanks to pluck. As an example of pluck merging on sublimity, read the words of William Lloyd Garrison in the first issue of "The Liberator," "I am in earnest, I will not equivocate, I will not excuse, I will not retreat a single inch, and I will be heard," and that he has been heard, let the voices of the liberated answer.

Be plucky; remember that not to the wealth of nations, not to the strength of armies, but to the Pilgrim's fearless pluck we owe to-day, the land we love, the liberty we prize, and when you are looking for examples of pluck do not forget that land ever red with the blood of her children, do not forget crushed, down-trodden, but unconquered Ireland.

Be plucky, wealth and titles are oftener



VIEW OF THE OMAHA HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

inherited, than won, originality, genius and luck are the gifts of nature and cannot be had for the seeking; but, young man, you have that within your reach, which is more powerful than either, and master of them all, pluck.

STACIA CROWLEY.

THE KINDERGARTEN.

It is said that a German Professor, who devoted a long life to studying and writing on the Greek article, when he came to die, lamented his failure, and said to his son, "Take warning from my great mistake. I should have confined myself to the dative case." Whether from this minute subdivision of labor, or from their idealism, certain it is that for those discoveries and inventions which result from patient research and the practical use of the imagination, we are more indebted to them than to any other people. Jean Jacques Rousseau awoke Europe to a consciousness that there was no such thing in existence as a true primary education, but it was left for the visionary, patient, unselfish German, Johann Henrich Pestalozzi (how satisfying are these long German names) to begin the revolution that has given us our modern systems of popular education. Pestalozzi was one of those immortal failures that conquer in defeat, utterly unable to carry any one of his schemes to a successful issue. Among the enthusiastic pupils who sat at the feet of Pestalozzi, was one who was greater even than his master, though his greatness has dawned on the world slowly. When Frederic Froebel was born, his father wrote in his diary, "Frederic is his name, may peace be with him," making a pun upon his name which in German means rich in peace. Had this stately old clergyman known that the troubled life of little Frederic, lying there in the personage at Ober Weisbach, should prove so rich in peace to all the little ones of the world, he might have improved his pun and his prayer, for it is infinitely better that a man be rich in peace to others than that his own life be untroubled.

The Kindergarten writers and translators have given us in English, hand-books and guides and everything else but what we need most, to-wit: the beautiful story of the self-sacrificing life of Frederic Froebel, and of the gradual development of the man until his invention of the Kindergarten system—his discovery of the method of nature, as you would call it—for all the germs of the Kindergarten were in the life of Froebel. He was the apostle of childhood outfitted with a wonderful store of natural gifts and subtle sympathies, and providentially enriched by his various experiences as boy and man, and as an educational reformer during half a century, and divinely set apart as the deliverer of infancy. What a world of benignity, of patience of endurance, of childlike simplicity shines out of his homely face, as one

looks now at his portrait. He intended himself for an architect. God meant him not to build Cathedrals, but for the grander work of building little block houses for babies. Is it not the greater mission? What is there in St. Paul or Notre Dame or St. Peter,—what is there at Strasbourg, Milan or Cologne, worth the education of one child? Who would not rather be a Pestalozzi or Froebel than a Michael Angelo or a Sir Christopher Wren? Froebel like so many other great men discovered his destiny only by accident, if indeed there are any such things as accident in such a life. The young architect happened at a meeting of Pestalozzian teachers, at the house of one Grunner, a school principal. He was asked to give his opinion on some educational question. As he, with that marvellous intuition so characteristic of himself, unfolded to his charmed listeners his views, Grunner clapped his hand on his back, crying, "Froebel, you are meant for nothing else but a teacher! Will you accept a place in my school?" Young Froebel, whose childhood and youth had not been happy, did not hesitate when he heard this call, but forsaking his dreams of distinction as eagerly as Peter left his fishing nets, gave himself thenceforth, in evil and good report, through opposition, calumny, persecution and disaster to education in the highest and truest sense.

No desire to make a popular school ever tempted him to swerve from the lofty ideal that he had set before him; no wish to make a good show at examination ever led him to dream that he could educate a child by cramming him with facts. He could neither be intimidated nor discouraged. He became the leader of a devoted band of teachers, who counted nothing in life dearer unto them, if they could but accomplish the end of living. Froebel was past fifty years of age, ripened by all his experience, study and toil in teaching, when he set about reforming the management and training of the youngest children, and devised the plan which has not to this time been improved. He was quite unwilling that his new institution for children under seven years of age should be called a school. He called it Kindergarten, intending it to be a true "Child-garden," where little children might grow as naturally as plants in a garden, having such assistance and direction as the gardener gives, for the gardener, wiser than a routine teacher, does not attempt to make a plant grow contrary to its own nature. Jean Paul said: "Play is the poetry of childhood." Froebel, with equal insight and more practical wisdom said, "Play is the first work of childhood." This immortal sentence is the corner-stone of the Kindergarten. All the training it gives, is given through plays, that is, through employments delightful to children. To make little children drudge at lesson or work is as unnatural as to yoke frisking calves to a plow; but Froebel knew that the earliest childhood was a period of the greatest susceptibility to educational influences. If not directed, infancy must be lost, and may be perverted. So with colored balls, with "gifts" of sphere and cube and cylinder, with stick-laying, mat-weaving, and slat-interlacing, with pea-work, clay-modeling, and net-drawing, with miniature gardening, paper cutting, and tablet laying, with merry, musical and imitative plays, all philosophically arranged and subordinated in their end, the good and wise teacher, like a magician, managed to give moral and mental discipline of the most invaluable kind to little children, while he rendered them ten-fold happier

than they could be without the Kindergarten. This work, which occupied the last fifteen years of his life, he rightly regarded as the embodiment of the ripest result of his studies. The younger Fichte finds in the Kindergarten methods evidence that Froebel was a great philosopher, with an unsurpassed knowledge of human nature. This knowledge has not found its best utterance in his writings, it is not in them that his greatness appears, but in his adaptation of methods to educational ends. He died at seventy, surrounded by his devoted teachers. No monument, not Sir Christopher Wren's itself, could be more appropriate than his. They put over his grave a cube, a cylinder and a sphere—"the third gift," with which he was accustomed to teach children to observe and to discriminate, and they wrote upon his unique tomb his motto, "Komont lazt uns usern kinder leber"—Come let us live for our children. C.

THE MODERN ESSAYIST.

The modern essay is a queer mixture of different peoples ideas, and as a general thing the person who writes it has fewer of his or her own ideas in it than any one else. They might, with truthfulness and candor paraphrase the remark of Montaigne, and say that they have here made only a nosegay of culled flowers, and brought nothing of their own save the string which ties them. The tendency of the modern school composition is decidedly florid. It abounds with incoherent expressions which have nothing to do with the subject, and it flies off the handle without the slightest provocation and will lead you—provided you are willing—into a labyrinth of inconsistencies and there leave you to grope your way out the best way you can.

The modern essayist always assumes a dictatorial position. He starts out with the conviction that he possesses more knowledge than it was ever intended that one person should have, and he also presumes the entire ignorance of the world at large.

Let us illustrate your case, presuming that you are a modern essayist, and open to criticism: Having fixed upon a subject which from the sublimity of its stating, and moreover, from the fact of your having seen some good ideas on it which you might incorporate as your own, you push your hands through your hair and try to look intellectual, which is not very hard, as most great men don't look as if they knew anything. You then sit with the air of a suicide, gaze with much intensity at a hole in the wall and try to feel as if you knew something, which is much harder. Having stared the hole out of countenance you look wildly around for consolation elsewhere, not finding it you are about to collapse, when a happy thought strikes you. You state your proposition with much precision and accuracy, having previously consulted a dictionary on the subject, and are by this effort, again reduced to the necessity of communion with the hole, which by this time you feel small enough to crawl into.

Byron, is doubtless your God of Poetry. He contributes your Poetical mite to the essay and is speedily shelved in favor of some other author to lend variety to the thing. Thus the farce goes on till the end, the prologue being the only sincere thing about it, in it you set forth your determination to write an essay. The first act finds you sitting at a table with all the authors of antiquity penning your inspiration for you. As before stated, you draw on Byron for your poetry, or Dickens for your humor and almost anything else you may need. On Poe for that mental preparation which makes the hair stand on end. On Hugo for your full stops, which in your case are generally not full enough to satisfy the reader, and thus having laid waste the book-shelves for matter, you draw upon your own copious imagination for the spelling of the words which is generally very bad. This habit of becoming an amanuensis for the spirits of the departed and the present is very common and very pernicious. Books should be read, not so much with the anticipation of your being biased by their conclusions, but rather by a careful sifting of their contents, to arrive at original thoughtful conclusions of your own. It is not the disciple of some fossilized theory who commands the attention of the world: but it is the bold original thinker, the starter of new ideas, the founder of new systems of thought, who rightly command the most attention in the realm of letters. Always think for yourself. If you could only think so, you can always work your own way better than anyone else can do it for you. Cultivate self-reliance. It may not be a success at first, but practice will develop *nothing into something*.

J. M. R.

The High School.

OMAHA, NEB., APRIL, 1878.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of THE HIGH SCHOOL OF OMAHA and Omaha amateurs.
J. F. McCARTNEY, Manager, Omaha, Neb.

The High School is published every month.
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A SUBJECT now receiving the attention of eastern college journals is the true authorship of many passages and works that have heretofore been accredited to the pen of Shakespeare. The College Journal of Georgetown, D. C., contains an elaborate article setting forth that a great deal of the genius and ability of the Shakespearian works was borrowed from John Fletcher and Lord Bacon, cotemporaneous writers.

The article in question, while seeking to detract somewhat from the fair fame of Shakespeare, does him the justice to believe that he was not the author of such obscure poems as "Venus and Adonis," and others, asserting as an argument that the difference between those poems and such admirable productions as "Lear," "The Tempest," &c., is almost conclusive evidence that they were not written by the same author.

Diminutive nonentities when elevated to important positions very often lose their memory, and in some cases their minds are quite severely deranged in consequence. The American Encyclopedia says on this subject, that it is caused by a swelling of the brain, making the size of that organ so large in proportion to the body of the individual that monomania, or a partial overturning of the mind ensues, and the patient can only be cured by relaxing from the cares and anxieties of such positions and retiring to the more quiet walks of life.

A SUGGESTION.

The High School Literary and Debating Society may now be called a permanent institution of Omaha. Its progress since the organization has been rapid, and the result of its labors have been good. There is one fault, however, that must be corrected before it can reach that standard of perfection which will entitle it to be called a model society. We refer to the unnecessary waste of time in discussing minor rules, provisions, nonsensical questions and technical opinions, as has been the custom at almost every meeting for the last six months, and which habit has been so thoroughly formed by continued practice, that an hour each evening spent in that manner is looked for as a matter of course. For instance, a leading nonentity asked at a recent meeting, if a certain resolution had passed, some three or four weeks previously. Instantly three members rose to their feet to tell what they knew; after each one had exhausted himself, the patience of the audience, and several minutes of valuable time, one of the steadier members suggested that as there was no motion before the house, it had better proceed to regular business, but he was silenced by the clamor of two or more members who had risen to take exceptions to the remarks of certain others. At this juncture a member called for the reading of a few of the clauses in the constitution. The presiding genius—who bore a striking resemblance to the bas-relief of Lincoln, with the exception that he held a gavel instead of a roll of parchment, and Lincoln had more brains—gravely ordered the Secretary to read. In this way a full hour was spent, and when the question for debate was reached it was ten o'clock. The consequence was that several members asked to be excused, and those whose interest in the welfare of the society induced them to stay, felt very uncomfortable. There were no visitors present to hear the debate—a fact that might be supposed, as our extensive acquaintance throughout this city does not comprehend anyone who could be even hired to keep his seat during the quibbling and wrangling that we have described.

The case is a plain one. The fault is a serious one. It has already proved an obstacle to the greater advancement of the society, and will eventually lead to its downfall if some steps are not taken to eradicate the evil.

We offer the above remarks, although they may appear somewhat impertinent, in

a spirit of friendliness, and with the hope that they may be productive of some good. We were a charter member of the organization, have attended it through its adversity as well as its prosperity, and are actuated in these remarks only by our interest in its welfare. We are therefore free from any charge of presumption, or undue interference.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

A great many colleges and high schools throughout the country have adopted the plan of turning over the entire financial management of their magazines and papers to one individual business manager or a committee of business managers, with the agreement that they will continue the publication in the names and, interests of their respective institutions, and assume the entire responsibility of managing the finances on their own shoulders, and in return for that risk have what is made, if anything, over and above the expenses of publication, for their own private purses. "This," says a prominent college journal now issued on that plan, "is as it should be," and we are instinctively forced to add,—when we look back over the long list of college journals that have died for want of proper financial management, or more properly, from the effects of having too many financial managers—that it is not only as it should be, but as it should have been long before this. The business management of a college journal is no light task, and is very seldom envied by anyone who knows anything about it. The business manager has to work hard to be successful, and that work is anything but delightful. He is once in a while, when soliciting patronage, cut short by some gruff old miser who tells him that he don't think it would do him any good. (Such men have very small funerals.) We might here state that there are some people who would walk a block before they would leave a dollar with this man, while on the other hand, a man who spends a few dollars in the support of an amateur journal, treats the boys civilly, and gives them a little encouragement, may get repaid in a pecuniary point of view immediately, and in another way,—and there are thousands of ways—he will receive a return that he will be proud of when his tottering frame shall have refused to enjoy the pleasures furnished by a well filled purse, namely—a good word and the good will of the rising generation. The cool reception above referred to is not in the least inspiring to the B. M., and if he is merely doing the thing for glory, he will, in nine cases out of ten, drop the position, and let some unsophisticated fresh take a hand. During the mean time a call is made for money, and with a bankrupt treasury, the whole concern passes into history. The unsuccessful attempt is to an individual who sees some little return for his labors, only one of the thorns that lie in the pathway of success. So, accepting it in this light, he pushes on to the next place where he receives encouragement, and following the directions of that little adage to "put the bitter with the sweet" eventually meets with success.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We heard a prominent citizen pay a very high compliment to one of the contributors of the HIGH SCHOOL for an article that appeared in our last number. It was well deserved.

A Southern amateur journal contains among other standing notices, a special invitation to journals intending to quit the business, to consider its proposition to all such. From this we infer that the practice of buying up the subscription lists of dead and dying journals is an old established business in the South.

The Central Union Agriculturalist has changed hands, Mr. Geo. W. Brewster now being the editor and publisher. It will hereafter be issued semi-monthly, and judging from the first number, we can safely say that if there is anything noticeable in the change, it is certainly in favor of the paper.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the "Silver Threads of Song," a new publication adapted especially to the use of schools. The work comprises 208 pages of the very choicest and most popular songs of the day, most of which have never been issued before in book form. Twenty-four pages are devoted to the elements of music, and it contains an operetta written especially for children. Price 60 cents, postpaid. S. T. Gordon & Son, publishers, 14th Street, New York.

Our thanks are due to Gen. John O'Neill for a copy of his descriptive pamphlet on the resources and advantages of Northern Nebraska as a home for immigrants. It is neatly gotten up, consists of 108 pages, and contains a general description of the state, sketches of Northwestern counties, instructions to immigrants, and other valuable information.

From the College News Letter we notice that the Corresponding Secretary of the Alumni Association of Iowa College, Mr. U. B. Balcombe, is now gathering the records and facts relative to the whereabouts, occupations, &c., of the graduates of that college, in order to have a full record to present at the next meeting of the association.

On the 26th of the present month the Odd Fellows of this city will have a grand celebration in honor of the 56th anniversary of American Odd Fellowship. Delegates and visitors from the various lodges in Nebraska will be present and the brotherhood of Council Bluffs have been invited. During the day there will be a grand parade in full regalia, and an oration by Hon. J. L. Webster. Odd Fellows block, recently erected by the fraternity of this city, will be dedicated, and a banquet and ball will be held at the Grand Central hotel in the evening. Odd Fellowship in America was founded by Thomas Willey in the city of Baltimore on the 26th day of March, 1819, and, although there were some independent lodges in existence previous to that time, the present order commenced on that date.

Frank B. Kennard, a recent graduate of the Louisville Hospital Medical College, of Louisville, Ky., has returned to his home in this city loaded with honors—honors well merited and worthily bestowed. He was the valedictorian of a graduating class numbering fifty-four, and his production was a masterly effort. At the conclusion of its delivery to an audience of four thousand in Library Hall, he was greeted with enthusiastic applause and received a shower of bouquets. The Dean of the college and several members of the faculty publicly tendered their congratulations. He was also awarded two college prizes, one for the best thesis on disease, and the other for the best knowledge of medicine. Our next issue will contain the valedictory entire.

The March number of the Berkleyan, the leading college publication of California, contains a lengthy editorial, addressed to the faculty of the university, in which it asks to have the financial department of that journal turned over to the business manager; it says:

"Neither the body of students, nor the debating societies, have ever made a dollar in publishing the paper, and the business managers are obliged to spend considerable of their time, gratis and without thanks, in attending to the financial department. Now, it seems to us that we might put the publication and general business of the paper in the hands of these business managers and let them work as hard as they please, pay all the expenses and make whatever they could besides."

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New England Journal of Education,	3.00	3.50
Hesperian Student,	1.00	1.75
Scientific American,	3.20	4.00
Nebraska Teacher,	1.50	2.25
Wood's Household Magazine,	1.00	1.65
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CONSUMPTION CURED.

To the Editor of the High School.
ESTEEMED FRIEND:—Will you please inform your readers that I have a positive CURE FOR CONSUMPTION and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, and that, by its use in my practice, I have cured hundreds of cases, and will give \$1,000 for a case, it will not benefit. Indeed, so strong is my faith, I will send a Sample free to any sufferer addressing me. Please show this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from these diseases, and oblige,
Faithfully Yours,
DR. T. F. BURT,
69 William St., New York.

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The Ladies are invited to call and examine my well assorted Stock of Furs, which is now ready for inspection.
All Goods are Sold below New York Prices.
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LOCAL NEWS.

Local Advertisements, twenty cents per line.

J. S. Gibson has the finest and most complete Stock of Boys' and Children's Clothing in the city.

The German classes have just finished reading Schiller's William Tell.

The Sophomore Class of the High School is now reading Virgil.

Miss Fannie Hurlbert of the 8th Grade has been perfect in all the recitations during the past year.

The best and cheapest assortment of Hair Goods in the city at Mrs. J. E. Wigman's, 254 Douglas Street.

Maria Walker, of the 7th grade, class A, has been perfect in deportment for the last term.

The intelligence office, formerly in Odd Fellows block, has been removed to 13th and Douglas streets.

There is no machine which is so easily learned, and which combines lightness with durability, as the New American.

An extended account of some very interesting exercises in the 8th grade is crowded out; also, a lengthy notice of the 7th grade.

The Winter term of the Omaha public schools closed Friday, March 26th. The Summer term commences on Monday, April 4th, and will last three months.

The office of this paper is in Odd Fellows' block, up stairs, where subscriptions, advertisements, or articles for publication may be left any time in the day.

Miss M. L. Folger, 542 Fourteenth Street, would respectfully inform the public that she is now prepared to make all kinds of Boys' and Children's Clothing.

Mr. J. P. Searle, editor of the Targum, Brunswick, N. J., will please accept the thanks of the HIGH SCHOOL for favors received at his hands.

The P. E. O. "Pigeon Eared Orphans" is the name of an association organized by several Omaha girls, for literary improvement and evening amusement.

Three hundred extra copies of the HIGH SCHOOL are issued this month to meet the requirements of our rapidly increasing circulation.

In the "New American" we claim to have removed every objectionable feature of the Sewing Machine, and confidently offer it as the Triumph of Sewing Machine Mechanism.

Col. E. F. Smythe and C. A. Baldwin, both well known lawyers of this city, have formed a co-partnership with office in Odd Fellows' block. Their card will be found in another column.

The manager of this paper wishes it distinctly understood, that he is not now, and never has been, either directly or indirectly interested in the intelligence business.

Mr. L. M. Johnson of the Ladies' Bazaar, Odd Fellows' Block, keeps a large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Underwear, and is also Agent for the Domestic Paper Fashions.

Miss Nellie Wood filled the responsible position of assistant teacher in the 8th Grade during the absence of Prof. Snow in a manner that was highly creditable to herself and satisfactory to the Superintendent.

Mrs. P. C. Carpenter of Newton, Iowa, formerly known as Minnie Snow of this city, has had a very severe attack of brain-fever and at one time her life was despaired of. We are glad to state, however, that she is now rapidly recovering.

It requires but slight exertion to run the "New Wheeler & Wilson," which enables the operator to sit in a natural erect position, and admits of the use of this marvelous machine by ladies who could not possibly use Shuttle Machines without injury to their health. Office, 569 Fifteenth Street, Omaha, Neb.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEBRASKA STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

TO BE HELD AT HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, MARCH 30TH-APRIL 1ST., 1875.

PROGRAMME. Tuesday, March 30, 7:30 P. M. Music, Prayer, Music. Address of Welcome, Hon. B. E. B. Kennedy, Vice President Omaha City Board of Education. Response, President of the Association. Music.

Address, Hon. Alonzo Abernethy, State Superintendent Public Instruction, Iowa. Music. Miscellaneous business.

Wednesday, March 31st. 9:00—Opening Exercises. 9:30—Present Condition of Education in the State. Hon. J. M. McKenzie, State Superintendent.

10:00—Music. Mrs. Fanny J. Ebricht, Brownville.

11:30—Recess. 10:45—Oral Instruction, Its Use and Abuse. Prof. J. H. Worthen, Principal High School, Nebraska City.

Discussion. Prof. W. W. Jones, City Sup't, Lincoln; Prof. W. E. Wilson, Peru.

12:00—Recess. 1:30—Industrial Education of Women. Prof. S. R. Thompson, Dean of the Agricultural College, Lincoln.

Discussion. Miss Lydia Bell, Peru; T. A. Cogswell, Co. Sup't, Madison.

2:15—Industrial Drawing. Prof. G. E. Baily, Lincoln. Discussion. Miss E. Williams, Omaha; Miss E. M. Spencer, Dakota City.

3:00—Recess. 3:15—The Moulding power of the Teacher. H. S. Kaley, Co. Sup't, Red Cloud.

3:35—Moral Education. Dr. A. R. Benton, Chancellor State University. Discussion. Prof. S. H. Manly, State University, Lincoln; Prof. D. B. Perry, Doane College, Crete.

4:30—Recess. 7:30—Music. Prayer. Music. Address. Prof. C. D. Wilbur, Inspector of Mining Lands, Aurora, Ill. Music.

Thursday, April 1. 9:00—Opening Exercises. 9:30—Order of Development of the Faculties. Hon. S. D. Beals, Superintendent City Schools, Omaha.

Discussion. A. D. Williams, D. D., Kenesaw; Azel Freeman, D. D., Principal State Normal School.

10:30—Recess. 10:45—Aesthetic Education. Geo. E. Church, Lincoln.

Discussion. J. M. Williams, Beatrice; C. B. Palmer, Beatrice.

12:00—Recess. 1:30—High Schools. W. Rich, Brownville.

1:50—County Superintendence. F. M. Williams, Co. Sup't, Salem.

2:10—Compulsory Education, Results of Trial. J. D. Hayes, Co. Sup't, Grand Island.

2:30—Recess. 3:00—Miscellaneous Business. 4:00—Recess.

7:30—Exhibition of Views with Sciopticon. W. H. Smith, Omaha. Social Reunion.

The time allotted to each person opening a subject is twenty minutes; to those appointed to follow, ten minutes; to others in discussion, five minutes.

If ladies were well posted they would buy no sewing machine until they had tried the New American, the trial of which would overcome all false representations, and they would secure the latest improvements in sewing machine mechanism.

W. M. Bushman, the Leading Dry Goods Dealer of this city, has just returned from an extended business trip through the east, where he bought a large stock of Spring and Summer Goods. They are now arriving daily, and embrace all the latest styles of Calicos and Dress Patterns, Table Linens, Heavy Shirtings, a large selection of Casimers and Woollen Piece Goods for men's and boy's wear, and a variety of Hosiery, Dress Trimmings, Summer Shawls, and Fancy Goods. Also a Full Line of Genuine Raven Black Alpacas and Mohairs, unsurpassed for fineness of texture and elegance of finish, and warranted to stand the test of time, and wear better than any other make brought to this market. Drop in and inspect his stock.

HIGH SCHOOL DUETT.

Romantic Youth.—SOLO. The Summer is faded and dead, The hills are all covered with snow, To the clime where the roses have fled, To that beautiful land let us go.

Unromantic Miss.—SOLO. It's exceedingly cold out of doors, And the road is a long one, my dear, And so, if you do not object, At present, I think I'll stay here.

Romantic Youth.—SOLO. Let us go where the summer has gone, To the land where they never grow old, Let us wander together away, For the world is so dreary and cold.

Unromantic Miss.—SOLO. I'm not in a hurry to go, And really now, what is the use, I do very well where I am, So I beg of you, don't be a goose!

—Misses Fannie Wilson and Esther Jacobs—the model scholars of the High School—have not missed a recitation or come to the class room unprepared this year.

—The German school of A. Arnemann, on Harney street, between 13th and 14th, is in a flourishing condition, there being now an attendance roll of about forty pupils.

—A hunting expedition to the Elkhorn or Platte river is now being talked of by several of the High School boys. We understand that everything is ready but the team.

—The Business Manager of this journal added the names of 240 new subscribers to the list last March. He will visit the State University and schools of Lincoln during the present month.

—A well written and highly interesting article entitled "Dreamland" is unavoidably crowded out of this issue. We wish to thank the contributor, however, for her kindness, and to ask her indulgence for its non-appearance.

—An appropriate, and very acceptable present is in a year's subscription to the HIGH SCHOOL. A great many citizens have subscribed for it and ordered it sent East as a present to friends. We can send the paper to any part of the United States post-paid for one dollar a year.

—Mr. R. M. Stratton, the well known horseshoer has settled up all his other business and will hereafter give his whole attention to the establishment at the corner of 16th and Dodge sts. Bob has long been known as one of the best and most scientific horseshoers in the city. He makes a specialty of shoeing fast horses and light roadsters, and can always be found at his shop giving his personal attention to business.

—The boys and girls of Omaha do the whole thing by verse now-a-days. Just listen:

"Some love one, Some love two, I love one— And that is you."

She responds in these sweet and expressive words:

"Cows love pumpkins, Pigs love squash, I love you, I do 'by gosh."

M. T. K. NOTICE.—The charter members and all others in good standing, of the association known as the "M. T. K.," are hereby called to meet in room 3, Odd Fellows' block, on Thursday, April 1st, at 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M., to take the necessary steps for opening the Summer campaign. Causa latet, vis est notissima.

D. B. } G. P. S. P. P. } G. R. I. D. Q.—G. R. I. B. S. H.—G. R. S.

—Constancy is the basis of true merit. The Singer Manufacturing company, manufacturers of the world-renowned Singer Sewing Machine has had a continued and steady growth from the first day of its existence. It has ever been on the alert to add a new improvement to the Singer Sewing Machine, and has boldly and defiantly kept it before the world as the leader—the highest standard of perfection for all other competitors. It has established a more complete system of branch agencies throughout the United States for the protection and accommodation of customers than any other company. It never sells a machine on any other representation than that of true merit, and is ever ready to fulfill its agreements. When Mr. W. N. Nason established a branch agency in this city he did it with the intention of staying here permanently, and his establishment, now enjoying the confidence and patronage of the public—secured through his long continued exertions, and energy, the enduring merit of the Singer, and the satisfaction given to his customers—is a material addition to the business, and a credit to the enterprise, of Omaha.

By LULA.—Dedicated to a young man in this city:

I am thine in my gladness, I am thine in my tears; My love ne'er would shun thee Through an absence of years. Though thy home were a dungeon, My home it be, For its gloom would be sunshine, If I were only with thee. Yes, life has no pleasures Of thee love bereft I am thine and thine only, Thine over the left.

PERSONAL.

—Prof. T. N. Snow has returned from Iowa.

—Miss Ella Lyons has resigned her position as teacher at the North School.

—C. R. Campbell has gone to Blair, where he has accepted a position in the County Treasurer's office at that place.

—Messrs. M. D. Hyde and Ike Congdon recently arrived home on a two weeks leave of absence from the Cornell College of Grinnell, Iowa.

—Arthur C. Huntington of the Junior class has left the High School and accepted a position in the First National Bank of this city.

—Miss Dora Lehmer has resumed her attendance at school from which she had been absent about six weeks on account of a severe illness.

—Miss Libbie Rollinson, a graduate of the Oswego Training School, Oswego, N. Y., has lately been elected teacher of the 2nd grade, in the place of Mrs. Parker, resigned.

—Miss Lesbia Balcombe, who for the past year has successfully conducted the 7th grade, Central School, was compelled to resign that position on account of her health. She will spend a portion of the coming summer in the country.

—Miss A. M. France, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been teaching the 3rd grade for the last six weeks, in the absence of Miss Fannie Drake. Miss France has shown herself to be a thoroughly competent teacher, and we would be very glad to see her added to the permanent list of Omaha teachers.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

UNION PACIFIC.			
LEAVE	ARRIVE		
Daily Express	11 30 a m	Daily Express	8 00 p m
Freight	6 45 a m	Freight	8 31 p m
Mixed	4 45 p m	Mixed	10 00 a m
Freight	5 00 a m	Freight	6 45 p m

BURLINGTON ROUTE.			
LEAVE	ARRIVE		
Express	3 15 p m	Express	10 00 a m
Mails	5 10 a m	Mails	10 40 p m

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.			
LEAVE	ARRIVE		
Mails	5 10 a m	Express	10 00 a m
Express	8 15 p m	Mails	10 40 p m

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.			
LEAVE	ARRIVE		
Mails	5 10 a m	Express	10 00 a m
Express	3 15 p m	Mails	10 41 p m

KANSAS CITY, ST. JOE AND COUNCIL BLUFFS.			
LEAVE	ARRIVE		
Mails	5 00 a m	Express	9 55 a m
Express	3 15 p m	Mails	7 15 p m

B. & M. R. R. IN NEBRASKA.			
LEAVE	ARRIVE		
Kearney June P. ss. leaves U. P. Depot	11 15 a m		
arrives	2 50 p m		
Plattsmouth Freight leaves U. P. Depot	6 50 p m		
arrives	9 00 a m		

OMAHA & NORTHWESTERN AND S. C. & P.			
LEAVE	ARRIVE		
No. 1 (Mixed)	8 15 a m	No. 2 (Mixed)	2 15 p m
No. 3 (Freight)	3 30 p m	No. 4 (Freight)	10 50 a m

MIDLAND PACIFIC FROM NEBRASKA CITY.			
LEAVE	ARRIVE		
Express	9 30 a m	Express	2 00 p m
Accommodation	5 00 p m	Accommodation	6 00 p m

OMAHA BRIDGE TRANSFER.			
LEAVE	ARRIVE		
Passenger Trains leave at	5 10 a m, 3 15 and 9 p m.	Arrive at	9 40 a m, 2 20 and 10 40 p m.
Street Car Trains leave at	8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 a. m., and at 1, 2, 4 and 5 p. m.	Arrive at	8, 9, 10, 11, 12 a. m., and at 1, 2, 4, 5, 4, 45 and 5 45 p m.

* Sundays excepted.

Omaha Every Day Sights!

What a beautiful Hat! says Jane to her beau. I bought it at Bunce's, where the young Gents now go, And the elegant scarf, which you thought was so gay, From Paris was sent to Bunce's other day. How spruce looks that youth, he is crowned like a Prince, His Hat came from Bunce about a week since, And that pretty tie, which his neck circles round; Came from Bunce, who sells the finest in town.

Sweet innocent children we meet on the street, Their prattle like whispers of Angels our ears gently greet, And their voices in chorus are rising at once Singing, Mamma and Papa, buy our Hats of Bunce.

BOYS COLLARS, 15 Cents. SUSPENDERS, from 25 Cts. upwards. GLOVES, NECK TIES, &c., &c. AT LOW FIGURES.

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"If there has been an educational need in America more pressing than another, it as been the want of a text-book of convenient size and scope, upon the subject of Morals and Manners. Gow's Manual should be in every school in the land: and if the teachers were compelled to devote one-tenth of the usual school session to the subject, the nation would be saved a hundred times the value thereof in the decrease of crime and punishment. I shall recommend its use in all our schools." ISAAC H. BROWN, County Commissioner Public Schools, Jefferson County Mo.

A single sample copy of Gow's GOOD MORALS AND GENTLE MANNERS will be sent POST-PAID to any school Officer or Teacher, for examination with a view to introduction into schools, at the introduction price, 94 cents.

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POETRY.

OMAHA MUD.

Omaha mud—inspiring theme!
It stirs within my heart a stream
Of turbid mem'ries, deep and wide,
With not one plank to bridge the tide.

Behold, upon the dark stream's brink,
A "lovely creature" start and shrink!
One dainty foot poised in the air,
She looks with terror, here and there,
In hopes some friendly stepping-stone
Will show itself, and hold its own;
Or, better still, a friendly hand
Will aid a graceful spring to land.
Her face beam now with sudden light,
She spies a stone, and all is right,
When, lightly touching with one toe,
The traitor turns, and then—you know!

Comes up the street, with languid air,
A city swell, with scented hair.
He swings his cane with careless grace,
Nor condescends to pick his place.
He sudden turns to reach a store,
And takes a seat before the door.
An angry glare sits on his brow,
He makes a firm and awful vow,
A regiment of boys to hire,
To rid the streets of such foul mire.

With cordial welcome on each face,
Two friends reach forward to embrace,
Their hands extended each to greet,
A sudden change extends their feet.
Their warm affections, cooler now,
They merely rise and make a bow.

How desolate the streets appear,
As evening's calm approaches near!
The side-walks swim in liquid grease,
The roads, a moving mass, increase,
In depth, while horses vainly try
To reach a spot both high and dry.

Pedestrians are rich and rare,
They stalk along in calm despair,
With air, that query doth arise,
If head or feet are larger size,
This mud, 'tis true, hath moral end,
It sticketh closer than a friend.

M. G. K.

EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

—Dr. Rush thought the Germans kept off consumption by singing so much. Is there not great danger of consumption in our High School.

—The school children of Chicago propose to raise \$50,000 for scholarships at the University to be filled by the best scholars who graduate from the Chicago High School.

—A resolution forbidding religious singing in the public schools, has been introduced in the San Francisco Board of Education.

—The first book printed in America was printed in Mexico in 1536, but the oldest American book now extant is found in the library of the cathedral of Toledo, and was issued from this same Mexican press in 1539.

—The first book printed by the Colonies of New England, was the Bay Psalm Book, issued at Cambridge in 1640; and the first newspaper in America was the *Boston News Letter* in 1794. This paper was regularly published for 72 years.—*Annual of Phrenology*.

—General Eaton, United States Commissioner of Education, estimates the child population between the ages of six and sixteen in the thirty-seven States and Territories at about 10,288,000. An army of three hundred thousand teachers is needed to educate this host of citizens and future freemen.—*New England Journal of Education*.

—"In the High School at Dover, N. H., pupils are examined at regular intervals in topics of the times, involving a careful reading of the newspaper." This is as it should be. No one can afford to remain ignorant of what is passing in the world about us, while we are engaged in studies which tend to draw our attention away from such events.

—The fifty-fourth annual commencement of the Medical College of Ohio, was held lately in Cincinnati. The year just closing has been one of the most successful in the history of the college. The number of matriculants is 282, and the graduates 102. The address to the Alumni was delivered by Hon. G. Volney Dorsey of the class of 1836.

—ARTIFICIAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—Two French savans have presented to the French Academy of Sciences the result of their experiments upon a flame produced by the mixture of sulphur of carbon and bioxide of nitrogen. The light produced by it is so intense as to quite eclipse the sun. By the help of it photographers will be able to do their work at any hour of the day or night, and in any condition of the atmosphere.

HUMOROUS.

—A grocer when complained to about selling bad eggs, said: "At this season the hens ain't well and very often lay bad eggs."

—A California poet has bought a mule, and a brother poet chronicles it as a remarkable instance of self-possession.

—A veteran shopkeeper says that although his clerks are very talkative during the day, they are always ready to shut up at night.

—When a Chicago man gets rich, he writes to Eastern publishing houses, and tells them to send "half a ton of books with gilt on."—*Milwaukee News*.

—"This is the way the Portland boys put it: 'A miss is as good as a mile—of old women.'"—*Gazette*. The Portland boys are entirely miss-taken.

—A bashful young clergyman recently rising to preach for the first time, made a terrible mix of it, and announced his text in this wise: "And immediately the cock wept, and Peter went out and crew bitterly."

—An excited father called in great haste on Dr. Abernethy, and exclaimed "Doctor, doctor! my boy has swallowed a mouse!" "Then go home," quietly replied the doctor, "and tell him to swallow a cat."

—A couple of neighbors became so inimical that they would not speak to each other; but one of them, having been converted at a camp meeting, on seeing his former enemy, held out his hand saying, "How d'ye do Kemp? I am humble enough to shake hands with a dog."

—A zealous vegetarian expounding his theory, said: "A man who eats pork becomes a little swinish, does he not? and if he eats mutton he is inclined to be sheepish." "Perhaps so," replied the late Dr. Walker, as quoted; "but I have noticed that men who live on vegetables are apt to be rather small—potatoes."

—The following ode on "That Nose," should be read by those who are proof against temperance lectures:

I've seen a nose! a nose!! a NOSE!!!
Of such a ponderosity,
The dropsiest tumor is a wart
Beside this curiosity.

Majestic beak! amazing prow!
Bold shaft! imposing prong!
Blood bowsprit! startling index-point!
Projection, strange and long.

Let's hear no more of cavern mouths,
Big ears and endless feet!
This nose can give 'em double odds,
And yet be sure to beat!

Capacious tunnel! mammoth cave!
Big stalactite of gristle!
Bone mountain! fiery arch of flesh!
Enormous railroad whistle!

Rhinoceros trumpet! elephant flute!
Great instrument of hide!
Vast red trombone! unheard-of pipe!
Incredible ophicleide!—*Niagara Index*.

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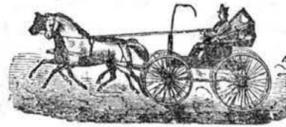
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