

The High School.

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

Liberator a defectione solum, qui non nititur.

Vol. II.

Omaha, Nebraska, November, 1875.

No. 9.

HOPE'S CASTLE.

BY LULU.

Without, the night was dark and stormy,
The winds blew cold, and deep the snow;
Within, the room was warm and cheery,
And brightly did the wood fire glow.

Beside the fire place, half reclining,
Sat a maiden light and fair,
The dancing rays thrown forth to glimmer

Like flickering sunbeams, lit her hair.

Looking at the burning embers,
Sat fair Nina long and still,
Thinking of her hopes, all blasted,
Until her eyes with tears did fill.

Poor lone Nina sadly dreaming,
Of the things that "might have been,"
And gazing idly in the fire-place,
Saw there many tiny men.

Very busy are these fairies,
And bravely with the work they cope,
They are building high a castle,
Which bears the cheering name of Hope.

Their castle Hope is near completed,
It towers high in fancy shapes;
When from above a log rolls over,
And down the towering castle breaks.

These little fairies blithe and happy,
Are stung a moment by the blow;
But soon collect their scattered fancies,
And once again to work they go.

The work progresses slowly, surely,
Another castle now is done,
Their fondest hopes are realized,
And they are happy, every one.

Nina now has learned a lesson,
Gazing in the crackling fire;
Not to droop when hopes are blasted,
But build another castle, higher.

CANDOR.

"A man, plain spoken, free and bold,
Is worth three times his weight in gold."
[OLD BALLAD.]

Dear reader, you will observe that this quotation is from an old ballad, how old, you may judge from the sentiment expressed; for certainly, the days when frankness was so highly esteemed have long since passed away. We, in our politic age can only read over this relic of barbarism and wonder what manner of people they must have been who were so fond of hearing truth; or if gold were not more plentiful, and less valuable than now; but leaving the gold out of the question altogether, what kind of a figure do you imagine "a man plain spoken, free and bold" would cut in this year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy five. Think, if it is not too great a stretch for the imagination, of a man lying at the present time and daring to say just what he thinks on all occasions, the commotion he would create and the social panic that would follow in his footsteps. Rip Van Winkle, returned from his twenty year nap in the mountains, was not more friendless than he would be, nor would a man with the plague be more sedulously avoided. He would be as much alone as Robinson Crusoe on his island. What would be the state of your feelings, if having trodden on a gentleman's toes, he should answer your well bred, "pardon me," with, "I should much rather knock you down," yet such would undoubtedly be the reply of one of the truthful, plain spoken men whom the ancient bards held as, "worth three times his weight in gold." We are not lacking at the present time in people who choose to call themselves candid, and who make a great virtue of their candor, which they lament as the cause of all their misfortunes. We think however, that they might more properly be called spiteful. They never forget to remind you that you are "looking miserable;" that your new bonnet "is not in the least becoming to you," or some other circumstance equally pleasing. But their candor goes no farther, they never think of telling you that you are looking well, or that something about you meets their approval.

Their candor is merely an excess

of spleen. We thought long and solemnly on this subject, and finally came to the conclusion that this much depreciated quality might regain some of its lost popularity, if men would be unreserved in expressing their pleasure or their displeasure. So one day, one luckless day, we resolved that come what would, we would tell the truth, the whole truth, in short that we should be frankness personified for at least one twenty four hours. We were. Had we been a man we would not in all probability be now living to relate our experience, for where a woman gets only black looks a man gets blows. We have some friends who yet cherish doubts as to our perfect sanity, and others who have not and never will forgive our conduct on that ill-omened day. We drew down wrath from all quarters, for what people called our impudence, but what was in reality only the honest truth; in fact we got ourselves into such oceans of trouble, both at home and abroad, that we became convinced that the rugged virtues of our ancestors were not suited to our state of civilization, and that people in general care very little for what you think so long as you say what pleases them. After all what a comical place this world would be in every one was perfectly frank in his questions and replies. Fancy Mr. A. sending down word to Mr. B. "I am at home but do not want to see you," or imagine Mr. X. proposing to Miss Y. saying: "I do not care particularly for you, but your money will be a great convenience to me," and receiving this answer, "I have the utmost contempt for you, but I do not want to be an old maid, and you are the best I can get." We have concluded that candor is very good in its place, but have never been able to find out where its place is. When you hear two people declare themselves to be such good friends that they can be perfectly candid with each other, you will soon observe that they walk on opposite sides of the street; so, the place of candor is not between friends; and when enemies attempt to be candid with each other, then that follows which happens "when Greek meets Greek." In fact we differ very much from Hamlet, we know only, "seems," and are obstinately determined not to find out what "is," or to let any one else tell us. We shut our ears stubbornly to everything that is displeasing to us, and resent truth as impudence, thereby making ourselves unapproachable to everything save deceit and dissimulation. On the whole, we think that if the hero of the old time ballad were once more alive, he would be exhibited as a curiosity, or locked up as a lunatic. As for poets, while they would not dispute the fact, that, "A man, plain spoken free and bold, is worth three times his weight in gold," they would agree unamously, that one who can make easy use of the conventional, "It is of no consequence," and, "I am delighted to see you" is worth unestimably more. STACIA CROWLEY.

OUR SCHOOLS.

Who with impassiveness can encounter the troops of boys and girls again thronging the ways that lead to the school houses?

The very sight of them is enough to make one's young life relive by sympathy; or, if one cannot see them, to listen to their unfettered voices, jangling together into discordant harmony that well befits the programme of merriment and busy hope.

What an eager out-looking into the future is written upon each face! What wondrous, hushed confidences are going the round of this group or that! Every wrong word or deed of the past school life, has been drowned in the



VIEW OF THE OMAHA HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

lethe of ten week's vacation, and each soul, blissfully unprophetic of future transgression, enters upon the long eternity of a forty week's session.

Not alone do these young hopefuls travel the school-ward leading streets; there are attending spirits hovering about the busy brains and buoyant hearts—thoughts of mothers, abiding at home among home cares, and fathers, scattered here and there, busy at their trades or immersed in business;—nor is this presence wholly unfelt. To the teacher who is happily endowed to be receptive of its subtle influence, it is a very actuality. And so he recognizes and cannot charm away the attending thoughts that will come trooping after the children, like their shadows, all the year through.

Well do parents, who have traveled the road to knowledge, know how thick set it is with quick turns and unaccountable slips that give no premonitory sign. To them each new turn in school-life is another experiment, and new factors must enter into it by the problem of the child's making up, whose force and bearing no presence can estimate.

Some slightest circumstance, unexpected and therefore unaverted, may change entirely the nature of the result. It may be the missing a promotion or the joy of attaining one, a change of teachers, or text-books, a new seat-mate, an occasional absence or tardiness;—such least flecks of circumstance as these may change the fairest promise into temporary if not final failure.

And this, we well know, is because the child nature during the years of school life is to the utmost degree irrepensible,—like the bones of their bodies semi cartilaginous. Absence of apprehensiveness on the part of parent or teacher would be downright stolidity.

It is touching to observe with what delicate, sensitive concern, parents, who are really thoughtful, watch in their children, when at home, for the least trifle that may serve to show how life at school is going on,—a chance bit of gossip, a study, a play, some bye-word or trick of speech, heard at home for the first time, an unwonted look, nothing more; and yet these are scrutinized in hope of finding a key to the hieroglyphics of the mystic page. Without doubt this solicitude may be carried too far and may degenerate into a prying, gossiping curiosity that will create in the child only deceit and hatefulness, not invisible to the teacher.

But if indulged discreetly it will be healthful and stimulating to both teacher and child. Parents can do much to

strengthen all influences for good and check and thwart all evil tendencies; but not by having a second hand knowledge, only, of the workings of the school. Parents and friends of education must not take the school on trust; they must know of it for themselves. They must lend their personality, power, knowledge and sympathy in a helpful way, and thereby give some good to the school as well as seek good from it.

Have not parents more at stake in this matter than teachers?

It is truly painful, to make the relation, if any is recognized, between parents and teachers.

We do not understand that teachers are misanthropists to all save the daily occupants of the school-room, coveting isolation from their fellow-men:

Rather are their hearts ready to reach out and welcome any helpful or kindly word. We know of no law to exclude parents and the general public from admission to our public schools. Our schools are not boudoirs fenced about by frigid etiquette nor the abodes of official high-mightiness. Their workings are not mysterious, nor do they require concealment.

They are the free schools of a free people. The operations that are going on in them concerns all, especially parents. Are they not their treasure houses, lapidary shops where the crude gems of their highest hopes are smoothed and polished into finished jewels?

Their methods and processes, their expedients, the atmosphere that pervades them, their influence upon character,—all may be known if parents will only use the privilege which ought to be pleasurable duty, the privilege of knowing for themselves.

It is a rare phenomenon for parents to visit schools, and the zeal and inspiration necessary to good work is wanting, in consequence. Boards of Education, teachers, system and rules are indispensable; but with them we need the kindly feeling and co operation of parents would we seek from our school the highest and best results.

M. S. GILCHRIST.

COLLEGE ROWDYISM.

"The New York Observer gives the following account of the disgraceful row that recently occurred at Lafayette College:

The Sophomore class of Lafayette College have disgraced themselves and dishonored the cause of liberal education, by a specimen of that species of College rowdyism which we hoped had died out. On Monday night, the 16th inst., the class numbering seventy-five, turn-

ed out in masks and white gowns, with torches, paraded the college campus and streets of College Hill with diabolical noise for some time, after which they entered the old College building and the several halls hunting for freshmen. The doors of the rooms of Professors Hart, Owens, Baker and Silliman were broken open, as were also the doors of a number of freshmen, not only in the College building but in the town. The freshmen were dragged from their beds and subjected to indignities.

The faculty caught four students, two in the act of depredation. On Tuesday these four were "indefinitely suspended!" Two left for home, but the other two remained until Friday, when they were taken to the depot in a barouche drawn by four white horses, escorted by the Easton Cornet Band and the whole Sophomore class.

The procession passed through the principal streets, causing great excitement.

At the Circle they were cheered by a crowd of students assembled, and the cheers were returned. At the depot several College songs were sung.

At a meeting of the Sophomore class, held on Wednesday evening, the following was adopted and a copy furnished to be given his parents and friends:

EASTON, PA., Oct., 8, 1875.

"We, the class to which your son belongs, wish to inform you that J. E. Durham is not suspended for any individual offense, but for some disturbance made by the class as a body. Therefore, by receiving this, signed by the President and Secretary of the class, you will perceive that he was merely unfortunate enough to be detected as one with the class at the time of the disturbance."

The class adopted and handed the Faculty a letter, in which they asked the same treatment as was given the suspended. The Faculty is to be commended for prompt and vigorous action in suspending the whole class, and in sending a circular letter to the parents of the young men; in which they say: "It is hoped that such advice will be promptly and fully given from home as will cause the young men to reflect seriously upon the perilous position they have taken in thus combining to resist the government of the College, especially when the Faculty are endeavoring to suppress such grave disorders, happily very rare at Lafayette."

"SMASHING."

HOW VASSAR GIRLS MAKE LOVE TO EACH OTHER.

Vassar College is renowned for almost every thing that a female can achieve a celebrity for. One of the girls there who has had a deal of experience gives the following amusing and racy exposition of one of their customs:

I wonder if any of your readers have ever heard of the practice of "smashing" at Vassar college. If not, I fancy that many might be somewhat interested in hearing about one of the most curious freaks ever indulged in by school girls. I know whereof I speak, for I have been for over two years a witness of this wild species of insanity. When a young woman at Vassar sees another whose appearance, general style, talents or eyes (especially the latter) she admires, instead of seeking her acquaintance in an orthodox manner, straight-way she announces to her friends and cronies, with the most mysterious and confidential air, that she is hopelessly, completely, entirely, utterly "smashed"—in fact, "dead gone." Then follows a series of the most idiotic performances. "Smash"

notes are written; elegant flowers, boxes of candy, costly books, etc., are sent by the "smashee" to the "smasher," appointments are made in dark corridors to kiss each other good night; smirking and ogling are in vogue in the dining room and in the chapel. This state of affairs is kept up for some time—length of time depends upon the violence of the attack. Then the "smash" develops into an astonishing friendship, or the parties drop one another by mutual consent. It is not uncommon to hear some bright girl say, "Oh, I am so smashed on Miss So and So. I just adore the ground she walks on. I have the 'palps' so when I see her that I can scarcely stand up." I have known girls whose great power of intellect could not be denied, who stood at the head of their classes, to make absolute fools of themselves over other girls. I have seen girls cry themselves sick because their loved one smiled more favorably on some rival than on them. I have known of \$6. boxes of confectionery and \$15 bouquets being sent through some zealous friend, by the victim to the victor. And speaking of these tokens of pure, unadulterated affection, reminds me of something quite funny. The offerings are often more practical than poetical. Dishes of pine apple, hot lemonade, fried oysters, etc., are common, and one young woman of an intensely practical turn of mind sent to her adored one a hot boiled sweet potato! It is quite the thing at Vassar to have the reputation of being a successful "smasher." One enterprising young woman boasted of her 350 victims. She was a Maine girl, and her charm lay in the fact that she was quite gentlemanly in appearance. Very few reach the zenith of two dozen, and if one were to successfully aspire to more than that I think she might say; "Now let thy servants depart in peace." I think, also, that under the circumstances it would be the most laudable petition that could possibly, be put up. Now, Mr. Editor, that I have shown the ridiculous side of this matter, I might continue to discourse in mournful numbers of the serious side, of its cause and effects, or the arguments it furnishes for co education; but I have some spark of kindly feeling left for your readers, therefore I will spare them the ghastly recital.

Omaha, Oct., 24th, 1875.

EDITOR HIGH SCHOOL:

In Article 9 of the old Articles of Confederation, the following sentence may be found: "All controversies concerning the private right of soil, claimed under different grants of two or more states, whose jurisdiction, as they may respect such lands and the state which passed such grants, are adjusted, the said grants, or either of them being at the same time claimed to have originated antecedent to such settlement of jurisdiction, shall, on the petition of either party to the Congress of the United States, be finally determined, as near as may be, in the same manner as before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting territorial jurisdiction between different states." This sentence, at first sight to say the least, seems to belong to the class, "things that are dark." It is a good subject for a class to dissect. Permit me to suggest that you present it to the most advanced class in language studies for analysis, and that you publish the result in your next issue. If the sentence is faulty, let it be shown in what respects.

L. B. AIKEN.

[THE above is respectfully referred to the class in Composition and Rhetoric with the request that an answer be sent in for publication.—Ed.]

The High School

OMAHA, NEB., NOV., 1875.

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. TERMS—\$1.00 per year; 50 cents for six months; single copies, 10 cents; delivered by carrier in the city or postpaid to any part of the United States. The paper will be sent until ordered discontinued and arrears paid.

POSTAGE—The postage will hereafter be prepaid by the publisher.

CLUBS—Parties desiring the names of five subscribers, accompanied by the cash, will receive one copy free.

Subscribers changing residences can have the addresses of their papers changed by sending notice to the Business Manager. Articles for publication must be handed in before the 20th of the month. Anonymous communications will not be published. Rejected MSS. will not be returned unless previously accompanied by the necessary postage. Address all communications to the High School, Omaha, Nebraska.

EMPLOYMENT OF HOME TEACHERS.

It has been suggested of late by several leading citizens and members of the Board of Education that the young ladies who belong in this city and are educated here should receive positions in the city schools instead of the non-residents who have always held those positions. This proposition is opposed by some, who argue that we have as yet but few, if any, students who could pass a teacher's examination. This is true, but instead of keeping them forever discouraged by this barrier, the grade might be somewhat lowered, or they could be employed on second or third grade certificates and given positions in the lower grades. A young lady, after passing through the eighth grade would, if she possessed in a common degree the other requirements, be far enough advanced in Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography to teach any class from the second to the fifth grade. We admit that it is well to have a rigid examination for foreign teachers, and then select only the best; but a slight deviation could be made in favor of home applicants, when it is considered that employment would be furnished for so many who have heretofore been compelled to remain idle.

To employ home teachers would be like the commercial principle of patronizing home enterprises—fostering our own interests. It would also hold out an inducement to young ladies attending Omaha schools to strive.

Of the forty teachers now employed in the city schools but two of them were educated at home.

At Council Bluffs it is different. Out of a list of twenty-five teachers employed in that city we counted the names of seventeen who are personally known to us as graduates of the Council Bluffs High School (mostly graduates in a simple English course).

A young lady has perhaps, but one occupation to choose from, where a young man has a thousand, and if the Board would pave the way for this new source of employment it would inaugurate a reform that would certainly meet the approval of every citizen of Omaha.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Thirty-seven teachers, four principals and one superintendent are employed in the city public schools.

The gymnasium of the Michigan University recently completed, includes a billiard hall, bowling alley, bathing room and dancing hall.

The New York State Teachers' Association discussed at its late meeting, the Compulsory Education Act of that State, and the sentiment of the convention seemed to be that the law is a failure because the school officers do nothing to prevent truancy and non-attendance.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Education, it was decided to build a school-house in the Third Ward. This is a want long felt, as the children in this thickly inhabited neighborhood need a convenient school-house. The city superintendent says that room for five hundred will be required by the time it is completed, and it will doubtless be a large building. We hope it will be second only to the high school.

We have received through the kindness of Prof. T. N. Snow, a copy of the *Weekly Press* of Santa Barbara Cal. The one we received was of a special illustrated edition, and contained elaborate descriptions of the healthful city of Santa Barbara, and prosperous country surrounding.

A writer in the October number of the *Michigan Teacher*, under the caption of "Education and Crime," says he is able to prove by statistics, that most of the crime is not committed by ministers' sons and deacons' daughters. It may be so, but he would certainly require the statistics to convince an Omaha audience.

A colored man in Brooklyn asked for a mandamus to compel a school-principal to take his boy into the public school; but Judge Gilbert, an eminent jurist of that city says the common school is a public charity and the director may rule any child out, or may prescribe any regulation as to the department the child shall occupy if admitted.

The Board of Education does not always meet in the high school building, as the walk up the hill is very undesirable. The High School Debating Society has, during the last year or two greatly fallen off in attendance and membership for the same reason, and of late has been considering the subject of moving down town. "Perhaps" a room in the new Third ward school-house will be specially set apart for the use of both bodies, instead of the one now used in the high school.

Mr. Carlyle has the floor. Harvard University recently conferred upon him the degree of LL. D., which he declines in a scornful manner. "American universities," he says, "are 'semblances'; their degrees the 'silliest sham feathers'; and that he should be asked to join in heading your long line of D. D.'s and LL. D.'s—a line of pompous little fellows hobbling down to posterity on the crutches of two or three letters of the alphabet, passing on into the oblivion of all universities and small potatoes—is more than he can bear." "Oh, hagnony!"

EXCHANGE NOTES.

The *Earthmite* says the University *Bulletin* contains some good clippings.

The *College Times*, of Tiffin, Ohio, comes to us with the request that we exchange. We will, of course.

The *University Press*, of Madison, Wis., is still among the living, and we are glad to see it on our exchange table.

The *Superior Enterprise*, is the name of a new journal published at Superior, Nuckolls county, Neb. It is a good weekly, and we wish it success.

That excellent weekly, the *Oberlin Review*, is again on our table, and, as of old, contains many well written, instructive and interesting articles.

Vol. 1 No. 1 of the *Nebraska Land Owner* is on our table. It is a monthly, published by W. E. Sheldon of Lincoln, and devoted to state interests.

The *Owl* of Santa Clara, Cal., one of the oldest and most widely known college journals, has suspended publication.

We perused the *Niagara Index* for September with much interest. There are four or five good writers connected with this journal and we admire their style of writing. The "local" especially, gets up a newsy page of items and personals.

The *Nebraska Patron*, which suspended publication a few months ago, is again on our table, and its managers express the hope that their subscribers will pay more promptly in the future. The *Patron* is a good journal, and is worthy of support.

The *American Rural Home*, of Rochester, N. Y., has been added to our exchange list. The September number of this journal contained an elaborate editorial notice of Omaha. The article was written by Mr. A. A. Hopkins, the editor, and contained an extended description of the High School building, which, said he, "I am willing to concede is the finest free school building in the country." The building was illustrated by the cut used in this journal.

The *Prattler*, of Brooklyn, is a new one. Exchange we will.

The *Cornell Era* comes to us for the first time since the close of last year's term. It has a new board of editors, headed by J. W. Sturtevant '76, whose salutatory we read with much interest. The *Era* is a weekly, and we are taking no risk when we say that for an Eastern representative college journal it has but few equals.

The *Berkeleyan*, of Oakland, Cal., is a good college journal, the best one west of the Mississippi, and as a journal of its kind has, perhaps, no superior in the United States. The literary articles are of a high order, instructive, historical, faultless in composition, and always appropriate. It is a model journal, and we allude to it this way because we think it is deserving. The exchange editor says in the last issue that we could not "generously acknowledge this superiority." In answer we would say that, although we have at various times taken exceptions to articles therein, we have always conceded its claims as a good journal.

Some over-grown child has published in the *Western Journal of Education* a "pome" entitled, "Meeting of the Educators," and dedicated it to the National Teachers' Association, that recently held a meeting in Minneapolis. We reprint two verses, which we hope will be sufficient:

The teachers had a meeting—wasn't it fun?
In steamboats and cars they came one by one;
Cordial welcome was given them, one and all,
By the people of the city near St. Paul.
You never saw teachers behave half so well;
Why, nobody had any gossip to tell!
And, can you believe it? for dullness that day
No teacher did go from the meeting away.

Now, this teacher is a bright one. His genius would perhaps have been forever undiscovered had he not written this poem.

Reader, don't scan those two verses over without noticing the unrestrained and peculiarly original use of poetic license, for instance, he wasn't going to spoil the rhyme for any such a trifling distance as twelve miles, so instead of saying Minneapolis, he got it "the city near St. Paul;" "and can you believe it? for dullness that day, no teacher did go from that meeting away."

The smallest dew drop that rests on a lilly leaf at night, holds in itself the images of a shining star, and in the most humble and insignificant person, something good and true can always be found.

Civility is not only one of the essentials of high success, but it is almost a fortune of itself, and he who has this quality in perfection, though a block-head, is almost sure to get on where, without it, even men of high ability fail.

When freedom from her mountain height unfurled her standard to the air, her skirts pinned back so very tight, made her appear exceeding spare.

"I had my money and my friend;
I lent my money to my friend;
I asked my money of my friend;
I lost my money and my friend."

THE DIAMOND.

It has been ascertained that the diamond is neither more nor less than crystallized carbon. It is the hardest known substance, will scratch any mineral and can not be cut except by its own dust. It is so brittle that many valuable diamonds have been broken by falling to the floor. It is found in India, Brazil, Borneo, Hindoostan, and, very recently, in the Cape of Good Hope.

In Brazil, the negroes are employed and are subjected to strict watching while their interest is encouraged by a graded scale of rewards. A slave finding a diamond weighing 70 grains, Troy, is given his liberty and a complete suit of clothes. One who finds a diamond weighing 32 to 40 grains, is given a coat, a hat, two new shirts and a knife. To those finding less valuable diamonds less valuable presents are given. The work is very hard.

The cutting is composed of three operations:—Cleavage, facetage and polishing. Cleavage is splitting the diamond into two parts with a steel knife

which the cutter hits with his hammer. Cleavage is not always necessary. The facetage and polishing are done on grindstones of very soft steel; covered with diamond dust and oil. The diamond is then pressed firmly to the stone which is made to revolve very rapidly.

The diamond has three forms:—the rose, the brilliant and the table. It is of various colors, though often colorless and perfectly transparent. The colorless are the most highly prized, and are called diamonds of the "first water" from their close resemblance to a drop of clear spring water.

The value varies according to weight, size and beauty. The general rule is as follows:—a diamond ready for selling, weighing 4 grains, and is worth \$150. to \$180.

The diamond is useful not alone for ornament, but for many mechanical purposes.

Some of the most noted are:—The Mattan Diamond which belongs to the Prince of Mattan. It weighs 5 ounces 11 penny-weights, 4 grains; the Pitt Diamond which belongs to the Crown of France, weighs 1 ounce 6 penny-weights 20½ grains; the Florentine Brilliant which belongs to the Crown of Austria, 1 ounce, 3 penny-weights 6 grains; the Eugenie Brilliant which belongs, to the Empress Eugenie, 8 penny weights 12 grains; the Star of the South which belongs to M. Coster of Amsterdam, weight 1 ounce, 2 penny weights, 12 grains, the Saucy Diamond and the Koh-i-noor.

The diamond aroused the superstitious fancies of our ancestors. It was supposed to conquer every means used to subdue it except the solar ray. It was a protection against plagues, poisons, insanity and the nightmare.

"Foremost of all amongst the glittering race Far India is the diamond's native place;
Produced and found within the crystal mines,
Its native source in its pure lustre shines:
Yet though it flashes with brilliant rays,
A steely tint the crystal still displays;
Its choicest setting, so have sages told,
Is the pale silver or the glowing gold,
And let the jewel in the bracelet blaze,
Which round the left arm clasped attracts
The gaze!"

ANNIE D. JACKSON,
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Business Lots—And dwelling lots. All for sale on LONG TIME.

Houses—To rent, and taxes paid.
281 Farnam Street.

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212 FARNAM STREET,

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—Established 1866.—

J. H. STEIN,

—AND—

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OMAHA, - - - NEBRASKA.

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Dealers in

Drugs, Chemicals and Fancy Goods,

Handkerchief and Flavoring Extracts,
Medical Preparations, &c.,
OMAHA NEB.

WILLIAM N. WHITNEY,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 255 Douglas St.,

Between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, Omaha, Neb.

BURT & MEAR'S

Hand Made Shoes for Gentlemen,

E. C. BURT'S

Fine Shoes for Ladies, Misses and Children.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

Harney Street, between 12th and 13th,

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L. & J ROSS, Proprietors.

A Restaurant connected with the House.

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Merchant Tailor,

198 Farnam Street, bet. 11th & 12th,

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Would call special attention to my fine stock of imported woolsens for fall suitings. Overcoats a specialty.

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BALDWIN & SMYTHE,

Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law,

Odd Fellows's Block,

OMAHA.

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D. L. SHERBURNE

Merchants Hotel,

Cor. 1st Ave. N. and 3d St.,

MINNEAPOLIS MINN.

LAMONT & SHERBURNE, Proprietors

\$2.00 Per Day.

J. B. CHENEY, M. D.,

Chronic Diseases a Speciality.

494 Tenth Street,

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CHAS. K. COUTANT

HENRY E. PALMER.

COUTANT & PALMER,

Successors to Clark & Coutant.

Life Insurance Agents,

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OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

R. & J. WILBUR,

Books & Stationery,

Wholesale and Retail.

Fourteenth Street, OMAHA.

General Agents for all

School Books.

THE GREAT WESTERN TEA CO.

Teas, Coffees and Spices.

Have the best selection of TEAS in Omaha and make the lowest prices.

258 DOUGLAS STREET, OMAHA, NEB.

A beautiful chromo presented with every pound of tea.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

First National Bank of Omaha.

Capital Paid up.....\$200,000

Undivided Profits, including Premiums on

Bonds.....100,000

Average Deposits over.....1,000,000

HERMAN KOUNTZE, President.

AUGUSTUS KOUNTZE, Vice President

H. W. YATES, Cashier.

J. A. CREIGH/O.N.

A. J. POPPLETON, Attorney.

JAMES K. ISH,

Wholesale Druggist,

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Retail Stores—Corner 12th and Douglas, and 9th and Howard Sts.

MAX MEYER & BRO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Musical Merchandise,

229 Farnam St. (Central Block),

OMAHA, NEB.

Large and select stock of Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods constantly on hand.

A. B. HUBERMAN & CO.,

JEWELERS,

Cor. Thirteenth and Douglas Sts.

OMAHA NATIONAL BANK.

United States Depository,

Omaha, Nebraska.

Capital.....\$200,000

Surplus and Profits.....30,000

EZRA MILLARD, President.

J. H. MILLARD, Cashier.

W. WALLACE, Ass't Cashier.

M. HELLMAN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

221-223 Farnam St., Cor. 13th St.,

Omaha, Nebraska.

A. S. BILLINGS. A. W. KASON

Drs. Billings & Nason,

DENTISTS,

284 FARNAM ST., between 13th and 14th,

Up Stairs.

Teeth extracted without pain, by use of Nitrous Oxide Gas.

ENGLISH, GERMAN & FRENCH

School Books,

AT

J. I. FRUEHAUF & CO'S,

163 Farnam Street, bet. 10th & 11th,

Omaha, Neb.

P. O. Box 447.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

[Gallery of Art.]

FRANK F. CURRIER,

Caldwell Block, Douglas Street,

OMAHA, NEB.

RUTTAN

Heating & Ventilating

COMPANY.

Bloomington, Ill.

FURNACES

—FOR—

Soft Coal or Wood!

Send for Illustrated Circulars. Reference—Omaha Board of Education.

The High School

Extra copies \$1.00 per dozen.
Subscriptions, orders for extra copies, Advertisements, or articles for publication, may be left at office, 2d floor, Odd Fellows Block.
Local Advertisements 20 cents a line.

Wood at a discount. Call at this office.

Send in your orders for the HIGH SCHOOL for '76 and get it free till January 1st.

The boy is now living who will be president in 1900.

The High School boys have re-opened the gymnasium.

John Rush has been re-elected County Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Nine new Rutan furnaces were put up last month in the various city schools.

Ed. Simeral was recently admitted to the bar, having passed a successful and very creditable examination.

Copies of THE HIGH SCHOOL, 10 cents each, are for sale only at the publication office, in Odd Fellows' Block.

WANTED—To exchange a muzzle-loading shot-gun for a breech-loader, allowing a fair equivalent for difference. Address T. B. H., care HIGH SCHOOL.

A brick school house in Hartman's addition will be ready for occupancy about January 1st, the contract having been let to J. B. Randall for \$2,950.

Ode to my landlady—two weeks' board bill.—*Ex.* Yes. She under stanza joke of that kind, and that's why you're a verse to meter, we suppose.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

Decided Bargains
in ladies', childrens' and gentlemen's underwear and hosiery, at BUSHMAN'S.

Closing Out
a lot of Joseph Kid Gloves at 50 cents; 2-button at 75 cents, at BUSHMAN'S.

The Lake Addition Literary Society is the name of a new debating club started in North Omaha.

Miss Belle Merwin, a graduate of the Council Bluffs High School has been acting the past few weeks as a substitute at South School.

In the following sentence of only 34 letters is contained all the letters in the alphabet: "John quickly extemporized five tow bags."

The Superintendent of the Rutan Heating and Ventilating Company informs us that a \$1,200 contract was recently secured by that company through an advertisement in THE HIGH SCHOOL.

When you fail to receive THE HIGH SCHOOL at the first of each month please regard it as a mistake in delivery and call for a copy at the publication office. Do not think the paper has been discontinued.

Frank J. Range has moved across the street from his old stand, and now occupies the store formerly used by Kurtz, Mohr & Co. His establishment is now one of the finest in the West, and is a credit to the city of Omaha.

We have a sewing-machine that we could be induced to part with. It is a double-barreled, back-action, underfeed lock-stitch, side-wheeler. It is self-adjusting, self-supporting, inexpensive and non-combustible. Call and see it.

The club rooms of the High School Debating Society was occupied as a school room three weeks by a class belonging to one of the lower grades. The wear and tear on the carpet and furniture during that time is equal to the wear and tear it would sustain in twenty-two months by the society.

Attention is called to the advertisement of W. H. Erdman, who offers for sale a very useful article and one which, if as represented, will prove to be a blessing in every household. Call on Mr. Erdman, who is the exclusive agent, and be convinced.

Students in the city schools who subscribe now will receive the HIGH SCHOOL free to January 1, 1876, or from now until January 1, 1877, only on condition that the money be paid strictly in advance. Send in your orders for our Centennial Volume, commencing January 1st.

We were pleased to form the acquaintance of Rev. Joseph McCartney, Pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, of this city. By a little inquiry it was discovered that Mr. McC. and the manager of this journal are near relatives, both being descendants of Adam.

The complaint about the basement room at the South School will now be heard no more as the class and teacher have been given possession of an old grocery store, corner of Eighth and Pacific streets, and are happy.

Real Josephine Kid Gloves.
1-button a \$1.25, 2-button a \$1.75, at BUSHMAN'S.

The goods are worth more at wholesale. A lot of sash ribbons at from 35 cents to 50 cents, at BUSHMAN'S.

THE CORN HUSKERS.

THEY WILL CHALLENGE THE OMAHA LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.

Some time ago we met Mr. Thos. R. Ashley, President of the Blair Debating Society, and from him we learned that the little town of Blair has a first-class debating club. In answer to a question asked by us, "What would be the chances of getting up a contest between Omaha and Blair?" he stated that he believed the Blair Club would be only too glad to have a joint debate. A few days later we received the following letter, which will explain itself. Up to the time of writing the challenge had not been received, but we presume it will soon be sent.

BLAIR, Oct. 17, 1875.
Editor "High School."

DEAR SIR: Would state in answer to your question relating to a match between the Blair and Omaha societies, that it was decided at our last meeting to accept your suggestion, and as soon as our "boss debator" have finished their industrial pursuits (such as corn-husking, potato digging etc.) a challenge will be sent you.

Enclosed find one dollar for one year's subscription to the "High School."

Respectfully,
THOS. R. ASHBY.

John B. Detwiler has been elected a member of the Board of Education to fill a vacancy caused by the removal of J. W. Lytle from the Second Ward.

We would regard it as a favor if those subscribers who fail to get their papers would either call at office, Odd Fellows' Block or send word. In the hurry and confusion of distributing and mailing each addition, (800 copies,) it is but natural that a few mistakes are made. It is to our interest that every subscriber receive the paper regularly, and we use our best exertions to secure that end.

IMPROVEMENT.—It will be noticed that the fourth page, containing educational news, college news, and miscellaneous items, and the local page containing a brief review of all the important local events of the month are set in smaller type. By this improvement we present a little over a third more reading matter each month. This adds to the expense, but it is our intention to spare neither pains or expense to make THE HIGH SCHOOL one of the finest literary and educational journals in the country.

Miss Ettie Griffin, daughter of Hon. Joel T. Griffin, died suddenly at Topeka, Kansas, on the 24th of last month. She was stopping with a relative and attending school in that city at the time. The funeral took place from the Baptist Church in this city on Thursday, the 28th inst., and was largely attended by the many friends of this estimable young lady. The pall-bearers were John G. Jacobs, William Demarest, George Jewett, Jared Smith, A. P. Woodward, and Frank Patrick.

There is nothing so disagreeable as a crying baby in church. It is more disagreeable to think that the mother of the squaller don't know enough to take it out when it does cry. It is bad enough to suffer such an annoyance on an ordinary occasion, but when you are compelled to listen to the noise of a two-year old for a full hour during the funeral services of a friend, the case is aggravated tenfold. Any mother with an ordinary degree of intelligence will take her child home when it can't be kept silent on such occasions.

The death of a little son of Mr. J. W. Barr, which occurred on the 27th of last month, occasioned considerable comment in the daily papers, as it was unjustly charged that it was caused by the cruelty of the head assistant at the Central school in turning the little fellow out on a cold day. Some time ago there was a rule in force which compelled little ones to stay out of the building during the noon hours, and the same was denounced by the HIGH SCHOOL, but of late there has been no cause for complaint as the rule is not in force. It may be that this little child caught a severe cold while attending school, but we are certain that no blame can be attached to the principal or assistant.

SPECIAL MENTION.—Misses Gertie Fisher and Stella Rosewater of the 4th grade, B class, have been perfect in scholarship, deportment and attendance since the opening of the present term. Louis Schwalenberg and Joe Sharp of the same class were nearly perfect in every study. In the C class 4th grade Maggie Hambricht, Martha Evans, Katie Costello, Lizzie Meallo and John Riley stand well in lessons and deportment. The roll of the A class 7th grade, presided over by Miss H. H. McKoon, shows the following names deserving of special mention for punctual attendance: Emma Fritcher, Teresa Gleason, Lillie Webb, Ida McCandlish, Louise Badlet, Mary House, Lizzie Sharp, Eva O'Connor, Anna Downs, Mattie Sharp, Mary Leslie, Geo. Howard, Frank Pogue and Douglas Davis.

SOUTH SCHOOL.
Third grade, D class, Bessie White, Eva Atkinson, Susie Cook, Mary Anderson, Mary Wilkens, Riehart Pony and Ernest Alexson.
Fourth grade, B class, Algott Erickson, Annie Gothis, Margera Ridell, Della Tobin and Oscar Goodman.

Special Attention
is asked to our large and attractive stock of
DRESS GOODS,
at BUSHMAN'S.

THE HIGH SCHOOL ASSISTANT.—

The present term of the High School opened without an assistant and continued so for two weeks or more, owing to the fact that no one competent to fill the position was in the city at the time. The Board recognized the necessity of having an assistant as soon as possible, and at a special meeting appointed a committee, with power to act, to employ an assistant. In the opinion of a majority of the members it was desirable that a lady should be engaged, and this was generally understood when the committee was appointed with power to act.

The committee subsequently engaged a young man—Mr. James Dodge, a graduate of Harvard—who came out here and commenced work. It is due to the members of the committee to state that they were unable to secure the services of a competent lady assistant.

After Mr. Dodge had been engaged by the committee a question was raised in the Board on the ground that the committee was authorized to engage only a lady assistant, and that its action in engaging a man and placing him in the position without having first consulted the wishes of the whole Board was unwarranted. Prof. W. H. Smith was then elected to the position, he receiving seven votes.

This is the way the matter has stood for the last month, creating during that time considerable comment.

The following questions were debated during the last month in the High School Literary Society:

Oct. 7th. *Resolved*, That compulsory education would be a wise reform in the present school system. Affirmative—McCormick, Shields, Wilbur. Negative—Stout, Gusherest, McCartney. Decided in the affirmative.

Oct. 15th. *Resolved*, That a monarchical form of government is best adapted to the highest welfare of a nation. Affirmative—Reynolds, Shields. Negative—Simeral, Gusherest. Decided in favor of the negative.

Oct. 22d. *Resolved*, That a return to specie payment would be beneficial to the United States. Affirmative—Shields, Reynolds. Negative—W. A. Redick, Gusherest. Decided in the affirmative.

Oct. 29th. Is a lawyer justified in defending a bad cause? Affirmative—Ross, Chas. Redick, and Knox. Negative—McCartney, Shields and Simeral.

ENTERPRISE.

We are always glad to note any addition to the list of educational institutions in Omaha, and which add to its already well-earned reputation as an educational center. It is therefore with pleasure that we allude to the Normal School department lately added to the Great Western Business College. The growth of this College has been so gradual that our citizens are hardly able to comprehend the fact that it has become a large and prosperous institution, having enrolled over 200 students in a little over two years. When this College was first started we remarked with others that Omaha could not sustain a school of this character, but it seems Prof. Rathbun understood his business and—like a practical miner in prospecting for gold who knows by the color of the soil whether it is there in paying quantities—saw here the material out of which to construct the institution.

Mr. Rathbun is a man of steady habits; energetic and persevering; devotes his time and attention wholly to his profession; has won the confidence and esteem of his patrons and pupils and the good will of all with whom he has had any business relations. In business he is active and punctual, and his word is perfectly reliable. He is watchful of every chance that will raise the standing of his school, increase its capacity, or enhance the interests of its graduates. Not a vacancy occurs in the city but the Professor knows it and is ready with one of his graduates to fill it. The bookkeepers he has turned out have all proved worthy, which is a good illustration of the practicability of the instruction given at the school. Every bookkeeper has to go through what is termed the Actual Business Department, which is simply taking away all text books and manufacturing practical examples, by buying and selling merchandise on account and for cash, depositing money in the College bank, drawing checks, drafts, giving and receiving notes, all which has to be done when the student goes out into the world.

The State of Nebraska must eventually have more normal schools, and in view of this fact Prof. Rathbun has opened one in connection with his Business College, and secured as a teacher Prof. J. H. Kellom, whose record as a successful teacher in our city schools is widely known. No comment from us would tend to raise the character and ability of the gentleman in the minds of this community. We only have this to say that as usual Prof. Rathbun has shown fact and good judgment in securing the services of so able a teacher. The name of Prof. Kellom is of itself a power, and being associated with the business college will give to it a lasting prestige. The design of this normal department is to fill a void that exists in the educational facilities of this city and not, as some would suppose, to drain the High School. There are teachers and others who cannot find in the schools such branches as they wish to pursue; here they can pursue any study they choose. The studies of Telegraphy and Phonography are here taught, and altogether this institution is one of usefulness, and we predict for it a glorious future.

It Always Pays to examine dry-goods at BUSHMAN'S.

PERSONAL.

Miss Minnie Wood is now teaching as a substitute at the North School.

Miss Dora Harney was elected a teacher on the 25th, and will receive the first vacant position in the city schools.

John Steele has gone to New York. Miss Stacia Crowley is now teaching at the South School.

Miss Ida Goodman is now teaching school at Valley Station, on the U. P. R. R.

Will Terrill, well known to most of the boys in Omaha left on the 6th of last month for Detroit, Mich., his future home. Mr. Terrill is a recent graduate of the Asbury University, Indianapolis, Ind.

R. S. Hall left last month for St. Louis, Mo., where he will enter the Washington University.

Miss Jennie Stull is now in Denver, Col.

Col. John Burke, accompanied by his wife, Jack, and Miss Mamie, paid a visit to Omaha last month. Henry Burke, well-known to all the High School boys, filled the important position of acting agent over thirty thousand Indians during his father's absence.

Walter Bullins returned last month from Boston, Mass.

Mrs. K. L. Morse has taken charge of the primary department at the South School.

Geo. N. Benjamin is now at Sarpy Centre, Neb., where he has charge of a drug-store, and will remain during the winter.

We are glad to receive a call from our young friend, M. E. Edgers, who has just returned from a trip to the Black Hills with the Jenny expedition. He brought back with him a sample of gold dust, one-eighth of an ounce valued at \$2.60, which he panned out in five hours.

PROSPECTUS.

THE HIGH SCHOOL FOR 1876

The HIGH SCHOOL literary journal has been gradually improving as it grew older and to-day holds the leading position as a literary and educational publication in the west. Its management has by past experience become thoroughly familiar with the requirements of a first-class literary journal, and will spare neither pains nor expense to bring the HIGH SCHOOL up to the highest standard.

It has among its contributors some of the best young writers in the city of Omaha and State of Nebraska.

It presents each month an interesting budget of local and general educational news, and reviews editorially all the live questions of the day.

Subscription, \$1.00 a year. Delivered by carrier in Omaha city, or postpaid to any part of the United States.

All who send in their subscriptions for 1876, before January 1st, will receive the paper free till then.

J. F. MCCARTNEY,
Manager.
Office: Odd Fellows' Block, 14th and Dodge streets, Omaha.

Autumnal Warnings.

The leaves on the tree tops are growing quite sear,
The winds change their tune near the close of the year,
While nature arrayed in bright robes near the last,
Is but making arrangements for winter's rude blast.

So man from all nature a lesson should learn,
And straightway to Bunce's his steps should now turn,
And place on his head the latest of styles,
Which will win from the ladies, (we are sure) their smiles.

Of Gloves you will find a large stock, (you must know)
That this is a line where Bunce makes a big show—
Collars, Suspenders and Socks you will also find there,
While in Neck-Ties and Scarfs some styles are quite rare.

Thus all who wish for an outfit quite low,
To Bunce's should always remember and go;
If hats, caps and gloves are wanted, 'tis there,
You'll find all the late styles and at prices quite fair.

Bunce started the low priced system in the Hat trade in Omaha and still continues it. The largest stock and the lowest prices are always found at Bunce's. Children's goods in hats, caps, mittens and gloves has always been and still is a specialty with Bunce.

An elegant stock of gent's hats and caps, just received.
BUNCE, Champion Hatter of the West and the Practical Hatter of Omaha, 242 Douglas street.

POSTAGE.

DOMESTIC.
On all letters throughout the United States, 3 cts. for each half ounce or fraction thereof; if prepaid one full rate the deficient postage is collected on delivery.

Drop or local letters, 2 cts. per half ounce where there is a free carrier's delivery; other offices, 1 ct.

Postal cards, 1 ct. each.
Valuable letters may be registered by the payment of a registration fee of 8 cts.

Money can be sent with absolute safety by mail, by procuring a Money Order. The fees are: on orders not exceeding \$10, 5 cts.; \$10 to \$20, 10 cts.; \$20 to \$30, 15 cts.; \$30 to \$40, 20 cts.; \$40 to \$50, 25 cts.

Printed books, in one package, to one address, 2 cts. for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, not over 4 lbs.

On transient newspapers, or other printed matter (books excepted), and on circulars, pamphlets, book manuscripts and proof sheets, maps, sheet music, chromos and engravings, 2 cts. for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, not over 4 lbs.

Seeds, cuttings, bulbs, &c., 1 ct. for 2 ounces

and fraction of 1 ounce, not over 4 lbs.
Samples of merchandise (except liquids), ores, &c., flexible patterns, photographs, stereoscopic views, paper envelopes and blanks, 2 cts. for each 2 ounces, not over 12 ounces.

All transient matter, except duly certified letters of soldiers and sailors, must be prepaid by stamps.
On matter not above specified, same rate as letters. All matter except letters, must be so enclosed that a free inspection is allowed without cutting strings or wrapper.

FOREIGN.

On letters to Great Britain and Ireland, for every half ounce or fraction thereof 6 cts., if prepaid; if not prepaid, 6 cts. extra will be collected in Great Britain, and 6 cts. in the United States.
To the German States, for every half ounce or fraction thereof, via German Union direct, 6 cts.; closed mail, via England, 7 cts., prepayment optional. Postal cards, by direct mail, 1 ct. extra, each.

To France (payment compulsory), 10 cts. for each half ounce or fraction thereof, direct mail; 4 cts. (open mail) by England. Fully prepaid, via England, one-third ounce, 10 cts.; one-third to one-half ounce, 16 cts.; one-half to two-thirds ounce, 20 cts.; two thirds to one ounce, 26 cts.
To the Dominion of Canada, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, &c., per half ounce, any distance, if prepaid, 3 cts.; if not prepaid, 6 cts. Postal cards, 1 ct. extra, each.

STAMP DUTIES.

Checks, drafts and orders, drawn at sight or on demand, are subject to a stamp duty of 2 cts.; all other instruments and papers are exempt.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

UNION PACIFIC.

LEAVE	ARRIVE
Daily Express.....11:40 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
Daily Mixed.....4:45 P. M.	9:40 A. M.
Daily Freight.....5:00 A. M.	5:20 P. M.
Daily Freight.....8:30 A. M.	11:15 A. M.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

LEAVE OMAHA	ARRIVE OMAHA
Express.....7:25 P. M.	Express.....10:30 A. M.
Mail.....5:10 A. M.	Mail.....10:40 P. M.
*Sundays excepted.	

C. & N. W. R. R.

LEAVE OMAHA	ARRIVE OMAHA
Morning Ex.....5:30 A. M.	Morning Ex.....10:00 A. M.
Evening Ex.....4:25 P. M.	Evening Ex.....6:40 P. M.
*Sundays excepted.	

K. C., S. J. & C. B. R. R.

LEAVE OMAHA	ARRIVE OMAHA
Morning Ex.....5:30 A. M.	Morning Ex.....10:00 A. M.
Evening Ex.....4:25 P. M.	Evening Ex.....6:40 P. M.
*Sundays excepted.	

B. & M. K. R. IN NEBRASKA.

LEAVE OMAHA	ARRIVE OMAHA
Kearney June Pass. leaves U. P. depot.....3:55 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
Plattsmouth Freight leaves foot Jones St. 7:15 P. M.	6:00 A. M.
Daily except sundays.	

O. & N. W. AND S. C. P. R. R.

LEAVE OMAHA	ARRIVE OMAHA
Mail Express.....3:15 A. M.	Mail Express.....2:15 P. M.
Daily except sundays.	

MIDLAND PACIFIC FROM NEBRASKA CITY.

LEAVE OMAHA	ARRIVE OMAHA
Express.....9:30 A. M.	Express.....2 P. M.
Accommodation.....5:00 P. M.	Accommodation.....4 P. M.
*Sundays excepted.	

OMAHA BRIDGE TRANSFER.

Passenger Trains leave at 5:10 a. m., 6:5 and 9 p. m. Arrive at 10 a. m., 7:10 and 1:40 p. m.
Street car Trains leave at 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 a. m., and at 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 p. m. Arrive at 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 a. m., and at 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 5:45, 6:45 p. m.
Omni-buses and Baggage Wagons leave the Office corner Farnam and Ninth streets, fifteen minutes in advance of the above Railroad time.

WM. STEPHENS. W. P. WILCOX.

STEPHENS & WILCOX,
DEALERS IN

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods

CARPETS, NOTIONS,
INDIAN GOODS, ROBES AND FURS,

239 Farnam Street, Omaha.

Do You Take It?

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

FOR
THE HIGH SCHOOL

Who send in their names before January 1, 1876, will receive the paper FREE until that time.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The HIGH SCHOOL has arisen from a mere experiment to a well-established journal, and its future success is assured.

The Business Manager is now taking orders for the Centennial Volume, commencing with No. 1, January 1, 1876, and all those who give in their names immediately will receive the journal free till then.

Price, One Dollar per year, post-paid to any part of the United States, or delivered by carrier in the city.

"THE HESPERIAN STUDENT,"

A COLLEGE PAPER

Devoted to Literature, Science and Art

Published by the Students of the State University Lincoln, Nebraska.

Subscription, \$1.00 per College Year.

GREAT WESTERN

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

AND

Normal Didactic Academy,

LOCATED IN CITY HALL,

Cor. Farnam and Sixteenth Streets,
Nos. 506, 508, 510 and 512,

OMAHA, : : : NEBRASKA,

In which is taught Latin, Greek, Belles-letters, Rhetoric, Grammatical Analysis, Trigonometry, Geometry, Algebra, Arithmetic, Grammar, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, History, Short Hand, Telegraphing, Bookkeeping and Penmanship.

FACULTY.

Prof. G. R. RATHBUN, Principal;
Prof. J. H. KELLOM, Principal Normal Dept.
Prof. J. TALIFERRO, Principal Telegraph Dept.

Send Stamp for College Journal.

BRING OUT YOUR

BUGS!

WE WILL KILL THEM!

ERDMANN'S

Bug Exterminator

By the use of this remarkable discovery, any living insect can be either killed or driven away. This substance is a flour made from a peculiar herb found in the Caucasus Mountains. It will kill or forever exterminate Potato Bugs, Redbugs, Flea Ants, cockroaches, Colorado bugs, chintz bugs, grasshoppers, fleas, lice and flies. It is without doubt the most valuable discovery ever made for this purpose.

FOR SALE BY

W. H. ERDMANN,
Grand Central Hotel.

Erdmann's Exterminator is guaranteed as represented or money refunded.

Awarded the Highest Medal at Vienna.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

591 Broadway, New York.

(Oppo. Metropolitan Hotel.)

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CHROMOS AND FRAMES,

Stereoscopes and Views

Albums, Graphoscopes, and Suitable Views.

Photographic Materials.

We are Headquarters for everything in the way of

The High School

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[This column is open to school students and amateur writers. All questions to be answered in next succeeding number must be sent in before the 20th of each month.]

To C. W. O.—Your article was received and although instructive and ably written, we are nevertheless compelled to decline it as the subject is one that would be out of place in a journal like the HIGH SCHOOL. In all cases where it is possible, we prefer to publish articles of a literary character, and written by school students or young writers.

F. F., Leavenworth, Kansas, writes:—

"Please answer the following questions: 1. Do the school authorities of Omaha charge any schooling fee to non-residents who simply go there to attend school? 2. Is a student with a fair knowledge of arithmetic and grammar sufficiently advanced to enter your High school? 3. Is there a business college in your city?"

1. So far as we can learn no charge has ever yet been made for non-residents entering Omaha public schools.

2. The completion of elementary English grammar and common arithmetic is a prerequisite to entering the High school.

3. There is a first-class business college in this city.

ROBERT asks: "Is it proper to recognize, on the street, a young lady whom you had for the first time met and spoken to at a ball?"

If the young lady bows you should always return the salute, otherwise pass on without speaking, as the rule of etiquette providing that a lady should speak first is perhaps more applicable under these circumstances than any others that might be described. As a general rule a polite young lady will always recognize you under these circumstances; if, however, she does not, you can take it as a satisfactory evidence that she does not wish to further your acquaintance.

ELLA W. asks: "Who was Kosciusko?" Thaddeus Kosciusko, a Polish patriot, was born in Lithuania, (eastern Europe), in 1746. He served in the American Revolutionary War, and was at one time an Adjutant of Gen. Washington, under whom he served with distinction. He erected the military works at West Point, received distinguished honors in this and his own country. He opposed the partition of Poland, raised an army in the defence of his country's freedom, but was defeated and imprisoned, was released after two years, and died in Switzerland in the year 1817. His death was caused by a fall from his horse over a precipice. His remains now repose in the Cathedral church of Cracow. A monument at West Point has been erected to his memory by cadets and officers.

CLIPPINGS FROM THE COLLEGE PRESS.

Questions for debating societies: "Is the diaphragmatic exerescences of cerebro-meningitis evidence of antiquity in a metaphysically spavined horse?"—*Niagara Index.*

This long-winded question for debate was handed into one of the societies: "If I have a dog—whose name is Jack, for instance—and if Mr. Lowe, who is a hunter, has wounded some game; supposing my dog Jack devours the game, am I in justice bound to restore?" There was a long pause when the chairman suddenly announced: "Hoyle is very explicit on all points in 'I (High), Low, Jack, and the game.'"—*Niagara Index.*

Our seniors have commenced Geology. Their rapid progress may be inferred from the following scene in the lecture-room:

Professor (holding a mineral specimen in his hand)—"What would you call this?"

Senior (with confident air)—"I would call that the fossil remains of a petrified rock."—*Roanoke Collegian.*

CHEMICAL DITTY.

INORGANIC.

Oh! come where the cyanides silently flow,
And the carburets droop over the oxides below;

Where the rays of potassium lie white on the hill,
Come, oh, come!

Tumt, tum, tum!
Peroxide of soda, and urani-um!

While alcohol's liquid at thirty degrees,
And no chemical change can effect manganese,

While alkalis flourish and acids are free,
My heart shall be constant, sweet science to thee

Yes, to thee!
Fiddledum-dee!

Zinc, borax, and bismuth, and H O plus C.

—London Fun.

When a Nevada photographer wants to make a good picture, he puts the sitter in his place, pulls out a navy revolver, cocks it, levels it at the man's head, and says: "Now just you sit perfectly still and don't move a hair; put on a calm, pleasant expression of countenance, and look right into the muzzle of this revolver, or I'll blow the top of your head off. My reputation as an artist is at stake, and I don't want any nonsense about this picture."

Schuyler Colfax has faith in woman's ability to keep a secret. He says:

"Out of the sixty thousand women who have belonged to the order of the Daughters of Rebecca, he had never known one to break faith; and he protested against the miserable, worn-out, stereotyped theory of the world, that a woman cannot keep a secret."—*Woman's Journal.*

A Scotch minister, who had not been paid promptly by his parishioners, one Sabbath morning as he was about entering church met one of the most wealthy of his flock, and asked the loan of a sovereign. It was willingly given him, and he put it in his pocket, preached a capital sermon, and coming from the pulpit handed the coin to the man from whom he had borrowed it. "Why," exclaimed the lender, "you have not used the money at all." "It has been of great service to me, nevertheless," replied the parson; "I always preach so much better when I have money in my pocket." The hint was taken, and the balance of his salary was got together the following afternoon. —*Temperance Blessing.*

It has been said by a distinguished educator that a college paper well conducted is of more value to an institution than any one professorship; that it does more to bring the institution into notice and celebrity. If this statement be true, which we are not inclined to question, how many of our college administrators fully appreciate its value. Every institution that makes any pretension nowadays has its college paper; if it has not, it is taken as evidence of its inability to support one or lack of enterprise to maintain one. For this reason, if no other, a college paper must be maintained; then the question which agitates college faculties and societies, which is the best mode of publishing and editing a college paper. If we profit from the experience of the past, we think the weight of proof would incline towards having it in the hands of private parties. Private parties are far more apt to have more personal responsibility; and make more vigilant efforts to keep it on a good financial basis. This financial management of a paper is little understood by the majority. Most people think nothing of this department at all in taking an estimate of the skill and work of running a paper.—*University Press*

It was about 11 o'clock. The old folks were in bed. The lamp light fell in tell tale flickers on the tragic brows of two lonely lovers. They came to the door, they looked around and listened. He dropped his hand gently around her waist, her flaxen locks were pillowed on his shoulder, he shut his eyes, bowed his head, and the world seemed to glide out from under him. At the doctor's consultation the next day he decided he was sick from taking too much of the old man's boot.—*Yale Lit.*

EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

NEBRASKA.—The new Regents of the State University recently elected are Charles A. Holmes, S. J. Tuttle, J. W. Gannett, E. M. Hungerford, Seth P. Mobley, and Wm. Adair.

The State Normal school at Peru, has one hundred and forty-five students, forty two in the Normal department and one hundred and three in the elementary. Two new school houses are soon to be erected in Omaha. Professor Marsh gives Nebraska credit for furnishing to science the fossilized remains of an animal never before known to have existed.

MICHIGAN.—The Detroit lady teachers now receive \$300 for the first year, \$50 increase each year for four years; \$25 increase each year for the next four years, and \$50 each year for the next two years—receiving for the eleventh year's service \$700.

At a meeting of the Detroit Board of Education, held Sept. 13, it was decided to charge non-resident students in the primary and grammar schools a tuition fee at the rate of \$12 a year; also that the course of military instruction in the High school should not be abolished, as it had been suggested at a previous meeting.

CONNECTICUT.—Yale class statistics for 1875, declare that the largest individual expenditure during the course just equals that of the class of 1874, being \$8,800; \$1,875 represents the smallest expenditure, and \$1,100 the average amount spent annually by each member. The college is 175 years, old, and has had ten presidents.

ILLINOIS.—The Chicago Board of Education, with but one dissenting vote, excluded the Bible from the public schools.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The State Normal school building at Bloomsburg, burned Sept. 5. Loss \$50,000, insurance \$30,000.

INDIANA.—It is stated that the entire faculty of Asbury College, Indiana, has been asked to resign.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The investigation of the ventilation system of the Boston school-houses has shown exactly what similar investigations in other cities have done. The report says that no sufficient attention to matters of ventilation and warming has been given. It is set down in the report that the safe standard rule for the temperature of school-rooms should be between sixty-five and sixty-eight degrees Fahrenheit. The report calls attention to the far too common and injurious practice of suddenly cooling the air in an over-heated room by opening the windows widely, and states that if anything is worse than an excessive degree of artificial heat, it is the quick transition of the opposite extreme.

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