

# The High School.

A LITERARY AND EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

*Liberator a defectione solum, qui non nititur.*

Vol. III.

Omaha, Nebraska, May, 1876.

No. 5.

## "THE BOYS."

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Are we "the boys" that used to make  
The tables ring with noisy follies?  
Whose deep-ling'd laughter oft would shake  
The ceiling with its thunder volleys?  
Are we the youths with lips unshorn,  
At beauty's feet unwrinkled suitors,  
Whose memories reach tradition's morn—  
The days of prehistoric tutors?

"The boys" we knew, but who are these  
Whose heads might serve for Plutarch's  
sages,  
Or Fox's martyrs, if you please,  
Or hermits of the dismal ages?

"The boys" we know—can these be those?  
Their cheeks with morning blush were  
painted;  
Where are the Harrys, Jims and Joes  
With whom we once were well acquainted?

If we are they, we're not the same;  
If they are we, why then they're masking;  
Do tell us, neighbor, what's your name,  
Who are you?—What's the use of asking?

You once were George, or Bill or Ben;  
There's you, yourself—there's you that  
other;

I know you now—I knew you then—  
You used to be your younger brother.

—March Atlantic.

## HUMAN NATURE.

Have you ever remarked what a great convenience most people make of these two words? Not a fault or failing of either themselves or their neighbors, but they call upon human nature to account for it. No act, however mean, spiteful or petty, but human nature prompted it, and no crime however diabolical, but human nature was its instigator. In fact, every sin in the calendar, from slandering your neighbor to cutting his throat, is greeted with the same monotonous wail—"alas, poor human nature!" Now the most remarkable part of it is that the people who are loudest in this cry, never pause to think of what they are saying, or what inferences may be drawn from their words. Do they mean that we as humans are naturally depraved? Do they mean that artificial restraint is the only thing that prevents us from being all alike, thieves and murderers? Do they mean that a moral sense can be gained only by cultivation? Do they mean in short that human nature is a thing to be feared, distrusted and kept down, since it only prompts to evil? We scarcely think they do, and yet what other conclusion can be drawn from their remarks? A noted criminal who has since ended his desperate career in our state prison, was once pointed out to us. He had taken more than one life, and his minor crimes were not to be counted, yet our friend, waving his hand toward him, said: "There is a picture of human nature unrestrained." Our informant was very wise and very learned, and had, besides, an absolute horror of children who talk back, so our only expressions of disapproval were making ugly faces and shaking our fists while he was looking in another direction, which performance, had he observed it, he would undoubtedly have called a picture of human nature unrestrained. Very often since we have trembled on the verge of asking this wise man if he really believes that he himself by following the dictates of his nature would become just such a desperado as the one he pointed out to us; but a wholesome dread of ponderous words and annihilating looks has kept us silent. "To err is human," said a poet long ago, and we do not presume to disagree with him. We do not intend to maintain that human nature is infallible. An angel erred before a man was born, and surely man can not live sinless on earth when an angel fell even in heaven. "To err is human," have it so if you will, but to lie and to steal and to murder are not human, and human nature is in no way accountable for them. He raised a great question who asked, although in a mirthful mood, "is our civilization a failure?" Oh, ye who revile it, human nature is to-day the same grand, glorious thing it was, when God looking down upon the work of his hands, proclaimed it

very good. Human nature, and it alone, sustains all that is left of goodness and purity in this world. 'Tis of our boasted civilization we should cry, alas! who trusts in human nature will never be deceived, who trusts in oaths, and forms, and ceremonies, cannot guard his possessions with a thousand eyes. Laws are made, they say, to prevent escheating and villainy, but these very laws make more escheating and villainy than they prevent. We have firm, abiding and unlimited faith in humanity, not the cultivated, affected semblance of it, but the real, indestructible, heaven-sent instinct that is planted in every human heart, and no other code of laws than this—let each one follow the dictates of his human nature. Error might enter there, but murder, debauchery and deceit, never. They are not the crimes of nature, but the crimes of civilization. How strange it is, that when some great deed of bravery or self-sacrifice is performed, we never hear its performance attributed to man's natural benignity? How strange that we never hear men cry out, how grand, how noble is human nature? And yet it is the prompter of all noble and generous acts. What else keeps a man honest and just in his dealings? not civilization surely, since it bows down to and maintains in high places, men whose dishonesty is most notorious. What else prompts a man to share his wealth with his starving brethren? not civilization, for it values a man more by the number of dollars he has put in the bank than the number of dollars he has put in the hands of the poor. Still, we fully appreciate the blessings of civilization, and only despise and condemn it when we hear it lauded and worshipped, while human nature is calumniated and held up for scorn. We are tired of hearing all that is just and virtuous in a community attributed solely to worldly motives, and fear of the laws—tired of hearing that reviled, which next to God, we reverence most—human nature.

STACIA CROWLEY.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

MINEOLA, Texas, April 23, 1876.

EDITOR HIGH SCHOOL:

I have not forgotten the favor you asked of me when I left Omaha, namely: to act as correspondent for the HIGH SCHOOL, but like the illustrious Micawber, I have been waiting for something to turn up, in the shape of news, and I have at last come to the conclusion, that if I wait for news, you will never hear from Texas, so I will write anyway. The first thing of importance is the weather, which is grand, in my estimation, for it has been as warm as summer for the past three months. The country around here is one vast forest, and already is robed in the habiliments of spring, and with the endless variety of the plumaged songsters, you have a picture that will surpass the great masters. The thought occurs to me of the unequal distribution of trees, for while the gigantic pines and oaks are slaughtered here, in Nebraska we cry out to the woodman "spare that tree." Bishop Garrett was here April 10th, and held service in the school building, which was crowded to listen to this eminent divine. His sermon was characteristic of himself, though not as profound as many I have heard him preach, but perhaps better suited to the audience, and with its beautiful comparisons, and simple facts, held the audience spell bound, and I trust that the effect will be partially realized in the donations we expect to receive to build an Episcopal Church here. It is useless to add that Bishop G. retains all his energies, and is as jovial as in days when Omaha claimed his presence.



View of the Omaha High School Building.—From a Photograph by Eaton.

The Bishop informed me that the Episcopalians of Dallas were about to erect a new brick church at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars, and judging from the design, it will be a fine structure. I am aware that the newspaper fraternity believe that "brevity is the soul of wit," and as I do not command the latter I will at least give you the benefit of the former and close by sending best wishes for the HIGH SCHOOL.

GRACE ISABEL ALLEN.

## HOW TO STUDY.

BY PROF. CHARLES A. MOREY.

Much is said and written lately about the memorizing of lessons. The practice is described by all. But in spite of them, the fact remains, whether the lesson be from the text book or the teacher's topic book, nine pupils out of ten will endeavor to flx the words in the mind. They may be told not to do it, as is generally the case; but they do it because they have no clear conception of any other method of study.

No one High School student in a dozen can read a topic in Natural Philosophy and gain the idea as free from the particular words of the book. The habit of word retaining is so strong upon them that they cannot shake it off. Where such a pupil recites a definition, he has the book in the mind's eye; he is thinking of and following a certain paragraph on some left hand page in the book.

The pupils are not wholly to blame for this. They have never been shown the proper way in which to study; the proper way to read; the proper way to think. Farther than this, most teachers encourage memoriter work by their way of questioning. They, too, have the text book in mind, if not before them, and their questions are so put that they draw more upon the memory than any other faculty.

The greatest difficulty against which teachers of the natural sciences have to contend, is the wretched habits of study the pupils bring with them from the lower studies. It is the writer's practice to devote considerable time at the beginning of these courses to the formation of correct habits of thought. It cannot be done entirely in the class room. An hour spent with a pupil over a lesson will be of far greater value than a proportional time at the lecture or recitation. They are taught to study with the understanding; to grasp the leading ideas upon which the whole lesson depends; and to bring the whole into a unific form. In the

class room considerable time is given to the making of abstracts, or skeletons of topics, and to the analysis of subjects into their parts. And, finally, the pupils are not allowed to lose sight of the fact that the narrow view of these subjects obtained in a short Normal course is valuable chiefly as a foundation for future study and reading.

## THE CLAIMS OF CUSTOM.

"Man yields to custom as he bows to fate;  
In all things ruled—mind, body and estate."

"Human nature is weak." How often do we hear this offered as an excuse for some one who has yielded to the tempter and committed a sin, and in how many ways is the truth of that simple sentence proved!

"Man yields to Custom as he bows to Fate." Indeed we see the truth of this assertion on every side of us. What man is there who takes the same views of a subject to-day that he did years ago? Ah! few, indeed. His old time thoughts have given way to more "popular views," and why? Custom demands different views, and man is willing to give them; thus yielding to custom even in thoughts. Then again,—the subject of dress: How many persons are there to-day, that would wear clothes of the same style and material that they did long ago? The came answer is on every lip: "very few." Not because the clothes of long ago were not as good, but because custom calls for changes; we list to the call, give it heed and follow whither it leads. Many persons there are, who would rather dress as they did in the "good old times of long ago;" Then why don't they do it. Ah! it would not be customary, it would cause remark, it would attract attention, they would be odd; so, of course, they couldn't do that.

And look, for a moment, at education now, compared to what it was years ago; then it was thought sufficient to study arithmetic only until the "rule of three" had been mastered; grammar was not in vogue at all, and the languages were thought to be useless to any but ministers; and now, see the pupils of the different schools, daily striving to acquire a knowledge of the science custom has brought into use. Think of the hours they spend in trying to learn a Latin, French, or German lesson. When we meet one of those few persons, who, regardless of custom, still adhere to his "old fashioned notions," we invariably call him "eccentric." And when these old people come in to address the schools, do they ever fail to set forth in glowing terms the advantages we have in com-

parison to what they had, and our good fortune in this age, and all that? Oh! us, not they; and granted—that our advantages are superior to theirs, and that we are thankful for the same—but very few of these venerable friends seem to think that it takes (or ought to take) any more time and labor to acquire the education pupils are now receiving, than it did when they went to school.

They are more than likely to tell us in the next point they bring out, that young people did not do "so and so" when they were young. Why, of course they didn't; in fact, allowing one to judge from their remarks, people only half lived in those days; if we have to work the harder for a higher education, don't we also desire a different mode of living, a different mode of dress? In thirty years, or more, from now, many of us will doubtless have the same failing; (if we may be allowed the term,) for custom is ever changing, and ere we are aware of it, we will be as far behind as those ancient worthies; for,

"Man yields to custom as he bows to fate."  
In all things ruled—mind, body and estate."

LULU SAFE.

## THE CENTENNIAL YEAR.

BY C. R. R.

How noiseless is the tread of advancing time, and what unexpected pleasures and immeasurable sorrows are hidden in the folds of its mystery. It is as unwavering in its course as it is inevitable in its consequences. It survives memory, stifles history, and changes prophecy. In its impenetrable recesses are reposing the most venerable relics of antiquity, and when the present becomes the past, it will assume its position in the great collection. What signal achievements belong to time? The great ambitions of the past have resigned themselves to its care and have attained their highest ends in the present; the heir of ancient idolatry, the revolution of one thousand years, has made it the administrator of Christian religion, and the vagrant liberty of barbarism has, under the perpetual tutelage of time, identified itself with the refined freedom that purifies the political atmosphere of the nineteenth century.

Each year that is lost to view in the mist of the past, has its own peculiar history, and while there are many memories connected with it that conspire to render its departure sad and reluctant, there are still wounds of death and disappointment inflicted by it that induce us to turn more hopefully towards the new comer.

The year which has just entered upon its career, is particularly inviting to American citizens, as containing the birthday of American independence. It is a year of general rejoicing. In eighteen hundred and seventy-six America stands forth as the model government; the rough exterior of her foundation has been torn away by the work of one hundred years, and the sunlight of the centennial morning reveals the rarest of political jewels. Every nation and every people within the circle of the globe will rejoice with us. Civilization, in whose behalf our struggles have been enlisted, will stand still for the first time since the days of Luther, and thank America. The Christian Religion will lay aside all denomination ties and prejudices and will, with one voice, pronounce her blessed. Political and domestic society will join hands and proclaim her achievements. Science and popular education will cease their labors, and pay her their humble respects. What a triumphant acknowledgement

of the foresight and intelligence of our forefathers? We, as Americans, love our country; we love our government, and the customs, and the manners, which have so certainly identified themselves with it, but we are especially endeared to the eternal principles of its national foundation by every tie of nature, and our affection for them is founded upon the same respect and admiration as is that of the child for the parent. Our past success is the bond for our future prosperity, and with such an undertaking supporting and encouraging us, we can well afford to celebrate the Centennial year.

But aside from its national importance, it has its effect for good or evil upon each one who witnesses its advent. To some it brings but the enjoyment of innocent childhood, upon whose mind it scarcely leaves the impress of its visit. But there are those to whom the new year brings stately manhood and beautiful womanhood; to these, how solemn is the peal of the bell that ushers in the new year, and opens wide to them the gates of honor and prosperity. Of how great moment is every action? How carefully must they weigh each future step? They are now to be thrown upon their own resources to battle with the stern realities loosed from those parental moorings, which have so long guided and protected them. The highways of reputation and the pits of ruin are equally inviting in appearance. What golden opportunities press upon them—to the one for advancing the political and commercial status, and to the other for elevating the moral and social condition of our civilization—to what noble results can the proper exercise of these advantages arrive, and to what base ends can the ill use thereof be prostituted!

But, when advancing years and the clamors of public life take them from the home of their childhood, let them not forget it, but rather, as each year takes them farther and farther from those scenes and associations, let the memory of them entwine itself tighter and closer around their hearts.

And there are many upon whom the new year casts the silvery touches of old age; who have past the prime of life; who have shared its pains and joys, and now seek the quiet and retirement of declining years; and, as they see the embers of the old year slowly expiring upon hearthstones of the new, they are reminded that the flame that once kindled them into noble and impetuous manhood, must soon give way to the cold ashes of death. Old age is a season of rest; a fitting requital for the knocks and batterings of active life; and when the mantle of decay gathers itself around the form of failing manhood, it should be the most noble and willing duty of strong and vigorous youth to smoothe the wrinkles of old age with the touch of comfort and luxury.

But, through all these varied and changing circumstances, heedless of the incredulity of history or curiosity of augury, is heard the steady march of progression; and, although none of us shall ever see time hoary-headed and wrinkled with age, let us hope that so long as eternity is its destination, so long may America and American institutions stand firm in history, so long may they influence the world in its movements, and so long may they rear themselves heavenward as a vindication of liberty. And let us hope when her national position is unrecognized and unclaimed, then may the gates of eternity and immortality swing open wide, and the poor and the rich, the happy and the sorrowing, have equal right and equal opportunity to enter there.

# The High School

OMAHA, NEB., MAY, 1876.

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 arrearages paid.

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

CLUBS—Parties sending 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 10th 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

J. F. McCARTNEY,  
Editor and Publisher, Omaha, Neb.

## THE PRESENT EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN OMAHA.

The Daily Herald of this city has of late devoted a great deal of space to the denunciation of the present school system. The High School has refrained from passing any comment on this question thus far, and perhaps should remain silent altogether.

While reading the fault finding articles that have appeared so often of late, however, we are forced to the conclusion that the Herald cannot be pleased. When will these articles—that do so much injury to the present system, and go so far toward disheartening the present corps of teachers and officers, who might otherwise go to their duties more cheerfully, and, perhaps accomplish twice as much good—cease to be published? Will they ever cease to be published? The journal in question found fault with the old system; it finds fault with the system as changed; is there any assurance that it would not find fault if the system were again remodeled?

Some time ago the Herald very justly claimed that there were not enough of practical studies in the High School course, and accordingly the course was cut down a year—some of the languages left out—and others left optional. Now the regular course embraces such practical studies as Book-keeping, Composition, Rhetoric, Higher Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Physical Geography, Drawing, Natural Philosophy and General History. The course is so admirably arranged that those who wish to follow the classics can do so, this course being optional. It is much easier to find fault with what is done in any direction than to do or even to propose better things.

Our systems and methods of education are not all or what they should be, and defects could even be found in better systems, but we think the improvement has been great, and feel satisfied that any new suggestion that may prove its importance, will not be passed over without due consideration.

## NEBRASKA TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Nebraska Teachers' Association held a successful meeting at Nebraska City on the 28th, 29th, and 30th days of last March. The attendance was very good. The various exercises were both instructive and entertaining; specially deserving of notice for their excellency were the efforts of Miss Evelyn Darling of Brownville, who read a paper on 'Art,' and J. B. Brunner of this city who discussed the question, "The danger of too many studies in school," also Prof. W. H. V. Raymond of Leavenworth who presented an address on "The Real Dangers," and Prof. Geo. E. Church of Lincoln, whose address on "Moral Education," was logical and sensible, and won for that gentleman many encomiums.

State Supt. McKenzie submitted detailed statement of the present condition of education in the state from which we learn that there are in this state 80,152 school children, of which number 55,825 or nearly 89 per cent attend school. The total resources for the past year were \$1,068,390, the expenditures \$116,165; the total indebtedness of the state for school purposes is \$1,054,817. There are 2,045 school districts in the state, and 309 teachers.

Several other interesting facts were developed, and lack of space only prevents us from giving a better review.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are C. B. Palmer President, J. H. Worthen Secretary, and J. B. Brunner Treasurer. The executive committee consists of Prof. Thompson, H. G. Wolcott, J. B. Brunner, J. H. Mockett and Miss Sarah Hawley.

The next meeting of the association will be held at Fremont.

## EXCHANGES.

There is a general lack of interest and vitality in our exchanges for the past month, which may, we suppose, be accounted for by the fact that commencement days are coming and the literary stars of our schools and colleges are engaged, either in writing their orations, or in pondering on that most unanswerable of questions, "what shall I write about?"

The Berkeleyan contains some of the very best reading matter published in our college exchanges, but its mechanical make up is very bad.

The Salesianum is a new exchange; we welcome it heartily and hope our future opinion of its qualities may correspond with our first impression. There is not much of the McGill Gazette, but the editors have learned how to do a little well. The Franklin Educator, another new exchange, contains a great many short essays on interesting themes. These are written by the students of the senior or junior classes and some of them are of more than usual merit. The Central Collegian treats us to an editorial on "Creation." If they could find anything farther back to write about we would be sure to have it. To call the Collegian antiquated would be complimenting it, and having run through our vocabulary we think that stupid is about the proper word.

The Cornell Review publishes an excellent article, entitled "Ivy or Oak." The Oberlin Review seems to be assuming the place of an ishmalite among the college journals; however, the Review is well able to hold its own. Besides the above we have received, Yale Literary, Bates' Student, Alumni Journal, College Herald, Westminster Monthly, Nebraska Teacher, New England Journal of Education, Common School, Collegian, College Journal, School Bulletin, Niagra Index, Wells College Chronicle, Roanoke Collegian, University News, Eerlhamite, Western College Chronicle, University Reporter, College Record, College Journal, Rural Home, Pleasant Hill News, Woman's Journal, Newspaper Reporter, Chicago Teacher, Simpsonian and Institute.

## THE SCHOOL DIRECTOR.

The school committee man has recently been elected in the New England states. Nearly all towns have three, who are supposed to look after the interests of the schools. Some never magnify their office, while others are officious, and the plague of the teacher's life. The average committee man if elected to the legislature, would endeavor to post himself on parliamentary usage; if sealer of weights and measures, to study up enough to do his work creditably; but when he reaches this position he knows all about the work, for he has been there himself. He needs to consult no one; as for reading up school literature, and finding how the world has progressed educationally, that is preposterous. So only one in a hundred ever takes a school journal unless the State pays for it, and then he does not read it. The problem is not simply how to reach the teacher. Can any one suggest a plan that will place educational literature in his hands. —N. E. Ed. Jour.

## EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION.

The Editorial Association of Nebraska, will meet at Fremont, Nebraska, on the 24th day of May, 1876. Every editor and publisher in the State is invited to be present. The election of officers and other important business is to be attended to.

WESTER EATON,

Pres't Neb. Editorial Ass's.

J. A. McMURPHY, Secretary.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

HUTCHISON'S PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE—A Treatise on Physiology and Hygiene, by Dr. Joseph C. Hutchison. President of the Pathological Society; Vice President of the New York Academy of Medicine; Surgeon to the Brooklyn City Hospital; and late President of the Medical Society of the State of New York.

The plan of the work is to present the leading facts and principles of human Physiology and Hygiene in language so clear and concise as to be readily comprehended by pupils in schools and colleges. The style is terse and concise, yet intelligible and clear. The range of subjects treated includes those on which it is believed all persons should be informed, and that are proper in a work of this class.

Retail price, \$1.50; sample copies to teachers at half price. Clark & Maynard, publishers, New York; A. Brown, western agent, Chicago, Ill.

ANDERSON'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL—History of the United States, by John J. Anderson. A. M., author of a Pictorial History of the United States, a Manual of General History, a History of England, Historical Reader, U. S. Review, etc.

This work has recently been added by the State Superintendent to the list of text books recommended for use in the common schools of Nebraska, and the only thing we have to say is that the selection was a good one.

Price, \$1.20. Introduction price, 80 cents, or in exchange for any history in use for 60 cents, postpaid. Clark & Maynard, publishers, New York; A. Brown, general agent, 56 Madison st., Chicago.

ELEMENTS OF GEOMETRY with exercises for Students and an introduction to Modern Geometry, by A. Schuyler, LL. D., President Baldwin University, author of Higher Arithmetic, etc.

The author very aptly remarks that a new treatise on Geometry to be of sufficient merit to claim attention, must be both conservative and progressive. It should lay firm hold on the past, embody the present state of the science and anticipate future developments. A work claiming to be wholly new might, perhaps with justice, be at once discarded as worthless, while one containing no improvements, could not justify its own existence. This work, from such an eminent author, contains many improvements, and is fully up to the wants of our schools of to day.

12mo. cloth, 372 pp. Price, \$1.50. Wilson, Hunkle & Co., Cincinnati and New York.

THE INTERNATIONAL.—Published by A. S. Barnes & Co., New York. Price \$1.00, by mail, post-paid.

The May-June number contains articles on Reform in Higher Education, Dean Swift, the United States Land Grant Policy, Checks and Balances in Government (by Judge Cooley) International Prison Reform, and many other excellent articles by the best writers in Europe and America.

Mr. A. A. Brown, local editor of the Nebraska City Press, placed us under many obligations to him while we were at that place last month; accept our thanks Bro., Brown, and when you come to Omaha, call around. (By the way—if you ever do leave home again, be careful not to sit on such uncertain supports as peach-boxes; also, don't forget to bring along an extra pair of pants.)

While on a visit to Nebraska City last month, we were shown through the Nebraska College by the obliging Principal, Prof. P. L. Woodbury. This institution has been in operation eight years; a new addition has recently been made by the erection of a large brick house for the use of the faculty. The attendance roll numbers about seventy-five boys.

The Globe, of Lincoln, a spicy and newsy evening journal, now successfully carried on by Mr. Hedges, appears among our new exchanges, and we are glad to welcome it.

The speech of Hon. A. S. Paddock delivered in the senate chamber March 8th, was a very able effort and contained many eloquent passages.

CHANCELLOR BENTON is credited with saying that "public opinion is a noun of multitude, signifying many but not much."

Another dam disaster in Worcester, Massachusetts, destroyed immense quantities of property.—Watchman.

The High School of this city will graduate a class of nine next June.

## LINCOLN.

Notes Gathered at the State University—Personal and other matters.

The writer paid a four days visit to Lincoln last month and found every-progressing very smoothly and satisfactorily in the capital city.

Through the kindness of Prof. G. E. Bailey, we were shown through the university and while there gained considerable knowledge of the workings of this magnificent institution. The university is a brick structure about one and one-half times the size of our Omaha High School. The museum is 36 by 50 feet and contains a large collection of mineralogical, ornithological, piscatorial, conchological, osseous and carbonaceous specimens. The laboratory consists of two rooms, 26x40, for apparatus, chemicals, etc., and a class room 26x30. The class rooms are commodious and well furnished.

## THE HESPERIAN STUDENT.

Calling at the printing room and office of the Hesperian Student, we met Mr. A. W. Field, editor-in-chief, and W. A. McAllister local, both of whom are well qualified for the positions they hold.

The High School building was next visited. It is a very fine structure, and capable of holding about six hundred students.

We next visited the capitol, and there met Gen. J. C. McBride, State Treasurer, Hon. Silas Garber Governor, and J. M. McKenzie State Supt., each one of whose names were added to our ever increasing subscription list.

We also met Geo. E. Howard, formerly editor of the Student, Will H. Lynchard, Jonny Roggen and Will Stinchcombe of State Journal, Will Sweet, formerly of the Star, Gen. Hedges of the Globe, Carl Funke, Geo. Ballentine, Jonny Rush, Ed. Knight, Geo. Harris, Maxey Cobb and many others, all of whom used their utmost exertions to make our stay a pleasant one, and for the many courtesies extended by them, and others, we hereby return our sincere thanks.

W. L. PEABODY,

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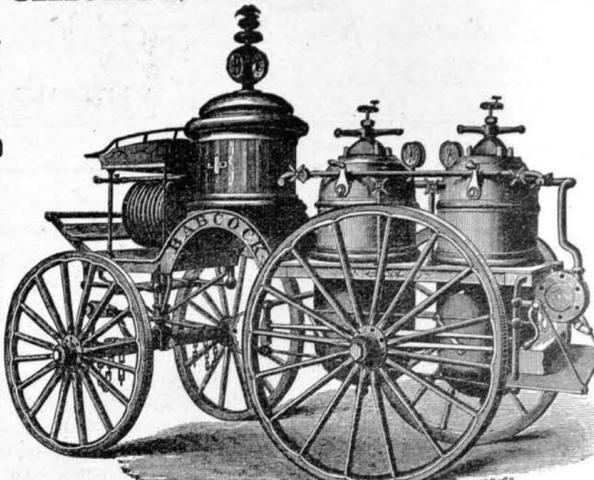
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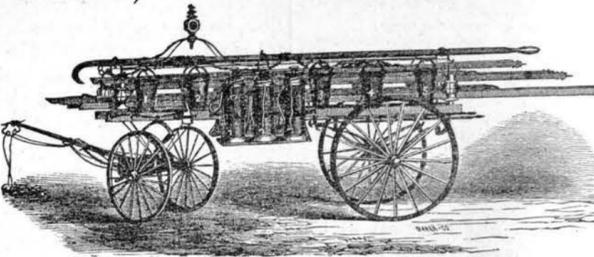
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## Announcement.

OFFICE OF THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
LINCOLN, Neb. January 28, 1876.

I have this day added Anderson's Grammar School History of the United States to the list of Text Books, recommended for use in the common schools of the State of Nebraska.

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# The High School

OMAHA, NEB., MAY, 1876.

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

JOHN STEINHART, of Nebraska City, has been appointed agent of THE HIGH SCHOOL for that place.

THE MOUNT St. Mary Academy, conducted by the sisters of mercy in this city has reopened as a day and boarding school for young ladies.

THE Third Ward School building has been commenced, and will be erected and ready for occupancy by the first of next September.

The base ball season has opened; as yet no clubs have been organized, but we expect to report the organization of several good ones in our next issue.

An elegant chromo of Niagara Falls, from church, size 24x36, is now on exhibition and for sale at Hospes'. Call and see it, for its a real beauty.

WE were mistaken in saying that the contract for furnaces in the third ward school had been let. The several bids, of which that of the Ruitan Company is the lowest have not yet been finally acted on.

Fremont, Nebraska City, Plattsmouth, Grand Island, Crete and Brownville, have Babcock Chemical Fire Engines, and they are all well satisfied with the utility of those machines as fire preventatives.

CHARLEY Ething, of the First National Bank, has bought an iron gray pony, fifteen years old, and will hereafter economize on street car fare, up to the other end of town. There's a school ma'am in the case.

MR. J. M. WOLE, so well and favorably known to the business men of this city, as one of the most successful and enterprising directory compilers in the west is now engaged on a directory of this city which will appear in about four weeks.

C. H. FREDERICK, the hatter, wishes us to call attention to his unequalled stock of children's hats and caps. Several styles for boys, among which might be mentioned the "Ozark," "Monitor" and "Felt Sailor," are really beautiful.

THE Babcock Village Hook and Ladder Truck contains besides a complete set of ladders, hooks, buckets, etc., from four to six Portable Fire Extinguishers, and this outfit is by far the neatest thing of the kind ever gotten up in the country.

THE spring term of Brownell Hall commenced April 17th. This institution still maintains its former reputation as one of the best seminaries in the West. Mrs. P. C. Hall so long connected with this school is still the Principal. See card in another column.

THE card of G. A. Lendquist, the enterprising tailor, No. 192 Farnham St., appears in another column. Mr. Lendquist is rapidly rising in favor among the admirers of well made clothes, as he is capable of turning out as neat a suit as any tailor in the city.

Prof. J. W. Haines, formerly of the telegraph department of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. at Washington, has taken charge of the telegraph department of the Great Western Business College, and is now prepared to receive students. See card giving terms in another column.

IT has come to our knowledge that some vagabond has been taking subscriptions for this journal in the southern part of town, and pocketing the money. Aside from the publisher and business manager the only parties now having authority to collect subscriptions for this journal are Jesse Lowe and "Gen." Megeath.

MESSRS. A. Cahn & Co., who have recently fitted up an elegant clothing house on the corner of 14th and Douglas, appear this issue in a neat card. The establishment is under the management of Mr. Martin Cahn, well known to all the High School boys, and this fact is sufficient assurance that the young gentlemen of the city will receive a square deal by calling on this firm when in want of anything in the line of fine clothing and furnishing goods.

## STEIN'S TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

MR. J. H. Stein, the fashionable tailor, No. 232, Farnham St., is now prepared with a large and varied stock of elegant goods, to fit out the young gentlemen of this city with the latest styles of spring suits. His stock, which has recently been enlarged by a heavy invoice of centennial goods, Scotch tweeds, English meltons and fine cassimeres, is one of the best in the city. His tailors are all experienced workmen. The cutting department is under the immediate supervision of the proprietor himself, and altogether this establishment is one of the best in the city. Give Stein a call before ordering elsewhere, as his prices are very moderate and his work faultless.

## PERSONAL.

W. Wright, of the Schuyler Sun, called. J. F. Sweesy is now studying law in the office of Hon. E. Wakely.

Miss Carrie Patrick is now teaching school at the Omaha Barracks.

Miss Mamie Chambers returned from Putnam Seminary, Zanesville, Ohio, on the 14th of last month.

Misses Fannie Drake and Lucy Hoel, teachers in the city schools, have resigned their positions.

Dr. H. S. Parmelee, of Wisner, Neb., was in town on the 13th of last month, and favored us with a call.

The new members of the Board of Education, elected last month, are C. Powell, J. W. Paddock and Capt. W. W. Marsh. Messrs. W. H. S. Hughes, H. G. Clark and Robert McConnell, old members, were re-elected.

C. E. Bailey, M. D., formerly Assistant Surgeon at the Omaha Post, but who is now stationed at Ft. McPherson, came down on the 25th and spent a few days among his many friends in the city, all of whom were glad to see him.

We were glad to see, while attending the State Teacher's Association at Nebraska City, our old friend Thos. Scholes, agent of Scribner, Armstrong & Co., and F. D. Hunt, representing the publishing house of Barnes Bros'. We also met Abram Brown, agent for Clark & Maynard of Chicago, W. H. V. Raymond, of the Harper publishing house; Ed. Cook, agent for Wilson, Hinkle & Co.; and J. M. Taggart, of the house of Brewer & Tileston.

## MARRIAGES.

TWO SUBSCRIBERS MADE ONE—Just as we went to press last month, the announcement came to us that Mr. G. W. Boyden, of the U. P. R. General Freight offices, and Miss Ella Crum, teacher of the sixth grade in Central School, had been married. The next thing in connection with this circumstance was an order we received to discontinue a copy of the HIGH SCHOOL, as it would be unnecessary to send two copies to ONE.

Mr. John Evans of the Union Pacific Land Department, was married on the 27th of last month to Miss Fannie Drake, a former teacher in the Central School. The ceremony took place at the residence of Supt. S. H. H. Clark, of whom the bride is a sister-in-law.

Our young friend Jno. A. McShane was married on the 25th of last month to Miss Mary Lee, a well known and highly respected young lady of this city. The happy pair immediately left for the east on a bridal tour.

## The Clothing House of J. S. Gibson.

It may not be generally known that the clothing establishment of J. S. Gibson has on hand and is now offering at reasonable prices, all the latest styles of spring and summer suits. Mr. Gibson makes it a point to order no garments unless they are cut according to the latest fashion plates. Believing that plain and modest colors give the best satisfaction, he has carefully guarded against placing on his shelves any of those high and delicate colors, such as fancy plaids &c., which are liable to fade. The furnishing goods department is complete and is replenished almost daily from New York and Boston by express, thus keeping pace with the changes of fashion.

THE members of the High School Literary and Debating Society held a business meeting in the office of Hon. John I. Redick, on the 20th of last month, and after due consideration, accepted an offer made by D. E. Keyes, for the purchase of the hall carpet. On motion it was ordered that the furniture, books, monies and effects of the society be taken charge of by three trustees, to be appointed for the purpose of holding them until the society sees fit to otherwise dispose of them. The trustees are J. F. McCartney, chairman, C. Reynolds and W. A. Redick. It was also moved and carried that when the meeting adjourned it be subject to the call of the trustees, and it was understood that, in the event of no action being taken by the members before Sept. 1st, the trustees call a meeting then for the final disposition of the money belonging to the society, or a reorganization. The idea of reorganizing the society under a new constitution was very favorably considered, and, after the centennial enthusiasm and the hot summer months have passed away, it is very probable that the above idea will be carried out. There is material enough in the city to form another literary club, and we hope to see the boys take hold next fall with renewed energy and perpetuate the existence of the old society.

MESSRS. O. R. Nelson & Co., 211 Douglas St., who make a specialty of fine imported kid goods, have now on hand a large and varied stock of the very best qualities, which they are offering to the public at lower prices than any firm in the West. They also call attention to their artistic embroideries and imported kid jackets, for ladies and gents, which are the first in those lines ever imported to this country: The old cottonwood tree between 12th and 13th, on Douglas, is just in front of the store.

THERE was a grand military parade at the Barracks, Thursday morning, April 27th.

## COUNCIL BLUFFS.

### Philomathian Literary Society.

The above named society which numbers among its members some of the best young ladies and gentlemen of the Bluffs, was recently organized for the benefit of literary improvement. Its officers are, Jno. W. Baldwin, President, Miss Emma Nichols, Vice President, and Mr. Charles W. Munger, Secretary.

At a meeting held on the 25th of April, at the residence of Hon. Caleb Baldwin, the constitution was adopted and signed by the following:

H. H. Skelton, Jno. W. Baldwin, Chas. W. Munger, W. C. Erb, Hettie Ross, Lizzie Stuart, Laura P. Baldwin, Annie Blanchard, Kate Pusey, M. H. Craig, Lizzie A. Blanchard, Lizzie Baldwin, Addie Fox, Parthenia Jeffers, Edie Ross, R. Cora Brooks, Hattie Rue, Neal A. Rue, Helen E. Rue, Will Rue, H. W. Woodbury, Susie Baldwin, Carrie Robinson, Ella Dodge, L. E. Robbins, Chas. Ross and J. F. McCartney.

The following programme has been arranged for the next meeting, which will be held May 9th:

Instrumental Music—Miss Susie Baldwin.

Recitation—M. H. Craig.

Poem—Miss Cora Brooks.

Vocal Music—Miss Kate Pusey.

Reading—W. C. Erb.

Essay—L. E. Robbins.

Dialogue by four characters.

Instrumental Music—Miss Mamie Rue.

### Funeral of Charley James.

Perhaps the death of no young man ever created such deep feelings of regret in all classes, as did that of young Charles James, which occurred Saturday, April 16th. He was attacked with heart disease while attending school at Atchison, Kansas, and having been brought to his home by his father, his first words upon entering it were, "Mother, I've come home to die." The funeral took place on the following Sunday, and the remains of this young man were followed to the grave by a large concourse of sorrowing friends, particularly noticeable among which was a procession of young men who followed the hearse on foot, as a mark of respect. The pall bearers were Jno. W. Baldwin, Arthur Munger, D. T. Stubbs, Jas. Robinson, Geo. Brown and Jesse McMahon.

### Re-organization of the Council Bluffs Literary Club.

The above named club met for re-organization—after a lapse of several months, during which time no meetings were held—in the parlors of the Pacific National Bank, on the first of last month. There was a good attendance, and, after adopting a new constitution and transacting other business, the society proceeded to the election of officers with the following result:

President, M. B. Brown; Vice President, I. M. Treynor; Secretary, T. Gowdy; Treasurer, J. W. Baldwin; Censor, J. W. Baird; Executive Committee, J. W. Baird, Chas. M. Harl and L. E. Robbins.

Mr. Chas. M. Harl will hereafter represent THE HIGH SCHOOL in Council Bluffs and we advise all of our young friends whose names do not yet ornament our subscription list, to call at his office in Everett's Block, and leave their subscriptions.

Frank Porterfield has gone to Creston, Iowa.

Miss Katie Pusey is home from a visit to Chicago.

Miss Katie Crawford, a former school girl of Council Bluffs, and daughter of the late Judge W. G. Crawford, came up from Beatrice, on the 20th of last month, to visit her many friends in the city.

The seniors were entertained March 18th by Miss Lena Everett, and spent a pleasant evening indeed. The Alumni are growing clever every year.—Simpsonian, Indianola, Iowa.

There is one young man at the Bluffs who is so piously temperate that he don't even eat apples, because they contain a certain per cent. of alcohol. A peculiar herb.

## SARATOGA LITERARY SOCIETY.

### CLOSING ENTERTAINMENT.

The winter term of the Saratoga Literary Society closed with an unusually fine entertainment on the evening of April 18th. The attendance was very large, many visitors from the city being present. The exercises were as follows:

Declamation, "Spartacus to the Gladiators," Alexander Charles; Song and Chorus, "Sweet Genevieve," Frank Patrick; Declamation, "Pebbles' Courtship," Mark Charlton; Solo, Miss Ella Aumock; Song, Harry Harris; Declamation, "Poor Little Joe," Miss Carrie Pratt; Select Reading, Ed. Patrick; Drama, "A Judge for a Day," Jno. Alexander, Chas. Tousey, Harvey Rustin, Frank Patrick, Ed. Patrick, Mark Charlton, and Dwight Rustin. This drama was an original one by the boys, and created considerable merriment. The best hit of the evening was the funny oration by Ed. Patrick, who covered himself with gloiy, and retired amid bursts of deafening applause. "The Photographic Gallery," another comic drama, was good. Misses Ella Aumock and Polly Cameron sang very beautifully a pretty duet entitled, "I've something sweet to tell you," and Charles R. Redick, followed with a well written essay on "The Centennial Year." We pro-

nounce this effort of Mr. Redick's one of the best he has ever undertaken. It will be found entire on our first page. Misses Carrie Patrick and Carrie Pratt rendered the charming duet, "Waiting for my true love to come." Harry Harris in his comic song, "Bob Ridley," was "immense." The "Centennial Song," by Miss Carrie Patrick, was good. Sherman Canfield recited a witty advertisement for a "Lost Boy," and created a big sensation. Miss Mary Charlton sang another song, and the entertainment closed with a grand parade by the Skidmore Guards, who acquitted themselves nobly under the able command of Capt. Frank Patrick. This part of the entertainment being ended, the whole party adjourned to another hall, where a lively dance was immediately commenced, and lasted until early next morning.

## THE CENTENNIAL FOURTH.

To be Celebrated in a Manner, the Like of which can only be Witnessed once in a Hundred Years.

Recognizing the importance of properly celebrating the one-hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, and believing that a grand parade would go far toward making the celebration a success, the Omaha Fire Department held a meeting on the 27th of last month, and resolved to turn out on that day, and, if possible, to have a picnic, display of fire-works and ball. A committee to confer with other organizations, issue invitations and arrange a programme, consisting of Chief Engineer Galligan, Jno. Baumer, M. Goldsmith, S. N. Meelio and Frank Kleffner was, upon motion, appointed by the meeting. Before proceeding further it was agreed by all present, that the success and magnitude of the celebration would depend almost entirely on the support the firemen would receive from the city council, various organizations, and private citizens, and the next action taken was the appointment of a finance committee with instructions to ascertain immediately the amount of financial support that could be obtained. This committee consists of Joseph Sheely, chairman and treasurer, I. Scherb, H. Tagger, C. Schrank and Ed. Sterriker. This committee was given power to add to their number, if deemed necessary. There is a disposition among the members of the department to invite all the fire organizations of the State to be present and participate, and this will be done, provided the necessary support is received to warrant the same. It was resolved that a committee of arrangements composed of three members from each company, be appointed by the various companies, at their first regular meeting. The committee will have full power to act in behalf of the whole department, and to all sub-committees will report. The firemen do not intend to make this simply a department turnout, or to assume all the responsibility of getting up the affair, but only wish to give the assurance that they will do all in their power to make the celebration of the Centennial Fourth of July one of the most excellent ones ever held in Omaha, and the only thing now desired is the co-operation of all other organizations in the city, and the financial support of our private citizens and public institutions.

By referring to our advertising columns you will notice the card of John B. Detwiler. Mr. Detwiler has recently removed his extensive carpet stock into the large building formerly occupied by Cummings', between 14th and 15th on Douglas, and, from a personal inspection of his house, we can safely pronounce it one of the most elegantly arranged and most thoroughly stocked ones between Chicago and San Francisco. The first floor contains his many varieties of rich colored carpets, wall papers, mats, rugs, &c. The second floor contains a large assortment of oil-cloths and matings, while the third floor is used as a working room for upholsters, and also for storage. The carpet house of J. B. Detwiler was established in the early days of Omaha's existence, and, under the able management of its popular and obliging proprietor, has steadily moved onward and upward until it is to-day the leading house in the West, and one which adds character to Omaha as a commercial city.

## THE BABCOCK.

The Self-Acting Engine is no longer an experiment. It is simple in construction, perfectly safe, ready for instant use, and has many times the extinguishing capacity of the best hand engine. For the protection of houses on the outskirts of large cities, where cisterns cannot be found by a steam engine in case of fire, the Babcock is simply an invaluable invention. The same can be said of its usefulness and economy to small towns, where the expense of buying a steam engine and building cisterns cannot be afforded.

The superiority of this Engine consists: 1st. In its simplicity. It dispenses with complex machinery, experienced engineers, reservoirs, and steam. Carbonic acid gas is both the working and extinguishing agent. 2d. In promptness. It is always ready. No steam to be raised, no fire to be kindled, no hose to be laid, and no company to be mustered. The chemicals are kept in place, and the gas generated the instant wanted. In half the cases the time saved is a building saved. Five minutes

at the right time are worth five hours a little later.

3d. In efficiency. Mere water inadequately applied feeds the fire, but carbonic acid gas never. Bulk for bulk, it is thirty times as effective as water, and seventy gallons of the two smallest cylinders being equal to twenty-one hundred gallons of water. Besides it uses the only agent that will extinguish burning tar, oil, and other combustible fluids and vapors. One cylinder can be recharged while the other is working, thus keeping up a continuous stream.

4th. In convenience. Five or six men can draw it and manage it. Its small dimensions require but a small area either for work or storage. One hundred feet or more of its light pliant hose can be carried on a man's arm up any number of stairs inside a building, or, if fire forbids, up a ladder outside.

5th. In saving from destruction by water what the fire has spared. It smotheres, but does not deluge; the medium of water used to give momentum to the gas is soon evaporated by the heat, doing little or no damage to what is below. This feature of the engine is of incalculable worth to housekeepers, merchants and insurance companies.

DOM PEDRO, Emperor of Brazil, visited the High School, while passing through Omaha on the 20th of last month. He was entertained with some music by Misses Clarie Rustin and Nella Lehmer.

J. H. MAHLER is the name of the new agent of the American Sewing Machine Co., and the office and salesroom is now located at 212 Douglas street, in Visscher's Block.

WITH the approach of fine weather, we expect to see at an early day the resumption of those delightful Saturday evening concerts on Capitol Hill.

THE BEST BARGAINS ALWAYS AT  
**BUSHEIMAN'S**  
Strictly One Price Cash Dry-Goods Store.  
265 southeast cor. Fifteenth & Douglas Sts. 265

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DEALERS IN

Corsets, Hosiery, Gloves, Fancy and FURNISHING GOODS,

509 Fourteenth Street,

## Council Bluffs Advertisements.

Subscriptions, advertisements and orders for extra copies may be left with C. M. HARLE, agent for Council Bluffs.

Office EVERETT'S Block, 2nd floor. The subscription price of the HIGH SCHOOL is \$1.00 a year post paid. To the party getting up a club of five, one copy will be sent free. Do not fail to call on C. M. HARLE and leave your subscription.

## HARNESSE MAKER.

T. D. PILE, South Main street. Orders solicited

## DEAN & CO.,

Proprietors of the BLUFF CITY VINEGAR WORKS. Address all orders to P. O. Box 465, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

## Howe's Spring Pad Belt Truss,

For the treatment and cure of Hernia on Men, Women and Children, is the best in the world. Price, from \$2 to \$5. Address, HOWE TRUSS CO., Box 1170, Council Bluffs, Ia.

## S. H. HANCOCK & CO.,

## UNDERTAKERS.

Coffins, Caskets, Metallic Cases Furnished at reasonable price. Orders by mail or telegraph promptly attended to. Made to order and for sale wholesale and retail. Moss, Hair, Husk and Excelsior mattresses made over. Straw beds filled. All goods will be for and delivered free of charge.

No. 292 Broadway, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Two Doors West of the Bryant House.

Picture Frames made a specialty.

## G. STEVENSON, Justice of the Peace,

No. 6 Creighton Block. Collections a specialty.

## DRS. CHARLES & PAUL, DENTISTS,

232 Farnam st. (up stairs) bet. 13th & 14th. Preservation of the natural Teeth made a specialty.

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## Martin & Kennard,

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

## UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

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Capital Paid up.....\$200,000 Undivided Profits, including Premiums on Bonds.....100,000 Average Deposits over.....1,000,000

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OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

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FOR YOUNG LADIES.

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Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon, Special attention given to diseases of EAR AND EYE.

Office over Omaha National Bank, cor. Thirteenth and Douglas streets

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

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## Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

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Teeth extracted without pain, by use of Nitric oxide Gas.

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

## MINNEAPOLIS MINN.

LAMONT & SHERBURNE, Proprietors

\$2.00 Per Day.

# The High School

OMAHA, NEB., MAY, 1876.

## 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.]

Historian asks: "What was the name of Napoleon's mother?" The mother of Napoleon the Great, was named Letitia Ramolini, and was a very remarkable woman.

A young lady writes: "When a girl receives a card from a gentleman whom she does not wish to accompany, what reply should she make?" If he is a gentleman and has given her no cause of offense, she ought either to go with him or stay at home. He doubtless intends to compliment her, and she should appreciate accordingly. It is neither polite nor wise to make invidious distinctions in a social circle composed of true ladies and gentlemen, no matter what the peculiar preference of one for another.

"Will the HIGH SCHOOL please tell me how to pronounce the last novel by Mrs. Augusta Evans Wilson?" It is called In-fee-lee-chy. In Italian "e" followed by "i" or "e" has the sound of "chy."

W. T. A. "Please explain the philosophy of putting out fires by the use of carbonic acid gas." The principle is one very simple, and should be known by every one in the land. Students in chemistry can illustrate the method by mixing water, soda and sulphuric acid, one part acid, two parts soda and eight parts water in some inlosed vessel, proper care being taken to have the vessel very strong. The above solution contains about forty times as much carbonic acid gas, as water does in its natural condition. Fire is the combustion of oxygen and cannot burn a second without oxygen. Carbonic acid gas shuts off the supply of oxygen and immediately smothers the fire. Fire goes out immediately in an atmosphere containing five per cent. of carbonic acid gas.

For examples of this you may put a light into a small vessel, cover it so as to exclude the air, and the fire will go out the moment there is no fresh supply of oxygen.

## EDUCATIONAL.

The bill for "compulsory education" failed to pass the Iowa Legislature.

The public schools of Philadelphia have no superintendent, are not popular with the wealthy classes, and are generally susceptible of improvement. Let the people of that city duly profit by the educational display that will be brought to their doors through the Centennial Exposition.

There is now an orthographic reform in progress in Germany. It has reached a stage at which the Prussian Minister of Education thinks it wise, among other things, to legislate out of the literature all silent letters. There is danger in this, of tinkering at a trade never yet learned by human hands.

The Smithsonian Institution is making a collection for the Centennial to illustrate the animal kingdom of the United States, embracing specimens of the animals collected for economical uses; the products derived from the various species, as well as the traps, and other materials employed by hunters, trappers, and others engaged in the pursuit of the various animals.

A salary of ten cents per day for each pupil in actual attendance, is the compensation the State of Texas has fixed, by an act of the Legislature, for those who engage as teachers in its thickly populated confines. We rather admire this novel idea, which marks a new idea in educational process. It must make a very gratifying outlook to the teachers in the Lone Star State. With a population, in some counties, of 2½ whites, and 20,000 cattle to a square mile, a teacher's compensation would look rather princely in its proportions. We are not informed whether the pupils are confined to whites, or whether there may not also

be admitted blacks, half-breeds, squaws, papposes, and even the Camanches.—N. E. Jour. Ed.

The Semi-Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Davenport schools just published, shows that of the 8,280 enumerated youths, 3,786 are in the public schools. Of these 194 are in the High School. 91 teachers are employed, of which 12 are teachers of German, one of drawing and two of penmanship. 591 pupils were promoted during the half-year—these in addition to regular class promotions. The average per cent of daily attendance was 94.3. Amount paid Teachers, \$55,195.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION—1876.—The next annual meet of this Body will be held at Baltimore, Maryland, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 10th, 11th and 12th of July. A most cordial and generous welcome will be extended to it by the State and City authorities, and every preparation will be made to insure a success worthy of the Centennial year of the Republic.

The general order of arrangements and programme of exercises will be issued in circular form during the month of May.

A session of the first International Educational Congress ever assembled in this country will immediately follow, occupying the remaining three days of the week. The Congress will be organized on Wednesday evening July 12th, and receive its welcome from the National Educational Association on Thursday morning, at which time its regular order of business will be commenced. Many distinguished Foreign Educators and Publicists will be present to participate in the deliberations of both bodies, and subjects of the highest interest and importance will be brought up for discussion. The plan of the Congress will be made public at an early day.

Editors of Educational Journals and of the Press generally are respectfully requested to give this announcement a place in their columns.

WM. F. PHELPS,  
Pres. Nat. Ed. Ass'n.  
WIONA, MINN., April 17, 1876.

## HUMOROUS.

The question now arises, where shall we spend our money this summer? Those who have no money to spend are ruled out from this discussion.

A Chicago lady, whose lord and master indulges rather freely in the convivial glass, says he is a kind but indulgent husband.

When the loafer enters the sanctum of a busy editor, and the editor says, "Glad to see you're back," what does he mean!—Herald.

A sharp Englishman has written "a treatise on razors." By the way, we have never seen a razor with a treatise written on it.—Ex.

At a wedding recently, when the clergyman asked the lady, "Wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband?" she, with a modesty which lent her beauty an additional grace, replied, "If you please."

"I will give you my head, Sir," said a story-teller to Montsquieu, who had seemed to doubt his veracity—"I will give you my head that what I say is true."

"I accept your offer," said the other calmly, "presents of small value strengthen friendship, and should never be refused."

The objections raised against dancing in a moral point of view are very strong, but they proceed entirely from a contemplation of the recreation as it is absurd. This is an interesting question, as it must be patent to all who have considered the matter, that the tendency to the present day is to its abuse, and that it is tending to justify the opponents of the art in denouncing the pastime altogether. The young men of modern society, have got in a free and easy way of conducting themselves in a ball-room. They do not go to a dance to contract the habit of easy gentleman deportment, which is essentially one of the most important phases of the recreation; they go to hug the girls and they do it.—St. Louis Globe.

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