

The High School.

A REPOSITORY OF REFINED LITERATURE, AND JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

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Liberator a defectione solum, qui non nititur.

J. P. McCARTNEY, Editor and Publisher.

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No. 5.

WAITING.

BY LULU.

In the rosy hours of morning
While the sun was shining bright,
A little child sat playing
In the golden glorious light.
The mother smiles and listens
To her childish mirthful glee,
Yet she shudders as she wonders,
If her darling's fate will be—
Waiting, always waiting.

Pensive, sad and lonely,
By a moss-grown garden wall,
Stands a maiden pale and lovely,
While the noon-day's beams doth fall.
She is listening for the coming
Of a footstep known so well,
She is watching for the shadow
That before has always fell—
Waiting, always waiting.

The twilight shades have lengthened
Into darkest deepest night;
Wrapping earth close in a mantle,
Till the morning sheds her light.
By the mournful, silent river,
Stands a woman old and gray,
Longing for the coming angels,
That will bear her far away—
Waiting, always waiting.

WEALTH.

We are professedly a free people, denying that we superstitiously bow to idols. The statement that this country is controlled by idolatrous principles would be an insult. Still, we are blindly led by the god Mammon. We prostrate ourselves, as if by instinct, at his shrine. Upon his altars the firstlings of the flock are too frequently offered. The power of the magnet over steel is not more irresistible than the influence of money upon the mind of the public at large. Eager pursuit after the very ghost of a penny is a marked characteristic of the present age. No rank or circle can affirm that it is free. The love of money is impressed upon the ragged news-boy and dirty boot black, as well as the merchant prince on the Exchange, and the President leisurely sitting in his chair at the White House.

By no means, however, do we say that a young man should hesitate to devote his time and energies to the acquirement of wealth. The back-bone of all our great enterprises is composed of strong financial men. By these enterprises hundreds of laborers are furnished with employment without which they would not be able to provide their homes with so many comforts. The wealthiest men of our age commenced life poor. They endured hardships, privations, toiled from rosy dawn until dewy eve, and they knew the value of every dollar they earned. The father says, he don't intend that his boys shall begin life at the foot of the ladder, as he did, but that he will start them with well-filled pockets, and upon a fast horse. The consequence is, that the boys often end life where their father began it.

What is easily obtained is lightly esteemed. Those who wish that they were rich without labor, wish for speedy ruin. The day-dreamer, delighting to muse on dimes falling from the clouds instead of snow-flakes, or on fairy lands where greenbacks grow upon trees; the idler, holding up a lamp-post, waiting for a streak of good luck, had better pull the cigars out of their mouths, and, putting brains on their hands, dig their way to affluence. Lily hands and soft heads are always married. The toughening of the one is the hardening of the other, and both assure a bountiful purse.

How the gilded phantom of wealth dazzles the eyes of men! Let the cry be raised that gold has been discovered. The glittering veins may be in a foreign country. The climate may be pestilential. The inhabitants may be hostile savages. Difficulties that

at home would be regarded as insurmountable, are mere cobwebs. Family ties are readily broken. Farewells are hastily uttered. Crowding every sail upon the sea, and thronging every rail upon the land, men rush to the lands where mountains have jeweled bosoms, and rivers roll over golden sands. In their haste to get rich, they bury every manly, noble principle of their nature in the mines where they obtain the yellow dust.

Why should men strive more ardently to become rich than to be good? That wealth has power, none will deny. But it is limited. It can buy office. It does not furnish ability to fill it. It can attract a host of flatterers. It does not procure one true friend. It can build a magnificent mansion. It does not obtain the best of home's ornaments—love. It will spread the table with the most delicious dainties. It can not confer an appetite to enjoy them. It will surround the sick bed with a troop of physicians. It can not restore health to the aching body, or ward off the stroke of death, when the bell of eternity strikes twelve. It will decorate the casket for the lifeless body. It can never open the door of heaven to the departing spirit. Do not riches frequently defeat their own purposes? Is the mind of the rich man free from perplexities? Is he happier than the man he employs? Does the coach and four possess more attractions than a humble team? The one often carries a load of disease and dissipation. The other, health and integrity. Is the bed of eider-down softer than the pallet of straw? Let those answer who have tested both. Napoleon Bonaparte affirmed that he was happier when he walked the streets of Paris with no other possession than his sword, than when he stood at the zenith of his glory. Why covet the great possessions of the rich? They have only what they use through life, and at its close are stripped of all. The meanest beggar on the sidewalk would not exchange places with the millionaire riding in his hearse. Who ever saw a dead man grasping the key of his safe? Deeds, mortgages, bonds, bank-stock, vessels, commercial centers, do not attract his attention now.

Many become rich by oppressing the hireling in his wages, and grinding the face of the poor in the dust. Every dollar of their ill-gotten gain is stained with blood, and the malediction of Heaven rests upon its circulation. Yet they think, as death approaches, that a few thousand dollars as an endowment fund for a poor asylum or university will obliterate the past, and purchase a crown of life for their guilty heads. The widow's two mites will weigh more in the sanctuary of eternity than the thousands contributed in such bequests.

May our prayer ever be, "Give us neither riches nor poverty." May we never forget others, while we ourselves are enjoying the sweets of life. Charity needs ventilation. At home it should commence, but not stay there; or else it will pine away and die for the want of air, light and sunshine. The wrongs we can redress, the sorrows we can heal, the poor we can relieve, the lowly we can raise, are penny savings-banks where we can make daily deposits at a hundred per cent interest.

ALCYONE.

There is no place like the chimney corner for confidences; for picking up the clews of an old friendship; for taking note where one's self has drifted, by comparing ideas and prejudices with the intimate friend of years ago, whose course in life has lain apart from yours.—*Pen and Pencil.*



View of the Omaha High School Building.

CHARACTER.

In these days of social corruption it is of immense importance to society that the rising generation should have a correct idea of the value and importance of character. The conscientious teacher will find many opportunities to teach the useful lesson that although riches and learning and honor are within the reach only of a few, a good character may be obtained by every person, and a good name is better than all these. It is important to every individual. It is necessary in all situations. It becomes the source of the purest qualifications. It is the most solid honor. If we are without it we can realize no sincere respect among our fellow creatures. Should respect then be paid to us, it is only extrinsic circumstances which compel the tongues of others to use language that the feelings of their hearts condemn. Without a character which commands respect our importance in society is unfeeling, and the bloom and vigor of life pass without a proportionate elevation in the community of which we form individuals.

Respect is generally and indiscriminately rendered to wealth, rank and talent, independent of moral worth; but it should always be borne in mind that this is dissimulation flattering worldly greatness—the artifice which avarice employs on human weakness—the serpent creeping in the path of those who exist on adulation and self-complacency. The respect rendered to a worthy individual is very different. It is substantial. However circumstances may place him beneath the praises of flattery, or in whatever degree the absurd policy of pride and fashion may affect indifference to his value, yet the truly independent and dignified of mankind, and even the silent reflections of a gay and deceitful age, will yield him his due meed of praise. He will rise in the scale of society. His character will increase in weight and influence. Whether numbered among the elevated or lowly, he will be included among those whom the community at large cannot but respect, and in whom the commonwealth will place its greatest confidence. A very little observation of men and things will evince this—that goodness of character in all situations of life obtains a degree of respect and attachment as extensive as the sphere may be in which the individual moves.

There are many excellences of which goodness of character is composed; and howbeit in the reach of all classes of

society, they are not always equally easy of attainment. Morality of life and conversation, fidelity in our situation of life, a considerate mind and amiable manners are all necessary to give character its due weight and to render it attractive in the view of an observing world. Young persons must not suppose that their characters will be instantaneously and invincibly established. It requires time to develop the principles and deportment. Time, therefore, is necessary before the public mind can be impressed with the idea of the established and permanency of character; and if character does not rise to a mediocrity of excellence in a given time, judgment will be suspended, suspicion excited and confidence withheld. When young persons find that they are generally neglected, they should seriously investigate their own character and conduct, and detect if possible, the latent imperfection. On the other hand, their parents, teachers and friends should regard them with a charitable eye, carefully cherish every promising qualification, and be sometimes insensible to the blemishes of inexperience and youthful vivacity. Too great a severity is like the unkindly frost. It nips the bud that otherwise would have blossomed and brought forth fruit. The floweret of youth is tender. It is soon injured by a rough or cutting wind, and many of its beautiful varieties will then be closed, which under a more genial influence, were ready to diffuse their fragrance in the surrounding atmosphere.

The classifications of society are multiform. The human creatures who crowd the theatre of this world, and busily move across the stage of time, sustain as various characters as they fill different situations. Now our character should always be consistent with the station of life in which our portion is assigned. The allurements of fashion and the ambition of pride may sometimes tempt persons among the middle and lower ranks of society to assume airs of importance and superiority of style. This is ill-becoming their circumstances and their situation. But these are temptations which with a prudent individual will seldom prevail. He will recollect that true dignity consists not in appearing to be greater than realities will support. He will feel that it does not consist in the affection of those things which envy or a disordered imagination paints as superior, but in a corresponding suitability between situation circumstances and character, agreeably to the place which he occupies in the

gradations of society. These are considerations which every station is capable of suggesting. Under the influence of them the individual must determine for himself.

"To become a hero is to admire the heroic," is a saying of Mr. Disraeli. To acquire a goodness of character is to inure the mind to magnanimous sentiments and virtuous conduct. But let no single individual be selected as a pattern worthy of indiscriminate imitation; for where is the one person who incorporates all the excellences of human nature in himself? The perfection of the species is best collected from a variety of characters. If any young person is disposed to increase the worth and ornament of his character by imitation, let him adopt the method of selecting various excellences from various characters. Such a practice will call into exercise the original and reflecting powers of the mind. Genius will not be contracted. Oddities will not be adopted. Like the bee, the youth will cull honey from every flower, but still remain himself the same free and independent creature.—*School and Home.*

LIVES OF GREAT MEN.

"Who was he? What did he do?"

It is always a matter of interest to discover how men of like character, position and circumstances with ourselves have acted; what were their thoughts, and if they had any secret principles, or modes of action. To the young merchant the lives of successful business men are of greatest interest. The struggles, failures, disappointments and successes encourage and strengthen. To the politician, the careers of men who have achieved eminence in the history of their country; their rises and reverses, the fitting for position and reasons for actions, are fruitful themes. So to the man of letters, the modes of working, the growth of ideas, the waiting for notice, the difficulties of publication, the first successful pieces; and then the article that "The world will never let die," and how that first entered the mind, and grew upon him, whether it came by steady thought, or was accidentally struck out as a pocket mine, are matters of interest to every tyro with the pen. He is glad to know that Emerson received the first impulse to his life work by finding a single volume of "Montaigne's Essays" in his father's library when he was 17 years of age, and that it so delighted him that he determined, unconsciously, to model himself after his favorite and be the American edition of Montaigne; that Addison in his early days had indicted the prayer of his life, that he might become such a writer as Addison; that "The Hanging of the Crane" was suggested to Longfellow while taking tea with the newly-married T. B. Aldrich and wife, at a cozy little table. And what encouragement there is that some of the most successful ventures of literary men were only published after great difficulty; that Mr. Kingslake offered "Eathan" to twenty different publishers and was refused by them all; that "Vanity Fair" was refused by Colburn as having no interest; that "The History of Ferdinand and Isabella," by Mr. Prescott, was rejected by two publishers; that Hans Anderson had to publish his first volume of "Fairy Tales" at his own expense, as the poet Shelley always had to publish his poems; that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" narrowly escaped rejection; and that the poem on "The Death of Sir John Moore" was rejected so scornfully by the leading periodicals that the writer sent it to an obscure paper. These are all matters of great interest to the

writer who has just had his manuscript "declined with thanks;" doubtless it is a superior article, and will outlive them all. So the misfortunes and successes of men are of interest to their fellows—"Footprints on the sands of time," reminding them of like failures and successes.

JAY GEE.

A SENSIBLE GIRL.

Some months ago, says a writer, I met a young English woman who came to this city to marry a young man to whom she was affianced in England, who had come to this country previously to engage in business. She was to marry him at the home of a friend of her mother with whom she was staying.

During the time she was making up her wedding outfit, he came to see her one evening when he was just drunk enough to be foolish. She was shocked and pained beyond measure. She immediately stopped preparations and told him she could not marry him. He protested that she would drive him to distraction—promised never to drink another drop, etc.

"No," she said, "I dare not trust my future happiness to a man who has formed such a habit. I came three thousand miles to marry the man I loved, and now, rather than marry a drunkard, I will go three thousand miles back again."

And she went, and thus proved herself wise and strong. Better a thousand times dissolve the tenderest tie than to be linked to that "body of death"—a loathsome, helpless drunkard.

But how many young women there are who would falter and hesitate, and yield, and put faith in a drunkard's word.

How many have already done so, whose throbbing hearts only ceased their hopeless aching in the chilling silence of the sepulcher! O Woman, be careful where you step! Let every woman take a firm step on that ground, and it would do more to prevent intemperance than any present means can accomplish.—*Ex.*

THE following very excellent advice of President Porter, of Yale, to his students and young men in general, we clip from an exchange:

"Young men, you are the architects of your own fortunes. Rely on your own strength of body and soul. Take for your star self-reliance. Inscribe on your banner, 'Luck is a fool, Pluck is a hero.' Don't take too much advice—keep at the helm and steer your own ship, and remember that the art of commanding is to take a fair share of the work. Think well of yourself. Strike out. Assume your own position. Put potatoes in a cart, go over a road, and the small ones go to the bottom. Fire above the mark you intend to hit. Energy, invincible determination with a right motive, are the levers that move the world. Don't swear. Don't deceive. Don't read novels. Don't marry until you can support a wife. Be earnest. Be self-reliant. Be generous. Be civil. Read the papers. Advertise your business. Make money and do good with it. Love your God and fellow men. Love truth and virtue. Love your country and obey its laws."

At a Russian hotel you are obliged to stipulate for bed-linen, pillows, blankets and towels, or else you pay extra for them, as the landlord assumes that you carry these articles with you. This has been the custom of the country from time immemorial, and has produced among certain Russians a curious fastidiousness. They strongly dislike using sheets, blankets and towels which are in a certain sense public property, just as we should object to putting on clothes which have already been worn by other people.

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THE temperance question has gradually got around to this state, viz: Public opinion of to-day is rather disposed to censure the individual who makes a sot of himself than the one who deals in the intoxicating beverage. This is eminently correct.

IN New York City schools the pupils are trained how to deport themselves in case of fire. An exchange, speaking of a fire drill recently witnessed, says: "There were at the time nearly seven hundred pupils assembled in their various class-rooms, every one of whom had left the building in four minutes after the sounding of the alarm. It is well that the pupils of this school are so thoroughly drilled, and should occasion arise it would prove an immense benefit."

THE term of office of City Superintendent of Schools—one year—is too short. It should be increased. If a man has a system of his own (which very few men of the present day have the genius to arrange or invent—let it be either good or bad—he cannot in the short space of one year get it fairly established. He cannot find out what he can do, unless he be a failure, and if this be the case, it can be found out in a much shorter time. The term should be at least two years, if not three.

AN angry letter never accomplishes the desired end, and an insolent one harms none but the writer. This is true of all correspondence, but more especially when applied to communications of a business nature. In this department the true gentleman is easily recognized, and with him, above all others, it is gratifying to deal. His demands, which if couched in other language would be rejected, are often complied with, and, whatever the business, there is satisfaction in performing it.—*Year Book.*

WE direct the attention of young men to the practical lesson which may be learned by reading the story, "What Wall Street Did." It will be found on the fourth page. The mania among young men, not only in the large cities, but away out as far as Omaha, for speculating in stocks is alarming, and stock-brokers, recognizing this fact, frequently mail "prices of margins," "plans of operations," etc., to this class, thus goading them on. Many a young man has been ruined financially on "margins."

THERE is a strong tendency in several quarters to restrict public education to the elementary branches. The argument advanced in support of this policy is that the luxuries of education should be cut off, or at least should not be paid for out of public funds. In hard times true economy cuts off luxuries, but only when hard pressed are the necessities curtailed. We must have bread, fire, clothes and schools. A good private school may be a luxury, but a public school is a necessity. To cut off the means of obtaining a good education to all except those who can pay bills in private schools, colleges and seminaries would be the death blow to the ambition of many a poor young man. We feel safe in asserting that the good sense of the educational directors of Omaha will never let such a thing come to pass.

HEALTHFUL RECREATION.

There is an old saying that "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and we fear that to the want of healthful recreation can be traced many of the causes which throw upon the world weak and puny specimens of humanity. Many of the most talented men of the present day are so weak and broken down, physically, that they cannot enjoy the honor and emolument that their talents bring them, and often cannot furnish the needed physical strength to make use of their mental abilities. It were better to arrive at manhood with a good healthy constitution and be a little lacking in the sciences and classics, than vice versa. Hence it is that THE HIGH SCHOOL is a strong advocate of healthful out-door recreation for students and young men in all classes of life. We do not wish studies or business neglected altogether, but where the question arises, as it often does, when either one or the other must be for the time neglected, we say TAKE THE RECREATION. Among the out-door sports, there is no game so exhilarating, healthful and positively beneficial as that of base ball, and we hope the citizens of Omaha will lend their encouragement, not only by their words of commendation, but their financial support, to the national game in this city.

STEER A SHIP OF YOUR OWN.

The lecture delivered by Col. Ingersoll, in this city, last month, was full of brilliant thoughts and contained a great deal of practical advice to young men. "Young man," said he, "do not place a mortgage on your future by seeking clerkships or petty positions; strike out and make your own fortune, work for yourself. The man working on a salary gets less dependent on himself every day, and finally comes to think that if he should lose his position he would starve. Better live in a log cabin and till a forty acre patch of ground that you can call your own, than be forever dependent on some one else. You can, if you only think so, be an owner instead of a laborer." The above remarks and many others that came from Col. Ingersoll, were calculated to arouse in every young man just on the threshold of life, a determination to strike out for himself, instead of consecrating his services to some one else. He said that the fates had in store a fortune for every man, and speaking for himself, he proposed to be on hand to receive his one when it came. We commend these ringing words of advice to every young man within the circuit of THE HIGH SCHOOL, and would add that a little courage is all that is needed. A great deal of talent is lost in the world for the want of a little courage. Take those words of advice, muster up your courage and go boldly into the fight for fame and fortune. You may fail, but there is honor in such a failure. "He only is exempt from failure who makes no effort." (Our motto.) Every day sends to the grave a number of obscure men, who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has prevented them from making a first effort, and who, if they could have been induced to begin, would have gone great lengths in fame. To do anything in this world, we must not stand back shivering and thinking of the cold and danger, but just jump right in and scramble through as well as we can. If we win, we are ahead. If we fail, we can try again.

A CENSURABLE habit prevailing to a great extent among young ladies and gentlemen is that of "mimicking" or "talking smart." Of course they presume that those who hear them fully understand that they know how to speak correctly, but the habit becomes so fastened on them that they can scarcely make a remark without tinging its phraseology with a twang or brogue of some kind. A professional actor can imitate and is allowed to do so on the stage, but were he to carry his impersonations into a drawing room or display his mimicking powers at a dinner party, he would be put down for a fool. When it takes a smart man at best to be funny, it is certainly foolish and decidedly out of place for young folks to attempt the practice.

THE SOCIAL OBJECTION

The social objection to co-education is based solely on man's barbarism: There is no fear that woman will misbehave, but that she will be exposed to insult from the other sex. This argument is unsound. There is nothing that will so well give a young man that fine sense of the respect due to the opposite sex as to let him be educated in the same school-room with those of that sex and there learn it. The experience of many eminent college professors, as well as the testimony of college students, where coeducation is the rule, alike prove that the danger to morals of coeducation is a chimera. Any educator of to-day will bear us out in the statement that the young men are far more correct in their deportment than in schools where women are not found, and they are incited to a more faithful application to their studies, while the young women feel the importance and happy influence of their position as a constant support to their feminine dignity. To separate the sexes in our public schools would be to educate a society of bores. Howard Crosby, M. D., an able writer, says: "Just as we go down in the scale of civilization the sexes must be kept apart. As we go upward we find a larger liberty to woman, that has no relation to license, but tells the story of the Divine will concerning the mutual dependence and confidence of the sexes. The highest moral state of society brings the sexes together in an honorable and pure communion, and, conversely, such a communion acts directly towards the highest moral welfare of society. It is high time that our educators should see that in the co-education of the sexes no natural distinctions are ignored and no social delicacy violated, and that no evils can be connected with it except such as are common to all human things, against which there must be always directed our watchfulness and common sense."

JEALOUSY.

Language seems to have been taxed to its utmost to express the nature and the power of jealousy. Shakespeare says:

"It is the green-eyed monster which doth mock
The meat it feeds on."

Milton speaks of it as "the injured lover's hell," and Solomon declares that it is "cruel as the grave." Among definitions, that of Cogan seems to us most nearly correct, viz: "a painful apprehension of rivalry in cases that are peculiarly interesting to us." Jealousy in some form or degree is very common. From the half anger, half sorrow of the child, which has its "nose put out of joint," as the saying is, by the new baby, to the deeply injured lover, or husband, or wife, we see jealousy in a thousand forms. Even the brutes do not seem to be exempt from something of the sort.

From its nature, it follows that jealousy may be either honorable or ignoble, according to circumstances. It is an apprehension of rivalry, and a rival is one who takes away what we deem our own. But we may claim what is not ours, what we have not earned, nor received as a free gift. The rightful owner may still be at liberty to bestow it where he will, and we have no right to complain. On the other hand, ownership may be so complete and irrevocable that there can be no transfer without sacrilege, no rivalry without wrong. To excite jealousy purposely, is to play with fire. It is degrading when wrongly indulged, and painful beyond measure when there is good reason for it.—*Selected.*

THE *Advocate* of Clay County, Neb., has this:

"The Educational Weekly," which represents eight States, has thirteen "editors," is published in Chicago, at \$2.50 per year is a heavy concern,—especially the Nebraska department. That is, the advertisements, and the balance of it is heavy, weighty, large, ponderous. Examine it and imagine, if you can that it is "edited" by men who give the subject of education a life long study. It is *E pluribus unum*, and its mission seems to be to *Dare Ponderous Fame*. The HIGH SCHOOL published at Omaha is worth forty of it."

THE FASHIONS.

All kinds of black and white laces are fashionable.

Lace striped grenadines are the most fashionable.

The minuet is to be revived as a fashionable dance.

Light cloth jackets are worn with black silk dresses.

The glove of the moment is pale bluff *gant de Suede*, four buttoned and hand stitched on the back, with lines of buff, black or cardinal.

Some of the handsomest black grenadine suits are finished with stylish folds of yellow satin around the neck, over which falls a collar of plaited black lace.

The portemonnaies composed of steel scales are much liked as currency holders. Silver change ruins purses, and these pretty purses take their places admirably.

No plain silk suits are to be seen. Combination costumes are more used, and for these there are endless designs in silk, in woolen and in silk and wool textures.

Every display reveals some new freak of fancy in the making of the polonaise. There is really no distinctive and distinguishing form of this garment. A greater number are fastened straight in front, but the diagonal fastening has not gone out of favor.

Undressed kid gloves are preferred to the dress kids in Paris. They are without buttons, and are inexpensive, as worn by French women. In this country they have every accessory that buttons and fancy stitchings can give them.

The durability of black silks leads to the necessity of their frequent cleaning, and an excellent way to do this is as follows: Peel about two potatoes, slice them thin, and pour one pint of boiling water on them. Leave it standing four hours. When ready for immediate use, put in about a quarter of a teaspoonful of alcohol. Sponge the silk well on the wrong side, rubbing any shiny spots with care. Then roll it tightly around a thick pole. This renews its freshness and cleans it well. Do not use an iron.

COLLEGE PRESS WITTICISMS.

"The chief glory of woman is her hair." That's all very well, but we don't want any glory in our butter.—*Ex.*

It is said that a woman will never tell a secret, except to two persons—those who ask her and those who do not.—*Ex.*

The student who sung in his sleep: "There is a boarding club,
Far, far away;
Where they have ham and eggs,
Three times a day,"

says it did not work, as the old lady happened to be awake. He now boards at another place.—*Westminster Monthly.*

A promising young shaver was reading his lessons at school, over in that drawing manner for which urchins, of that age, are somewhat remarkable. As he proceeded with the task, he came upon the passage, "Keep thy tongue from evil and thy lips from guile." Master hopeful drawled out "keep-thy-tongue—from-evil-and-thy-lips—from-girls."—*Jewell.*

No expression of the human countenance can equal the look of lonesome amazement that flashes over the face of the solitary oyster at finding himself scooped up in a gallon of church-so-cial soup.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

Mrs. Partington to her physician, thus: Yes, Doctor, and a few days previous, feeling somewhat predisposed, and having a grooping pain in the abdomen, I took some patient medicine, and I feel convicted that it seriously repaired my constitution. I suppose I'm of an excruciating temper, for I'm always a-worrying ever since Betsy Smith had congregation of the lungs, or some tonsorial affliction; but, to tell the truth, I've always dreaded an internal rumor.

FLATTERY.—Flattery is a safe coin which our own vanity has made current, and which will never be out of credit as long as there are knaves to offer it and fools to receive it.—*Ex.*

THE *Saturday Herald* of Chicago, pertinently remarks: "When you enter a street car in which there are no vacant seats, take your stand firmly in front of some gentleman who is reading a newspaper and discommode him as much as possible. No gentleman has a right to enjoy himself while you are standing."

THE parent who sends his son into the world uneducated, defrauds the community of a lawful citizen and bequeaths to it a nuisance.—*Chancellor Kent.*

RECEIVED.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following publications: Centennial Agricultural Address delivered by Hon. J. F. Kinney at Lincoln Sept. 24th, 1876.

Premium List for next State Fair, to be held at Omaha, Sept. 24th to 28th, 1877, D. H. Wheeler, Esq., Secretary, Plattsmouth, Neb.

Boston University Year Book, Boston, Mass.

School and Home, New York; *The Sanitarian*, Boston; *The Western*, St. Louis; *The Galaxy*, Scribner's, Atlantic, and *St. Nicholas*, New York.

Among the new exchanges recently added to our list are the *Neoterian*, *Tufts Collegian*, *Trinity Tablet*, *The Besom*, *Irving Union*, *Monthly Musings*, *Dennison Collegian*, *Alfred Student*, *Golden Sheaf*, *Collegiate Journal*, *Montpelierian Industrialist*.

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A large assortment of new and second-hand Guns, Pistols, Locks, Keys, etc.

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Job Work of all kinds done with Neatness and Dispatch.

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LUNCH BASKETS FILLED for TRAVELERS

Choice Wines and Fine Cigars.



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267 South-east Cor. Fifteenth & Douglas Streets.

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THE BEST BARGAINS ALWAYS AT
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Strictly One Price Cash Dry-Goods Store,
267 South-east Cor. Fifteenth & Douglas Streets.

OMAHA, NEB., MAY, 1877.

Extra copies, \$1.00 per dozen. Subscriptions, orders, for extra copies, advertisements, or articles for publication, may be left at office, 25 floor, Old Fellows Block.

If you are in arrears for this year's subscription please remit by mail. Address the publisher.

DELOS P. BEARD, Florist, corner 19th and 12th, will make you up a neat bouquet if ever you need anything of the kind.

AN exchange speaks of a man aged 113 who recently died in Michigan. He had used tobacco 98 years but it killed him at last.

AN opera by Sullivan, entitled "Contrabandista" will be presented by home talent at the Academy of Music early this month—too late for us to give it a review.

THE Russian army numbers 1,780,000 men while that of Turkey numbers only 700,000. The former government has also about four times as many ironclads and men-of-war as Turkey.

THE St. James Hotel, 10th street, opposite depot, was opened by Daemon Bros., on the 16th. It is entirely new, has twenty neatly fitted rooms and will accommodate from forty to fifty guests.

WITH all due deference to the abilities of present principal of the South School as a teacher, we feel satisfied that a better selection could be made for the office of principal of that institution.

By the retirement from the board of education of Mr. E. K. Long, of the First ward, that body loses a valuable member and one who distinguished himself during his term as an active worker, and a faithful advocate of the best interests of the schools.

WHEN a man is a willful liar he knows it himself. Thus it is that an individual in our midst knowing that the people would not believe one of his simple assertions, has formed a regular habit of making an affidavit before a notary public whenever he wants to tell a whopper.

GRADUATES of the high school, teachers, graduates of the state university, of colleges and educational institutions of the east, and all subscribers having the inclination to write, are reminded that their productions are always welcome, and they should not be backward about sending them in for publication.

A YOUNG man of our acquaintance who has everything but capital, requested us to make the announcement that he would be willing to throw himself away on some young lady worth, say, anywhere from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars. His plan is to go on a wedding trip to the Paris Exposition in 1878. We told him he was chimerical.

THE HIGH SCHOOL costs only \$1.00 a year, delivered by carrier in the city, or postpaid by mail. It is now in its fifth year, has a large circulation, and enjoys the confidence and support of Omaha's best citizens. Since under the present management, it has never failed to appear promptly on the first of each month. In its columns are allowed nothing but the choicest reading matter, and its advertising columns contain advertisements of none but respectable firms.

THE rules governing schools were somewhat revised by the Board last month, the most important change being the abolishment of corporeal punishment.

THE newly elected members of this body—Messrs. George Wilkins, of the First ward, H. G. Clark of the Second, D. Sullivan and J. J. Points of the Third, W. J. Broatch of the Fourth, T. Dailey of the Fifth and T. J. Staley of the Sixth—will take their seats and be sworn in on Monday the 7th inst., at which time, officers of the board will be elected.

CHARLEY COLLINS is the most unlucky printer we ever knew. He started a daily paper in Omaha several years ago and failed; then went to Sioux City, and after a few years the S. C. Times went up. His next move was to make a million by turning the tide of Black Hills emigration through the north and he chartered a steamboat for this purpose. This was a failure. We next heard of him editing a weekly paper at Atlantic, Iowa. That suspended publication, and the last ray of hope was to start a paper in the Black Hills. On the way thither the steamboat burned to the water's edge, and with it was consumed the complete printing outfit of Mr. Collins.

THE close of the lenten season was the signal for a resumption of the usual parties, balls, evening entertainments and other home amusements, and the long relaxation was followed by numerous enjoyable affairs.

In the early part of the month a delightful evening party was given by Miss Libbie Webb at the residence of Elder M. F. Shinn, in Shinn's Addition, the same being in honor of Miss Lenia Smith, of Fremont, who was then visiting at the above named place. Social conversation, parlor games, and dancing were only interrupted by the serving of an elegant supper. Among those present were Misses Allie McLain, Sarah Nile, Jennie Duncan, Lizzie Duncan, Millie Phelps, Jennie McCoy, Ella Webb, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Cooper, Dr. A. W. Nason, S. A. Orchard, J. Woodard, W. T. Rodgers, W. B. Bryant, Will Garrard, Walter Phelps, A. N. Ferguson and H. H. Glover.

MAYOR Chase is authority for the statement that the efficient fire department of Omaha saves annually to the merchants three-fourths of one per cent. on all the insurance in this city, amounting in the aggregate to upwards of thirty thousand dollars. This shows not only the wisdom but the indirect economy of every city in the state establishing and maintaining a good fire department, for it is better to pay increased taxes for the support of such a department, than to pay that same money to foreign insurance companies. If this question were properly understood, every city and town in the state would have a good fire department, instead of as now either a poor one or absolutely none at all.

THERE are too many publications in Omaha which seem to have no other object than to harass business men for advertisements. These quack advertising publications give a great deal of space for a small amount of money and thereby run down the business. THE HIGH SCHOOL maintains a uniform schedule of prices, (higher than any alluded to above) has a good advertising patronage, and does not grumble at all. We only deprecate the practice of so many itinerant and visionary nonentities embarking in the business and conducting it on such a slipshod basis that the public eventually commence to look with distrust—if not disgust—on everything of the kind, whether good or bad. Still we are to have a few more new ones.

A PARTY of four young gentlemen went out to Elkhorn for a three day's hunt last month, intending to camp out while absent. Their ardor for camping was considerably dampened by a violent rain storm which set in just after the tent was pitched, and continued uninterrupted for ten hours. During the middle of that memorable night, one unfortunate awoke and discovered that he was laying in a well defined little river, but the tent being small and all available space occupied by others, he was compelled to "stand it," or if he didn't like standing, lay down in it. Early morning having dawned, this unfortunate arose, donned a dry suit of clothes and the last thing to put on was a pair of gum waders, one of which contained about two gallons of water, a discovery he only made after he had plunged in his foot, and forced it upwards, thus completely saturating his whole west side. A few scriptural quotations followed and his companions sloped off after game, leaving him monarch of all he surveyed and madder than a wet hen.

THE CITY SCHOOLS. Opening of the Spring Term and Assignment of Teachers. The spring term of the city schools opened Monday, April 2d, with an increased attendance. From a personal inspection we found everything progressing smoothly—the hundreds of little ones carefully studying their lessons and every day storing away knowledge drawn from the inexhaustible amount that the present excellent system presents for their reception. We are candid when we state that we do not think there is a city in the land of the size and importance of Omaha where the schools are in a better condition. Fully ninety-five per cent. of the pupils are daily making that progress which will from year to year advance them in grade, and this is the highest evidence that we can give of hard work on the part of teachers and officers, and faithful application to studies on the part of students. The German department under the efficient supervision of Prof. Decker is progressing finely, there being now over three hundred students studying this language.

THE following is the assignment of teachers for this term:

HIGH SCHOOL. Prof. W. H. Merritt, assisted by Miss Mary R. Alling. Prof. Theo. Decker, Professor of German.

CENTRAL SCHOOL. Prof. W. H. Merritt, Principal; Miss Helen M. Weeks, Head Assistant; W. H. Scott, 8th grade; Miss Lucy Green, 7th grade; Miss L. W. Morse, 7th grade; Miss Sarah McCheane, 6th grade; Miss Josie McHugh, 6th grade; Miss Fannie Wilson, 5th grade; Miss Minnie Wood, 4th grade; Mrs. Stella Champlain, 4th grade; Miss Anna Monteith, 4th grade; Miss Frank Briggs, 3d grade; Miss Libbie Rollinson, 3d grade; Miss Sarah Rollinson, 2d grade; Miss L. Woodman, 2d grade; Miss Helen M. Weeks, 1st grade.

NORTH SCHOOL. Prof. J. B. Bruner, Principal, assisted by Miss E. A. Barnett, Miss Mima Richard, Miss E. M. Folsom, Miss Aggie Berlin, Miss Minnie Wilson, Miss Maggie McCague, Miss Bella Schaller, Mrs. C. Elliott, Miss Mollie Dasher, Miss Paddock.

CASS STREET SCHOOL. Miss Alice M. Williams, Principal, assisted by Miss Esther Jacobs.

JACKSON STREET. Miss A. M. Reed.

EAST SCHOOL. Miss Anna Foss, Principal, assisted by Misses Fannie Butterfield, Stacia Crowley, Addie Gladstone, Kate Foss, Belle Merwin, Decie Johnston, Hattie DeShong.

HARTMAN ADDITION. Miss H. H. McKoon, Principal, assisted by Libbie D. Wood.

WEST SCHOOL. Miss J. M. McKoon, Principal, assisted by Miss Dora Harney.

SOUTH SCHOOL. Miss Hattie Stanard, Principal, assisted by Misses Nellie Wood, Ida Goodman, and L. J. Ray.

M. E. SIMON, proprietor of the ladies' furnishing goods establishment, formerly 509 Fourteenth street, has removed to Creighton Block, where a large and elegant stock of ladies' suits of spring and summer styles is displayed. See card in another column.

A SORAP OF HISTORY.

The following letter, although written over a year ago, has never yet been published, and as it contains much historical information that will be of special interest to the many students who read the High School, we give it entire. It is in answer to a letter of inquiry on the subject sent Mr. Olinger by Prof. Beals:

DECATUR, NEB., March 3, 1876. Prof. S. D. BEALS, Omaha, Neb.

DEAR SIR:—I have just returned home after a two months' absence, and found your letter asking me to ascertain the signification of certain Indian names of places, &c. I hasten to comply.

The information given below, I have just obtained from Henry Fontenelle, a well educated half-breed of the Omaha tribe, whom I regard as good authority.

O-ma-ha, signifies up stream. The Omaha tribe was once a part of the "Qu-au-paw" tribe that formerly lived on the head waters of the Ohio. Following their reservation, they started west without any definite place in view, sailing down the Ohio until they came to its mouth. As to their further course, they disagreed; part wishing to go down stream and the others wished to go up stream. The result was a division; those going down stream were called O-gach-pa; those going up stream, O-ma-ha.

Min-ne-ha-ha, is a Sioux word, signifying Laughing Water.

Ne-ma-ha—Ne, water,—ma-ha, belonging to the Omaha's. The Nemaha river was originally the southern and western boundary lines of their lands, thus named Omaha's water or water lines.

Ne-bras-ka—bras-ka, signifies flat, shallow. Ne-bra-ra—bra-ra, signifies wide, shallow.

These two words have about the same meaning: Wide, flat, shallow water.

Te-ka-ma, he said, was not an Omaha name, and could not give its meaning. I may from time to time get items of interest from him. If so, will communicate them. I shall be happy to render you such assistance in this matter as will be in my power, whenever called upon.

Respectfully yours, WM. G. OLINGER.

PERSONAL.

Mr. J. C. Thomas left Omaha on the 26th ult., for Remsen, N. Y., where he will enter into business with his father. Joe leaves behind him many warm friends who sincerely regret his departure.

Herb. T. Leavitt is now studying law in the office of Hon. C. S. Chase.

Bird Wakeley who has mastered the difficult art of phonography was recently appointed official stenographer for the Fourth Judicial District of Nebraska.

The Misses Kimball, much to the regret of their many friends here, have left the University and returned home.—Hesperian Student.

Miss Josie McHugh, of Galea, Ill., a graduate of the Illinois State Normal School has recently been added to the corps of teachers in Central School.

Among the young lady teachers educated in Omaha and lately assigned positions in our city schools are Misses Louie Woodman, Mollie Dasher and Bella Schaller.

Jno. Kennedy, who will be remembered as a former high school student, has returned to Omaha after three years' absence, and is stopping with his uncle, Hon. B. E. B. Kennedy.

Chas. E. Hochstetler of Nebraska City passed through Omaha on the 23d ult., on his way to San Francisco, where he goes on a six weeks' pleasure tour.

Newt. Barkalow, who recently severed his connection with the banking house of Caldwell, Hamilton & Co., has gone into business with his brother, and will doubtless do well.

The many young friends of Alex McCartney, well known in this city, will be pleased to learn that he is now filling a lucrative and responsible position in an extensive grain commission house in Chicago. His position—that of buying and selling clerk in the Chicago Exchange—gave him an important advantage when the great rise in wheat took place, occasioned by announcement of the Russian War, and by the purchase of a "wheat option" at the right time, he cleared the modest little sum of eighteen hundred dollars.

COUNCIL BLUFFS NOTES.

MISS MAY ROBBINS of Kansas City is in town visiting her brother, Mr. L. E. Robbins of the Pacific National Bank.

MRS. BALDWIN, wife of Judge Caleb Baldwin, lately deceased, has assumed charge of the postoffice and her appointment to this position gives general satisfaction.

ED. R. KIRKPATRICK left early last month for Rock Island, Ill., where he now fills an important position in a mercantile establishment.

THE Phelomathian society had appointed an evening for meeting at the residence of J. W. Robinson last month, but owing to a violent rain storm which unfortunately arose just prior to the hour of assembling, it was but meagerly attended and the programme for the evening was not carried out. The date and place of the next meeting was not announced as we went to press.

BLOOM'S Hall, or Snow's Academy, as it is now called, is again becoming quite popular as a place of public resort. This hall was once the only one in the city but a feeling of distrust arose concerning its safety when filled, and for about two years it was not used. Now, however, this feeling of distrust has vanished and people feel quite free from damage within its walls.

THE Roller Skating Rink is closed for the present. Frank Wilson has sold his interest to Mr. Dohany, and gone to Cedar Rapids. Mr. Dohany is now laying a maple floor in his hall and when this work is finished will reopen the rink.

BASE BALL BATTER.

CONTRARY to the report in last month's issue that the "Otoes" would not reorganize this season, we are informed by Hochstetler that the club is now in working order. It is somewhat weaker, however, owing to the fact that two or three of its best players have gone to the Black Hills.

THE "Troublesomes" of Atlantic, have reorganized with the addition of a few new members, and claim that they will "clean out" anything in the west this season. The "Omaha's" will have to take them down a peg.

FREMONT, Blair, Lincoln, Ashland and most of the prominent towns in the state have gotten up good clubs this year.

It is to be regretted that the managers of the State Fair for 1877 did not incorporate in the list of premiums a prize for the best base ball club in the State, the same to be contested for during State Fair week. It is not too late, we think, to arrange this matter yet, and we suggest to the managers that a suitable cash prize, together with diploma, be offered. This would certainly add much to the interest of the fair.

AN elegant pair of foul flags, valued at \$25, are offered by C. S. Goodrich for the champion club of Omaha. Clubs wishing to contest for the same will file their applications with Mr. G., as soon as practicable.

THE "Excelsiors" of this city, we are informed, have been practicing for some time, and will soon astonish the natives.

COUNCIL BLUFFS will have no club of any pretensions this season, as there are now but two or three players of any note in that city. The "little fellers" however, have already gotten up a half dozen clubs.

SEVERAL exciting and closely contested games were played in the east last month by professional nines, as will be seen by noticing the remarkably low scores in the following summary of games which we extract from a late number of the Clipper:

Table with 2 columns: April, Runs. 3, Indianapolis vs. St. Louis, at Indianapolis, 1 0; 9, St. Louis vs. Memphis, at Memphis, 2 0; 13, St. Louis vs. Memphis, at Memphis, 2 0; 21, Indianapolis vs. Louisville, at Indianapolis, 2 1; 14, St. Louis vs. Memphis, at Memphis, 4 0; 21, St. Louis vs. Memphis, at Memphis, 4 2; 12, Yale vs. Alaska, at New Haven, 4 2; 16, Louisville vs. Indianapolis, at Louisville, 4 2; 17, Boston vs. Harvard, at Boston, 4 2; 14, Boston vs. Harvard, at Boston, 5 3; 10, St. Louis vs. Memphis, at Memphis, 5 4; 19, Boston vs. Live Oak, at Boston, 7 0; 19, Allegheny vs. Ludlow, at Allegheny City, 7 0; 17, Lowell vs. Zena, at Lowell, 7 1; 15, St. Louis vs. Memphis, at Memphis, 7 1; 11, St. Louis vs. Memphis, at Memphis, 7 3; 14, Hartford vs. Yale, at New Haven, (2 innings), 7 6; 6, Hartford vs. New Haven, at New Haven, 9 5; 19, Terre Haute vs. Quicksip, at Terre Haute, 9 8.

The noteworthy feature of the campaign thus far has been the remarkable success of the Indianapolis team, which is proving to be in every respect up to the mark in playing strength of the best of the League nines.

THE Omaha Base Ball Club held its first meeting for the season on Wednesday, the 25th ult., in the Police Court Rooms, which were kindly donated for the occasion by his Honor, Judge Anderson. The object of the meeting was stated by the chair to be for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and making all necessary arrangements for the successful opening of the summer campaign.

After the transaction of some business of minor importance, the meeting proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result: J. F. McCartney, President; Elmer D. Frank, Vice-President; Chas. J. Emery, Secretary; J. Ross, Treasurer. A standing committee on membership, consisting of E. L. Frank, W. J. Cuddy and J. C. Sharp, was appointed by the chair. Messrs. Smith, Creighton and Emery, were, upon motion, appointed a committee of three to draft a new rule with regard to field play and report at a subsequent meeting, and W. H. Hartry was designated as field captain during the meantime. The initiation fee was fixed at one dollar, and the dues one dollar a month. Messrs. Alvin Frank, F. B. Hildreth, F. Philbrook and Arthur Witheral, were elected active members, and Maj. J. V. Furay, Lieut. H. E. Burt and W. E. Page, were elected honorary members. Tuesday's and Friday's of each week were fixed as practice days, the hour of meeting to be 5 o'clock P. M., on Jefferson Square. The club numbers twenty-five members.

THE State Sportsmen's Association will meet in annual convention at Plattsmouth on the 22d of this month, at which time officers for the ensuing year will be elected. Arrangements have been made by the committee in charge for two or three shooting matches. The prize cup, now held by John Hardin, of the Field Sportsmen's Club, will be contested for. Some 1,500 birds will have to be slaughtered, and a good time is awaiting all who attend.

THE Field Sportsmen's Club of this city held its annual spring hunt on the 17th inst. The sides as chosen were as follows: CAPT. WINDHEIM'S SIDE. E. L. Patrick, R. Berlin, A. S. Huntington, P. Cassidy, L. Worden, J. F. McCartney. CAPT. KRUG'S SIDE. J. J. Hardin, G. Ketcham, Edwin Bond, J. Pogue, A. E. Worley, F. B. Lowe. The members turned out very generally, and on the whole some 542 birds were killed. John Hardin, the champion of the state, made the exceeding large count of 185. Captain Krug's side won, the score standing 403 to 139. The Field club will meet on the 14th of this month and elect five delegates to the state convention.

SPORTING MATTERS.

THE new game law reads as follows: "From and after the first day of June, A. D., 1877, it shall be unlawful for any person to take, wound or kill any wild birds within this State, at any time. That the months of October, November and December, in each year, shall be open to shooting wild grouse and wild turkeys with the common shoulder gun; Provided, also, that this act shall not be applied to water fowls, jack snipes, sand pipers, waders and woodcocks."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

J. W. BUNCE now displays a well selected stock of spring styles of silk and felt hats. His array of Gents' furnishing goods is a fine one.

THE progressive and enterprising cigar and tobacco house of West & Fretschler have recently introduced several new brands of fine cigars, among which might be mentioned the La Rosa Santiagos, Dom Pedro No. 2, and "Bulldozer Cigarettes."

MISS DORA SENTER, the fashionable milliner, corner Fifteenth and Capitol avenue, returned last month from the East, where she selected a large stock of millinery, ladies' fine furnishing goods, new and elegant spring styles of hats, trimmings, etc., etc. The High School takes pleasure in recommending its many lady readers to this popular millinery establishment.

THE business card of Welf & McDonald, No. 250 Farnam St., importers and manufacturers of ladies' fine cloaks, suits and mantles, will be found among our new advertisements. This establishment is the only one of its kind in the western country and its patronage has steadily increased ever since it first commenced business.

MAX MEYER & Co., cor. 11th and Farnam, proprietors of the celebrated brand of cigars, known as "Our Own Stubs," have won the confidence of smokers for the fine quality of their goods. A large assortment of Key West brands, and fine importations. This house keeps constantly on hand a large stock of the best cigars, tobaccos and smokers' goods in the State; also guns, rifles, pistols, ammunition, fine cutlery and fancy meerschaums.

THE tonsorial establishment of Messrs. Kirner & Steel, under the Grand Central is one which we can consistently recommend as having no superior in this city. The proprietors, both professional barbers, are always found at their place of business, polite, accommodating, and ever ready to attend to the wants of their patrons. Their shop, which is expensively furnished with all the necessaries of a first class establishment, always looks neat, clean and inviting.

JUST after dinner last Monday, when the wind was blowing furiously, everybody was startled by the sounding of the fire alarm. One grand rush was made for the engine house, and the Babcock apparatus was out in a twinkling, and on the road to the scene of the conflagration, which was reported to be at the residence of Ed. Hirst in the eastern portion of the city. After going two or three blocks at the rate of 2-40, the boys, who were pulling the truck, ran out of wind, and the engine got to the fire by being hitched to an express wagon. On arriving at the spot it was found that the fire had reached the cow shed and was going for it pretty lively, the persons who had gotten there ahead of the engine being powerless because of the water in the well giving out. The stoker on the engine immediately screwed down the "affidavit" until the bottle bursted, turned the "commopoly," and the "squitter" went at with a vengeance, and the "fiery fiend" was soon under complete subjection. The origin of the fire was caused by a little boy while playing with matches in the outhouse, setting fire to some paper, which the servant girl thoughtlessly swept out the door, when it was immediately carried by the wind into the bay-stack, which was all ablaze in an instant. Aside from the burning of several panels of fence and the hay, the loss was slight. In this instance the Babcock did good work, and answered all purposes. Our citizens are to be praised for the manner in which they all turn out to protect each other's property. It is right that they should do so, for we are all in the "same boat" and running the same risk.—Grand Island Times.

D. WELF. CHAS. McDONALD. WELF & McDONALD, Importers and Manufacturers of Ladies' Fine Cloaks

SUITS AND MANTLES, 250 Farnham Street, Opposite Grand Central Hotel, OMAHA, NEB. LADIES' SUITS A SPECIALTY.

Selling Out at Cost! All o'er this mighty nation This is now the cry; And yet, to get the most they can, Every one doth try.

We are not selling out at cost, That is not our plan— But still we sell as cheap As any other man.

Though many shoddy factories now Are running night and day, To make low priced goods Which some must give away—

We do not think it pays To sell goods made of chaff, And in one short week To have your friends all laugh.

But if you want a good HAT or CAP at the very lowest living rates, be sure and go to BUNCE'S. The largest and best stock of HATS and CAPS in the city; also, a fine stock of COLLARS, NECK-WEAR, SILK and LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, SUSPENDERS, TRAVELING BAGS, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.

BUNCE, Champion Hatter, Cor. 14th and Douglas Streets.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

DEXTER L. THOMAS, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office, Room 5, Visscher's Block.

C. P. WOOLWORTH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 463 12th Street.

JAMES DONNELLY, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Omaha, Nebraska. Office, 215 Farnam Street, (up stairs). Collections promptly attended to.

TOOTLE & MAUL, DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS, 126 Farnam Street.

IOWA COAL COMPANY. OFFICE, 515 Thirteenth Omaha. GEO. PATERSON, Agent.

PRINTING. TRIBUNE PRINTING CO., Caldwell Block, 225 Douglas St. First-class Printing at Low Prices.

MEAT MARKET. R. A. HARRIS, 537 Fourteenth Street.

REAL ESTATE AND COMMISSION. J. JOHNSON, No. 292, cor. 14th and Farnam Sts.

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MISS DORA SENTER, COR. 15TH AND CAPITOL AVE.

MILLINERY, AND Ladies' Fine Furnishing Goods.

A Large Stock of FRENCH GOODS, LACES, SILKS, EMBROIDERY, FANCY NOTIONS, and LADIES' NECK-WEAR. New and Elegant Styles of Hats, Trimmings, etc.

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FURNISHING GOODS, HOSIERY, Notions, &c. Corsets and Zephyrs a Specialty.

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GENERAL MINING SUPPLIES. Office, 162 Harney Street, Omaha, Neb. Can furnish specifications on Machinery, and forward Supplies on Short Notice.

ANDREW BORDEN, (Successor to R. T. Wilcox), Railroad Ticket Broker, East Side of Tenth Street, Third Door North U. P. Depot, OMAHA, - - - NEB.

M. HELLMAN & CO., DEALERS IN Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods, 221-223 Farnam St., Cor. 13th St., Omaha, Nebraska.

G. A. LENDQUEST, MERCHANT TAILOR, NO. 192 FARNAM STREET.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

NEBRASKA RAILWAY.

Table with 4 columns: GOING WEST, LEAVE, STATIONS, GOING EAST, ARRIVE. 7:30 a.m. 1:30 p.m. 4:30 p.m. 7:30 a.m. 12:10 ar. 12:10

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WHAT WALL STREET DID.

A Convict's Story.

I held a good position as a clerk with a firm in William street, which I shall call Wilson, Carter & Co. I became a boarder in the family of a relative and continued with him four years, when some changes in his business determined him to remove to San Francisco. I now took lodgings and commenced, for the first time, what is called a bachelor's life. It was somewhat dull at first, I admit, but by degrees I made acquaintances, and it offered far greater attractions. Nay, more, I had now secured so fully the good feeling of the heads of the firm, that I was frequently a guest at their tables; and it is only justice to myself to assert that if I did not gain their confidence, it certainly did not arise, on my part, from any lack of zeal in their service. One day when I was dining at the house of the senior partner, I met a certain Mr. Robert Thornton, one of the principal clerks in a large insurance office. He appeared a very gentlemanly, intelligent man, and had evidently seen a great deal of the world. We left the house together, and as I found he resided but a short distance from me, and the night being fine, he offered me a cigar, and we walked home together.

On the different subjects we conversed on during our walk, the one in which he appeared to take especial interest was speculating in stocks. Curiously enough, while employed for nearly five years within a few blocks of the Stock Exchange, where I knew fortunes were constantly changing hands, I had never felt tempted to try my luck. My employers, indeed, were strongly opposed to it, and I had heard at least one of them denounce stock speculation as gambling of the worst kind. But I knew, too, that other merchants of equally high standing laughed at them for this, and Thornton, I soon found, was well stored with arguments to prove it every whit as legitimate as the most humdrum dealings in pork or flour or nails.

It so happened that a sudden and continued rise in Erie had caused a great flurry in the street, and my companion named several acquaintances who had cleared from \$5,000 to \$15,000 by lucky investments during the last week.

"I could make as much as any of them," he exclaimed, "if I only had a thousand or two to start with. I know precisely how to do it, and if I could find a man to put in the money I'd make a small fortune for us both inside of a fortnight."

It was impossible to listen to him unmoved, especially as I knew from the reports in the newspapers that investors in Erie were making extraordinary sums. Consequently, when he asked if I knew anyone at all likely to go in with him, I said:

"Perhaps I might."

"What! you?" he cried; "I'm delighted. Can you raise a thousand?"

"Yes; two thousand, if necessary."

"Bravo! your fortune is made!"

"But see here," said I; "in the first place, we must keep this thing quiet, for I don't care to have my employers know it, and in the second place, you must post me up, so I shall know exactly what we're about."

"All right!" said he; "that's easily managed. And you put in the funds I'll be satisfied with one quarter of what we make, and if we should lose, which is impossible, however, I'll stand half the loss."

By this time we had reached my lodgings and, going in together, I gave him a check for \$1,000 on the bank where my small patrimony was deposited.

The next night he made a prodigious effort to look cool and unconcerned as he laid before me a package of greenbacks amounting to \$1,750.

"There," said he, "I doubled your thousand in two days, and I could have done the same if it had been two thousand or ten thousand. You might have made \$1,500 as easy as \$750."

I looked grave as I reflected that this was undoubtedly the fact.

"What have you done with your \$250?" I inquired.

"Bought Erie, of course. I'll treble it, sure."

I cross-questioned him closely, went over the newspaper reports once more, and then took my resolution. Calling for pen and ink I filled up a blank check and said, handing him the package of greenbacks:

"Here is \$1,750 in cash, and here is a check for \$4,700. Go in and win."

Thornton jumped up and grasped my hand, exclaiming:

"You're a man of nerve! You deserve to be rich!"

"Well," said I, "it depends a good deal on you. See that you make no mistake."

"Never fear," said he, "you'll be

worth \$20,000 before you know it."

After some further conversation we parted, my occasional misgivings being speedily dispelled by delightful visions of sudden wealth.

You will see that I had put into Thornton's hands the whole of my little inheritance together with two years' interest, which I had allowed to accumulate, my salary for the last two years having been amply sufficient for my wants. I am satisfied that it would have been a lucky thing for me if I had lost every cent of it. But, as it happened, Thornton's instinct was not at fault, he sold out at just the right moment, and I found myself as he had predicted, worth \$20,000, besides several odd hundreds with which I indulged in champagne, game suppers, and some other expensive luxuries which I had hitherto entirely avoided.

I had self-control enough to deposit my money in bank, keep my secret, and attend steadily to my regular business. Thornton, too, kept his affairs from his employers, but continued to speculate with his share of the profits made off my capital, and with such success that in a few months he was worth as much as I. My resolution to be satisfied with what I had made, and tempt fortune no more, gradually vanished as I noted his continued prosperity, and when he came to me with secret information of a projected movement in leading stock, which promised results of the most flattering character, and told me he had invested every cent he had in that stock, I readily agreed to do the same. At first everything went well. The stock began to rise slowly, and at one time we might have made four or five thousand apiece by selling, though neither of us thought of that for a moment. Then there came a lull, and then, without a moment's warning, the stock tumbled with such frightful rapidity that, before we realized it, our little fortunes were swept away. Thornton made haste to sell, but we found ourselves each \$2,000 in debt, and with no consolation except that some dozens of fellow-speculators had been cleaned out in the same style as ourselves.

I shall not soon forget our meeting after this disaster. I could not reproach Thornton, for his losses were as heavy as mine, and it was he who rescued us from the dilemma of having to pay \$4,000 between us at once without funds, or have our transactions exposed to our respective employers.

"I have a friend," said he, "who will shave our joint note for a fair discount, and before it comes due, we shall have time to get on our feet again."

I cannot say I liked the suggestion, but there was no alternative. Thornton introduced me to his friend, the note shaver, a Mr. Jackson, a cunning, oily man, with a disagreeable expression of countenance, though his manner was singularly polite, considering that we could furnish no security. However, we had to give him a note for \$5,000, payable in six months, with interest, in order to get the \$4,000 we needed.

This transaction completed, we breathed more freely, feeling that we had at least a six months' reprieve.

The misery I endured during those six months, I cannot attempt to describe. I hardly saw Thornton, who studiously avoided me, until one evening toward the end of the fifth month, he called me into Mouquin's, and showed me a release, signed by Jackson, from all obligation under our joint note.

"What does this mean?" I gasped.

"It means that I have paid my half with interest," said Thornton.

"And where did you get the money?" I cried, amazed.

"Speculating in stocks," was the cool reply. "Why don't you? I suppose Wilson, Carter & Co., would lend you enough to begin with. At any rate you can borrow it of them, even if they don't lend it."

With these words Thornton turned and abruptly walked away. I suppose he meant to do me a service by this infernal suggestion, but he might better have thrust a dagger into my heart. I cannot tell how I brooded that night over what he said, or how the next day I tremblingly acted upon it, employing a young broker, to whom Thornton had introduced me, to invest the purloined funds. I had some delusive successes, but the day the note came due I possessed not a cent to meet my share of it, and was \$1,000 behind in my accounts with my employers. Mustering up all my courage I called on Jackson, told him I had not been so fortunate as my friend Thornton, and ventured to propose that he accept my note for \$3,000 in settlement of my present obligation.

"I will do so readily," said he, "upon one condition, and that is, that you have a good name at the back of it." "But I hardly know to whom I could apply," I said. "I would much rather give you a greater discount on my own promissory note—in fact, any discount you choose to demand."

"And that's the very reason, my dear fellow," said Jackson, "I will not do it, unless I have a good name at the

back. On that condition I have no objection to make it a year, so as to allow you sufficient time to look about you and pay the money comfortably. Now, think well if there is any person to whom you could apply. You are very thick with the junior member in your firm, why not get him to put his name to it? At any rate you can but ask him, and the thing may be done to-morrow. Now take my advice and try the experiment."

I left Jackson, hardly knowing what to do. True, I was on very friendly terms with the junior partner, son of the senior partner, and I believe he bore me great good will. Still, it was a very dangerous experiment to try, for if he should refuse and inquire into my accounts he would find me a defaulter to the amount of \$1,500.

And here I must hurry over the particulars of the crime I committed, so painful are they to think of. Suffice it to say, instead of obtaining his signature I was guilty of forging it. My renewed note was accepted, but it would be impossible to describe the terrible state of my mind. The only method I had of relieving myself from the penalty of my crime would be by perpetrating others; and this, I felt convinced, would only be to prolong for a short time the misery I was in. A feeling of recklessness then came on, and I resolved to let things take their course.

It will be too painful for me to go further into the matter. I plunged deeper and deeper into crime. I attempted to conjure up a reckless frame of mind, and in the daytime to a considerable extent succeeded. But then the nights—how can I describe their misery? I could not sleep without opium, and the more I took of the drug the greater the quantity I required, till at length I was obliged to take each evening as much as would have killed any ordinary man. It had also its effect on my countenance, which assumed the pallid hue of the regular opium eater. At last the forgery was discovered, Jackson having sold my note; I was arrested, my defalcations came to light, and soon after I found myself here.

One word more, in justice to myself. I heard that in the newspaper report of the trial it was stated that when, after my sentence, I left the bar, it was with a jaunty step and indifferent expression of countenance. Never was there a truer remark. If, indeed, any objection can be taken to it, it is that it did not go far enough, for the imprisonment to which I was condemned, and the utter ruin of my prospects in life, were but a feather in the balance, when compared with the weight of horrible mental torture and doubt I had been laboring under for months before the termination of my career of crime.

"Where is Thornton, you ask?" He occupies the cell adjoining mine.—Illustrated Weekly.

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