

# The High School.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE OMAHA HIGH SCHOOL.

*Legendo, Cogitando, atque Scribendo vere docti fitemus.*

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

### CHEERING AND GOSSIPY LETTER FROM THE "HUB."

To the Editor of the HIGH SCHOOL:—

Congratulations ought to be the order of the occasion, and all because of a certain interesting and attractive paper which has lately appeared under the auspices of the Omaha High School. Glancing at the names of those upon the editorial staff and calling to mind many other members of your educational corps, we predict for the "HIGH SCHOOL," a prominent place among the college journals of the day. And indeed it is most fitting that the Omaha schools shall be thus publicly represented, since nowhere, east or west, can there be found students with a more loyal love of learning, greater ambition or deeper earnestness to advance and excel.

This wide-awake zeal and never failing enthusiasm, does it exist in the very atmosphere, or is it an innate gift to these western girls and boys? Whatever the cause, who shall say that they have not a constant inspiration in a handiwork of art upon a hill of science?

Perhaps no better assurance of the enterprise and intellect of the city can be given than the beautiful cut adorning the front-piece of your paper. "Can it be possible," said a Boston professor the other day, after carefully surveying it, "that Omaha has such a school building as this! Why, we haven't anything so handsome even here at the Hub." It was an unprecedented confession. The east with an inherent penchant for speaking of the "uncivilized west," proud of her antiquity and her historical landmarks, is slow to admit that in the "howling wilderness" west of the Missouri, there is any opportunity for the enjoyment of life, liberty or the pursuit of knowledge. One recently from the west, must answer many strange questions with regard to the condition of the frontier, and in view of late Indian episodes is expected to be personally acquainted with innumerable Captain Jacks.

Speaking of acquaintance, the term is rather a vague one in this vicinity. There is, we doubt not, a vast undercurrent of feeling among these American orients, but like the children in Dickens' "Hard Times," they are faithfully instructed to repress it. Indeed there is no dish more freely served than formality, (unless it be with the single exception of beans.) However, people are born to localities and we are all apt to judge according to our climes. Ergo, Boston bows are good, but an Omaha shake of the hand is better.

Be that as it may, there is no one in all the land, who does not honor this thriving city, both for her place in the moving present and for her part in the hallowed past. For her opportunities of instruction, ably and freely offered, and for her Sumners, Emersons and Longfellows. For her battle-fields, telling its story to the very clouds, and for her "Cradle of Liberty," truly a veteran in the sacred cause.

Like all places where people are multitudinous, manifold, *en masse*, so to speak,

there is novelty and variety sufficient to divert even a disciple of Zeno. Who is there that can walk down the streets of Boston on a sunshiny day without being moved, either to smiles, sympathy or, off the side-walk as the case may be?

Washington street is her "Broadway," and were it not for a company of policemen at every crossing, life insurance policies would be at an exorbitant premium.

Huckster women with patient faces are the corner-stones of all the principal streets, and here let us be allowed to say that these women though rigidly indifferent are never, to use a classical term, cross. This adjective is reserved by patent, though the right has in some cases been infringed upon, and is restricted solely to the feminine clerks of the various mercantile houses. All hail to the women who learn to be self-supporting, but if they must continue to be proverbially out of temper behind the counter, let us build, like Peter Cooper, some great, benevolent asylum, regardless of cost, but "far from the mad'ning crowd's ignoble strife," where they may retire to bear their crosses silently and alone.

The news-boys are by no means of minor interest among the novelties of the city. They have a chorus all their own, and though ever cheerful as they echo to each other again and again, we are always sorry that so many bright faces are not some teacher's inspiration, shut in from the baleful influences of the street.

But oh, the hawkers, who can see them without smiling, who can hear them without having a new interest in professions vocal? Like the news-boys, they have their key-notes, but true to elocutionary principles they play upon the grosser chords and are of a widely different genus. If one wishes to purchase it is only necessary to stand still while the panorama passes and raise a fore-finger at the market-cart.

With leisure we might readily enlarge upon the many attractions, but suffice it to say that next to the School of Oratory, we revere that great hospitable public library where all tastes in literature may be gratified without money and without price.

One cannot wonder that the Commonwealth has said in her constitution, you may not vote if you cannot read. With present opportunities, a man who cannot read his ballot, is not worthy of holding it, and should by all means be ranked with the women, "outside the wall."

Then there are the art galleries, to feast the eye and make finer the soul of a beholder. Some of the pictures seem divinely touched, and one is instinctively awed into silence when looking upon them.

In visiting the Natural History Rooms it is necessary to have an entire day at command, and in entering a special apartment devoted exclusively to specimens of the various ages of the globe, we are so forcibly reminded of physical geography classes as to linger beyond all reasonable bounds. Such a motley collection of curiosities! Everything from a whale to a humming bird, or from a zoophyte to the mechanical man.

A word for Boston Common, beautiful,

generous, bright oasis. How could the city be saved without it! Spring has at last said good morning, and the Common responds in flocks of birds, carpets of green, unfolding leaves and cooling fountains. Thousands of people make it a daily thoroughfare, and who shall say they are not made better by its influence? A chorus of birds when hearts are full of care, a breeze through the green boughs when minds are full of tumult, little things that live with our lives and have their records in eternity. Honor to Boston Common!

The Public Gardens just opposite, abounding in flowers, and rich in statues, have likewise charms too numerous to be briefly touched. Therefore, we forbear.

Greeting to the editorial band and to the students of Omaha, one and all.

M. M.

Boston, May 20, 1874.

### DIAMOND CAVE.

GLASGOW JUNCTION, KY., }  
June 10, 1874. }

To the Editors of the HIGH SCHOOL:

It is a pleasant railroad ride from Louisville to Nashville. When seventy miles from the former city, I noticed on the guide-board, "20 miles to Mammoth Cave." At the next station, the distance was reduced to fifteen miles; and just before reaching Glasgow Junction, circulars were distributed through the cars, advising all to stop and visit the Mammoth Cave, which was only eight miles west of the railroad.

The cars were full of dust, and the day was hot, even for Kentucky. How cool it must be under the ground! I will stop off one train and visit the Mammoth.

In fifteen minutes, the hackman cried "all aboard for Mammoth Cave!" In the meantime, I had learned from Major Proctor, my host, that there are two routes in the great cave; one requiring three miles travel, and the other six miles. To make either route would take more time than I could possibly spare. He also informed me that he was the owner of Diamond Cave, which is on the road to the Mammoth and only three miles away, and which I could explore in three hours and return to the Junction in time for the evening train.

This comparatively small cave was discovered in 1859. Its stony halls are full of stalactites and stalagmites which were produced by the percolation of water holding carbonate of lime in solution through the rock above.

The proprietor of the "Diamond" consented to act as our guide—three having joined me in this trip. He conducted us into a log house which stood alone out in an open field and covered the mouth of the cave.

Taking two lamps each, we descended 36 steps between two large limestone rocks which were dripping with drops condensed from the moist air above, where the thermometer stood 93 deg. Thirty feet from the surface the mercury had descended to 45 deg! This was a grateful change. The bracing air so deliciously cool made me envy the pale crickets that blind from birth, never see the home in which they live!

Following our guide about one hundred feet, we descend a perpendicular stair-way some forty feet, when we found ourselves in a still cooler atmosphere and surrounded by calcareous statuary of wonderful forms. To many of these, on account of real and fancied resemblances, historical names were given; such as Lot's wife, Cleopatra's needle, Yorrick's skull, Shakspeare's head, Sir John Franklin, encased in ice, and the frozen water-fall.

The great bell of Moscow was conspicuous and needed a tongue only in order to be heard.

Artists go to Rome to study the "Masters"—here, Nature has fashioned from mineral water-drops, forms more natural and drapery more graceful than those displayed in ancient or modern statuary.

One stalagmite measured seventy-five feet in circumference and resembled a semi-sphere. A thousand years must have been busy in secreting the mineral molecules for this mound. A rocky cone, once pendent, grown too heavy for its slender stem, had fallen, and now remains directly under its counterpart above.

After crawling almost on our hands and knees for a few feet, we entered a large hall, whose concave ceiling, some fifty feet above, was for a moment illuminated by a flash of powder. Many kinds of stony foliage, mathematical solids, and animal shapes, burst on our astonished sight, and as suddenly faded into darkness, followed by the echos of our applause.

Farther on, our progress was arrested by a deep, cool brook, in whose dark waters we bathed our hands and brows. The cave has been explored some ways beyond this creek, and as these explorations are in the direction of the Mammoth, it is not improbable that the two caves are connected.

Mammoth Cave has magnitude and majesty. Its halls are colossal. The coming Centennial will find ample dining rooms in Philadelphia, but the future *Millennial* should celebrate in Mammoth Cave.

The Diamond Cave for beauty, variety, grace and arabesque, has no equal—it complements the Mammoth—and no visitor to the one should neglect to see the other.

OMAHA.

EDUCATIONAL AXIOMS.—In his annual report, President J. A. Cooper, of the Edinboro, Pa. Normal School, gives the following:—

1. All improvement is self-improvement.
2. Teachers can assist those who try to help themselves.
3. Study, rightly pursued is pleasant.
4. Wisely directed effort means one's progress.
5. Self-reliance, perseverance and energy can be cultivated.
6. Good habits can be formed.
7. In education method is everything.
8. Learning, to be useful, must be exact.
9. He who does the best he can do, does his duty.
10. Every one can do his duty.

For men to search out their own glory is not glory.



## NOTICE.

Owing to the trouble we will have in collecting our manuscript for the Summer numbers, on account of the Editors of this paper being scattered so, we will have to beg the indulgence of our readers for not issuing another paper until September next.

## APOLOGY.

We apologize for our editorial page. The editor-in-chief having handed in his resignation at a very late day, we were entirely unprepared for the duties which devolved upon us as his successor. We are sorry to begin our editorial career with an apology, and but that we feel it due to our readers and ourselves, would refrain from doing so. We are not altogether ignorant of ways editorial, and we know that it is customary to make, with your bow, many promises of zeal and faithfulness. We make but one promise—we will do our best.

## THE HIGH SCHOOL AS AN IMMIGRATION AGENT.

Not long since we heard the remark made by one of our prominent citizens that the HIGH SCHOOL was one of the best immigration agents in Nebraska. We asked the customary why? and were told that many people in the Eastern states still labor under the impression that if they bring their children west of the Missouri, they will be in danger of growing up in ignorance, for want of proper educational facilities. A copy of the paper, containing a cut of the high school building, soon dispels this illusion, and many who could not be influenced by the fertile soil or genial climate of Nebraska, invest their money in our city and state, simply because they learn from our paper that we have good public schools.

## A READING ROOM.

We receive as exchanges many valuable journals. Under the present state of affairs these papers can be examined by but very few of the students. As a consequence of this we have heard many anxious inquiries regarding the proposed reading room. The Board of Education have kindly set apart a room to be used for that purpose; but lacking the necessary funds, we have been unable to furnish it. The benefit that would be derived from the opening of this room can only be estimated by those who have examined our exchanges for a month. Many of our students are preparing themselves for teachers, and if the necessary arrangements could be made, they would be enabled to read, every month, all the leading educational journals of the country. Besides these papers devoted to the science of education, we receive the representative paper of each leading college and university in the Union, and many other papers that, while they do not claim to be educational, are not to be despised as educators. We have on our exchange list two quarterlies, fifty-two monthlies, three semi-monthlies, and ten weeklies, making in all seventy. These papers, placed where High School students could have access to them, would be invaluable as sources of general information; and if any public spirited citizen wishes to gain the good will of the rising generation in Omaha, he can find no more effectual means of doing so, than establishing, or helping to establish, a reading room in the High School.

Gen. G. P. T. Beauregard has received the appointment of Chief Engineer of the Argentine Republic, with a salary of \$20,000 in gold per annum, and he will sail for South America within a few days. He will have charge of the defensive works, and will also superintend the explorations of the Platte River.

We have one urgent request to make of our students, and that is that they will hand in original contributions and items of general interest for publication in the HIGH SCHOOL. Each individual should take a personal pride in the success of our paper, and do all he can for its advancement. Then, and not until then, will it be what it aims to be, a faithful exponent of the literary abilities of our students. Since the first issue the editors have received but one *unsolicited* contribution. This is not as it should be, and we sincerely hope that it is not as it will be. Many object to sending articles because we require that their own names should be signed. We state distinctly that, if the request is made, no name or a fictitious one will be appended when the article is published. But the author's name must be known to the editors. We hope that this appeal will have the desired effect, and that either from a commendable desire that our paper may excel, or a charitable sympathy for the editors, that the students will contribute liberally to the columns of the next issue.

We have received from the editors of the *Geyser*, Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana, a letter from which we make this abstract:—

"We would be exceedingly gratified to have the graduating class of the Omaha High School to attend Wabash College next year. We feel confident they would be pleased with the advantages here offered."

We are sorry to say that the High School graduates no class this year. Our first class will go out in '76, and we assure the students of Wabash that when we are selecting our Alma Mater we will not forget their courtesy. We must also acknowledge the many invitations extended our editorial staff to attend commencement exercise in various colleges. We would be most happy to accept them all, but our teachers have reminded us that our presence during examination week is very essential to the welfare of the school.

An article in the *Canadian Monthly*, attributed to Professor Goldwin Smith, records the failure of the scheme of combining manual and intellectual labor at Cornell University. He states that the "Labor Corps" still exists, but it includes but a few students, and these unite an extraordinary degree of bodily vigor with mental ambition. He attributes this failure to the fact that intellectual and manual labor both draw upon the same fund of nervous energy, which, when exhausted by one, cannot supply force for the other. What a student requires after hours of hard study is not another kind of work, but rest and recreation. The manual labor experiment has been often tried in this country, and uniformly without success. Its failure at Cornell, where it has been tried under the most favorable auspices as a cherished idea of Mr. Cornell, the founder of the institution, ought to be decisive. The only condition under which it can succeed, is the requirement of manual labor of all the students, with a corresponding reduction of the time usually allotted to study. We believe that the experiment is being tried on this basis at the Hampton Institute in Virginia.

THE *College Chronicle*, in an article on "Parodys and Parodists," makes, indirectly, the statement that the Omaha Freshmen study algebra. The Fresh. wish us to inform the *Chronicle* that they finished algebra in their preparatory year, and that they have likewise finished geometry, trigonometry, and are at present preparing for their final examination in analytical geometry. Our Freshmen number in their ranks some very pretty young ladies, and very muscular young men, and we advise the editors of the *Chronicle* to make haste and apologize.

## THE COMET.

The comet is very popular among young lovers, and they never tire of the heavenly hunt, but endure, with astonishing resignation, the constantly recurring collisions consequent upon the sudden movements of their heads in opposite directions. Now and then the young fellow is sure he sees it and in the excitement of the moment he puts his arm about his companion's neck, and, with his hand under her chin, raises her face toward that point of the starry firmament where he thinks he has discovered the celebrated wanderer. Full of enthusiasm the girl remains gazing in that position, long and earnestly, the silver moonlight illuminating her countenance with a radiance that gives to every feature an angelic charm, and suggesting the idea that she herself might be a beautiful star, moulded in human form and sent upon the earth for the delectation of mankind. But at this interesting point of the search the voice of a sleepy and unromantic father penetrates the shadows of the garden—"J-a-n-e! it is ten o'clock," and the charm is broken.

## A RICH LANGUAGE.

The great dictionary of the German language by the brothers Grimm, makes visible progress in spite of immense difficulties. This gigantic work, when finished, will be an evidence of the richness of the German language.

Renan, in the history of the Semitic languages, observes that the Old Testament contains only 5,642 different words. Max Muller, a German, formerly professor in England, now in Strasburg, Germany, a celebrated linguist, is of the opinion that an Englishman of fine education, who was visiting public schools and universities, who is reading the Bible, Shakespeare, the London Times, and besides many novels, needs in conversation scarcely more than 3,000 different words. The completest English dictionaries contain no more than 20,000 different words. [Is this true?]

Shakespeare has written all his works with no more than 15,000 different words. Milton's works contain only 8,000; those of Luther, 11,000 to 12,000.

The German dictionary of the brothers Grimm contains now already 105,000 different words, and, when finished, will contain about 500,000. OTTO MEYER.

## A BAD WAY OF TEACHING.

Edward Everett Hale, in the July number of the *Old and New*, says, with as much grace as pointedness, "that in our Republican passion for numbers we generally build up schools so large that half the vital force of the teachers is expended in keeping the machinery moving. The consequence is that boys in such schools have to be kept in the mill two or three times as long as there is any real need. And what comes of it? Mr. Collar says, if we rightly remember him, that all the required Latin of the whole school and college course is not more than two of Charles Dickens' novels! Imagine yourself, dear reader, dividing "Nicholas Nickleby" into five years of your life, and "Martin Chuzzlewit" into five more, and ask yourself how fond you should be of Dickens if you had taken him in such doses.—Then ask yourself why your son should be more fond of classical literature, when in six years at school and four at college he has dragged through at snails pace, the received selections from eight or ten standard Latin and Greek writers. In such reading he cannot get any comprehensive sense of the author's broader range—scarcely any of the habit of his mind. He cannot pass from mere grammar and dictionary work to a sense of the drift of classical literature.—Such is the natural result of collecting a

large school, with a few competent teachers, but at the best an assignment of thirty or forty boys to each of them. Fully half the force of boy and of master is wasted in driving the machinery itself along. We needed no such example as that of the boy Stuart Mill, reading his Latin and Greek at one end of the table, while his father wrote the history of India at the other—to know that our system of learning, which we call a system of teaching, steals and throws away half the time of the scholars. It is, in many cases; alas! a system where nobody teaches, but where a few over-worked masters hear the lessons which a horde of untaught boys have learned, after a fashion, from good, bad and indifferent text-books. And yet they are not happy!

## OURSELVES.

A high school botanist gave it as his opinion that wood-sorrel "belongs to the *sour-kroust* family.

Latin Professor.—"What does *grave* come from?" Inattentive Student.—"Grease I suppose.

A student whose thoughts were "otherwhere," defined the different kinds of *Hymen-metre*, thus:—"Common-metre, on the street; short-metre, at the gate; long particular metre, on the front porch."

Prof. in Rhetoric.—"Give an example of obscurity?"

Fresh.—"I do not think of one just now, sir."

Prof.—"Give an example of moral greatness."

Student gives a long but not lucid illustration.

Prof.—"You may be seated, sir; your last speech answers my first question."

A high school poet has been reading up the subject of cremation—this is the result:

This botheration about cremation  
Is rather too stale for a joke,  
Why trouble us with all this fuss,  
That only ends in smoke.

Prof. in Latin.—Miss M—, which would you rather have, affluence or wealth?

Miss M— Both.

## THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

We are about to organize a society for the suppression of poetical inspirations among the students. This is the last thing we heard in that line:

Examination day has come,  
The saddest of the year;  
The Fresh. go mad, the Sophs look glum,  
And the Preps shed many a tear.

This is what a critic would call villainous poetry; but like many things so classed, it has some truth mixed in it. Preps who have never been known to sit still for the space of a second, have developed a latent talent for the control of their muscles. Freshmen whose great object in living seemed to be "to drive dull care away," now wander about the halls with disheveled hair and uncertain step, translating aloud Justin's *Life of Alexander*, from an analytical geometry held upside down; while the Sophomores, before distinguished for their dignity and gentle dispositions, have lost caste by an undignified display of anxiety, and a bad habit of screaming "Don't bother me *child*," to any timid questioner.

Although the corporation of Harvard has refused to admit women to the University, it has been announced that a system of examination, similar to those conducted by Cambridge and Oxford, will be held (in response to the application of the Women's Education Association of Boston) during the coming Summer, at any place which will present a sufficient number of candidates and pay necessary expenses.

In Chili there are 1,190 schools, of which 726 are public and 464 private. In the towns there is on an average one school for every 1,769 persons, and in the country one school for every 3,020 inhabitants. In 1872, these schools were attended by 82,152 pupils and the amount expended by the government for educational purposes amounted to 414,127 piastres. The number of teachers in the primary schools was 896 male, 65 female.



**BISMARCK'S DAUGHTER.**

ROMANTIC ATTACHMENT OF THE YOUNG LADY TO A CATHOLIC LIEUTENANT OF THE ARMY WHO REFUSES TO MARRY HER BECAUSE SHE IS A PROTESTANT.

In a number of the *Boersen Courier*, of Berlin, an incident is related of Prince Bismarck's domestic life, which is uncommonly interesting. Most people who read the newspapers have heard of the great Chancellor's daughter. The young lady, though not beautiful, is amiable and accomplished, and accustomed to the homage of the high society in which she moves. With her father she has been a great favorite ever since she grew up. When in Berlin he has been wont to spend with her whatever leisure moments he could snatch from his laborious occupations, and in the country his idle hours have been usually passed in her society. The Prince observed with concern that his daughter repelled all proposals of marriage made to her. Though wooed by the most eligible suitors, among the heirs of the richest families, members of the most ancient nobility, gentlemen filling the highest official positions, even a prince, the young lady declined them all. After brooding for a long time over the possible reasons of his daughter's conduct, the Chancellor, believing at last that he had fathomed the secret of her severity, opened his heart to her on the subject. He told her he felt sure that she must have become profoundly attached to some person inferior to herself in position and wealth. He then begged her to mention the name of the man to whom she had given her heart, as he, her father, was rich enough and powerful enough to change the conditions which might seem to render her lover an ineligible match. With flowing tears the young lady confessed that she did cherish such an affection as her father suspected, an affection that was returned, but that her lover was a simple lieutenant in the army. The next day the lieutenant appeared in the presence of the father. The Chancellor hardly gave him time to speak before saying, "I know why it seems to you impossible to become my son-in-law. Notwithstanding the difference of social position your wish shall be accomplished. Though I do not know you, the love of my daughter is to me sufficient guarantee of your worth." But instead of the joyful thanks which the Prince naturally expected, he received a reply of the following tenor:

"I thank you for your goodness, but this union is impossible. I belong to an old Catholic family. I cannot take home as my wife the daughter of him whom my family regard as enemy of the Church, whom I myself am almost compelled to look upon as such." The officer then sadly took his departure, leaving the Chancellor utterly confounded, who had little anticipated such a rejection of his condescension. Having summoned his daughter, the Chancellor told her that the officer wholly refused her hand and that she must forget him. The daughter, becoming paler than ever, replied: "He is too honorable to deny his religious faith. I will not ask of him such a sacrifice, and if he desires it I—less believing than he—will adopt his religion, to render our marriage possible." The father saw his child become more inconsolable from day to day, and at length he was thrown into a state of fearful excitement, which was not without consequence. So things stand at the present.

The directors of a school district in Preble county, Ohio, recently discharged their teacher, in the midst of his term, for repeating to his pupils the following verse:

Over the hills a great way off,  
The woodcock died with the whooping cough;  
The prettiest girl I ever saw  
Was sucking cider through a straw.

**RUINED BY VINEGAR DRINKING.**

A father writes the following to the *Reading* (Pa.) *Eagle*:

The following facts I have recently learned, and I give them to you hoping that you will investigate the matter further, and publish the result for the benefit of the many who are either directly or indirectly concerned. My daughter at the age of nineteen, last December, weighed 160 pounds.

Since then, I have noticed a gradual falling off; she had become thin, pale, and comparatively emaciated; her customary healthy appearance had entirely disappeared, and, astonishing to relate, she now only weighs 115 pounds, having lost 45 pounds in the short space of six months, and during the entire time my wife or myself have not known our daughter to be ill a single day.

We were at a loss to account for this most singular change, and after fully discussing the matter we determined to solve the mystery. Our daughter at first evaded a direct answer, but she finally divulged her secret. She says that on the first of January she determined to reduce her weight. She was told by a fortune teller to drink strong vinegar in limited doses before her meals, three times a day. This she foolishly did and continued on for months.

Now she is completely broken down in health—dyspeptic, nervous, lethargic and generally despondent. Her color is gone, her eyes dull, and all ambition seems to have departed. She says there are other girls of her acquaintance that are practicing the same thing, but with what ruinous results I have not as yet been able to learn.

I enclose you the names of several young ladies and two married women who, I am told, can be placed in the same category as our daughter. The names, together with our own, you will please not publish; but be kind enough to inquire into the subject for the benefit of your readers.

**THE GIRL TO FIND.**

The true girl has to be sought after. She does not parade herself to show goods. She is not fashionable. Generally she is not rich. But oh! what a heart she has when you find her! so large and pure, and womanly. When you see it you wonder if these showy things outside are women. If you gain her love, your two thousand are millions. She'll not ask you for a carriage or a first class house. She'll wear simple dresses and turn them when necessary, with no vulgar magnificence to frown upon her economy. She'll keep everything neat and nice in your sky parlor, and give you such a welcome when you come home that you'll think your power higher than ever. She'll entertain true friends on a dollar, and astonish you with the new thought how little happiness depends on money. She'll make you love home (if you don't you're a brute), and teach you how to pity while you scorn a poor fashionable society that thinks itself rich and vainly tries to think itself happy. Now, do not, I pray you, say any more, "I can't afford to marry." Go, find the true woman. And you can. Throw away that cigar, burn up that switch cane, be sensible yourself, and seek your wife in a sensible way.

**CHINESE MOURNING.**—The color worn by the Chinese mourners is pure white—white clothes, white girdles, white shoes, and they even braid white cotton into their queues or pigtails. In some parts it is the custom for friends and intimate acquaintances of the deceased to bring pieces of white cloth or silk to place over the dead body. The full term of mourning for parents is nominally three years, but practically twenty-seven months. A widow is required to mourn for her husband three whole years, and, even after that, she is forbidden to wear red.

**ITEMS.**

A Soph. translates "cantabatur," "cant, I bite her."

Florida has 500 public schools, with an attendance of 18,060.

The Davenport High School is to be built. Plans have been adopted and bids accepted.

Of the 390 members of Congress, 124 are college graduates. Yale claims eight of them.

Professional base-ball players receive salaries varying from \$2,200 to \$1,000 per season.

London, with a population of 3,251,000, has 124,849 paupers, or about one pauper to every 26 of the inhabitants.

There is a transcendent power in example. We reform unconsciously when we walk uprightly.

The greatest magicians of the age are the paper makers; they transform the beggar's rags into sheets for editors to lie on."

A French Instructor said to his class: "You keep me talking so much you make me horse. I was horse all last night."

Two wealthy Jews of New York city have together founded a professorship of Hebrew and Oriental literature and history at Cornell University.

An eminent metaphysician reads his productions to his wife prior to presenting them to his classes. If she understands them, he concludes them worthless.

The President of Cornell University says the young women there average ten per cent. better on the examination papers than the young men.

Switzerland has 7,000 primary schools, attended by about 400,000 pupils. The education of children is obligatory in all the cantons except Geneva and Uri.

Union College is about to receive arms from the War Department, necessary for military drill and instruction.

In Scotland, one young man in every thousand of the population goes to college; in Germany, one to every 2,600; in England, one to every 5,800.

"What am de difference 'twixt a watch and a fedder bed, Sambo?" "Dunno—gib it up." "Cause de tickin' ob de watch is on de inside, and de tickin' ob de bed is on de outside."

Is it right to compel a pupil to ask forgiveness for an offence when it is quite apparent that his mind is not in a condition to desire it, except as it may rid him of punishment?

The object glass of the telescope recently purchased by the Iowa State University is five inches in diameter. The cost of the instrument was \$1,600.

Instructor of Physics—"And what, sir, are the limits of the syphon?" Junior, confused—"Well, sir, it won't work if the longer arm is shorter than the other."

A place for everything and everything in its place. A man at Princeton College nails his slippers on the wall, four feet up, and then all he has to do of an evening is to wheel up his easy chair in front of them.

Our Freshmen has it as follows: "Viu' tu curtis judæis oppedere?" "Would you offend a curtailed Jew?" His ideas were evidently confused.

Student—"Professor, why does a cat while eating turn her head first to one side and then to the other?" Professor—"Because she cannot turn her head both ways at once."

One of the professors asked a student to give him an example of a mixed metaphor. The boy confidently spoke out: "When my tongue shall forget her cunning and my right eye cleave to the roof of my mouth."

It won't be safe for George William Curtis to show himself in Boston again. When he delivered his Summer eulogy there he spoke of Faneuil Hall several times, and pronounced it "Funnel," every time.

Thirty-nine Sophomores and forty-two Freshmen were recently suspended from Michigan University, for standing by six of their class-mates who had been suspended previously for indulging in a "smoke out."

A man left a bony steed on Main street last Saturday, and, coming back a short time afterwards, discovered that a funny youth had placed a card against the fleshless ribs, bearing the notice, "Oats wanted—inquire within."

A Senior, while asking the "blessing," was discovered to have one eye open, covering a fine piece of roast which he had contrived to get on his plate. On being reprimanded, he returned, "Doesn't the Bible say 'watch and pray'?"

A Massachusetts editor is inclined to approve an English teacher's plan in examining schools to pass a newspaper about among the children, and require each to read from it, and explain the allusions to events, institutions, and persons.

An ambitious young lady was talking very loudly about her favorite authors, when a literary chap asked her if she liked Lamb. With a look of ineffable disgust she answered that she cared very little about what she ate, compared with knowledge.

There is one senior who evidently believes in divine providence. Before going into a very poorly prepared recitation at the end of the term, he was heard to remark: "Well, I'll have to trust in God and sit by Stillman," and then added, parenthetically, "I guess the last idea is by far the best."

Scene in a recitation room. Prof.—"The ancient Egyptians were in the habit of sacrificing red-headed girls to the devil." Auburn-haired student—"What did they do with red-headed boys?" Prof.—"They supposed they would go of their own accord." Auburn-haired student collapses.

**STEPS IN KNOWING.**—The first step in knowing is to know we don't know. A second step is to know we ought to know. A third step is to know, and to know we know. A fourth step is to know that though we should know all the knowable, we shall know enough to be modest and humble in the presence of the infinitude of the unknown.

**ILLEGIBLE MANUSCRIPT.**—Horace Greeley's manuscript was very illegible. A wag once observed that the sentence, "Virtue is its own reward," written by Mr. Greeley, was rendered by the compositor into, "Washing with soap is wholly absurd." Hon. Thad. Stevens, the "Old Commoner," wrote an illegible hand. His signature was a little more than the scrawled initials, with a short, zigzag line following each of them. We once had occasion to write to him, and received a letter in reply which we found it impossible to read, though professing to be apt at deciphering manuscripts. Two weeks afterwards we handed Mr. Stevens the letter. He could not read it himself until we gave him a clew by reminding him of the matter we had made inquiry about.—*Oliver Optic.*

Cincinnati has completed a public library building—"the finest on the continent."—This has been done under the management of the Board of Education of that city. We are not venturing too much in saying that Cincinnati promises to herself the most complete educational system "on the continent."

This month Princeton is to begin the erection of a new college chapel, to cost \$100,000.







sents a lady-like appearance, and the young gentlemen of the HIGH SCHOOL mourn because they must wait three months for another number. We have but one fault to find—the editors call themselves "editresses."

*Ewing Review*, Ewing, Ill. This paper has a spice of originality in all its articles that makes it readable and entertaining. We welcome it as an exchange.

The *Lehigh Journal*, Bethlehem, Penn. We cannot give this paper a better recommendation than we give when we relate how anxiously each number is waited for, and how polite some students are to the exchange editor, hoping thereby to insure for themselves the first peep at the *Journal*.

*Delaware College Advance*, Newark, Delaware. The paper is typographically neat, the editorials are excellent, and the locals interesting, even to outsiders; but the poetry! we mean to keep a copy of it, and should we ever be troubled with delinquent subscribers, we will insist on reading it to them, and if that don't prevail on them to pay up, no earthly power will.

We received last week, the *College Journal*, Georgetown, D. C., dated November, '73. Wake up, gentlemen, this is '74.

*Yale Literary Magazine*, New Haven, Conn. This is the oldest college periodical in America, and deserves the many encomiums we have heard it receive. In the May number, we remarked the excellence of the articles entitled "One Great Mistake," "On Brand's Piazza," and "The Troubadours."

This closes our list of new exchanges. The *Educationalist* and *Chicago Teacher* are at war—we wait the issue.

The *Alumni Journal* comes to us in an enlarged form and a new dress—it still retains what we most admire, its literary excellence.

For punctuality, we give the palm to the *College Courant* and the *Cornell Era*; the former needs no recommendation, and the latter is in its own field, equally good. The reviews of Walt Whitman's poetry, we consider one of the best articles we have read in any of our exchanges.

The *Wittenberger* offers some kindly words of advice to the exchange editor of the HIGH SCHOOL, to the effect that "he" must keep his temper under all circumstances. He is grateful for your advice, friend *Wittenberger*, but objects to the form of your pronouns.

The *Nebraska Teacher*, for June, is up to its usual high standard. We take pride in the excellence of this monthly, because of that "Nebraska."

The *New York State Educational Journal* is as usual full of matter interesting and instructive.

The *Rhode Island School Master*, magazine, contains an excellent article entitled, "Hints to Young Teachers."

The *National Normal* publishes in the June number, the first of a series of sketches in the life of Agassiz.

We have received since our last issue, the *Educationalist*, *Rhode Island School Master*, *Hesperian Student*, *Wittenberger*, *Chronicle*, *New York State Educational Journal*, *The Western*, *Simpsonian*, *College Journal*, *Pittsburg*, Pa., *The College Journal*, *Georgetown*, D. C., *College Herald*, *Evening Review*, *Cornell Era*, *Triad*, *The Common School*, *Chicago Teacher*, *Annalist*, *Alumni Journal*, *College News Letter*, *Asbury Review*, *Maine Journal of Education*, *McKendree Repository*, *Tripod*, *Michigan Teacher*, *Index Niagareusis*, *Geyser Collegian*, *Seminary Budget*, *Tyro*, *Bates Student*, *College Olio*, *Lehigh Journal*, *University Review*, *Excelsior*, *Yale Literary*, *Western Banner*, *Temperance Blessing*, *Pleasant Hill News*, *Woman's Journal*, *National Teacher*, *Western Collegian*, *Daily Press*, *Fremont Tribune*, *University Press*, *St. Joseph Standard*, *Nebraska Farmer*, *University Reporter*, *National Normal*, *College Courant*.

We are indebted to Edward Cook of Chicago, for a copy of the *Educational Reporter*; also to Prof. A. F. Nightingale, for another copy of the same.

PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

Report of Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.; catalogue of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., showing the number of students for 1874 to be 280; catalogue University of Nebraska for 1873-'74—total number students, 100; catalogue Redwing Collegiate Institute, Minn., 1873-'74—number of students, 105.

BOOKS.

Method for the study of the French Language, by F. Duffet, Professor of Languages, member of the "Association Polytechnique," Paris. Part Second like Part First, consists of twenty-five progressive lessons. This method is the production of one who has had many years experience as a teacher of the French language. The directions are given clearly and methodically, and the work is especially valuable to those wishing to learn French without a teacher. Published by Wilson, Hinkle & Co., N. Y., and Cincinnati.

The Amateur Actor, a collection of plays for schools and home, by W. H. Venable. This volume contains twenty-three dramatic pieces, most of them adaptations from standard authors. The introduction contains plain and full directions for making all necessary preparations for the plays contained in the book. Price, \$1.50. Published by Wilson, Hinkle & Co., Cincinnati and New York.

The High School.

GEORGE MEGEATH, - KATE E. COPELAND, CULLING EDITORS.

EDUCATIONAL MISCELLANY.

How to study is a question of vital importance to the students, and one which cannot receive too much attention, yet few bestow any considerable thought upon its definite solution, and there are many, no doubt, to whom the question never occurs, except as called up by the teacher. Then it is plain to them that they have nothing which could properly be called a method of study, none which they could clearly describe or safely recommend to others.

It may be asked why this is so. Several reasons might be assigned, and chief among these that the true object of our course of study, to develop and discipline the mind, is often unknown or at least not realized by the student. Again the mind itself must act to produce its increase. If we would understand its working, therefore, its powers and processes must become the object of study. This turning of the mind's eye upon itself, thus making it a subject-object, is difficult to the thoroughly trained intellect, how much more so then to one having, as yet, no instruction in mental science. And this furnishes a suggestion. If there could be given early in our student-life some insight into the principles of mental science, and of logic, we think it would do much to cultivate a noble spirit of effort to form correct mental habits.

True, such instruction must necessarily be elementary and much simplified, yet, presented in an interesting manner, perhaps orally by the teacher in connection with the ordinary recitations, it could not fail to profit many. We are glad to know that some of our teachers do this and that all strive to impress upon their classes the real design with which they ought to labor.

Two things should constantly be kept in view in all study: the first, to concentrate the powers of the mind upon the subject in hand, abstracting them as far as possible,

from all else; and the second to generalize over knowledge, crystalizing it about primary facts and principles. This is nature's method and we cannot do better than to follow her.

The Cherokee Nation now numbers 60,000. Its superintendent of schools reports that about 2,300 children attend schools; that the schools are in session nine months annually, and that all the English branches are taught, including geometry, rhetoric, etc.; that there are forty-four native teachers and twenty-two pale faces; that they have one orphans' school, with ninety inmates; one female high school, presided over by a teacher from Mt. Holyoke, Mass.; and one Moravian missionary school. These schools have been supported by the United States for 35 years past, or since their formation, and about \$50,000 is now appropriated by Congress annually to sustain them. The superintendent thinks that the Nation will in time support schools without aid from Government.

PRUSSIA.—The following studies are obligatory in the elementary schools: Religion, the mother-tongue, including writing and grammar, arithmetic, practical elementary geometry, geography, history, the elements of natural history, the elements of physics, drawing, singing, gymnastics, and, for girls, needlework. To each of the last four branches the pupils of the upper classes are required to give two hours weekly. While this schedule is not as great as the course pursued in the public schools of cities and towns in America, it will seem quite as formidable to the teachers of ungraded schools. The instruction in Prussia is chiefly oral, and fewer details are taught than in American schools.

It is the unvarying decision of wise men, whether in ancient or modern times, that the instruction of youth will always be best when it is the pleasantest. The tenderness of youth requires of us that we should not overstrain it; its innocence, that we should abstain from harshness. That which enters into willing ears, the mind runs, as it were,

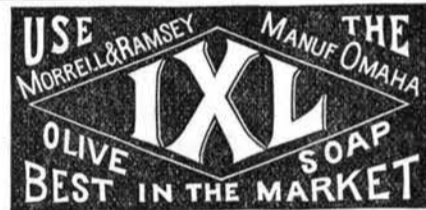
to welcome, seizes with avidity, carefully stows away, and faithfully preserves.—*Sacchini*.

The art of conversation consists in the exercise of two fine qualities: You must originate and you must sympathize; you must possess at the same time the habits of communicating and listening. The union is rare but irresistible.

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## CLASS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

[Pat Contributor in the N. Y. Weekly.]

"Class in natural history stand up. What is a lion?"

"Bob White, he's a lyin' about me half the time."

"My gad will lie on your back pretty lively if you don't look out. Go on."

(Boy murmurs, "My gad! and continues:) "A lion is a native of a menagerie, and generally found in the show business, though he is most at home in the jungle. He is very strong, as you will observe when you get a smell of his cage. He pounces on his prey by stealth, and don't 'give them a fair shake,' although he gives them a lively one when he gets a grip on the aforesaid prey. In his politics he's a tory."

"A tory?"

"Yes, predatory."

"When does the lion reach his greatest size?"

"When Russell & Morgan put him on a show bill."

"What are the different kinds of lions?"

"Asiatic lion, African lion, malicious lyin', lyin' in wait, Richard Ceur de Lion, lie-on McDuff, dandy-lion—"

"Hold on, there! What is the female lion called?"

"Lady of Lyons."

"You will be *Claude* if you keep on. Next boy—who was the oldest lion performer?"

"Daniel."

"Why didn't the lions hurt him?"

"Cause he was sick."

"How do you know he was sick?"

"Don't we read of Dan ill in the lion's den!"

(The teacher takes the precocious lad across his knees and works over him for a spell, and then tells him he can set down, which he can't for some time with any comfort.)

"Next boy, describe the tiger."

"The royal Bengal tiger is a native of India, where he lives in India-gent circumstances until captured and brought to this country, when he enters upon a career of luxury and indolence. He makes a triumphal procession thro' the country on a gilded chariot, and varies his diet occasionally by chawing up a performer. He is partial to a slight-of-hand man, as he is somewhat in the jugular vein himself."

"In what manner do men fight the tiger?"

"At the faro bank, with red and white chips."

"You'll pass in your's early if you don't look out. Next boy, tell me something about the leopard."

"The leopard is a native of Africa. He has a thievish disposition, but it is difficult for him to get away with anything."

"Why?"

"Because he is always spotted."

"What is your advice about the leopard?"

"If he is ever caught hauling down the American flag shoot him on one of his numerous spots."

"That is a quotation, but who said it originally?"

"Ipse Dix it."

"Next boy—tackle the elephant."

"The elephant is the Daniel Lambert of animals. He always travels with a trunk, but it is never considered sufficient security for his board, although it is sufficient to secure it if there is a board within reach. He is a very obstinate animal, and it is almost impossible to move him when he has once planted his foot down. He is sometimes hard up like other show folks. I saw an elephant shove up his trunk at a pawnbroker's shop once, but it wiped the pawnbroker out. Hannibal was a celebrated elephant. He had a city in Missouri named for him. There were once two elephants, named Romeo and

Juliet. They lived in great harmony, and it was pleasant to see Romeo drink while Julia-et."

"Can any scholar tell me about the rhinoceros?"

"I can. The rhinoceros is an intemperate beast, and keeps a horn before his eyes continually; sometimes two of them. He is so thick skinned that no newspaper attacks have ever affected him. The tapir is another thick-skinned animal, and a native of Sumatra. They don't live long in this country, but it don't do any good to Sue-matra for damages. Drinking men don't like to see snakes and things at a menagerie, but after a hard spree they have no objection to *tapir*."

"You can have a recess; go and join the crusaders. Next boy, describe the giraffe."

"The giraffe is the only animal whose nose is so far from his extremities that he don't have to wash his feet. Although no orator, as a brute is, he gets his living by his tongue, with which he crops the herbage from the tallest trees, and is correspondingly fond of high living."

"Let some one mount the playful dromedary."

"The dromedary, or Arabian camel, is useful as a beast of burden and furnishes the Arabs with milk. There is no dairy equal to the drome-dary. The milk is said to be excellent, (as there are no pumps on the desert,) and no Arab considers his dessert complete without it. The dromedary can go many days without water, but there are men in this country who can beat the dromedary to death on that lay, for they don't drink water from one year's end to the other."

"That will do. Zebidee, arise; can you make some mention of the bear?"

"Yes, bear mention. There are several varieties of bear; black bear, white bear, brown bear, grizzly bear, bare neck, the bears of Wall street, bear and forbear. I go forbear. Bears's oil is used on the hair, but I don't want any bear soil me. When it comes to hugging there is no animal that excites the admiration of the girls equal to the bear."

"That is enough."

"Yes that is the last of the bear-on."

A student wanted to know when the armadillo was provided with so impenetrable coat of mail, of what necessity it was to armadillo; but he was promptly rebuked for his armadillatoriness, and when another boy asked where the beaver learned to swear, as he never met anything in profanity so perfectly artistic as a beaver-dam, the teacher's patience was exhausted and he dismissed the class.

## THE PEBBLE-STONE CURE.

There are people who are credulous in the matter of new remedies, and hasten at the first opportunity to testify their confidence. Pilaster, a resident of Nelson street, is such a man. He recently read a statement in his agricultural paper that a pebble-stone held in his mouth would very much modify the craving of thirst, and, as he was afraid to drink large quantities of ice-water, he was glad he heard of the plan, and determined to give it a trial. He did so that afternoon, selecting a nice smooth stone, rubbing it clean on the leg of his breeches. Pretty soon after he got back in the house, and while holding the pebble in his mouth and thinking with tears of gratitude in his eyes of the man who made the discovery, the pastor of the Pilaster's church, together with two deacons, and a prominent female member of the Khidghluy Mission Society, made a call. Mrs. Pilaster showed them into the parlor, where Pilaster, with the pebble in his his mouth, joined them. After a few suitable and impressive remarks upon the weather, in which each one contributed something, and heartily concurred with what had

already been advanced, the subject of the Khidghluy Mission was brought up, and the conversation soon became quite animated on the part of the clergymen and two deacons and the female Khidghluy, while Mr. and Mrs. Pilaster attentively listened. Mr. Pilaster was sitting on a mohair-cushioned chair, sitting on the very edge, so as not to injure it, and was staring in a mild and forgiving manner at the lady, when he suddenly experienced a tickling sensation within his nostril, and wrinkling his nose to prevent it, he broke out in a gurgling noise, and the next instant his eyes protruded, he bounded from the chair, threw his arms in the air, and dropped down on the floor, and immediately went rolling and kicking under the center-table, upsetting that article, and strewing the floor with bound-books, visiting cards and wax-flowers. Then he rolled over and reared up, and pounded his heels, and turned black in the face, and worked his hands, and threw his arms. The people were terribly frightened. Mrs. Pilaster and the members of the Khidghluy Mission screamed and wrung their hands and tried to get out of the door. One of the deacons got behind the stove, and the minister, who had no doubt it was a case of hydrophobia, shrieked above the din, "Don't be frightened ladies; heaven will protect us," and immediately crawled under the sofa. The other deacon was the only one to retain his presence of mind. He thought it was a fit, and catching the unfortunate Pilaster by the neither garment, as he evolved about, he held him down and rubbed the back of his head with an album. Then he called the other deacon to him, and both of them fell to rubbing the miserable man, and pounding his breast, and slaking his head; and in the meantime Mrs. Pilaster got a pail of water and poured it on his head and down his back. And in the midst of these extraordinary exertions the pebble came up and rolled out on the carpet without being perceived, but Mr. Pilaster was too weak to tell them. Then the two deacons picked him up and carried him to his bed, and took off his clothes, and the clergyman started after all the doctors he knew the names of. Mrs. Pilaster heated water, and the female Khidghluy spread mustard-plasters and prepared onion draughts; and ten minutes later the wretched patient was steaming in a blanket and smarting under the combined effect of the mustard and onions. Then the doctors began to arrive, and pretty soon there were seven of them in the room, and what they didn't know about the case would have been a wicked waste in hunting up.—The first doctor said it was something with a name an inch and a half long, and nine joints. Then the next man fetched up something with a name still longer, and he was followed by a doctor who had to sit down to pronounce his. At this Mrs. Pilaster fainted dead away, and when she came to the seven doctors were calling each other names of twelve syllables, and the poor lady went off again. By this time Mr. Pilaster had so far recovered as to regain his consciousness and some of his strength, and bounding out of bed with no clothes on to speak of, other than three mustard-plasters and a couple of onion draughts, he at once put an entirely different aspect on the condition of affairs. And when Mrs. Pilaster recovered, and when the female member of the Khidghluy recovered, which both of them did when they discovered there was no one to assist them, they found the room emptied, and saw Mr. Pilaster scraping mustard from his leg and howling the most dismal language describable. He is better to-day we understand—so that he can get around the street a little. But he says ninety-five tons of rock cannot quench his thirst for the blood of the man who first suggested that pebble-stone.—*Danbury News*.

## BARNUM'S BALLOON.

Mr. Barnum's project to send a balloon across the Atlantic is beginning to take shape in an experimental way. His faith in an easterly current is not quite fixed and abiding, and so he has determined to test the matter thoroughly before building a large balloon which is to undertake the transatlantic journey. With this view, a balloon of smaller dimensions has been built, and Mr. Donaldson has been trusted with the guidance of the affair. The balloon was made in Syracuse, is constructed of silk, and will contain 30,000 cubic feet of gas. It is the intention of Mr. Donaldson to make twelve experimental trips in this balloon with the view of determining the question as to the existence of an easterly current, remaining up each time from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. The balloon is, of course, provided with all the instruments necessary for determining altitude, the course of the wind, temperature, &c. It is also provided with a beat made of some substance in the nature of India-rubber, to be prepared for the emergency of falling into the sea. If, in each of the twelve ascensions, Mr. Donaldson fails upon an easterly current, the point will be considered settled, and the building of the large balloon will be proceeded with immediately. The new balloon is at Syracuse, and will probably be brought to New York on Monday. The first ascension will take place, in all likelihood, on the 7th, and after that there will be two ascensions each week until the twelve are completed. The balloon will be inflated in the Hippodrome from whence the ascensions will be made.—It will cost about \$2,000, but the large one which is intended to follow will cost some \$12,000 to \$15,000.

## HUMOROUS.

—"Do bats ever fly in the daytime?" asked a teacher of his class in natural history. "Yes, sir," said the boys, confidently. "What kind of bats?" exclaimed the astonished teacher. "Brickbats!" yelled the triumphant boys.

—An ungrammatical Sophomore says: "We have received a basket of fine grapes from our near friend ———, for which he will please accept our compliments, some of which are nearly an inch in circumference.—*Ex.*

—Euchred—A Chicago parson, who is also a school teacher, handed a problem to his class in mathematics, the other day. The first boy took it, looked at it a while, and said, "I pass." Second boy took it and said, "I turn it down." Third boy stared at it awhile, and drawled out, "I can't make it." "Very good, boys," said the parson, "we will proceed to cut for a new deal;" and with this remark, the leather strap danced like lightning over the shoulders of the depraved young mathematicians.—*Ex.*

—The following is told of a young society gentleman, who graduated from Harvard: On the examination of physics he was asked: "Mr. ———, what planets were known to the ancient?" "Well, sir," he responded, "there were Venus and Jupiter, and"—after a pause, "I think the Earth, but I am not quite certain."

Commodore Vanderbilt wears a white tie, and looks like a minister. The correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean says he was coming down town in a street car, when two young men entered, both being intoxicated. Perceiving the venerable gentlemen, one of the young men addressed him with, "I s'pose yer think I'm going straight down to h(hic)ell, don't yer?" "Why—no," said the Commodore; "I hope not." The young man nudged his companion, and nodding toward Vanderbilt said, "He's a (hic) Universalist."



EDUCATIONAL MISCELLANY.

At Antioch College, Ohio, a lady has been recently elected to occupy the chair of mathematics in that institution; and German and French are taught by a lady in the State University of Missouri. It said in these institutions there are no more competent and successful instructors than these ladies, either in regard to inspiring zeal and enthusiasm, or maintaining the proper discipline of the class-room. Both of them, after pursuing extensive courses of study at home, went to Europe in order to qualify themselves under the most celebrated teachers of the world for their positions.

Great Britain has many observatories in various parts of the world which will be serviceable in the coming transit of Venus. In addition to those regularly established, she will have special stations in the Sandwich Islands, Rodriguez Island, Kerguelen Land, Auckland Island, Alexandria, Peshawur, the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, New South Wales and Victoria. The United States will have stations at Jeddo, Pekin, Hobart-Town, New Zealand, Chatham Island, Kerguelen Land, the Mauritius, and someplaces in Russian Tartary. France will occupy three stations, Russia four or five, and Germany four.

Prof. Alexander Agassiz, the new director of the Anderson School of Natural History, in place of his father deceased, has made an appeal to the states for an appropriation in support of this institution. Any state giving \$5,000 outright or \$350 a year will be entitled annually to the admission of "two teachers selected for their aptitude in natural history." This school was attended last year by students from eleven states, and it will become in fact, if not in name, a national institution for the training of teachers.

SCENE: GREEK RECITATION.—Prof. S. What was done with the body of their general, killed in this battle?

First Student (guessing).—Burned it.

Prof. S.—Wrong: next.

Second Student.—Buried it.

Prof. S.—No.

Third Student.—(who has just waked up.)

Don't know.

Prof. S.—Right. There dosen't anybody know.—Harvard Adv.

QUESTIONS IN ARITHMETIC.—If twenty grains will make a scruple, how many will make a doubt?

If seven days will make one week, how many will make one strong?

If three miles make a league, how many will make a confederacy?

If four quarters make a yard, how many will make a garden?

The best teacher is not one who helps his pupils, but one who helps them help themselves. The only true education is self-education. The mind can be filled from without, but it can only grow from within.—That only is effective teaching which suggests, prompts, inspires.

A tutor of a college, lecturing a young man on his irregular conduct, added, with great pathos: "The report of your vices will bring your father's gray hairs with sorrow to the grave. "I beg your pardon, sir," replied the pupil, "my father wears a wig."

Austria has 59 well-equipped normal schools, taught by 531 teachers, and attended by 3,500 pupils; Prussia has 62 normal schools, with 3,614 pupils; Saxony has 18 normal schools; Belgium, 30; Wurtemberg, 10; and Bavaria, 10. They evidently do do not believe in Europe that teaching "comes by nature."

The history of civilization may be summarized in nine words—the more one knows the more one can perform.

A very good musical idea has been elaborated at Vassar, where matinees are given by the young ladies, each matinee being exclusively devoted to the works of some particular composer. Prof. Ritter introduces the performances with historical and critical observations on the composer in question.

GOOD VS. BAD EDUCATION.—The essential difference between a good and bad education is this, that the former draws on the child to learn by making it sweet to him; the latter drives the child to learn by making it sour to him if he does not. Yet how utterly has this plain and practical truth been ignored!

Paris destitution is indicated by the fact that more than 15,000 mattresses have been put in pawn during the past season. Large donations have recently been made for the purpose of releasing these beds.

The class most in need of school training seldom attend school at all, to-wit, those whose parents, through ignorance, poverty or crime, give them little or no home education.

A cook in a family asked an Irish fellow servant to bring her the spider. After being absent some time, she returned, stating that she "could not find a spider, but she had caught a father long legs.—Tyro.

The older American Colleges were founded in the order of time as follows: Harvard, 1636, (sixteen years after the "Landing"); William and Mary, Va., 1692; Yale, 1699; Princeton, 1746; Kings, N. Y., (now Columbia) 1754; University of Penn., 1755; Brown, 1764; Dartmouth, 1769; Rutgers, 1770; all in the last century and century before.

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