## The fingh Schuol.

POETRY.

## 










THE COMET.










## CORRESPONDENCE.

Editors Omaha" " ненн schoor,"

## "All ashore if you're going ashore," w

 "the warning that rang over the steame were not booked for a sail on the salt-water were ordered "att to the gangw ells rang for the moving ofPassengers in a land like ours will a
ways be motley mixtures, and idiosyncra sies may be seen nowhere so clearly as on boats bound for the Empire City. Some greatly appreciating elegant parlors, secured easy chairs, others with sad forebo dings of future indisposition preferred tak the land and the water were new and strange showed their unwillingness to lose a mo ment, of sight-seeing by preparing for perndent locations on the deck and oute cabivs. This was rare enjoyment, and
ayou when daylight began to give place to daylight began to give paace tul aifully bright. Newport Ida Lewis and

| that which was indeed the charming picture of the voyage, sunrise on the sound. <br> It was neither night nor day when the first faint touches were seen in the east. The air was fresh as if it too had slept and with healthful success. Everything seemed to be ready for the artist of the hour, and the brush touched the horizon with a skill which baffled all human endeavors The handiwork of Nature it was a masterpicee of art. Why do we not always become wrapt in admiration at the wonderful com- |
| :---: |

,ination of color and clonds? Almost ev
natin or a vesper scene, and yet are the
not many of us whe scareely give it a pas-
ing glance" If the sun sing glance? If the sun rose but once a le would climb to their house- tops, cupola would be crowded, artists would come together by the thousands, and for once i everybody would be "early to rise."
verybod would be carly to rise.
A few hours brought us to the great haror of our metropolis, and wbere was there room among all that array of slipping and sail-boats for our pet steamer Providence
Somebody found a path, for in the fice o Somebody found a path, for in the face o
French and English flags we anchored boldly at one of the most promiment of tho handsome piers.
Immediately the point of interest for us was Central Park, the paradice of New York and a blessing to all ages and condiprogramme, and finally the ferry to Brookyn, thence to Greenwood. A garden i memory of many loved ones, an elysium
fer the dead! Indeed we wondered which would bring us more of contentment, live in Central Park or to die in Greenwood Cemetry. However in view of
western interests it seemed practicable to do neither, and we accordingly left on tho Rorning boat for a trip up the American Rhine. (This lye the by, wenal Geography
lightitul journey for a special lightful journey for a special Geography
Class; How would you go by water, \&e., \&c.? ?
Fer the first twenty-five miles out is For the first twenty-five miles out is
charmed with the castles and cozy cottige of New York resorters. Among the finest of these is the residence of James Gordon Bennet Junior. Hills coverod with artistic groves slope to the water's edge, concrete
walks wind through the green valleys, here and there is a rock jutting out from the bank covered with a profusion or vines or
perhaps supporting a rusticarbor, only perhaps supporting a rustic arbor, only
tiny house for two and a fit trysting place for some daughter ot Araby.
The village of peculiar interest is Tarryown, and what spot more appropriate for
he home of Waslington Irving than the peturesque region of the Hudson? The hills increase in height, the scenery becomes more varied, and the river winds
gracefully in and out as we advance, New
Edward Stokes on the right, and stranger Shade their eyes to catch but glimpses of huge rock one has a birid's-eye view of a ponderous hotel poised upon the very top, which though without a sign-board, says to
the passers-by far below, " Boarders will have a high time." The Tunnel made by the enterprising West Pointers is of some works, and the drin
Between West Point and Albany, the hazy Catskills are the chief charm. Rising nto the very clouds their peaks are still touched by the sun. and may they not be
typified in that cliff of which Goldsmith has typified
sung:

Thonght round its brapas hite rolling slouds are spread
At Albany the sail was over, therefore a ve hours lesson in patience was learned ere the train appeared which took a host of ired travelers on a moonlight ride through e valley of the Mohawk.
pacee would hardly permit the enconiFalways justly due the Oswego Normal , at which place it was our privilege end several days visiting elasses and ving the admirable
excellent institution.
"Suspension Bridge," and all who were
ed the invitation, "twor dinner," and crossed into Canada f the west. Being now two miles from our
Mecea, Niagara Falls, we were under the necessity of a transfer which means-par ion. The depot at Niagara is only a short distance from the desired shore but if one as neglected to provide himself with a
wo-edged sword, walking will be entirely out of the question. O, for an act of Congress, a sixteentl amendment, an anti-mor-
um cremation poamit, anything, anything or the abolition of hackmen at the Ealls

## Niagara!

Perlaps the first sight which renews af oly a short distance from Proopect Par the new Suspension bridge leading to the Canada shore where the best view of the ver, should not be satistied without hist o Goat Island which is reached from the American side only. This Island is two miles in circumference, and surrounded on both sides by the boiling rapids. A path
to the right leads to Luna Island, so named from the lunar rainbow seen upon moo light nights, and here the lodver of nature pauses long, unwilling to le
Farther on is the winding "Biddle Stairway," down, down to the verv base of donned above the "cave of the winds" may now be seen by the assistance of : guide, and this guide, by the way, will
doubtless be the identical hero of the late well known episode at the "Second Sister" bridge. Ascending the stairs and keeping the shaded road round a gra lual curve, the
Canadian rapid* appear and the volume of water being greater than on the opposite side we find a fiercer flow and a more tumultuous fall.
By far the finest view of these wonderful rapids may be gained by crossing to the iswhich are bridged and each of which it oemser of the washed away by the awfu Rower of the rushing water
Round the island and back to the main Iand. Enter the Park, stand upon Prospect Point, see the rainbow, feel the spray from the wide sheet of water at your left, Watch the horse shoe fall as it carries its
world of waters into the foam below and say in the langugae of the Psalmist, "What is man that Thou art mindfnl of him or the earth that Thou visitest it with glory ?"
We may all learn lessons at Niagara and ve leave it with a strange spell that even the fatigues of travel and the sight of bome aces cannot break.

June 26, 1874 .

## PENMANSHIP.

We are not unfrequently asked the quesion whether it is possible for every person on conditions First, the student must have a strong desire to learn, then a love for the study and application of the principles of penmanship. The motto must be, invinciIf these are persevered in, the disired results are sure to follow. Without these requisites, nothing of importance can be of purpose; or determination. They seem of purpose; or determination.
to they seem
think, these things must necessarily follow, without any effort on their part, from the fact of having put themselves under an instrucfor, - expecting too much from the teacher who can only illustrate, or dictate-the burden rests with the scholar, Sume start with bright prospects, and seeming energy, you will think they are surely going to conquer ; but finding more of a task before them then they had anticipated, begin to falter, and finally give up in despair. Their perseverence is not equivalent to their cargerness, or perlhaps are
defieient in fortitude one of the essential

And so it is with the battles of life;
must fight them boldly, manfully and d must fight them boldly, manfully and de-
terminedly or we will sink into oblivion.The rinciples of Penmanship are few and simle. Any pereon with ordinary intelligence can comprehend the theory of Penmanship
in thirthy lessons, while it will require ten imes as long to put the theory into practice anceesfully; For instance; we may know解 work of others; yet we may not be e to execute it ourselves.
Perfection must be acquired by constan drill and study. The old adage is a true one as regards penmanship. "Practice
makes perfect". There are forms of drill alculated to develope movement which is
the basis of the art of writing. No one can
ent, and it can not be obtained correctly except under the eye of a faithful and competent teacher, who is ever ready to point out and correct the many errors the student is liable to fall into. When persons have een writing a long time and a great deal os hard matter to break up (perhaps) an wkward position and probably wil o affect the hand that they will not other for a time. But this is no cause for discouragement as it is one step in the righ direction. It can be compared to a piece of land overgrown with rank weeds. In order to sow seed to ensure a good crop plow. Here is where so many fail. They have the use of copy-books prepared and engraved for their purpose, learn to imitate with a certain degree of accuracy, but are allowed to execute as best they can; having
already an awkward position and cramped ingers they are rendered worse by practice the same as a correct position and move ment are augmented. Drilling on move and requires oonsiderable patience and attention. You are apt to think it is useless, and time thrown away, and at times perhays feel vexed at your teacher for not giving you a copy for imitation. To drill properly you are required to get your body
arms, hands and fingers in certain position, better calculated to promote freedom action and beauty of style, so essential beautiful and rapid penmanship. Afte having written in the old way so long, it
appears so awkward in the new, that it wil seem imposible to ever acquire freedom and ease in the latter. But if through it al determination is invincible, and you possible for you to become a penman. In writing after a copy the student is too pt to depend on imitation alone and when Whe copy is not before them, as is the cas when called upon to put their penmanship in to practice, they are at loss for form. We have turned out some very fine penmen,
both plain and Ornamental and have found out that the best way to teach penmanship is at the blackboard: where the letters and orresponding principles are explained and which is instilled in the mind of the learner, with such effect that they require no copy, but make the letters from the knowledge of them, the same as a mechanic construct wha:ever is suitable to his trade. Some
may think they will endeavor to lear these things without the expense and time of going to school; but they never do They may be diligent for a time, then some think else attracts their atrentiou, and so it goes from one thing to another. In the end they have the satisfaction of knowing they have acomplished nothing. In conclusion we say, first find a good teacher, one you think understands his or her business, then
surrender yourself up wholly and do just as you are toid with good will and you w be surprised at the results. G.R.R.
-We understand that Master Clemmie Chase, publisher of the Omaha Excelsior clears about $\$ 300$ a year out of his little is that. What we admire about Clemmie desert him energy and enthusiasm do not the case with the case with about one-half of the amateur
-The Yale Literary Magazine for June as a well writen article from the pen of
H. M. J. H. M.
-To multiply any number composed of o figures by 11, Write the sum of the figures between them
-To square any number ending in 5 ; Omit the 5 and multiply the number as it will then stand by the next highest number and annex 25th the product. Try it.
-If, at some future day we should ever e the name of a Nebraska boy, figuring connection with a public land steal, a raudulent mail contract, or a back salary grab, we must not, according to the Editor the Herald, blame the boy, but lay it to he bad example of his ancestors.
-Another New Schoolhouse.-A ew schooleouse is now being built in Disrict No. 2, North of the city, and lying between Shinn's addition and the Driving Park. The building will be of brick with a stone foundation, and is being erected to population in that locality. We are proud to record the fact.
-Lengthy philosophic articles, scientific discussions on abstract subjects, and the ike, will seldom appear in this column; or if at all, only when some precocions youth in the High School thinks that he is carrying around too much knowledge in his head, and takes oceasion to relieve himself of a portion for the benefit of-himself only, We believe that it is.ontside of the province of the average amateur journal to attempt discussion of such subjects.
The idea is so prevalent however, among many amateur editors, that their suecess depends on something of the kind ; we find it is not uncommon to pick up a twelve-by fourtain paper, edited by a sixteen year old and see half its space occupied by a dry
editorial on some subject that would require the knowledge and ability of a Yale Grad rate to properly handle.
We would much prefer to see an oceasional item concerning educational matters in the district where the paper is published Our New Form.-Our patrons will notice that in changing the form of our paper we have lengthened the columns several inches, giving more space to the same advertisements, while the rates remain the same; an advantage which will be readily appreciated by our advertisers. Four more columns have also been added to the paper which, with the additions to the length, make up about one-half the space elimina ted, and the only thing that will be mised a pre of miscell that same amount of book-notices and exchange acknowledgments, both of which were regarded as uninteresting and unnecessary The same amount of original matter, correspondence, local news, \&e., will be presented, and to this end we invite short articles on local topies, original poems, essays

THE BOY'S RESOLUTIONS.
Resolved, That we put our best feet foremost in this great cause, and fling to the roaring hurricane our banner, inscribed "Free Vacations and Boys' Rights."
econd-We will go in swimming whenever we darn please, and won't come any extra shananigan about getting our hair dry sell the folks at home, and that we will ave shirts to wear so that the big fellow n't laugh at us when we are undressing and mak
waves.
Third-We are willing to do the square thing by our parents, but ain't cut out for tending to babies, and we won't do any manual or girlual labor about home that does not properly come within boys' sphere, and not that it interferes with the ffours of play, which health demands that boys should have, viz: Between 7 in the a. m .
and 9 in the $\dot{\mathrm{p}}$. m., with necessary intermission for meals.
Fourth-And
and taws cowhides, nor yet slippers will have any effect in this rebelion. If they try that game, it will be good-bye, John, for errands, and we shall ever pray. That's the
kind of hair-pins that we are

## The afting school

OMAHA, NEB., AUGUST, 1874.

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## The High s.tool is publibhed orery month

## 



PROGRESS OF OUR EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.
Nothing can be aceepted as so true an indication of the growth and advancement of a city as the progress and advancement of its educational interests. Seven years ago, when the writer first entered the old wooden schoor house then situated on Miss L. J. Ray, there was only one more of the kind in the eity.
Two years later the enterprise and energy of this then western village, was manifested by the commencement of the brick
building now known as the Pacfic St. building now known as the Pacfic St.
School, and in the fall of 1870 the first atSchool, and in the fall of 1870 the first at-
tempt at grading the schools was made in tempt at grading the schools was made in
that building by Professor Lyman Hutchinson.
The
The highest scholars in the city were placed in the Seventh Grade, while many of the most prominent students in our High
Schooi to-day, used to congratulate themSchooi to-day, used to congratulate themselves that they were as high up as the sixth. well appreciated by all classes, it was not long before the Pacific School had become overerowded, and calls were heard for more
Those appeals for more room, together wh the general satisfactlon at the sucees, an overwhelming sentiment in favor of more and better adapted schbolhouses. It was then that the idea of building a grand High School with two additional graded schools took definite shape. Bonds were freely voted by the people, the work of erection was commenced, and in the short space of
two years from that time three new build two years from that time three new build-
ings were ready for occupancy, - one of ings were ready for occupancy,-one of
which, the High School, is conceded to be the best structure of the kind in the United States.
To-day the eity schools give employment to forty-tliree teachers, and instruction to about thirteen hundred pupils. The annual outlay for teachers' salaries is $\$ 37,000$. The business which then hardly cost the Schonl Director a thought, now engrosses the attention of twelve men. The total $\$ 10,000$, while now the city estimates its $\$ 10,000$, while now the city estimates its
aetual worth in school houses to be $\$ 450,000$, and real estate to the amount of $\$ 200,000$.
Such superior advantages; coupled with
a corps of the most efficient teachers a corps of the most efficient teachers to be
found in this or any other state found in this or any other state, and all un-
der the supervision of a Board composed of twelve responsible and honorable citizens, places the educational interests of city in the United Slates.

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

Commencing with this issue the High School will be under the exclusive manage-
ment of G. W. Megeath \& Col has been transferred by the High School publishing association. The paper will continue to be, as heretofore a High School organ, as well as the leading amateur jour paper a few slight changes have been made phich are for its best inges have been made
Five months best interests.
Five months editing and publishing of a paper for the mere glory of the thing has
amply demonstrated the fact that the enthuamply demonstrated the fiat that the enthu-
sinsm for such a task is very apt to die out, siasm for such a task is very apt to die out
hence it is that to continue the publication few changes have been necessitated in or der that it may be placed on a paying basis. Prominent among those changes it will be noticed that the form has been changed
and the dimensions slightly contracted In view of the fact that this step bas necessitated by the best interests of the paper, we feel assured that none of our patrons will be so uncharitable as to grumble
Of all the amateur jour change list we do not find one that is as large as the one in question used to be,in fact it is by no means the actual size of
the judicious selection of useful and interstentertaining home productions.
We can assure our friends that in the ast respect we will keep fully up to the former standard, as we have assurances of
the continued support of such accomplished the continued support of such accomplished
writers as Miss Stacia Crowley, Miss Elta writers as Miss Stacia Crowley, Miss Elta
Hurford, Miss Caddie Campbell, Miss Josie Hurford, Miss Caddie Campbell, Miss Josie
Ord, Miss Claire Rustin, Miss Marion MurOrd, Miss Claire Rustin, Miss Marion Mur-
dook and Messrs Estabrook, Gaylord, Wakely, Redick, Creighton, and all the young la
School.

## PROFESSOR BEALS

The new guprrintendent of city schools. Owing to the departure from our city of
Prof. Nightingale, who some two month Yro. Nigntingale, who some two months
ago resigned the position ot Supt. Publie Instruction, the Board of Education wa compelled at its last meeting to award that
office to some new eandidate. On this occasion the Board very wisely selected a man
Professor S. D. Beals, the new superin tendent has been prominently connected with the schools of Omaha and Dougla, County for the last ten years, and brings with him to his new field of labor, all the advantages of so long an experience in Schools. All we have to say is that we are well satisfied with the selection.

## EDITORIAL NOTES

-Telegraphy will soon be taken up a
branch of study in the High School.
-The National Teacher's Association meets a
month.
-It is expected that there will be a complete change of text books throughout the country next fall.
-Dubuque proposes to get up a grand literary celebration at which all poets America are invited.
-An International Collegiate boat race English watere is now being talke bout by Eastern College Journals.
-Our friends will remember when scanning our productions, that we claim all the priveliges and immunities of an amateur editor.
-Senator Sumner bequeathed $\$ 1,000$ to Harvard, the proceeds of which will go as an annual prize for the best dissertation on "Universal peace and the method by which war may be permamently suspended." -In the sixth article, last column first page, please read philosophical, fo "philosophio,", and these columns, for "this column." Not having seen the proot
sheet before the first side was struck off is sheet before the first side was struck off is Co-education.-Five years ago it use to be regarded the most severe punishment a schoolboy had to undergo to sit on the " girl's side" an hour or so. Now an Omara boy don't feel happy unless he is surounded by three or four of the best lookgh girls in school.
An article appeared at the head of the paper would not appear until september next. Since that time, however, a slight change has been made in the management and now it will appear without fail, promptly at the first of every month.
The Boys of Omaha.-The boys of Omaha are a peculiar and somewhat old-
fashioned set,--by old-fashioned we mean hashioned set,--by old-fashioned we mean
several have quite old heads on young shoulders.
It is a general criticism from many of little too far that the boys of Omaha are little too far advanced for their yearssome of them are " too smart." It may be would if it were not the case the complain or something of that kind, so it is agreed that we accept the first accusation and bear But it must be admitted question. the smartness of the average Omaha youth there are occasions where an odd one will The follo a back seat.
one of the ping little incident occurred to one of the past grand worthies of this city,
and although he used and although he used every precaution to prevent its getting around, it finally leak-
ed out. At a private there happened to at party sometime since, he same given to be three young ladies of The young mane-Jennie
cious, approached and chimed quite loqua ing: "Wa'al, darned if the in follow Jennies here." "Yes," replied one, "three Jennies here." "Yes," replied one, " three
Jennies and a jackass."

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.
The law-establishing Compulsory edueation, which was very easily passed by cation, which was very easily passed by
the New York Legislature at its last sest sion, is now

## progenitors. It was th

It was then a very easy problem in theo
ry, but now it is in practice, and the peo ple are beginning to get their eyes open on the question proper
The law says that children from eight to fifteen shall receive instruction in the Common English branches for at last fourteen weeks each year, and any parent wh fine of from one to five dollars per to The employment of a child under fiffeen who did not rece:ve the ahove instruction the previous year, is punishable by a fine of previous year, is punishable by a fin
follars. It is made the duty o rustees in each school district to see that the law is enforced. Trustees are no commencing to thin out, and it is predicted that candidates for that office will be very next election.
In New York City there are thirty-eigh thousand urchins, who if taken off the streets and sent to school, will necessarily have to be clothed, fed and furnished with ooks. No appropriation has yet bee made for that purpose. But presuming hat the state furnished clothes, books for all these indigents, it would the hive to employ officers to watch them, a about one-half would run a way from se
the first opportun'ty thes coull get. the first opportun ty they could get.
Additional officers would also have Additional officers would also have to be
employed to perform the work of the rustees, as those functionaries are already complaining of the rough way in whic boot-blacks are apt to swing around their ool-boxes, and hit a school commissioner on the side of the head
But without detailing any more of the stumbling blocks in the way of this new system of education at present, we will hold our peace and await the results of a futher trial in the Empire State.

COLLEGE AND STATE LATIN.
At the Harvard commencement dinner, Jos ah Quincy related how fifty years ago, Gen. La Fayette, he had in presence of pleasure of delivering the latin oration and then proceeded to gossip about incident as follows: "There was difficulty about that oration which I cannot help mentioning. Everybody, young adies and all, understood my latin perfectly ; but it was said that Gen. La Fay tion. Now, sir, I thought I knew how th tion. Now, sir, I thought I knew how to
pronounce latin very well, but I find now pronounce latin very well, but I find now hardly pass examination with the President. For instance, a short time ago, I asked my grandson something concerning what he was studying, and he mentioned the name of a latin author that I never Loud laughtere-one Kikero (Cicero) a little more about this person, I asked him: Now, said I, quoting what Shakes peare says concerning that old Roman o say, 'Veni, Vidi, Vici?' 'Ol,', said he, we should Weeny, Weedy, Weeeh.' Laughter.]

## THE LITTLE FOLKS.

Here is a letter written by a little girl in Iowa ; it is a very good letter for a girl ony 14 years old, but we think there are several little boys and girls in Omaha who oan do twice as well.

Clinton, Iowa, July 8th.
Dear Mister Editor:-I am 14 ye old. My papa takes your paper, and we like it ever so much. We live two miles from Mr. White's. Papa gets the paper and some letters from the Post Office ev ery Saturday. I go to school at Mrs. Win kerton's, near the lake. We all had. Win nic July 4th down in the grove, near Aunt Sally's. The big boys was fighting,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Good bye, } \\
& \text { MIMA WELLER. }
\end{aligned}
$$

- A Japanese has a string. of names awful to contemplate; foring besides the
name he receives at birth ed to marriage, a fourth if maje be appointhe rise in public function, a fifth should is inscribed nime given after death, which

BOOK NOTICES.
The Amateur Actor:-A collection of
plays for school and home, by W. H. Veplays for school and home, by W. H. Ve other poems;" A School History of the United States, etc. Wilson, Hinkle \& Co., N. Y. This book contains twentythree dramatic pieces, the greater number of which are taken from the writings of of which are taken from the writings of
standard authors. The selections are adapted for easy representation as school or paror play, and although some of them will admit of ambitious acting and much spectacular display, none of them will prove impracticabie on the ama'eur stage.
The humorous element predominates in the book, but the performers of the comic parts, will have to depend for applause upon he wit of the speeches, rather than upo The gags or senseless bufloonery. irections for making all mecessary pred trections for making all necessary prepara teur players.
History of Pedagogy,-by W. N. Hail an, A. M., consisting of twelve lecture delivered before the Cincinnati Teacher's
Association, is a neat little work, clothAssociation, is a neat little work, cloth-
bound, 130 pp., price 75 cents. Wilson Hinkle \& Co., No. 28 Bond St., New York.
It sketches in a concise form, the growth of the leading principles of modern education, singling out for this purpose a few of e most prominent thinkers and worker of pedagogy. The great majority of teachers, on entering the profession, have had little opportunity of becoming acquainted with principles and methods of teachiug, ond confine themselve
tation of their teachers,
To contribute to the abrogation of these and other evils, is the object of this little volume.
Progressive and Practical Method for the Study of the French Language.-By F. Dufet, Professor of languages ; member of the Association Polytechnique," Paris, \&c. Wilson, Hinkle \& Co.
Part second of the Erenth Method convery important feature of the book is an ax reise on French conversation.
The principle rules of syntax for the artie, the noun, the adjective etc., are inserted at intervals between lessons. Throughout ical and of frequent application, which a not generally found in other works of the
kind. Ratrs of Advertising in the high Sciot
min

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GEOCERS
$\int^{\text {NO. S. JOHNSON \& CO., }}$
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wa. stephens.
Stephens \& wilcox,

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ady \& Mcausland,
uints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass,
omaha.
$D^{\text {R. v. h. COffman, }}$
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, 241 Farnham st.,

## Business Directory,

ATTORNEYS.
E. F. SMYTHE, Room 5, Creighton Block
. H. BaLLou, Room 1, Creighton Block BOOTS AND SHOES.
H. C. WALKER, 510 Thirteenth St. cracker factory.
Moclure \& SuTth, Harney St, between Elev.
guns amd amunttion:
D. C. SUTPHEN, 211 Farnham st.

## DETTIST.

Dr. A. S. BILLINGS, 234 Farnham St.
DRYGOODS AND NOTTONS.
TOOTLE \& MaUL, 226 Farnham st.
RETAIL DRY GOODS.
W. M. BUSHMAN, 265 Douclas Street JE WELER.
M. J. JOHANNES, 224 Douglas St. Job PRINTERS.

Subseribe for the " High \&chool."
Old exchanges for sale at this office at fifty cent-
,
Office hours: 10 to 12 ' 'lock in the morning,
4 to 5 in the afternoon, and 8 to 10 in the evening. Several new advertisementsappear in this issue,
among which are those of Jno. S. Johnson \& Co., R.L. Mi. Mi
Bailey.

Waxted-Five or six honest and responsible young men to act as agents in canv
for subseribers to the High School.
We allow a commisision of twe
Apply at 508 t Thirteenth St .
Apply at $508 \%$ Thirteenth St .
Dr. J. G. Bailey, formerly of Buffilo, N. Y., has opened an office in Visscher's Block, and will here-
after be a permament resideut of this city. See his card in another column.
We are indebted to the Government printing Commission, to the President.
The Resolute Base Ball club, com posed of mem-
bers of the public schools of this city, have lately purchased suits, and now
in every way to the Milos.
We are indebted to Kirner \& Steele, tonsorial artists, Grand Central, for an elegant cut ; go thou
and do likewise. Kirner \& steele have in their and do like wise. Kirner \& steele have in their
employ at their shop under the Grand Central employ at their shop under the Grand Central,
the best hair-dressers to befund in the west. Give them a trial as they guarantee satisfaction. We offer to exchange ad vertisements with any
paper in the U. S. That is, they are to put in an divertisement for our paper, and we one for theirs. We acknowledge the receipt of a catalognu of
he officers and students of Lafayette College, for the year 1873-1874, with the course of study Also a Register and Catalogue of
of Nebraska, situated at Lincoln.
All young ladies and gentlemen of this ct ty wh desire to learn telegraphy, will please address the Editor of the High Bchool, ג8 there is g gew who is desirous of starting a class for bove purpose. He has had twelve years of en perience and is well fitted for the undertaking All those who wish to loarn will please write soon.
We are glad to see that the Board of Education nd Bruner as to elect them to their former position for another year ; we hope soon to publish an ther poem from Prof. Snow.
Back numbers of the "High Scl
kept on hand at $508 \ddagger$ Thirtenth St.
New subscribers will be taken for the balance plete our first volume, which will be, until next February. The price will be fifty cents each, and wo hope all friends of our euterprise will send their

- 1 M

Sehool" until March, 1875 .
Agents and corresponde
parts of the United States.
The office of this paper
ber $508 \frac{\text { Thirteenth }}{} \mathrm{St}$.
We expect every one of our young friends in the
eity will
for the High School.
We want to get every young lady and gentle
man in the city on oursubscription list. names right away.
We expect that our next issue will be four colmns larger. hool comes will please send thed before diately.
If you have got a Two-forty horse, (we don't mean a Two dollar and forty cent horse, or one hat takes two hours and forty minutes to trot a of Robt. M. Stratton, 16th St., between Dodge and hoes put on him by the aforesaid gentleman, an you will soon perceive that he can improveon his old time by at least ten seconds. Mr. Stratton, hose experience extends over a period of eight, about eight years, and during that time has but also one of the most scientific horse-shoers est of the Mississippi.
Hanscom Park has, thanks to the go Smith, the artist who has charge of the grounds, become already a place of popu lar resort. Not long ago there were no less than six pienics in one week in that beautiful place. Next year there wiil be a large pond there, on which row boats will be placed for the purpose of giving the Young
America of this Bergh a chance to exercise America of this Bergh a chance to exercise
their muscles.
The Milo B. B. C. of Omaha got the "starch taken out of them " by the Quicksteps of Councl Bluffs, on the
July, by a score of 30 to 13 ; since then, hey do not hanker after any glory outside of the city limits.
The enterprising Grocery firm of Jno. S Johnson \& Co. appear this issue in
fourth eolumn advertisement. Read it.
The Hesperian Student, one of the best amateur papers in the State, wlll not appear again until the fall term of the State Unior taking a little recreation during the ho ummer months.
We acknowledge in behalf of the Debating Society, the receipt of an elegant pic-
ture of Prof. Nightengale, our late Superinture of Prof, Nightengale, our late Superin ly set in a finegnillded rosewood frame. We regret to learn of the death of Willie William was a good industrious boy and ould have made his mark in the world, had he stayed

## TBANSACTED AT LAST OF REATION--BUSINES MEETING-ELECTION OF TEICHERS

 At the last regn'ar me ing of the Board of EdMeation, the filnwing members were present: Hughes, B. E. B. Kennedy, H. Kennedy Lyte MeConnel, Morris and Rath.Governor Saunders thanked the members for having in his absence, elected him to preside ove them during the coming year.
Mr Truman Buck presented
member of the exumining committee. Accepted. A request was received from Rev. P. C. Hamchool property as long as it stands idle. assignment of teachers, and salaries

## The committee on teachers and text books ro

 ported that they recommend the same salaries for eachers as before, to be regulated by the grade of certificates, except in such cases in which ac-quanintance with the qualities of the teacher justify the board in making a change. In accordance ing teachers rank as FIRST AsBISTANTS and receive at the rate of $\$ 75$ per month, viz: Misses Green, Balcombe, Weeks, Barnette, Mima Richards,
Knowles, Taylor, Foos, Stanard, Cochrane Snowles, Taylor, Foos, Stanard, Cochrane and
Stewart. SEcond Assistants. They also recom mend that the following teachers rank as second viz: Mrs. Field, Misses Stull, Earle, Butterfield Drake, Ketchum, May Richards, Jennie McKoon, Mayer, Blair Mrs. Parker, and Misses Hattie McKoon, Honey and Ray.
Mr. H
calendar be inserted in moved that the word the employment of teachers, so as to require a full month's servic
unanimously,
Mr. Morris sugjested that the best way was to and thereby save jealousies and heart-burnings, Mr. B. E. B. Kennedy offered the following M. M. Pent: Resolved that Miss Jennie Stull, Mrs. McKoon, and Hattie McKoon honth. Motion lost by a vote of 9 to 2 .
eceive $\$ 65$ per month.
Mr. Coutant said that under such a rule, i turn. You could not strike so fatal a blow at
our schools.
Mr. B. E. B. Kennedy said there should be but ne grade of certificates. They should be all first class. The vote on Mr. Baldwin's motion was lost.
The report of the committee on teachers was hen adopted by a vote of 7 to 5 .
ELECTION OF SUPERINTENDENT
On motion of Mr. Lytle the board now proceed d to the election of Superintendent of city schools Beals 9, Brunner 1, Snow 1, and Clarke 1. The irst formal ballot gave Mr. Beals 11 votes, and up Copies of the High Sohool may be Wyman \& Eberhart, R \& J Wib J. I. Frenhauf. Nearly all the Board of Education have resloned their positions on account of the small salaries they

The card of Jno. S, Johnson \& Co., the Enterprising Grocers, 260 Dodge St., will
be found among our new advertizements. We will hereafter date our paper one month ahead,-July news being dated August, and so on.
The Debating Society of Council Bluffs has "busted,"
the spout."
The High School Literary and Debating Society of this city have, according to their They will meet again the first week in Sep-
tember.

FREMONT NORMAL institute deferred one week. Please Take Notice.
Owing to the difticulty of getting assist ance at the time now indicated for the commencement of the Normal Institute to be held at Fremont, I am under the necessity
of deferring it one week. It will therefore commence August 18th.
. M. Mckenzie,
itate Supt. Public Instructio

Crete, July 21, 1874.
The following is going the rounds of the press at the expense of Nebraska the press at the expense of N
teachers. It is "hard but honest :"
"An inclination to smile gave place to a feeling of admiration for the earnestness of the Nebraska teachers, upon our read-
ing the circular of their State Superining the crrcular of their state SuperinTeachers' Normal Institutes. He says
Board and lodging will not exceed $\$ 3.00$ per week. Rooms will be free to those who desire to board themselves must brin their own bedding. A straw tick and a few sheets or blankets are all that will be
needed.' needed.'
will be done this no more earnest work these Nebraska teachers, who bring 'the own tieks and sheets,' and board themselves, while laboring for self-culture August. Success to them.

PERSONAL.
Charlie Redick, a pupil of the High
School, has gone on a Survey with Jno.
Chauncey Wiltze, to the northern bounda-
ry of the State, as a correspondent of two
eastern papers. We understand that be-
fore he was out two weeks, he was laid up
in camp on account of the excessive fatigue
he encountered in overcoming the obstacles
of that perilous journey.
Miss Mame Chambers, a member of the
Prep. Class, has sailed for Europe on a four
weeks tour through the "Old Country." weeks tour through the "Old Country." trip to appear in our September issue.
Professor Raiph Gaylord, who has acted as Assistant Principal in the High School for the last two years, has resigned his po-
sition, and commenced the study of law with Judge Briggs, of this eity
Mr. George Shields, a Soph., has comnenced the study of law with the Hon. J C. Cowen. No doubt, if he continues as he has begun, he will be i
many years have passed
Prof. Beals has been elected Superinendent of Public Instruction in this city in place
signed.
Fred. Wilson, a former resident of this city, is now keeping books in the governent employ, at Lincoln.
Harry Sperry got enough of surveying before
home.
Nathan Crary, formerly connected with
this paper, has gone to work
Miss Kate E. C. Copeland is now visitsome friends in Boston.
Miss Claire Rustin has from Minnesota Arthur Wakely will go east to school, in

Fred. Millard has gone to Boston, Mass.

## SENATOR BOGY

The Man with a Son, and the Hopeful's

## Dream.

## $\overline{\text { asforisuis }}$

It appears that when Mr. Bogy was electJoe Bogy, was rather more elated than his ather, and, with a natural pride in the sions. He spoke of his father frequently as the son of his father.
One night, after a discourse of this $n$ ture, a crony, sleepy sort of a chap remark
ed that he had been the victim of liar dream a few nights previous, and on eeing pressed related it: "I dreamed I died and went to heaven, and when the angel at
the gate asked me who I was I told him. the gate asked me who I was I told him.
He pointed to a place, and told me wait He pointed to a place, and told me wait
there; that my turn for examination would come in a few hundred years. While I was waiting I saw Jeo coming. Said the angel,
Who are you?" Colonel Joe Bogy, son of Senator Bogy, of Missouri, the Successor of Mr. Benton; "'Certainly, Colonel Bogy,' replied the angel, 'come in; we've been expecting you. Wak right up."
"So Joe walked up to the throne, and
the Almighty looked at him. 'Who are yoe Almighty looked at he asked.
you "I'm Colonel Joe Bogy, son of Senator
Bogy,
Bento
"'I
lad to see yousponded the Lord; 'I am glad to see you ; Christ $n$
Vice Colonel Joe your seat

## MISCELLANEOUS.

- Iowa erected 1,266 school houses last

Twenty-one out of every 1,000 Ger mans are soldiers

- A home-sick Pennsylvania school-seventy-eight miles, in two days and a green clover leaves.
- According to the census, there are only two men in America who make a
specialty in the manufacture of hand organs. Just think how easy it would be tive!
linge two men, and yet they still - It is so hot down in
"Shoot me dead with a crowbar,
Stab me to death with a hoe--
tab me to death with a hoe-
Batter my brains with a sunflowe
ydia Baster, the
- Lydia, Baxter, the author of "The Gates Ajar" and many very popular Sun-
day-school hymns, died in New Yorl City on June 22d. She was born in 1809 in Petersburg, N. Y. In the district cation. "The Gates Ajar, after traveling over America and England is now being sung throughout Scotland.

| - In this country there is one doctor to every 618 of the population, while in France and Eugland there is only one to every 2,000 . |
| :---: |
| An Epitaph.-The following inscription was recently copied from an old headstone in New York: <br> "Here lies me and my three sons, Choked by eatiug hot cross buns. At Baker Nubbins they were bought; Behold the ruin they have wrought! Hoping the readers of this ditty Will think the author very wittyHoping thetr hearts are moved with pity, I remain John Smith of Hudson City." |
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ETC., ETC., ETC.

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## CHOICE SELECTIONS.

## a marvellous escape.

About ten years ago, I was employed as night-watchman in a sugar-refinery in
Greenock, a town where there are probably more sugar-refineries than in any other in Britain. That in which I was engaged was the largest in the place, and on account of its size there was another watchman besides myself. His name was Blackwood; he was a widower; and his only son, a boy sleep in the little room where we kept sleep in the little room where we kept
watch. There was a large Newfoundland dog that was let loose at night, and used to waik all over the refinery, and was worth half-a-dozen watchmen. Our principle duties, of course, were to guard against theives and fire. We went there at eight o. clock at nighlt, and staid until six in the morning,
at which hour the men came to their work. at which hour the men came to their work.
The little room where we sat was made especially for the watchmen. There was a fireplace in it, though there was never any need of fire, for the sugar house was always so hot that any additional heat was unnecessary. Except two hard wooden benches and a shelf in the wall for a lamp, the room
had no furniture. There was no inducement for the watchers to go to sleep there, Blackwood's boy, when he came for the night, used to lie on some sacks and his fathers great-coat, in a corner. Blackwood and I took in some cheap periodicals, and we used to read out these, or a newspaper, we dozed, till it was time for us to and All we dozed, till it was time for us to go. All
our sleep had to be taken during the day There were cheap trips on the Clyde in those days, as there are still, on Saturdays. Blackwood had promised to take his son a sail, and asked me one day, if I would accompany them. I did so ; and we went to Loch Lomond, and spent a very pleasant day, and returned just in time to go to the
sugar-house. It was hot weather at the time, and having done without onr usual sleep, we felt very tired. The heat of the sugar-house was not calculated to refresh us, and we conld hardly keep our eyes open. We tried reading as usual, but it was useless. Before ten o'clock, Blackwood had fallen sound asleep. I determined to keep awake, and intended, atter panion, and take a sleep myself, for I felt it would be impossible to keep watch all night, I must however have fallen asleep unconsciously, and have remained so for several hours. I dreamt that I was in the
cabin of the steamer in which I had been that day, and that it was full of smoke, and get out. I a woke as if I were strugoling get out. I awoke as if I were struggling
for life, and found the room filled with stifling vapor, and felt an intense heat, and I
heard without the crackling of flames. The sugar-house was on fire.
Blackwood was still asleep, and I knockhim up, and opened the door of the room. A cargo of raw sugar and molasses had
just been taken in, and this was piled up on either side of the vaulted passage that on either side of the vaulted passage that
led from the main door of the retinery This mass was on fire, and was sending out dense volumes of smoke ; on the other side of us were wooden stairs, which led to various parts of the building, and these were also in flames. The refinery had evidently been on fire for a long time, and we could hear the shouts of the people from flames, and the heat was so great, that it was certain we should not survive long. Blackwood and I looked at each other in dismay. His boy appeared to be calmer than either of us, and suddenly cried out "Father, the beer-cellar!"
The men who worked in the refinery, on account of the great heat to which they
weres ubjected, had a daily allowance of weres ubjected, had a daily allowance of
beer, which was kept in a stone cellar beer, which was kept in a stone cellar
twelve or fourteen feet under ground. It was to this place the boy referred. The top of the stone stair which led to it was surrounded by fire, but we at onee rushed to it and descended the steps. In passing the flames at the top of the rtair, my face was scorched, and my hair singed. The door of the cellar was locked, but with the
strength of desperation, we dashed ourstrength of desperation, we dashed our-
selves against it, and burst it open. How cool it felt after the fearful heat of the furnace we had just left! But how long would it remain so, was the question that Blackwood and I considered in a few hurried words. We had hardly closed the the falling of the roof of the refinery of the falling of the roof of the refinery, and pieces of burnt wood came hissing and
crackling down the stair. We rolled two barrels behind the door, which we did not fear would catch fire, as it was covered with iron, and then we waited, while it began to grow hotter. It was quite dark there, although we were so close to the bright flames. I could hear Blackwood praying, as he knelt on the floor of the celar. He was a good man, I believe, and
well prepared for the death that met him that night. I soon felt the choking stench that night. I soon felt the choking stench the floor, I was burnt severely. The melted sugar and scalded molasses were flowing down the stair, and filling the place where we were. The floor sloped considerably, and I retreated to the end farthest from the door. The heat was growing in-
tense, and the vapor was stifling. I hetense, and the vapor was stifling. I be-
came unconscious, and how long I remaincame unconscious, and how long I remain-
ed so I cannot tell. When I recovered
my senses, the heat had not
was about six inches of water in the place
where I was lying. This had come from $R^{I C H}$ FOR SALE VERY CHEAP the fire-engines, and was lukewarm. I
could not feel this with my hands, as they could not feel this with my hands, as they and my face were
I dip so with my tongue. I had called on
and Blackwood, but there was no answer, and yards, I feund both he and his son lying dead. The scalding sugar had reached the place where they were, and had apparently stopped there. I could feel the hardened
cake under the water. I conjetured that cake under the water. I conjetured that
they, like myself, had become unconscious, they, hike myself, had become unconseious,
and had been burnt to death by the boiling sugar. In the agony I was endnring, I en-
vied them. Death had no alarms for me vied th
then.
The
The time during which I remained in his place seemer like weeks. I had nm
hope of escape, as I knew that above, there must be an immense mass, formed by the
parts of the building which had fallen. parts of the building which had fallen. At last when my pain had decreased a litle, I fell asleep, or fainting, I cannot tell which; but when I awoke I felt somewhat relieved, and a longing for life. I also for the first time felt hungry. I managed t get some beer, which revived me consider ably. I tried to open the door, but was
anable. The silence which pervaded the unable. The silence which pervaded the
place, and the consciousness of the presence of the two dead bodies, had their effect on my weak state, and I knew I was becom-
ing delirious. I remember I laughed hys ing delirious. I remember I laughed hys-
terically, and began to shout. When I terically, and began to shout. When
stopped, I heard a faint sound tar abov me; this made me wild. There was a hammer which my hand had accidentally come an empty barrel in frenzy. Then I hear a shout from above, but I was mad now and I remembr, as if it were yesterday, that
I attempted to strike my head with the I attempted to strike my head with the
hammer, and then I lost all recollection. When I regained my consciousness, I found I was in the Infirmary. They told me,
that when the men were clearing away the that when the men were clearing away the
rubbish, they heard a sound, and remem bering the cellar, had dug down to it They tkought at first that we were all dead and it was not till a medical man had seen the bodies, that it was discover
was still some life left in me was still some life left in me. I lay there for months, and was never
expected to recover. A young and expected to recover. A young and strong stead; and I was at last able to fill a very good situation, which the owners of the refinery kindly procured for me in England. very glad to epasser since then, and 1 am mained of that terrible experience.
HINDOO WORSHIP OF TOOLS.
At the festival of Sauri, wife of Sceva, and of the three principal Hindoo deities, Which is celebrated for several days in Sep
tember, and is one of the most solemn of the Hindoo festivals, every artisan, ey ery lahorer and handicraftsman offer sacrifices and supplications to the tools and imtheir various professions. The laborer brings his plow, hoe and other instruments, piles them together, and offers to them a
sacrifice consisting of incense, flowers, fruit, rice and other similar articles ; he prostrates himself before them at full length. The mason offers the same worship and sacrifice to his trowel, his rule and
other instruments. The barber, too collect his razors in ants. The barber, too, collects similar rites. And the shop-keepers daily personify the stool on which they sit: "Oh, great stool, send me to-day many customers
with full purses and empty heads." The they present their supplications that the will continue favorable and furnish them with the means of living; and to such a depth does this base idolatry descend that
farmers in certain districts offer a sacrifice to the dunghill which is afterword to arich their lands.

It is well known that in high altitudes owing to the rarified air, objects are visible
at a greater distance; and from the city of at a greater distance; and from the city of
Denver, the Rocky Mountains, although some sixteen miles distant, seem but a very tourist, came in on the Kansas Pacific train one morning, stopped at the Inter-Ocean Hotel in Denver, and soon made the ac The Englishman was captivated with th appearance of the mountains, and suggest ed to the two "old citizens" that, as the mountain range was such a very short dis
tance from the city, they should all take walk to it, and return in time for dinne The two "old citizens" saw a chance some fun, and immediately consented. The trio started west, and walked toward the half, but the mountains two hours and a as ever. The Englishman was a good walker, and kept a little in advance of his friends as he came to a small irrigating sat down, haps two feet wide, and begin taking perhis boots and stockings. When they came up to where he was sitting they asked hime in great surprise, what he was doing that
for. The Englishman said he wade the stream. looking at him. Both the " old citizens," why he didn't step across it "Sted him t," replied the Britisher - "Step step across vot I! What do I know about distane it in your confounded country?"

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| Ambition is no cheat, if laudible the aim ; <br> If your escutcheon pure and bright, shows ro stain. <br> So always set your standard as high as e'er you can, And if you cannot reach the goal, prove yourself a man ; And if you wish a crown to adorn your noble brow, Go to bunce, the hatter, he can do it now. He always has the latest styles, no mat'er what is said, And beats them all in fitting hats upon the human head. On experience some lay stress, and hope to win the day, Bunce is a Broadway graduate, what more can he say ? |
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