were the best educated men, formed

the early literature chiefly of a theolog-

some of which stands to-day as monu-

the year 1700 to the breaking out of

children to England to be educated.

world marked its transition from the

was adorned by the writings of Jona-

others, whose superiors have not since

appeared. Franklin's letters and es-

says evince all the eloquence and wit

unsurpassed by the productions of a

of independence became more evi-

dent in the literature of the day, as the

auspicious dawning of the Revolution

drew near, and the feeling of oppres-

sion was breathed through the country,

first with trembling, but gradually

with more and more courage, until it

seemed that the very air was impreg-

nated with its spirit, and the presence

of a coming freedom rested on the land

like a benediction. It might be read-

ily imagined that the American litera-

ture would resemble the English in a

great many respects, and this we find

to be in a great degree true. Although

the events of the Revolution, and the

class of literature incident to it, being

of a character antagonistic to the Moth-

er Country, severed in a measure that

mental reliance on the old world, and

created that class of original American

thought which is ripening to such sat-

isfaction at the present day. The pub-

clared by Lord Chatham to equal the

finest efforts of Greek or Roman wis-

dom, and the speeches, delivered by the

orators of the day, are described as

"flames of fire," and the eloquence of

Otis, and the passionate appeals of Pat-

rick Henry are still in the ears of all

true lovers of liberty. The times were

such, however, as not to admit the de-

votion of much time to literature. The

speeches, poems and pamphlets were

the offspring of the occasion, and the

unpremeditated eloquence of the trials

of the day, and it was not until the

year 1820 that American literature may

be said to have been launched on its

national career. Bancroft was one of

the first to reduce the chaotic condition

of history to anything like order.

Prescott, Motley and others were equal-

ly successful in this field of labor, and

though not, perhaps, possessing either

the eloquence or prolixity of Macaulay,

or the thorough analytical powers of

Hume, still evinced a high degree of

scholarship. The oratory of America

we think its crowning literary triumph,

for, although in fiction they are cer-

tainly surpassed by Dickens, or Hugo,

and though in poetry they be trans-

cended by Milton, Shakespeare or By

ron, in history by Macaulay, yet who

will deny them the laurel to place upon

the head of Webster. The speeches of

Calhoun, Everett, Clay and others are

remarkable for pure, forcible eloquence,

and masterly logic. Fiction here

claims many fine representatives, al-

though much of the trashy, sensation-

al literature of the day is of American

origin,, and it is difficult, in tracing

the wild barbaric life of Cooper'

American Indian, the almost fairy like

fancy displayed in Irving's Spanish

Liberator a defectione solum, qui non nititur.

Vol. II.

Omaha, Nebraska, June, 1875.

No. 4.

WILD FLOWERS.

Shall I tell you the stories they told me. The wild flowers you sent me to-day, All the wonderful pictures they painted, Of the hills and the meadows in May---How some brought the breath of the woodlands, And some like the voice of a dream. Sang the slumberous songs of the summer, Or mimicked the trink of the stream?

The roses; oh, always the roses, To them my first praises belong: The roses; oh always the roses, Be they first in my heart and my song; For each leaf has some romance imprinted, Each breath brings some song to the ear, Some dream from the home of the summer, The far away vale of Cashmere.

But these, the wild blossoms you sent me, Yet shining with crystals of dew. Tell tales of a land that is fairer, In God's garden, the waysides, they grew-They strayed from the flower fields of heaven, But wander o'er earth as they will, Their perfume, the memory of Eden, They bear in their folded leaves still.

And this one little violet, nestled In under the broad leaves of green, I know that it grew in the woodland, I know that it grew by a stream. I know that the sunbeams came sometimes To dance in the shadow below, And the leaves overhead made soft music" In time to the dancing. I know

That the birds sang and twittered around it, And the blue sky looked down at it, too, When the wind nodded all the long grasses. 'Round the oak's guarled roots where it

These daisies, they grew on the hillside, And tossed in the breezes all day; But they folded their leaves at the sunset, Like children their white hands to pray.

Down in the cool heart of a meadow, Where little pools shine through the grass, Where the mists hang so heavy at even That the clouds seem to trail as they pass. Where the frogs chant their chorus at night

And glow-worms shine all the night through, Where the water and shade dwell together, I know that these butter-cups grew.

These strawberry leaves, and this blossom, What hopes and what memories they bring; They herald the sweets of the summer, And whisper good bye to the spring. And then, you remember the story? The robins can tell it I know,

Of the strawberry leaves, and the children Who died in the woods, long ago. You sent me these flowers, they bring with

More than color and form and perfume, They bring me the whole of the country,

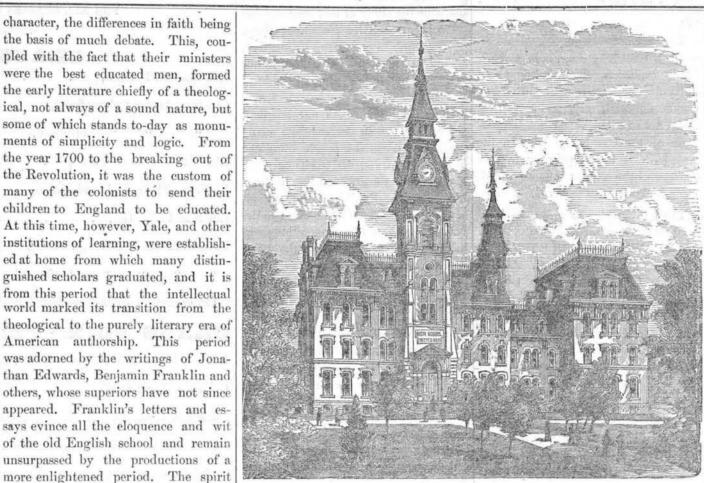
Here into my own little room. So thanks for this smile of the summer, To brighten the city's dull days; This prayer from the hills and the meadows, Where nature has painted her praise.

AMERICAN LITERATURE.

History has been defined as the "Biography of Nations," and nations, like individuals, are little more than the creatures of circumstance. The slightest thing may plunge a people, otherwise full of the sunshine of peace and plenty, into all the horrors of war, famine and disaster; and likewise in the mental world, its literature actuated, and created almost, by the aspect of passing events, may, as circusmtances dictate, be either radiant with the lyrics and phantasies of a golden age of prosperity, or it may tremble with the epics of diversity and gloom. Since then, such is the effect of circumstance on our lives and literature, into what mold should we expect that of America to have run.

A country nursed, as this has been, in the cradle of war, would naturally, in the earlier periods of its existence, be devoid of a literature of any originality or permanent value, and it was not until later in the day, when freedom became such an assured thing as to permeate and influence the national character, that it assumed any distinctive form, although some of the earlier productions evince the spirit of progress, and serve valuably as landmarks on the highway of development. The fact of so many people coming here from different places, and of different opinions, would naturally give rise to much discussion, chiefly of a religious sketches, or the deep insight into hu-

character, the differences in faith being the basis of much debate. This, cou-



VIEW OF THE OMAHA HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

man nature as displayed by Hawthorne, to know in what department of fiction America excels. Among the writers of sketches, narratives, descriptions and poetry we must accord the most illustrious place to Edgar A. Poe. This man, neglected by his nation, slandered and villified by biographers of his own nationality, only to be righted by those of another land, is the boldest and most original writer this country has produced. America has as yet produced no great epic poet. In the rich and elevated philosophy of Bryant, there is displayed the perfection of the poetic art, which is to please. Longfellow is the master of a smooth, melodious kind of verse which is often full of significant truths, but he displays very little of that fire of lic documents of that period were de- or that exquisite fancy or power of description which Tennyson gives to the world in Locksley Hall or The Princess. The philosophic and humorous poems of J. A. Lowell are perfection. He unites all of Longfellow's genius to a more polished mode of expression and a dignity and originality which makes his sayings the household maxims of the nation. The latter day po ets are not wanting for originality, as for instance, Bret Harte, who is a most remarkable combination of the humerous and pathetic, and any one who reads the inimitable "Heathen Chinee" will hardly conceive that it was the same author who

"With Nell, on English meadows, Wandered and lost his way." Among the prominent men and women necessarily excluded in a limited article, are such names as N. P. Wilis, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, and many at the age and strength when it can in security turn its attention from the results of national and inter-national strife, to the cultivation of literature and the fine arts. Thousands are pouring in yearly from countries which have attained the perfection of civilization and cultivation. The soft, beautiful scenery of our Eastern lakes and rivers, and the bold, magnificent mountain gorges and cataracts of the West, are teeming with inspiration for the poet and the artist. America has already, in many individual cases, proved itself the possessor of a rich fund of humor ond pathos which is destined to become a national characteristic. The past augurs well for the future. Its literature stood firm amid the heat of contention and strife, and will, doubtless, in the palace of art raised on the ruins of war, gloom and illiteracy, bear its part in the mental progress of a peace, which-let us hope-will re-

main unbroken.

J. M R.

THE KEY OF THE TEMPLE.

There were three youths of one

country, and they started together to

journey to the Temple of Fame; but

first they sought the home of a wise

and aged man, that he might point out to them the direction they should take, and give some advice for their conduct on the road. The first was fleet of foot, and the second was fair of face; but the third was neither fleet nor fair, and his companions were fain to make merry and to ask him by which he hoped to win laurels, his beauty or his wit? When they came to the dwelling place of the wise man he greeted them kindly, and said in answer to their questioning: "Behold, my children, yonder you see shining the towers of the Temple of Fame. The road clever started forth on his journey he poetry which finds its home in Byron, that will lead you thither is long and walked, for a time, straight forward; full of toil, and each must make the but seeing a strange plant growing by best haste he can to reach the shining portals; for he who stands first at the journey's end shall be given the key of the temple." Then they started once more on their way, but this time they were soon far apart. He who was fleetest girded his cloak more closely about him, and fixing his eyes on the spires shining in the far distance, flew forward seeming scarcely to touch the earth with his feet. Neither hill or valley caused him to pause; he heeded nothing but that he might gain his goal. There were beautiful sights and rare sounds and tempting pleasures calling him to stay; still he flew on, on, with tireless feet. But the way was long and the hours were woven into grown very old, and he knew that few years, ere the youth, now grown a man, stood at the crystal doors that lead to fame. Outside the doors a others. This country has now arrived | dragon lay on guard; his heads were | gates he saw there before him those numberless and each held twenty tongues. He is called Opinion-Public Opinion. He lifted up a voice from every tongue and said to him seeking admittance, "Your key; where is your key?" The swift runner paused and looked around him, but he saw no key; so he answered: "We were three and a mock temple, whose inmates are constarted together to seek out the Temple of Fame. The wise man said that he of us who stood first at the door should find here a key, so I pray you tell me where it is, I am in haste." The dragon growled, his many voices sounding like distant thunder, "What have you brought with you from your journey to help you find the key?" "I anything with you from your journey? brought nothing with me," answered the traveler. "I had no time to wait; I came straight on with my eyes on the towers of the temple, that I might be

You cannot enter here," and he laughed a mocking, discordant laugh, while the wretched man beat the doors with unavailing cries.

In the mean time the second waycell to admire his face pictured in a fountain of clear water, and then, havwith great speed. But after a time he

pole, and he paused that he might be a through life with his head in the clouds sharer in their mirth. He danced on, heedless of the flight of time, and not until the May feasts were over did he again start on his way. Next he paused where some youths were making merry with wine and play. In this place he spent not days, but years, and when he again started forward his eyes had grown dimmer and his steps slower. Again he turned aside to a bower, wherein dwelled a beautiful lady, wearing smiles and jewels, and surrounded with lights and flowers. Here he hung a lute about his neck, and sinking down among the roses at her feet, he sang sweet songs through many long, bright summers. But he grew weary of the too great light, and the perfume of the flowers was sweet no onger; so he wandered forth again, and at last came, old and weary to the Temple gates; where the dragon, lifting up his many heads and voices, demanded the key, or what he had brought with him from his journey. I brought nothing but this lute which I found in the Bower of Beauty," he

answered, and striking the chords, he

sang a song, such as he had sung to the

beautiful lady in the bower. But the

doors stood fast and the dragon only

growled contemptuously. When he who was neither witty nor the roadside, he paused to examine it. He saw something strangely interesting in that little bunch of weeds, for he lingered there day after day watching, first the blossom and then the seed mature, and, better yet, he found something in the leaves, or roots, or blossoms, that he knew would be of great value and benefit to his fellow men; so forgetting all about the journey he had started on, he gathered the seeds of the plant, and went from one country to another, teaching the inhabitants of each the great secret he had learned from nature. In every land there were new wonders and not one of them escaped his eye. At last, when he had days on earth remained to him, he turned his steps to the long unsought for Temple. When he came to the with whom he had started, both, like himself, grown old. He who had been fleet-footed was still beating the doors with bleeding hands, while he who had been comely of face, was now coarse and vile in face and manners, and sat with many gay companions in tinually jostling one another in and out. It is called the place of notoriety. The dragon, angry at being disturbed, cried out savagely, "Where is your key, old man?" He only answered sadly, "Alas, I have none." The dragon, mollified by his modesty, asked more mildly, "Have you brought What is that you carry in your hand?" "It is only the seed of a plant I found growing by the wayside," and holding it up in view he forgot the dragon and first at the doors." The dragon growl- his many heads, while he told in a

time is not always the first in place. ders and the worth held in and springing from that little seed. The dragon lifted all of his heads and listened intently; and, when the aged traveler his naked hands, and rent the air with had ceased speaking, gave forth from his many tongues a noise so long and loud that the whole world echoed. Befarer, first paused outside the hermit's hold, at that shout the crystal gates fly open, and as if by the very strength of the sound the old man is lifted up and ing rearranged his cloak, he tossed borne into the Temple of Fame, where back his flowing locks and ran forward he shall dwell for a time and his name shall live forever. He had made the came to a place in a field where some best haste and stood first at the Temple maidens were dancing around a May doors. So not to him who hurried and skimmed over the surface unheeding the depth, nor to him who on the journey employed his mind in admiring his face and turned aside at every call of pleasure; but to him who forgot fame and himself in the work he found to do, and who did not scorn that work because of its littleness, was the key of the Temple given, and the shining gates unclosed.

STACIA CROWLEY.

TEACHING AS A PROFESSION.

No branch of labor exists, in our opinion, where the laborer is more worthy his hire," than in our public schools. Teachers who work only for pay, and have no heart in the matter, but pursue their vocation because they are obliged to labor, should make up their minds to abandon it, or the public mind should be so educated as to demand that such teachers leave the field, to those who have made teaching a profession, and who also have natural tact and ability for the work. When a celebrated Grecian philosopher entered a room where were assembled a company of boys, he took off his hat. and treated them with a great deal. of respect, and when asked why he did so, replied that he stood before the future great men of Greece. So, as we aware, our public schools contain the who are at some time to occupy responsible positions, should not the trainers of this future important element masters of their profession? Perfec results cannot be expected until the fa be recognized that teaching is a profession, as much so as the duty of physician or lawyer. Of what pe ble use is knowledge if there be no derstanding how to impart it.

This subject has been brought to min by observing the difference in the pow ers of instructors to advance their pu pils in intellectual growth. In one school we find a class of children full of life, thoroughly grounded in method, advancing, cheerful in their studies understanding their teacher, and being understood by her. While in an adoining room the same class are dull, easily discouraged, and no perceptible advancement.

We soon arrive at the conclusion that the teacher who has the power to interest as well as advance pupils, has made teaching a profession, and who does not give certain lessons in certain ways, because "so laid down in the programme."

You will always find in the work of professional teacher a continual progression, as the result of careful study of methods. Edward Everett well said, "In education the method-the method is everything." Hence we believe for trainers of youth to be perfectly successful, they must make their calling a profession and not merely a means whereby they can earn a subsistence, by not too great an outlay of physical strength. K. L. M.

An advertisement in the Washington Star reads: "If you want to be well dressed wear a Warwick collar, and have your boots blacked." It must be warm weather at the capital to admit ed still more fiercely; "The first in voice eloquent with sincerity, the won- of such a wardrobe.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of THE HIGH SCHOOL OF OMARA, and Omaha amateurs. J. F. McCARTNEY,

THE HIGH SCHOOL IS published every month.

TERMS—\$1.00 per year; 50 cents for six months; single copies, 10 cents; delivered by carrier in the city or postpaid to any part of the United States.

The paper will be sent until ordered discontinued and arrearages paid.

POSTAGE—The postage will hereafter be pre paid by the publisher. CLUBS—Parties sending the names of five sub

ccurs—Parties sending the names of five subscribers, accompanied by the cash, will receive one copy free.
Subscribers changing residences can have the ad-

dresses of their papers changed by sending notice to the Business Manager.

Articles for publication must be handed in before the 20th of the month.

Anonymous communications will not be published.

Rejected MSS, will not be returned unless previously accompanied by the necessary postage.

Address all communications to the High School.

THE HIGH SCHOOL,

Omaha, Nebraska,

The High School appears this month slightly enlarged, and otherwise improved. From sixteen to seventeen columns of reading matter, now appear in each issue, and the matter is all the original productions of amatuer writers. The literary articles on the first page, contributed by some of the very best and most accomplished writers of this city, reflect great credit on their authors, and also serve to show that there is talent in Omaha, that will compare favorably with the best in many older and more pretentious cities. The mission of the HIGH School is to develope these resources and call forth the latent abilities of Omaha amatures. To the better accomplishment of this end it shall be our endeavor to successfully conduct this paper, improving it as much, and enlarging it as often, as the support and encouragement of the eitizens will justify. Our highest ambition is to make it a first-class literary journal in every respect; a credit to the city, and to the State. It has been suggested to us, that the enlargement of a journal often proves to be an ultimate injury, instead of a benefit to it; our answer to this is best expressed in the oft quoted adage from Bishop Whateley: "He only is exempt from failure who makes no effort."

We might state, however, that the generous patronage and hearty encouragement received from many of the citizens has safely warranted this step, and it is not only a pleasure to us, but that we owe to them, to enlarge it was often, and improve it as much, as their support and encouragement will justify us in so doing.

To the citizens who have manifested an interest in the welfare of this journal, and by their generous patronage good will and hearty encouragement made it what it is, we return our since thanks to the students of the High School, the amatuers throughout the city, and the teachers, who have contributed to its columns in the past, and given us assurance of their support in the future we acknowledge our obligations.

BEAUTIFYING AND ORNA-MENTING THE HIGH SCHOOL GROUNDS.

AT A recent meeting of the Board of Education, the subject of grading fencing and otherwise improving the High School grounds, was suggested by the president, and discussed at some length by the various members.

Opinion seems to be divided on the question of making any further improvements at the present time. A fence to protect the trees is needed, but whether that fence shall be an ornamented iron one, or a temporary wooden one is not yet decided. A special committee of five members have the subject under consideration, and will report at the first meeting in June. The High School grounds are in a very bad condition now, there being several huge piles of rubbish on them, and the contrast between the magnificant proportions of the building and the unsightliness of the grounds is the first thing noticed by strange visitors. The grounds must be improved sometime and we have no doubt that, if some good plan drawn up by a landscape architect were immediately adopted, the necessary grading done city.

and the ornamental fence put up, the majority of the citizens would not grumble at the expense. With a few tasteful improvements, such as leveling and sodding some of the uneven places, laying out walks, setting out evergreens, and erecting an ornamental iron fence, they can be made to correspond more agreeably with the magnificence of the structure. They would also serve, in a measure, the purpose of a city park, where those who might not wish to go out to Hanscon park, could conveniently take an evening stroll.

THE CITY schools of Boston now teach sewing. The following is the formal order by the superintendent of that city:

Instruction shall be given in sewing to the fourth, fifth and sixth classes of girls in the grammar schools; and the several district committees may extend such instruction into the other classes of girls in their respective grammar schools, if they deem it advibable so to The district committee of each school in which such instructions are given shall nominate to the Board for confirmation, some qualified person as teacher of sewing, who shall give to each of the classes in which sewing is required, two lessons a week of one hour each, on different days or sessions of the school; and shall give, also, such lessons to the other classes, not exceeding the above in length and frequency, as the committee may require.

THE OFFICERS and counselors of the National Educational Association have decided by a vote of thirty-two to fourteen to hold their next meeting in Minneapolis, Minn. Ample arrangements will be made by local committees to provide for the entertainment of members, and for excursion rates by the lakes and railroads and by the rivers. The time fixed for the meeting is August 3d, 4th, and 5th, 1875. This location will be convenient for Omaha teachers, and we hope that the city and State will be properly represented at this important convention. The best manner of representing the educational interests of the United States at the Centennial will be decided by this convention if possible.

THERE HAS been an exciting and desperate contest going on between the Princeton and Rutger's colleges of Princeton, N. J., over the theft of an old cannon that was lately discovered to be one of the revolutionary relics.

It appears that the cannon was found by the students of Rutger's college on the grounds of the Princeton college, and the discoverers in attempting to take it away, were deterred from so doing by the Princeton college stu-

The Rutger's sent a committee to steal the cannon in the night, and the latest move made was by the Princeton students, who visited the Rutger college and completely demolished the furniture and fixtures. The contest maxes warm, and may yet end in bloodshed.

THE LONG talked of monument to Edgar A. Poe will, says the New York Tribune, be soon erected over the poet's grave in the Westminister cemetry, Baltimore. The column will be of the finest Maryland marble, of a simple, but chaste and elegant design. On one side will be a medallion portrait of Poe, and on each of the other sides there will be appropriate verses selected from the poet's writings. The whole will be surmounted with a marble effigy of a raven. The base of the monument will contain the following simple sinscription: "Edgar A. Poe, born January 19th, 1811, died October 7th, 1849. Author of 'The Raven. My tantalized spirit here reposes." The public school teachers of Baltimore have contributed the fund to be used in its erection.

Attention is called to the article, "German in the Public Schools," which appears in another column over the nom de plume, "Currente Calamo." It is from the pen of a leading citizen, and one who takes great interest in public schools. The views expressed are sound and sensible, and ought to settle the question for any American

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Sacramento, Cal., Board of education, has admitted a little Chinese girl to one of the primary schools in that city. It is said to be the first admission of a Chinese child to the schools of this country.

At the meeting of the High School Literary Society, held May 14th, the question, "Resolved, That the present course of instruction in the High School is not favorable to the best interests of the public" was discussed and decided affirmatively. This, however, is only the opinion of the minority.

The Fremont High School which we visited not long since, is in a flour-ishing condition, there being about thirty-five students in attendance. The studies followed, are, as a general thing, not so high, or far reaching as those of the Omaha school. In the same building are six primary departments, and the total attendance of all kinds is about three hundred.

The individual who arose, book in hand, at a recent meeting of the Literary society, and mutilated "The Raven," can congratulate himself that its author is in his grave. To traduce the character of slander the reputation of Poe is pardonable, but to utter his most eloquent thoughts in such a weak and insipid manner is an outrage that would almost make the poet himself turn in his coffin.

Mrs. Araham Lincoln, widow of President Lincoln, was recently decided to be of unsound mind, and taken to a private institution for the treatment of the insane. The judicial proceedings were instituted by her son, and after the delivery of the verdict by the examining committeee, she burst into tears and accused him of ingratitude.

We incidentally made use of a trifling scrap of information that appeared in the *Public School Record* last month, without either enclosing it in quotation marks, or displaying the name of that journal in connection with it, and now we are accused of plagarism by the Milwaukee Bantlin. If we were going to steal anything we could assure the editor of the *Record* that his weak brained effusions would remain entirely unmolested.

"The Key of the Temple," an original article, on the first page, is one that the High School takes considerable pride in presenting to its readers.

It is an excellent article from the pen of an accomplished young writer, and we would call the special attention of young men to the practical lessons it inculcates. We endeavor to avoid flattery, but we feel assured that no one who reads that article will say that these comments are out of place. children, in kept back Germans. These did in the did in the comments are only in the control of the comments are only in the control of the co

Railroad companies have been resting easier of late. The first issue of the Continental says: "We shall fearlessly advocate the true interests of our railroad corporations." Blessings often come in disguise, but this one is clearly visible, and the joyful news is openly heralded by the benefactor himself. It is undoubtedly a source of comfort to railroad corporations to be able, under the protecting wing of the Continental, to draw an occasional sigh of relief.

The subject of properly representing the educational interests of the United States at the Centennial, is now being agitated by many educational journals. There is a general feeling all over the country in favor of having something done, but, as yet, nothing like a distinct idea has been advanced as to how the representation can best be made. The task is a difficult one in its very nature, because of its vastness, and learned men who would be glad to have something done, shrink from the idea of submitting or proposing a plan. We would be glad to publish an article that would give any definite idea of how Nebraska's educational interests could be properly represented.

With the advent of warm weather the 23rd Infantry Band has again commenced to give concerts every Saturday evening on Capitol Hill.

The printing and press work on the High School will hereafter be done at the *Herald* Publishing House.

GERMAN IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the High School:

Permit me, through the columns of your journal, which I understand is devoted to the discussion of educational subjects, to present my views with regard to the study of German in our public schools. In saying that I do not consider it wise to continue the study of that language, I do not wish to excite the wrath, or incur the displeasure of my German fellow-citizens, but would ask their calm consideration of the following views, and to remind them that in this country they should not urge the study of this language because it is personally pleasing to them.

Our children must grow up together,

should be educated together and in one language, and thus strengthen the bond that makes us one people, one strong and united nation. As our language is a composite one, derived from many others, so are we as a people composed of many elements, derived from many nations; yet we are a nation, and our language-the English---is our national language. There is no time to devote to the study of a foreign language in any other school below the High School. Five years is said to be the school life of a generation in our cities while in the country it is even less than that. This being the case, pupils should of necessity master the elements of their own language, and also give some time to those studies or branches which must be of constant use to them in the duties of life. Where will we find the opportunity to introduce a foreign language into our elementary course of study, and make it of any practical benefit? It is a well-known fact that it is difficult for the children of German parents, who know nothing of the English language, to get started in it in the public schools: they cannot comprehend it, and it is only by association with English-speaking children that they do get started at all. English children will labor under still greater embarrassments in getting a start in the German language. The result of the experiment then must be the same as elsewhere, a failure to make good scholars in either language. Another difficulty lies in the way. In eaching the german language those children who are able to speak it will progress much faster than their classmates who cannot speak this language. The same will be the case in teachng the English language. In one case the German children are kept back by the slow progress of the English children, in the other the English are kept back by the slow progress of the

dvocates of the measure, but they neet it by saying that it will be of great advantage to our boys when they grow up, as the German language is so extensively used that to get employment it is essential to have a knowledge of it. This is all very well, but when we bear in mind that not one boy in twenty who is so taught ever gets enough of the language to make any use of it in business, the weakness of the argument is at once seen. A scarcty of labor makes higher wages, and a German boy who has learned the German language at the hearth-stone has a great advantage over the English boy who gets a smattering of it at the public schools. Our German friends would be too shrewd to use this argument if there was anything in it, There are now more men who can speak both languages than there are places for such men to fill, and before we can educate a class of school boys and fit them for positions where a knowledge of both languages is desirable, there will be ten persons of German ancestry able to speak that language from having learned it at home, for every situation requiring such knowledge. As a nation we should not, for our own preservation, teach any language but the English. To do otherwise would be to establish and encourage communities, which would be no more nor less than colonial dependencies of foreign countries, which every sagacious man must see would be detrimental to our best national interests. If we do it for one nationality because of the numbers, wealth or influence, then we must do the same for others, no difference what their origin may be. If the Chinese or Japanese should come over to this country in vast numbers, a thing not improbable, then it may be just as important for us to teach their respective languages. It will at once be conceded that such a policy would be national suicide. CURRENTE CALAMO.

These difficulties are admitted by the

N. J. NELSON.

NELSON & GEORGE,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Omaha that they have opened a first-class

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1 dozen Promenade Pictures, with Vari	ety of B	ack Gro	unds,		\$7 00
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The New Alba or Collodio Ferro Pictur	e, perfect	imitatio	n of th	e beau	ati-
ful Porcelain and Perfectly Perman	ent, 1 fra	amed,			1 25

Also every class of work known to the Photographic profession executed in first-class artistic style. Don't think, or be persuaded by other artists, that our work is poor because our prices are low.

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BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The new members of the Board are Jos. Bell, Jno, Morell, J. R. Steelle, M. G. McKoon, Wm. Mulhull and E. K. Long.

The new Board now stands as fol-

1st ward, W. H. S. Hughes, E. K. Long; 2nd ward, J. W. Lytle, and Jno Morell; 3rd ward, H. G. Clark, Jno. R. Steelle; 4th ward. Alvin Saunders and M. G. McKoon; 5th ward, Robt. McConnell, Wm. Mulhull; 6th ward, C. A. Baldwin and C. A. Cotant.

The officers for the new year are Alvin Saunders, President; C. A. Baldwin, Vice President; W. H. S. Hughes, Secretary. The President and Secretary were both re-elected.

The following are the standing committees for the ensuing term:

Finance—Baldwin, McConnell and Morell. Claims-Steelle, Long and McKoon. Buildings and property-Clark, Hughes and McKoon. Teachers and Text Books-Coutant and Lytle. Rules, forms and Printing-Lytle Coutant and Long.

The election of the city superintendent, principals and janitors takes place the first meeting in July.

The teachers who are to serve next year will, we understand, be elected about the first of the present month, or before the expiration of the present school term. This will be done in justice to the teachers, a great many of whom could secure new situations during the summer vacation if they only heav before hand that they were not wanted here.

We understand that the disposition of the board is to re-elect all the pres-

Llama Luce Points and Sacques at extraordinary bargains at Bushman's.

The High School can be had at the

rand Central news stand. The new Coquette Sun Umbrellas at Bushman's in a few days.

New black and gold Grenadines, Percales, French and English Chintzes at the lowest possible prices at Bush-

Dr. Frank B. Kennard has gone into the drug business, he being the junor member of the firm of Martin & Kennard. See their card which appears in another column.

The High School Literary and Debating Society now holds its regular neetings on Tuesday evening of each week, the time having been changed ast month.

If any subscriber fails to receive a opy of the High School when due ve would thank him to inform us and he mistake will be immediately recti-

The Council Bluffs debating society oted down a proposition to invite the maha boys over to have a joint deate. Since then, however, there has een a new set of officers elected who are favorable to having the contest, and t is confidently expected that arrangenents will soon be perfected for such. We would be glad to see another conest and think the transfer question would be a good subject to debate on.

For first class groceries go to L. V. hoice canned goods from the best packng houses in the country, the choicest grades of teas, coffees, sugars and spies, a large stock of fancy, imported nd domestic goods, fresh fruits, &c., Iorses', 272 Douglas street.

Canned goods at very lowest prices, vishing to reduce surplus stock.

THE WEST SCHOOL.

The west school has a total attendance of eighty pupils, being divided into two departments. Classes of the first and second grade, occupy the ground floor, and are under the supervision of Miss H. H. McKoon, well known as one of the best teachers in the Omaha public schools. The little ones in this room are excellent singers. the following names appeared on the roll of honor:

Lars Neilson, Fred Smith, Arthur Karbach, Hattie Piercy, Herbert Knox, Clyde Smith, Elena Nordgren, Lottie Swan, Christian Voss, Ella Preston, Barney Monagha, Edward Trapp, Frank Winship, Lula Stumph, Jessie Doneken, Cora Bell, Anna Thompson, Clemend Hoerath.

Going up stairs we found Miss Jennie McKoon busily engaged in a class in sentence building and primary grammar. This room contains only one class, the first one of the third grade, one class of eighteen having lately been transferred to the central school. On the roll of honor were the names of Viola Ostrom, Lou Piercy, Peter Christianson, Emma Mielhede, Mary Piercy, Ella Nordgreu, Owin Colby, Willie Rhodes.

From all appearances the classes here are making rapid advancement, and we can say that they are certainly in good hands.

ACTION.

Action is that power of the mind vnich leads us on. For, "Nothing ventured, nothing gained." All do not possess it in the same degree. I read that a coquette through her teasng manner had almost lost her lover, to whom she was devotedly attached, but wished to delay that she might fly into his arms. Almost out of her reach, she recognized the duty of action and was the means of bringing him back as her own.

A young man was deeply in love with the most beautiful of maidens; soon the time would come when they would be separated, but before she left him he would have to propose and seal her fate, or some other person would be her future lord. Determined action must be made, or all would be lost. He acted and was made the happiest

Charles XII of Sweden, was a model of action and self-will. No sooner had he heard that the fortress of Narva was beseiged by ten times his force of Russians, than his mind was made up what to do; ond no sooner thought of than carried into action—and he won the battle to the honor of all who knew or have read about him.

What was the characteristic o Washington when he took a thousand Hessians prisioners at Trenton? It was action, quick decisive action. What depended on that "bold strike" for our country it knows not? See the scholar who is striving and laboring earnestly; his whole soul and body is action and he accomplishes some thing and feels the better for it. That scholar will "make his mark," you

And so action in the world of letters as in the field of battle, and elsewhere leads its possessor to the foremost rank among his fellows. JUNIOR.

In another column will be found the business card of Mr. E. A. Thomas, dealer in railroad tickets. "A penny saved is two pence won," and if you are going east, west, north, or south, you might save something by calling on Mr. Thomas. If on the other hand you have a railroad ticket which you do not wish to use, you can get a liberal price for it. Mr. Thomas is well known in this city, and parties who may have occasion to deal with him, can rest assured that they are dealing with a reliable business man and a thorough gentleman.

Mrs. C. Wiltze, who occupied the position made vacant by the departure Morses, where you find a large stock of of Miss Williams, has given it up, as her health would not permit of the necessary work. Prof. Snow is now conducting that department all alone, and performing his duties as Principal besides. The 8th grade entire, contains c. Fresh butter a speciality at L. V. fifty-five pupils, and Prof. Snow expects that about thirty of them will pass the next examination for admission to the High School.

PERSONAL.

Miss Katie O'Brien has gone to Cheyenne, W. T.

Prof. M. Beard has gone on a pleasure trip to San Francisco.

Mr. Chas. Sweesey has entered a na val academy in the East.

Miss Fanny Fellows, a former student of the High School, has gone to

Grenell, Iowa, on a visit to friends. Miss M. G. Ketcham, for a long time a teacher in the central school

has resigned her position. Miss Wise, principal of the Plattsmouth schools, recently paid a visit to the educational institutions of Omaha

Mr. Chas. McLain left on the 20th of last month for a few week's visit to his friends in the East.

Harry Bronson, Jr., is now permanently located at Bismark, D. T., and has ordered the High School to be sent to that place regularly.

Miss E. T. Stewart has sent in her resignation, to take effect on the first of June. She will leave for Colorado for the benefit of her health.

Bird Wakely, who went East last fall to attend the Cornell college, at Iithica, N. Y., has returned to his home in this city.

Mr. B. S. Walker, of the High School, will be absent on a surveying expedition to the Northern part of Nebraska this summer.

Miss Dora Harney, a former student in the High School, is quite an accomplished pionist, and is now giving lessons in music to a class of seven.

Miss Maggie Gilchrist, formerly of Plattsmouth, has been elected a teacher and now fills the position made vacant by the resignation of Miss Ketch-

Harry S. Parmelee, M. D., of Belle Creek, Neb., paid Omaha a short visit recently. He is the best physician in Belle Creek, and being the only one there he has a large practice.

Messrs. F. B. Lowe and W. C. Redfield are two young gentlemen who were recently admitted to active membership in the High School Debating

Mr. D. Keyes, the worthy janitor of the High School building, was granted a months leave of absence by the Board of Education, and he will spend the month of June among his friends than we, he establishes a real superiin the East.

Miss Eva Page, formerly of the High School, is at present teaching in Irvington, seven miles north of this contrast flatters our self-esteem; but city. Miss Eva is meeting with great uccess and her school is spoken of by her patrons, as a model in every re-

We were pleased to meet Miss H. L. Potter, of Boston, who stopped in this city two days, while on her way to Sanfrancisco. Miss Potter visited the Omaha schools and was shown through the city by a delegation of teachers. As a matter of course she ordered the High School sent to her in the future.

The new Ecm Guipure suitings with edgings to match at Bushman's.

Beautiful new summer silks at 88 cents at Bushman's.

The establishment of P. M. Fallon has been moved from the old stand No 263 Dodge, to No. 533 15th street, opposite P. O. See advertisement in another column.

We were pleased to receive a cal last month from Fred Nye, editor of the Fremont Tribune. Mr. Nye is somewhat youthful to be editing a political paper—he being only Nye-nteen years old, and of a rather light build. But the way he talks to the grasshop-Nye on to seventy.

Messrs. N. J. Nelson and W. H. George are two young men who have recently opened a photographic and art gallery in Vissher's Block. Mr. Nelson is well known as a good draughtsman; many of his productious having withstood the critical analysis of Prof. Smith, aided by his Scropticon-Mr. George is a practical artist, as the many specimens of his work which you are invited to call and see, will testify.

See their advertisement in this issue.

CRITICISM, EGOTISM, AND OTHER ISMS.

I heard a criticising youth, once say of another, "That fellow thinks what he knows is better than what any one else knows." And I thaught, sure enough; why not? It is his own brain developed by hard study; has he not the proprietors right to be proud of it?

When a man buys a horse he thinks it vastly better than his neighbor's horse-but if bred and raised the animal, his sense of its superiority is greatly increased. A man generally thinks his farm or his house and grounds a little better than those that lay alongside. Now all this is taken as a matter of course, but if he rates his mental posessession as he does his material, why he is an egotist! He may be proud of his horse or of his house, but not of his head. One may advertise his merchandise as better and cheaper than that of his brother merchant, and people will smile complacently; but if he vaunt the products of his brain, their smiles change to sneers. He may boast of being a hunter, a swimmer or a base ball-player, billiardist, pedestrian, or gymnast, and retain, or, in fact increase his popularity; but woe betide him if he only hints of superior mental skill! He may brag of strength, but not of sense-may boast of muscle, but not of mind. A young lady may plume herself on her beauty, and provoke only a good-natured laugh; but let a suspicion that she thinks herself talanted float in the air, and repugnant noses are straightway elevated. I am not sure, but there is, in this, an unintended compliment to humanity. It shows an unconscious belief that what one has does not make him what he is. There is philosophy in it too, which Materialists would do well to heed. It betrays a latent feeling that a man's body is no real part of the man himself.

The more special application of the term egotism, to those who want their knowledge, shows the world's appreciation of mind over matter. We are content that the millionaire shall be purseproud, that the prize-fighter shall swagger, that the vain beauty shall simper, for in our secret heart we know that we are as good as -perhaps better, than they are. But when a man shows greater moral or intellectual ability ority over us, and we insist that he shall wear his honors meekly. We laugh, at the vanity of a fool, for the we are indignant at the airs of a wise man, because the contrast brings out our inferiority. We object to having our insignificance displayed from the background of anothers importance. We are willing that one shall be wise above his fellows, but protest against our ignorance being used as a foil to

his wisdom. The secret of the popularity of some great men, lies in the fact that their greatness is exhibited only upon occasions, calling for its use, while their ordinary life runs aloms the average lead. With some persons you cannot converse five minutes upon any topic, without your self-esteem falling forty degrees below zero-while you come from talking with others of equal ability, with your self-complacency up to the boiling point, and bubbling over. No farmer ever felt a painful sense of inequality, in talking with Abraham

I imagine the fifth-rate actors and dramatists of Shakespeare's time were conscious of no diminished importance, when in the presence of the "Glorious Will." No doubt jolly Nick Bottom could have "rode as genteely" in his company as in that of Francis Fluts, pered grangers of that section would the bellows mender. The world likes lead one to suppose that he was getting | to see genieus put on everyday harness and travel in the common track. When a man is criticised for egotism, he would do well to stop and see if he is not using undue occasion for exalting himself above his brother of low degree. And when a good and great man finds his talents the source of personal unpopularity, he may be sure that he has been thrusting his superiority into peoples' faces, until they have become blind to his real merits. The kernel of all this will be found in the following shell: "In medio tutissimus ibis."

Fans, CHEAP, at Bushmau's.

Another new lot of Parasols and

We have received a communication which would have appeared in this is sue, but for the reason that the writer did not send in his name.

The Continental is the name of a new monthly that made its appearance last month. It is an advertising sheet in the interest of a real estate and insurance firm.

Outside of its grammatical blunders there is nothing noticeable about it, except where it tells the people that the subscription price is a dollar a year. We incline to the opinion that the Omaha people are few and far between who care to pay a dollar a year for such a sheet. In fact, if a majority of them allow the paper to be thrown regularly into their yards as a gift, we think the publishers ought to be satis-

TRANK J. RAMGE,

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Keeps a full assortment of Imported Woolens for Gentlemen's use· Wedding Outlits a specialty.

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Ice Cream Parlor.

Beindorff & Mauss.

No. 240 DOUGLAS ST.,

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Teeth extracted without pain, by u Office open at all hours.

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Fancy Groceries, Agent for Ddkota Patent Flour,

272 DODGE ST., OMAHA, NEB. GENERAL RAILROAD TICKET OFFICE. No. 265 FARNAM STREET,

(Next to Oor. of 15th,) RAILROAD TICKETS BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED If you have a ticket over any route to sell, this is the place to do it. If you wish to change your route, and have already purchas2d your ticket, this is the place to make the change. All tickets sold by me are guaranteed, and travellers to any point will find it to their interests to give me a call bef re surphasing alsowhere. will find it to their incorporation purchasing elsewhere.

EUGENE A. THOMAS.

JOHN O'KEEFFE. FASHIONABLE



Merchant Tailor eeps always on hand a large and select stock of Imported Woolens. perfect fit guaranteed in all cases. ine Dress and Wedding Suits a Spe-

ciality. 217 FARNAM St., bet. 12th and 13th. THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.

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THE LITTLE MEMBER.

The Tongue, in its prison, was scolding one

For living in such a monotonous way: Not a single companion to cheer up its cell, Save two rows of grinders with nothing to tell But complaints of their aches, and their fear

And the dentist's dread instrument, day after day.

The ten busy Fingers upstarted at this, And responded by signs, "Do not take it amiss;

You have your deficiencies-we, too, have some-

You've the great gift of speech,-but alas! we are dumb." Then the Feet came so sad, with no words to

express Their deep sense of wrong and their great

Could their troubles be told in the ear of friend,

It seems that their keenness would be at an

Then each of the bodily functions in turn, Its allotment in life took occasion to mourn. Then the Brain, in its thoughtful and dignified

Its interpreter promptly directed to say: "To each physical power is apportioned its

Let each one beware of its sinful abuse. Though the Head and the Heart are the offerings required.

Yet the Tongue alone speaks the emotions inspired:

To its power of utt'rance is the privilege given To unite in the praise of the chorus of Heaven. H. M. S.

PUZZLES FOR THE YOUNG.

The little folks are invited to send in puzzles, charades, riddles, square words and conundrums, also answers to those préviously published, for this department.

AMERICAN HERO CHARADES.

1. First a common action Every Monday done; Then a common measure Used by every one; Both a mighty leader, Loved and still revered. By his people cherished, By his foemen feared.

My first in the dictionary I find Is the name of a badly balanced mind; My second five hundred times a day You think of, and almost as often say; My third is every boy or man That lived or breathed since the world began My whole fourth president reigned in state · In this republic so young and great.

Speak but my first that I may know I'm loved, Or that, perchance, your prices are too high : My second every child of Adam was, Ere in his infant cradle he did lie.

My whole a general who, long. long ago, Commanded troops upon an inland sea, In days when England with her daughter fought:

Now tell me who was he.

II.

FLORAL UNIONS.

1. Unite half of a man who drives a cart with the whole of a people and what fragant flower will you have?

2. Join a bird who sings in the morning to a horseman's trapping and you will have a common summer flower.

3. What beautiful flower, poisonous, yet valuable for medicine, can be made by the union of the most cunning of quadrupeds with a common article of

4. Join the two opposites, a fop and a courageous beast, and you will have the earliest flower of spring.

5. To the country which is in all things our antipodes, add one variety of red, and the compound will produce one of the gayest of summer flowers.

6. Add to a mournful exclamation an old-fashioned name for wardrobe and produce a tree emblematic of grief.

7. What evergreen will the bottom of a garment joined to a part of a canal give?

OLD RIDDLES.

A word of one syllable, easy and short. Reads backwards and forwards the same, Expres es the sentiments warm from the heart,

And to beauty lays principal claim.

My whole is under my second and surrounds my first.

IV.

CONUNDRUMS.

1. What is made larger by being cut at both ends?

2. What is the latest thing in front of door locks?

MISCELL'ANEOUS.

Hard drinking-chewing ice. Staving business-making barrels.

An executive office-the hangman's. Common pleas-please shut the door. The scale of good-breeding-B nat-A poor relation—telling an anecdote

Sure to produce short crops—the barber's shears.

Carpets are bought by the yard and worn by the foot. Home stretch—the stretch across the

maternal knee. Order is heaven's first law, and has never been repealed.

To make a tall man short, try to

borrow five dollars of him. Speaking of the round world, much

can be said on both sides. A musician and a sailor should al-

ways know how to sound the C. Waisting sweetness-putting your arm about a pretty woman.

As you cannot avoid your own company, make it as good as possible.

A domestic difficulty—heavy bread. Spring is on hand. Lettuce have

It takes a pretty sharp man to tell when he is happy.

What is better than a promising young man? A paying one.

When a man can't find anything to do, he has lived long enough. An inside dental expense—having a

tooth filled. "And still he spelled, and still the wonder grew

That one small head could carry all "I don't care much about the bugs,"

said Warmley, to the head of a genteel boarding-house, "but the fact is madam, I haven't the blood to spare; you see that yourself."

If there is anything on earth that beats four aces it is a kind and amiable

Many men are blessed with the most uncommon sense, and do not seem to

A small boy in New Haven made a sensation for a short time by quietly transferring a card bearing the words "take one," from a lot of hand bills in front of a store to a basket of oranges.

An exchange says, "We'll ride two miles to see two brothers under twelve years of age go to bed together without having a dispute about something."

An assessor asked a woman how many chickens she had, and, doubting her word, proceeded to count them. She took him to the bee-hive; knocked it over, and invited him to count the

It is vain to hope to please all alike. Let a man stand with his face in what direction he will, he must necessarily turn his back on one half the world.

A young bride, who had been fashionably educated was asked by her fond husband to attend to the ordering of the dinner, as he shouldn't have time to go to market. It is a fact that she blandly requested the butcher to send home a "leg of tongue, seventeen pounds of steak and two hallibut."

GOOD ADVICE.

Ah, ha! my fine friend, you've a girl in your

I know by your look, I can tell by that sigh; An Adonis you'd be, and thus win her affec-

I'll tell you how, if you've no objections.

Go straight to Bunce's and buy you a hat-If you can be suited he'll suit you in that; For a fine looking youth arrayed in his best, Without a nice hat cannot be well dressed.

Bunce's neck ties, and collars, and nice fitting Are exactly the thing for a fellow who loves

Now take my advice, and do it at once, For cupid's assisted by going to Bunce. A large and

Fresh Stock of Hats. for gents, youths, boys, children and infants, just received.

STRAW GOODS IN ALL THE LATEST EASTERN NOVELTIES; LINEN HATS, TRAVELING CAPS, GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, SATCHELS, &c., &c., at BUNCE'S, "Champion Hatter," Cor. Douglas and 14th streets.

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