

# The High School.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE HIGH SCHOOL AND OMAHA AMATEURS.

*Liberator a defectione solum, qui non nititur.*

Vol. II.

Omaha, Nebraska, July, 1875.

No. 5.

## THE CLIFF.

I stood one morn by the rocky shore,  
Where the storm tossed waters rolled,  
And a tall cliff gazed the ocean o'er  
With aspect stern and bold.

The shadow of his ponderous form  
Hanged down beneath the wave,  
And touched the amber of the sea  
To colors stern and grave.

It seemed as if endowed with life,  
A sentinel strong and true  
To watch the course of passing years,  
Till distance hid the view.

We'd seen the sunset's lingering rays  
Kiss all the hills to sleep,  
And fast to blind his parting gaze  
The treacherous shadows creep.

We'd seen the moonbeam's silver bar  
In fleecy cloud-frames lie;  
We'd seen the waters gemmed with stars,  
Reflected from the sky,

And often when the wind was high,  
And waters climbed the shore,  
They seemed to cast them on the beach  
To shine forever more.

And thus while time was passing on  
We'd watched with bated breath,  
The changing, glowing hues of life,  
The rigid shades of death.

Oh! sweet dreams buried in the sea,  
Oh! visions lost in air,  
Why come not now to fill the gloom  
And render life more fair.

They're passing, passing, day by day,  
We catch a fitful beam,  
And wake when they have glimmered by  
To find them but a dream.

J. M. R.

## THE HEAVENS DECLARE.

READ BY MISS ANNA C. HAYDEN ON  
GRADUATING FROM BROWN-  
ELL HALL.

The science of the Heavens is admitted to be the most ancient of all sciences—how ancient none can tell. Many of its discoveries are traced back amid the dim mysteries of tradition. We do not know its founders, their names are lost in the darkness of the past ages; nor do we know in what country it received its origin. Some say Chaldaea, others Egypt, "the mother of sciences," and again, some say Judea.

Since the time of reliable history Astronomy has been in decay among the Eastern countries, but in Egypt and Greece it continued to live. The world would not let such names as Thales, Ptolemy and Nipparchus perish; nor the glory of that Alexandrian school, which three hundred years B. C. toiled with success, until the burning of its library in the seventh century. That fire which destroyed the wisdom of ages buried astronomy for centuries, but while it was night in Europe, it was day in Arabia. It was from this country that Europe was again enlightened and any single year after that was filled with more discoveries than thousands of years before.

It may be asked how this was accomplished? The naked eye had done much. In ancient times the people had the pure Chaldean air and the cloudless Egyptian skies, and this was sufficient for the foundation of astronomy.

Instruments of measuring were known to the ancients, but they were very rude, yet they accomplished something. In the Ducal Chamber at Florence may be seen the statue of Galileo and by his side the telescope he invented, which gathered so many laurels from the sky. Now hundreds of astronomers watch nightly the marvels above us, and the glorious canopy as it were, translated and put into the vernacular.

After all we ask what is the use of astronomy? If this question had been asked a few centuries ago the answer would have been to assist astrology. Mankind had an idea that the fortunes of individuals and nations could be told from them, and, as they liked to

be considered prophets, they devoted themselves to the study of the skies. The true lesson is that man's dignity does not consist in the outward and physical. The more discoveries that are made that make this world a mere atom the more amazing is man's spiritual dignity. When we attempt to number the stars, or travel space, our feeling is, "How little is man, and yet how great when measured by the price of his redemption." The sky does not look old. Other books show sad signs of decay, but the sky is as fresh as when created, and yet it is the most ancient of the world's treasures.

As we gaze into the sky the tenderest sentiments of our hearts are awakened, and feelings of awe and reverence come over us and arouse the better nature within us, for those far-off lights look upon us like pictures out of a book, gently and lovingly, and we ask ourselves, "What are these glittering lights? Are they worlds like our own? Can we ever hope to unravel these mysteries?" Some of the problems have been answered; others never will be.

Naturally the first object that meets our eye is the moon. She is our nearest neighbor. To the young and old the moon is ever an object of interest. The infant stretches its tiny hand to play with it, and the child soon learns to distinguish the fancied visage of the "man in the moon," and this fancy rests itself in the imagination for life. As the moon revolves on her axis only one side is turned to us, and during that time the inhabitants have one long day and night.

It has been a question of dispute whether the moon is inhabited. The most essential thing to life is air, and all tests have been applied, but air has not been found. But it might be asked could not God create people to live without air? The question is not what He could create, but what has been the exercise of his power in the moon from a knowledge of his power on earth. If they have no air what must be the condition of life? Eternal silence must reign. A rock thrown from a cliff will make no sound. Birds flap their wings, but cannot rise. Armies cannot hear the boom of the cannon. They have no atmosphere to shield them from the scorching heat by day, and the night which must be colder than frozen mercury.

But recent investigations have proved that one side of the moon is lighter than the other, and the side towards us is a high mountain, and we could not expect air on a mountain one hundred and thirty-four miles high. The facts drawn from this conclusion are, that while one side is still as death, we could study the other, and if the atmosphere was not too dense we could watch the growth of cities. Those who have seen the moon through the telescope will never forget its appearance. If they look at a full moon all is pleasing to the eye, but after or before a full moon all is changed. The surface is scarred and rent; craters are dotted over it, and fancy rather than truth has dealt with the scene.

Some say it is a world burnt up, others say it is a world in preparation for man, but we will leave uncertainty; we know it was made to "rule" the night.

We next turn to the stars and our first thought is that they are innumerable, but strange to say all the stars seen by the naked eye are only about six thousand; but when the telescope is used myriads appear.

The most striking wonders of the firmament are the distances, magnitudes and velocities of the stars. Though they are so far from the earth they give



VIEW OF THE OMAHA HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

safety and happiness to mankind. When the moon has left the long Polar night they cast their shadows on the snow. In the deserts of the East they have guided the traveler ever since those days when astronomy was cultivated on the hills of Chaldaea.

With what propriety has "light" been called the "voice" of the stars. With mute arguments stars prove to us that in those far-off regions gravitation, the power that brings the apple to the ground, still reigns supreme, and with suggestive whispers of probability persuade us, that like our own beautiful sun, they bathe attendant worlds in brightest light, deck them in colors of beauty, and shower countless blessings on myriads of beings. It would be no easy task to sum up all the blessings of the sun, to it we are indebted for light and warmth, for our food and clothing. Its rays, in short, are mingled with all our comforts; "they gladden the eye and cheer the heart."

It is known to all that the earth and planets are kept together by two forces, and if these forces were to loose their attraction the planets would fall into the sun. As a curiosity in astronomy speculations have been made as to when each planet would fall into the sun. But they were not at all times mere speculation, there was a time not so long ago when the destruction of the earth seemed certain, but happily for the people it was satisfactorily explained and they no longer tremble at the mention of the fact.

One of the most curious facts in science is that the superstition of ages when banished by science takes refuge under the science itself. In the middle ages the church reaped much benefit from comets, on account of the superstition concerning them. Once men could not see a comet without thinking of pestilence; or a shooting star without death to princes, now they no longer tremble for astronomy has made it plain.

The ringing of Cathedral bells at noon can be traced to the comet of 1455. Calixtus III., who wore the triple crown, thought it was a demon come to take his kingdom away, and ordered all the bells to be rung over Christendom, this being considered a remedy for evil. This must have made a strong impression, as the custom has been kept up for centuries.

The greatest use of astronomy is the power it gives to the attributes of the Creator. It has been said by a Christian poet—

"An undevout astronomer is mad."

Poetical sentiment does not always agree with truth. One would think that as they make it the business of their lives to search this natural bible, they would be impressed with the glorious presence of the Being who made the Heavens and can hold them in the palm of His hand. But we fear astronomers, as a class, are not strongly marked by devotion, for the effect is caused by the view from which we see it. The astronomer may be so absorbed with his work that he never thinks of withdrawing to a proper distance to contemplate the grandeur of the temple upon which he is engaged. It is only the man who can from the height of Calvary, project the glorious fabric on the back-ground of Eternity, who can exclaim with heartfelt devotion, "The Heavens declare Thy glory, and the firmament sheweth Thy handiwork. Day unto day uttereth speech, night unto night sheweth knowledge. There is no speech nor language where their voice is not heard."

The ancients have pictured the celestial sphere with figures of birds, beasts, men and other objects for the purpose of classifying and describing the heavenly hosts, and while we are lost in wonder and amazement in their contemplation, we feel what a privilege it is to be able to trace, however imperfectly, the hand of the Almighty architect in these His greatest works, and we almost regret that we must turn from them to earth and the sad reality that for the last time we stand as pupils within this hall where we have learned to revel in such delights.

## EMINENT WOMEN OF THE LITERARY WORLD.

GRADUATING ESSAY OF MISS CARRIE LAKE, READ ON COMMENCEMENT DAY OF BROWNELL HALL.

The literary world—what a vast field before us for contemplation; and what inexpressible pleasure it must afford to be one of that number who have in all ages contributed so largely to the instruction and entertainment of cultivated peoples. To some present it may seem that so much the grander achievements in literature have been the work of men, that in comparison those embraced in the subject under consideration sink into minor importance; but I am sure that if those persons will consider, they will find that their opinions are unfounded and altogether erroneous.

In the history of comparatively ancient times, we find but very few women who devoted themselves to litera-

ture. The reason of this is that they were not so well fitted as men for literary pursuits. Both sexes did not then enjoy equal advantages of education. Then, too, woman's work is more varied than man's. She must be able to do, not only one thing well, but many; she must turn her powers now in one direction, now in another, and as her sympathies are quicker than those of men, she is prone to act on impulse, and is often obliged to retrace her steps, for want of that application, which, persevered in, would lead to success.

Yet, notwithstanding this want of educational advantages, and the many impediments thrown in her way, woman has achieved no mean place in literature, and although she has never attained the position of a Shakespeare or a Milton, she takes rank with many but few grades below them. Woman's place in literature is more a prophecy than a reality. Far back in the past was Miriam, the sweet singer, lifting up her voice in praise and thanksgiving to her God, after the safe passage of the Israelites over the Red Sea. True, she has not been formally styled a poetess; but what save true poetic feeling could have actuated her in calling her maidens round her, with their harps and timbrels, and to breathe forth the great triumphal song, beginning, "Sing ye to the Lord, for He hath triumphed gloriously; the horse and his rider He hath thrown into the sea."

In the early history of the Persian, Roman, and other nations of antiquity, literary excellence seems to have been entirely monopolized; but among the Greeks about six centuries before Christ, we find Sappho adorning literary circles. Her genius was so ardently admired by the Greeks, that they honored her with the appellation of the "Lysian Muse." This impassioned poetess—"The violet crowned," as she is sometimes called—has left us but two of her sweet songs; but this proves that she was entitled to the admiration with which she was regarded.

The next bright stars that shone out upon the dark horizon of woman's literary world were Madame De Staël, Madame Montague and Madame De Leocque, whose force of character and brilliant intellects dazzled the age in which they lived, and did much to mould both the politics and literature of their times. But with all their intellectual powers, they lacked, in a great measure, those sweet, womanly graces, and those pure and tender impulses, that make so dear to us some writers who are nearer our own time. What sad thoughts are awakened at the mention of the Brontë sisters, whose true genius during their struggles with poverty, adversity, and keen domestic sorrow, enriched the world of letters by such noble gifts. 'Tis sweet to give our admiration, because at the same time their hard lot challenges our pity, and their womanly virtues our reverence.

But in passing on, so many bright names claim our attention that we are all dazzled and bewildered, as one wandering in a garden of beautiful flowers, and can only gather a few of the choicest—some that have attracted us by their tropical splendors, and others by their modesty and grace. Miss Yonge, the gifted English authoress, is especially worthy of mention. Her charming books blend with stern historical facts, the sweetest flights of fancy, while through the whole, like a shining silver thread, is her faith in the dear Mother Church, and her earnest desire to impress its beauties and truth upon her readers.

Miss Muloch, Miss Thackeray, George

Elliot, Mrs. Hemans, and Mrs. Sigourney are all so familiar to us that a mere mention will suffice.

We must not forget our debt of gratitude to Mrs. Browning, who, during those long, severe years of sickness, sought refreshment and oblivion of pain in composition and study, giving to the world during those gloomy hours "Lady Geraldine's Courtship," the touching poem, "The Cry of the Children," and "Bertha in the Lane," the simplest and sweetest of all her poems.

Mrs. Stowe has shown us that it is not necessary for woman to neglect her domestic cares to contribute to literature. Her wonderful volume, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," was actually written, as she herself has said, "While I was keeping the pot boiling," and was by no means the product of leisure. It has been translated into almost every language, and so highly is it esteemed in England that in the British Museum an entire shelf is occupied by the numerous editions through which it has passed. This work exerted, perhaps, a more powerful influence than any other one thing in bringing about the emancipation of the colored race.

Leaving her—

"Who world-wide entrance gave  
To the cabin of the slave,"

we come to two of the sweetest of poets—Alice and Phoebe Carey—

"Who from the country singing came,  
And to the great wide city took  
The simple hearts of clover nook."

Although the writings of these gifted sisters are in some respects much alike yet Alice Carey has given to the world a greater profusion of poems through most of which runs an undertone of sadness, that, like the minor notes in a sweet strain of music, lends depth and pathos to her songs. Her "Pictures of Memory" is the brightest gem in the casket of treasures she has left us.

What girl heart has not thrilled under the magic touch of Miss Alcott, and Miss Whitney, as they paint for us the sweet, innocent home-life of happy girlhood. How many bright, audacious "Lin Saxons" do we meet? and what home circle has not its Meg, Joe, Beth, or Amy? Joe, true-hearted, frank and original; sweet, saintly Beth, will never grow old; and commonplace Meg and Amy, who are good, grow up and get married; and the world still contains many "Pollys" and "Toms" who always heartily enjoy a bag of peanuts. These are all such natural every day characters, that we know them and love them, every one.

"Last, but not least," we must speak of Jean Ingelow, who, perhaps, has looked down deeper than any into the hearts of those

"Who stand with trembling feet  
Where the brook and river meet."

She has pictured sweetly in her "Songs of Seven" the different phases of woman's career; and we who are about to leave our happy school life, feel peculiarly the full meaning of her beautiful words—

"You ask for your story; the birds cannot sing it,  
Not one as he sits on the tree;  
The bells cannot ring it, but long years'll bring it,  
Such as you wish it to be."

A young lady on Madison avenue who had previously led a most uneventful life, yesterday took a short walk in the course of which she met the most hideous woman wearing the loveliest dress, the dearest duck of a fellow with sweetest moustache, the most horrible mud-puddle, the nicest weather, and the rudest man that she had ever seen, known or heard of.

The Maiden's Prayer—"Papa, buy me a new spring suit."



# The High School

OMAHA, NEB., JULY, 1875.

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

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ously accompanied by the necessary postage.

Address all communications to the High School,  
Omaha, Nebraska.

THE SUBJECT of modifying or changing the system of instruction in the High School will soon come up for consideration before the Board of Education. That a change is needed has been conceded by almost every prominent teacher and school officer in the city, but while they all agree on this point there is a wide difference of opinion on what ought to be embodied in the proposed new course.

Among the many opinions expressed and plans proposed respecting this important subject, the following outline of a new course, suggested by a member of the Board, seems to have some very good features in it, and we give it in full, believing that it will come nearer to the wishes of the people than any other plan that has yet been suggested:

There should be two courses: One that would fit a young man entering a first-class college as a Freshman.

The other should be adapted to students who never intend to go to college, and should commence with the best studies first, i. e., those studies that will prove to be of the greatest use provided a student can get no more.

The first course would, as a matter of course, necessarily embrace all those studies which are required to fit a student for college.

The second course should begin with the rudiments of book-keeping, letter writing, drawing drafts, checks, notes and inditing business correspondence, teach and explain the Constitution of the United States, Constitution of Nebraska and general principles of International Law, Physiology, or that part of Physiology which treats of the preservation of the student's health, Mental Philosophy, or the laws governing the workings of his own mind, the outlines of Algebra and Geometry as a mental discipline. The Higher Mathematics and Latin either should be left out or put at the end.

THE PROPOSED debate between the Council Bluffs and Omaha Literary Societies, which was alluded to in our last issue, has fallen through. We have been at some pains to find out all the facts concerning the case and from what we have learned, we cannot but blame the committee on the part of Omaha, for the failure. The Council Bluffs society passed a resolution offering their hospitalities to the Omaha society in case a joint literary programme and debating contest could be agreed on, and it was understood that in case it was arranged the Omaha society would go to the Bluffs. So much settled, the question of issuing the challenge for the contest arose and the C. B. society sent over a note asking the Omaha committee if it could be understood that the challenge to debate would originate with the Omaha society, and suggesting as a reason therefore that the Omaha society was defeated in the last contest and propriety would not warrant the victorious society issuing a challenge to its victims. It would be absurd for a prize fighter to send a challenge to a man whom he had walloped but a few months before. In the same manner the C. B. society did not care to send a challenge to its victims and we think it was correct in its action. The Omaha committee having the matter in charge closed all negotiations by sending over a note peremptorily declining to take the initiative in the matter, and that is what settled the whole question.

The Council Bluffs boys are unreserved in the expressing of their opinions that the Omaha debaters were afraid to come to the scratch, and took this way of crawling out of the affair. We may be mistaken and if so we are open to correction, but as the matter now appears, the blame for bringing the arrangement to such an abrupt close, seems to rest on the committee that was appointed to represent the Omaha Society.

## CONDITION OF THE OMAHA SCHOOLS AS PRESENTED BY THE LATE EXAMINATIONS.

Every life has its halting places, points at which it is pleasant to stop and look about, to see where we are and the path which we have trod.

This is true not only of the individual but of the church, the society, the nation, and the school as well. Each after having struggled long and well for the accomplishment of a worthy object delights to pause and cast a retrospective glance back over the past to review their struggles, to see what causes had contributed to their success, and to take hope for the future. We stand to day at one of these halting points. Our school year again is at its close. The books, pens and pencils are laid aside.

The hundreds of ruddy faces accustomed to gather on Capitol Hill, the North the South and the west schools are dispersed to their homes. To them it has not only been a year of struggle, but it has also been a year of triumph.

They are not only one year older to day, but one year larger, one year stronger, and one year nearer manhood, and womanhood. Their growth has been twofold, physical, and mental. Like the plant, they have grown upward but of their proudest triumph has been the growth of their mental powers.

The examination which has just been brought to a close reveals two things; first that there has been no cramming, and second that the scholars had been taught to think. The old treadmill process of jamming the pupil's memory with facts soon to be forgotten, and leaving all the better powers of his mind unrestrained, we are happy to say, in the Omaha schools has become a thing of the past. Parents have sometimes during the year complained about the low marking of their children. We can appreciate their feelings and sympathize with them, but we think these complaints due to a misapprehension of facts. It seemed to these that their children were doing nothing, whereas they were doing the best work possible. It could not be expected that the introduction upon examination of questions requiring thought on the part of the pupil would have any other result than to lower the standing, but in its ultimate effect it compels the scholar to work up, assimilate, and make his knowledge thoroughly his own. In the human body it is not what we eat, but what we digest that makes us strong. So it is with the intellect; Mental Philosophy teaches that a person may cram his memory, and parrot-like, repeat a large number of facts without having any idea of their meaning. Such study only weakens the mind, and yet, it is the one too often used in public schools.

Teachers fall into the great error of mistaking cramming for learning, and forget that the things crammed to day are forgotten to morrow. Once the "chord strings" of our heart were struck with tender sympathy for a boy who on an examination in arithmetic after having recited well for a time, was asked by a visitor to tell how much will 20 lb of meat cost if  $\frac{1}{4}$  of it is fat?

He had evidently been crammed, at least he had not thought, and after hesitating a while he finally concluded "it was't in his book," in other words he could not digest the fat, but Omaha boys and girls, especially those in the physiology class of the High School, have been taught to digest both the fat and the lean. In brief, the great work of the year has been to teach scholars to get ideas and to think about them, and we may safely assert that no thoughtful person attended the examinations but went away feeling that the past had been one of the best years in the history of our city schools.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Among the graduates at the West Point Military Academy last month, was William Young, son of Brigham Young. He came out fourth in a class of forty-five.

The Constitutional Convention which recently held a session in Lincoln Neb. made provision for a reform school, to be supported by the State. A bill for its establishment will doubtless be introduced at the next meeting of the Legislature and then the question "what shall we do with our girls?" will be definitely settled.

At the last meeting of the Board of Education, Prof. J. H. Kellom was re-elected Principal of the High School, but declined the position, stating as a reason that he had long since determined to quit teaching school after the expiration of the late term. In the course of his remarks he took occasion to state that he believed the course of instruction in the High School should be revised. He urged the adoption of shorter courses and studies more simple.

Prof. T. N. Snow has accepted the position of City Supt. of schools at Santa Barbara California, and severed his connections with Omaha schools, at the close of school he was presented with a beautiful silver water pitcher, goblets and salver by the students of Central School, as a token of the friendship they have for him. The good wishes of all go with him to his new field of labor.

One of the proprietors of the Continental windmill recently informed us that he was liable at any time to get exasperated at the HIGH SCHOOL, and if he ever did then it would be "good bye John" &c.

If the contents of this journal dont suit him he will commence a war that wont end till either the paper or its editor dies.

The HIGH SCHOOL has by hard labor established itself as a first class literary journal and any attempt to undermine it by such a sheet as the Continental, though it may be as big as a mountain, given away for nothing, or kept alive by the flagrant use of money, will not only fail, but merit the condemnation of every respectable citizen of Omaha. We do not desire any contest with the proprietors of that sheet as we would have all to lose and nothing to gain, but we will here inform them that we can be neither intimidated nor bullied by any such threats.

Not having received the *Hesperian Student* for some time, we dropped a postal card asking the reason, and the following reply was received:

Dear Sir:—For three important reasons we have been unable to issue the *Student* for the month of May.

First—The grasshoppers have made a severe raid on our office, devouring our "shooting stick," "chases," &c and demoralizing our type and "fixins" promiscuously.

Second—We had been momentarily expecting that the Constitutional Convention, from its remarkable legislative turn of mind, would make some provision materially changing our basis of operation, rates &c; hence we have thought it prudent to await developments.

Third—Our finances have been decidedly at the ebb—in fact very much so. But we have the satisfaction to state that we have recuperated our sinking energies, replenished our emaciated coffers, and our June number is gathering "form and color."

Very respectfully,  
Your ob't, se'v't.  
STUDENT.

YALE has taken a wise step in attempting to abolish the Sophomore Societies. The past ten years they have been simply hotbeds for nursing corruption in every form. It might truthfully have been written over their doors, whoever enters here leaves virtue behind. Now let Yale follow this wise step by abolishing every Secret Society, Skull and Bones and Scroll and Key not excepted. The Secret Society system as developed at Yale, is a most damning blot upon the fair fame of the College. If their evil influence were as well known to parents having sons to educate as to those who have been inside and seen their working, it would reduce the number of applicants for admission one-half. We trust the Corporation will have the moral courage to make a clean sweep of the whole list—Freshman, Sophomore, Junior, and Senior.—N. E. *Journal of Education.*

None but those who cannot raise them would want Burn-side whiskers in the summer.

Did it ever occur to you what the meaning of "No cards," "No cake," appended to a marriage announcement meant? It is simply the exclamation of the editor thrown in, in a spiteful way, to show that he was not remembered.

"Yes, you may come again next Sunday evening, Horace, dear, but"—and she hesitated, "What is it, darling? Have I given you pain?" he asked, as she still remained silent. "You didn't mean to I'm sure," she responded, "but next time please don't wear one of those collars with the point turned outward; they scratch so."

When a Vicksburg negro woman was informed the other day by a reporter of the *Herald* of that city that the price of sea-lions had increased fifteen per cent, during the present month, she elevated her hands and exclaimed: "De land only knows what will become of poor folks! Seems zif de more we work de oftener de white folks go and riz de price on de nesumsaries of life."

It has been suggested by a young man who has had considerable experience in Literary Societies, that it would be a very instructive and entertaining exercise to have a three minutes extemporaneous speech from some member of the debating society each evening, i. e. appoint a member before-hand and when he gets on the rostrum announce the subject for him to speak three minutes on. We think this would work well in the High School Debating Society for it would serve to make the members ready at any time or place to deliver a speech if called upon.

Two Omaha lawyers when a knotty case was o'er,  
Shook hands and were as good friends as before;  
"Zounds," says the losing client, "how came you  
To be such friends who were such foes just now?"  
"Thou fool," says one, "we lawyers tho' so keen,  
Like shears, ne'er cut ourselves, but what's between."

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GOOD ADVICE.

Ah, ha! my fine friend, you've a girl in your eye,  
I know by your look, I can tell by that sigh;  
An Adonis you'd be, and thus win her affections,  
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  
gloves,  
Are exactly the thing for a fellow who loves;  
Now take my advice, and do it at once,  
For cupid's going by going to Bunce.

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GOOD ADVICE.

Ah, ha! my fine friend, you've a girl in your eye,  
I know by your look, I can tell by that sigh;  
An Adonis you'd be, and thus win her affections,  
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  
gloves,  
Are exactly the thing for a fellow who loves;  
Now take my advice, and do it at once,  
For cupid's going 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  
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# The High School

## THE DEMON CLOCK.

I hear it ticking—ticking measured and slow,  
I hear it ticking—ticking wherever I go;  
It calls me by day and it calls me by night  
Till I start from my dreams in pangs of affright;  
Till I start from my dreams and look through  
the gloom,  
While the clock keeps on ticking—ticking my  
doom!

So slow it keeps ticking—ticking so slow!  
Beating my life out with cold measured blow,  
While cringing, expectant and anxious I hark,  
To its weird, awful voice that calls through  
the dark—  
That calls through the dark to my soul—to my  
soul—

Bidding it read its dark fate on Time's scroll.  
Trembling and conquered by some nameless  
dread

I smother my ears to its voice from the dead.  
Yet nearer and clearer it calls in my ears,  
Rousing to frenzy my fast crowding fears,  
Till I leap from my pallet all maddened to  
crime

Challenging Death and the fiat of Time!

Its face now confronts me, so ghastly and  
white;  
Its lean hands are pointing the death of the  
night!

And it shrieks like a fiend as I stretch forth  
my arms—  
Warning me off like a witch from her charm—  
Till stricken with fear I ask God to befriend,  
When my soul is made quiet and welcomes the  
end.

## PUZZLES FOR THE YOUNG.

### I.

#### CROSS WORDS.

My first is sunshine, but not in rain;  
My second's in street, but not in lane;  
My third in butter, but not in lard;  
My fourth in poet, but not in bard;  
My fifth in Latin, but not in Greek;  
My sixth in seeking, but not to seek;  
My seventh in mountain, but not in hill;  
My eighth in power, but not in pill;  
My ninth in bolt, but not in key;  
My whole is in city over the sea.

PEGGY.

### II.

#### METAMORPHOSIS PUZZLE.

Make one word of "Best in prayer."

### III.

LITTLE NUTS FOR LITTLE READERS TO  
CRACK.

1. What nuts were essential to the  
safety of ancient cities?
2. What nut is a garden vegetable?
3. What nut is a dairy product?
4. What nut is dear to bathers?
5. What nut is used to stow away  
things in?
6. What nut is a breakfast beverage?

E. S.

### IV.

#### DOUBLE REVERSIBLE ACROSTIC.

1. I am a field where turf and daisies grow.  
2. And I a river, rapid in my flow.  
3. A lake I am whose waters travellers know.  
4. A thought embodied when to sleep we go.  
My primal downward spell a transient state of  
mind,  
But upward read them and a certain fate you  
find;  
While read my finals down sure destiny you  
view;  
But up, your fickle mind a transient state  
finds too.

### V.

#### THE GARDENER'S CATECHISM

1. Why is a gardener likely to act  
judiciously?
2. Why has he little leisure?
3. Why is he likely to become rich?
4. In what way is he always treated  
with consideration?
5. Why is he in the high road to  
dissipation?
6. Why is he a great benefactor?
7. Why is he cruel?
8. How do we know that he is not a  
married man?
9. Why is he a great antiquary?
10. Why is his influence detrimental  
to humility?

### VI.

#### NUMERICAL ENIGMA FOR THE TIMES.

1st. 1, 2, 3, 4, a coin of common  
circulation.  
2d. 4, 5, 5, the most important  
number.

3d. 8, 7, 6, a place of public enter-  
tainment.

4th. 10, 9, 4, 8, 7, a dead lan-  
guage.

5th. 5, 6, 4, 8, 2, whole.

6th. 10, 9, 6, 5, a narrow road.

7th. 9, 10, 5, a drink.

8th. 1, 9, 4, a domestic animal.

9th. 10, 8, 6, 4, an article used in  
surgery.

10th. 4, 8, 7, slang for money.

The whole is a word greatly in vogue  
for this year and the next.

### VII.

#### CONUNDRUMS.

1. Why is a fishmonger not likely  
to be generous.

2. Why is an umbrella only fit  
for kitchen use?

3. What effect would the letter *n*  
have upon ice.

Answers to puzzles in June number.

I. American Hero Charades:—1.  
Washing-ton. 2. Mad-i-son. 3.  
Dear-born.

II. Floral Unions:—1. Car-na-  
tion. 2. Lark-spur. 3. Fox-glove.  
4. Dandy-lion. 5. China-pink. 6.  
Cy-press. 7. Hem-lock.

III. Old Riddles:—1. Eye. 2.  
waist-coat.

IV. Conundrums:—1. A ditch. 2.  
Night keys.

## MISCELLANEOUS

Sleight of hand performance—not  
giving show tickets to the printers.

Uneasy resists the head that has no  
spring bonnet.

What the girls say; "A thing of  
beauty is a boy for ever."

Isn't it singular, but true, that  
strained circumstances do not tend to  
make a man walk erect?

Rum Joke! The Centennial of the  
battle of Brandywine will be celebrated  
with spirit.

The Rochester Democrat says that  
Mile. Plaster, a young French actress,  
is coming over next season. We pre-  
sume all the young fellows will be in-  
clined to court Plaster.

It's astonishing, says the New Or-  
leans Bulletin, to see how little there is  
of some ladies in these days of contract-  
ed skirts. And it is equally astonish-  
ing to see how much there is of some  
others.

A young man in a music shop was  
lately overpowered by a fastidious  
young lady, who wanted to purchase  
"Mr. Hood's—a—song of the—a—  
gentleman's undergarment!" The  
young man is still alive.

"On which side of the platform is  
my train?" asked a stranger in Jersey  
City depot the other day. "Well, my  
friend," replied a gentleman, passing,  
"if you take the left, you'll be right, if  
you take the right, you'll be left."

Holmes remarks on the wonderful  
provisions of nature. He says there is  
not even left a narrow crevice under a  
flat rock without a thing black bug  
prepared by Providence to fill it. It  
is the same way when vacancies occur  
in official positions.

The ridiculous female colored pus-  
son who remembers General Washing-  
ton, tired of personal attentions she is  
constantly receiving, will only send to  
a Centennial tea-party, soon to be held  
in New Haven, her autograph, written  
for her by the General himself.

"Sir," said a little blustering man to  
a religious opponent, "to what sect do  
you suppose I belong?" "Well, I don't  
exactly know," replied his opponent,  
"but to judge from your size, appear-  
ance and constant buzzing, I should  
think you belonged to the class gener-  
ally called insect."

At a meeting of Confederate soldiers  
the other day in Atlanta, so many  
were dubbed with titles that the follow-  
ing appropriate resolution was intro-  
duced: "Resolved, that the president  
appoint a committee of one to in-  
quire whether there were any surviv-  
ing privates of the late war."

A conductor in Burlington, Iowa,  
was recently made happy by having  
voted to him a badge, at a public fair.  
Being called upon for a speech, he was  
hustled upon the platform. Looking  
around for a moment he ejaculated  
"Tickets" and retired. It was so effec-  
tive that the band could not play for ten  
minutes.

The late anecdote brought to light  
by the Centennial celebration is rather  
amusing. While the British troops  
were marching through old Cambridge,  
one of them said jestingly to a farmer  
sowing seed: "You may sow, but we  
shall reap." "Well, perhaps you  
may," was the reply, "for I am sowing  
hemp."

"Please, sir," said a boy, with two  
bottles, to a grocer, "mother wants a  
cent's worth of your best yeast." "Well,  
which bottle will you have it in?" "Please,  
sir, she wants it in both; and won't you  
put corks in 'em, and send 'em home, as  
I'm going t'other way, and mother says she  
han't got no cent, but you must charge it."

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CRACKER FACTORY.

McCLURE & SMITH, Harney St., between Eleventh  
and Twelfth.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

TOOTLE & MAUL, 126 Farnam St.

GOLD, SILVER & NICKLE PLATERS

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IOWA COAL COMPANY.

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First class Printing at Low Prices.

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JEAN LIEBERT, Clothes made to order, 284 Thir-  
teenth St.

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A. POLACK, 238 FARNAM ST., near Fourteenth.

### RETAIL DRY GOODS.

W. M. BUSHMAN, 265 Douglas St.

### REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE AG'T.

J. JOHNSON, 509 Fourteenth Street.

EDWIN F. SMYTHE. CHARLES A. BALDWIN.

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Odd Fellows' Block,

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DEALERS IN

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WM. STEPHENS.

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STEPHENS & WILCOX,

DEALERS IN

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods

CARPETS, NOTIONS,

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Sea Foam Soap

HAS NO SUPERIOR.

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RAILROADS.

100 Miles Shortest Route to St. Paul,  
Minneapolis, Duluth or  
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And the most direct route to Sioux City and all  
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NO CHANGE OF CARS.

Will run elegant Drawing Room and Sleeping  
Coaches, owned and controlled by the Com-  
pany, through Without Change  
between

OMAHA AND ST. PAUL.

Through Express will leave the U. P. Depot,  
OMAHA, daily (except Sunday), 3.15 p. m.; COUN-  
CIL BLUFFS at 6.30 a. m., reach SIOUX CITY 9 p.  
m., St. Paul, 11 a. m. Time 18 hours, making

TEN HOURS IN ADVANCE OF ALL  
OTHER ROUTES.

Returning will leave ST. PAUL at 3 p. m., arriv-  
ing at SIOUX CITY at 5 a. m., and Omaha at 10 a. m.  
Mail Train for SIOUX CITY and YANKTON  
leaves OMAHA daily (except Sunday), at 10 a. m.;  
COUNCIL BLUFFS at 6.30 a. m., reaches SIOUX  
CITY 11.30 a. m., and YANKTON 5 p. m.

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Be sure your Tickets read, "via S. C. & P. R. R."

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Chicago and the East

AND THE

ONLY DIRECT ROUTE

To Waterloo, Fort Dodge, Dubuque, La Crosse,  
Prairie Du Chien, Winona, St. Paul, Duluth, Janes-  
ville, Kenosha, Green Bay, Racine, Stevens Point,  
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Milwaukee.

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Between

OMAHA AND CHICAGO.

Constant improvements have taken place in the  
way of Reducing Grade, Repairing Iron with Steel  
Rails, adding to its Rolling Stock New and Elegant  
PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM AND  
SLEEPING CARS.

Equipped with the 'Westinghouse Air Brake,' and  
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forts of traveling the age can produce.  
From 2 to 10 Fast Express Trains run each way  
daily over the various lines of the roads, thus se-  
curing to the traveler selecting this route, sure and  
certain connections in any directions he may wish  
to go.

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AT MISSOURI VALLEY JUNCTION for Sioux  
City, Yankton, and points reached via Sioux City,  
and Pacific Railroad.  
AT GRAND JUNCTION, for Fort Dodge, Des  
Moines, Ottumwa and Keokuk.  
AT MARSHALL for St. Paul, Minneapolis, Du-  
luth, and Northwestern points.  
AT CEDAR RAPIDS for Waterloo, Cedar Falls,  
Charles City, Burlington and St. Louis.  
AT CLINTON for Dubuque, Duncith, Prairie du  
Chien, La Crosse and all points on the Chicago, Clin-  
ton and Dubuque, and Chicago, Dubuque and Min-  
nesota Railroads.

AT FULTON for Freeport, Racine, Milwaukee,  
and all points in Wisconsin.  
AT CHICAGO with all railway lines leading out  
of Chicago.

### THROUGH TICKETS

To all points East, North or South can be obtained,  
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pany's office,  
No. 253 Farnam St. (Grand Central  
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Tickets for sale also at Ticket Office, U. P. Depot,  
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Information concerning Route, Rates, Time, Con-  
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FOR ALL CLASSES OF ARTISTIC WORK.

### CLASS NO. 1.

Life Size Oil Portrait,	\$75 00
Life Size, Water Colors, finest,	50 00
" " " ordinary,	30 00
Life Size Crayon or Pastel,	35 00
Life Size Photograph and Frame,	10 00
Life Size India Ink,	25 00
India Ink, 14x17 inches, Framed,	15 00
" " " Unframed,	10 00

Other sizes of colored work or ink, done at same reasonable rates.

### CLASS NO. 2—Photographic Pictures.

1 dozen Promenade Pictures, with Variety of Back Grounds,	\$7 00
1 dozen Cabinet Cards,	5 00
1 dozen Album, or Card Size, Photographs, Medallions or Vignettes,	2 50
1 Card Size Porcelain Picture and Silk Velvet Case, fine,	3 50
Porcelain, same style, in colors,	5 00
The New Alba or Collodio Ferro Picture, perfect imitation of the beauti- ful Porcelain and Perfectly Permanent, 1 framed,	1 25
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Also every class of work known to the Photographic profession executed in  
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