

# 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, August, 1875.

No. 6.

## "WHEN MY SHIP COMES IN."

"When my ship comes in." Who so wise that they have never used the expression? Who so practical that they have not settled, at least in their own minds, what they will do when their ships come in? Ah well, there may be some people who do not wait and listen for the flapping of the sails that brings that looked for vessel from "will be" into "Is," there may be some, but we are glad that they are no friends of ours; for they are certainly stupid and disagreeable people and it affords us great pleasure not to have made their acquaintance. Now as for our own particular ship we are quite sure that we will have plenty of time to decide what to do before it gets here, for if it brings half that we want it to nothing less than an acre of canvass assisted by a perfect hurricane will ever bring it into port. So merely adding that its arrival is, "a consummation devoutly to be wished," we will wait for the hurricane and then get ready for the ship. But having no plans of our own does not prevent us from being curious as to our neighbors; so we startled the young ladies one day at the dinner hour, with the question, "girls what will you do when your ship comes in?" To attempt to describe the confusion that followed would be insane; but it was something like this. Miss Indolence, with her feet tucked up, gazed meditatively at a piece of bread and butter, yawned, and said, "I won't do anything." That being her usual occupation no one made any comments. Miss Giddy Gaddy skipped across the floor and cried out "Oh I'll get married and never wear any thing but real Paris bonnets, and go out six nights in the weeks and—" "Pshaw, don't be a goose Giddy Gaddy" broke in the literary voice of the "Preparatory" "don't be silly child; it is my intentions to endeavor to elucidate the intricate and perplexing problem of political inequality, and to otherwise ameliorate the sufferings of the down trodden daughters of my native land." Giddy Gaddy fanned her self with a ginger-snap and asked faintly for a dictionary. Miss Bon Bon inspired by her neighbor's lofty aims and determined not to be out done, began, "Well I think I shall travel you know. I'll go to Europe, to Italy you know, and see all the statues and paintings, and, and—" "eat caramels you know," put in a voice from the other side of the room, whereupon Miss Bon Bon grew so exceedingly angry that she refused to develop her plans any farther. Little Miss Importance, standing upon a table that she might be seen, and raising her voice to the highest pitch that she might be heard, said "I am going to be a missionary, I am going to convert the heathens, I am—" but her friends were denied the pleasure of knowing the rest of her intentions, for her voice was drowned in that of Miss Gushaway who declared her intentions of going on the stage when her ship came in, and who had already described to her admiring hearers sixteen different costumes in which she intended to appear, and had got thus far on the seventeenth, "Oh it will be perfectly divine, I'll have it trimmed with elegant lovely point applique, and satin bands, and pearl bugles, and—" But here Miss Gushaway's voice was lost in that of some one who wanted to be a great singer, and who was going to sing sweet old English songs that her audience would understand, not French and Italian ones that they knew nothing about; at the conclusion of the speech Giddy Gaddy rattled a spoon in her sauce dish by way of applause, Miss Indolence nodded her head, which was

a great display of interest on her part while Bon Bon would have applauded had she not been prevented because of "taffy." Common Sense had, all this time been sitting in one of the windows devouring Morton's Philosophy and bread and butter; but Giddy Gaddy grabbed her at last and with a shake by way of arousing her, cried out, "what are you going to do, say?" Common Sense leaned comfortably back, took another bite of bread and butter and seemed to reflect on affairs of great importance. "Say," exclaimed Giddy Gaddy, Gushaway, and Bon Bon, who had swallowed her taffy by this time, "what will you do when your ship comes in?" Another pause and then Common Sense said coolly, "Why, unload it of course." The silence that followed was broken by Miss Independence who sat on the table, swinging her feet. "Fiddlesticks, Common Sense I'm ashamed of you, I am not going to be bothered with a ship, I'll have a canoe and paddle it myself." Miss Hamby Pamby groaned and said to Rosy Posy, who sat by her, "Don't you think that Independence girl perfectly horrid? I am almost sure than she believes in Woman's Rights and don't wear a bustle." Rosy Posy held up her hands, dropped her pickle and gasped "how terrible!" Then Goody Goody whispered, "well I am going to help the poor and, and be good." As if she could help being good. And now through the lull in the storm was heard the voice of Goldilocks, telling how she was going to have a nice little house with ever so many trees out side, and nothing but birds and flowers inside." Goldilocks evidently forgot to mention a cook-stove and a few other articles of furniture, when a literary young lady observed that "birds and flowers were well enough;" but she would rather have books. Another who dotes on Gray's Botany, that flowers were the books of nature wherein we might read; but she was interrupted by the "Preparatory Star," who said "a preponderance of floral decorations deteriorates from the salubrity of the surrounding atmosphere and should be sedulously avoided." Miss Don't Care, who sat on the floor with back to the register, made some remark about some body giving somebody else "a rest;" but as she was eating cookies at the same time, her speech was not distinctly heard and the discussion went on. Giddy Gaddy was first on one side and then on the other. Indolence so far aroused herself as to say that "birds and flowers had to be taken care of, but books could take care of themselves." Miss Upper Ten preferred flowers, "because you could wear flowers in your hair and books you cant." Common Sense said that it would "be better if some people wore more books under their hair," but Upper Ten was practicing a new polka step and paid no attention to the hint. Then the argument became exciting and the original subject was entirely lost sight of. Giddy Giddy mounted the table, Importance stood up on a window seat, Bon Bon stopped eating, Indolence sat straight up, Common Sense closed her book, Independence stopped swinging her heels and swung her tongue instead and everybody talked at once. In the midst of it all the bell rang, with a parting "I," Importance jumped down from the window and joined the general rush for the door, Giddy Gaddy waltzed, Common Sense out of the room and your miserable seeker of information followed in the rear repeating sadly, "As many men, so many minds," only to be answered by a disagreeable masculine Sophomore, with, "Sorry I can't say as much for the women."

STACIA CROWLEY.



VIEW OF THE OMAHA HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

## SIGHT.

Sight is the faculty of perceiving objects through the instrumentality of the eye. This is connected by nerves with the optic lobes of the brain. In vertebrates, with the exception of fishes, these optic nerves in passing from the brain are crossed, the right nerve proceeding to the left eye, and vice versa. This is called the decussation of the optic nerves. The eye, when most highly developed, is composed of coats, humors, and a crystalline lens. The coats are the sclerotic or white of the eye, the Cornea, set in front of this like a watch-glass, the Choroid, consisting of membrane richly furnished with blood-vessels, and the Retina, an expansion of the optic nerve. In front of the Choroid is the Iris, or colored part of the eye, pierced by an aperture through which the light passes to the eye. Between the cornea and sclerotic is the aqueous humor, a thin liquid, and behind the crystalline lens is the vitreous humor, which is jelly like.

The sensation of sight is due to the impression made by the object on the nerves of the retina, and then conveyed by the optic nerve to the brain.

The highest development of vision is seen in man; thence it decreases through all the orders, with one exception—the Cephalopoda, in which the eyes are as highly developed as in man, and disproportionately large. Beginning with the lowest order of animals, the Protozoa, we find that of these only one class, Infusoria, have any traces of eyes. Ehrenburg supposed that the red pigment spots on these animals were organs of sight, but as yet no nervous system has been discovered, without which there can be no sensation. In the Coelenterata, the naked-eyed and hidden-eyed Medusae and some of the Actinozoa appear to have rudiments of eyes, or eye-specks.

Some Annuloids have red and black spots, which, though sometimes having nerves, contain no organs of refraction. Those of the Turbellaria are most highly developed, having nerve bulb and refractory organ.

The Annelides, of the Annulosa, have two or more eyes, sometimes innumerable. In the Mollusca, the Turbellaria, Brachiopoda and Lamellibranchiata often have eyes, which are always numerous. Some occupy a large part of the borders of the mouth, while others are in external orifices. The colors of these eyes vary greatly. The last three classes have eyes, which in the Pteropoda are usually concealed

by the skin; those of the Cephalopoda have been described.

Eyes are present in all the Vertebrates, although in some they are concealed by skin. In fishes they are adapted to their aquatic life. Snakes are said to have the power of charming other animals. They have no eyelids, but the eye is protected by a covering of film. Birds are possessed of very acute vision; in the owl, the eyes are organized so that they can see at night, and on this account they are called "nocturnal birds." Eyes are always apparent in mammals, although sometimes rudimentary, or hidden by skin. Some of these animals have the power of nocturnal vision. The slightest particle of foreign matter entering the eye causes intense pain, so that delicate organ has lids with lashes to prevent its entering, and tears to wash it away if it succeeds in doing so. But after all descriptions and analysis of sight and its organs, who can tell the immeasurable value of our eyes! The world was made for man, but what would it be to him if he could not see it? Nature in all her beauties, would be a sealed book, and as to human beings it could never have been said, as it is now, that the "eyes are the windows of the soul."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.,  
July 18th, 1875.

Mr. Editor:

"The HIGH SCHOOL" came to me here, welcome as a letter from home. In return perhaps a few words from this mountain region may not be uninteresting to some of your readers. After taking the long and somewhat monotonous journey across the plains, the tourist's weary eyes are relieved and gladdened by the sight of the snow capped peaks of the Rocky mountains. When the brakeman lustily called out "First View" all eyes were directed toward the south, eager to catch the first glimpse of the snow crowned head of "Pike's Peak" as it seemed to rest against the blue sky at the distance of one hundred and fifty miles. All our fine imagination of its grandeur and beauty were brought low by an irrepressible Indiana Reporter exclaiming—"It looks like a dish of ice cream, I thought it was bigger than that."

Two days of delightful rest in the "City of the Plains" at the foot of the shining mountains, then away to the heart of the mountains themselves, via the Colorado Central R. R., through the Golden City gate, where we changed from broad gauge to narrow, and

from closed to open excursion cars. Soon we were whirling around curves, and up grades through Clear Creek Canon, as fast as our little iron pony could carry us. Probably no more magnificent, or wilder scenery is to be found on any railway in the United States. These mountain streams have their source in the eternal snows and gloomy solitudes of the upper mountain region. At this season the snows come tumbling down the mountain sides, through deep cut gorges, over huge boulders in millions of beautiful cascades forming cataracts, and roaring torrents. Year after year they cut their channels deeper and still deeper until their banks are towering cliffs of solid rock hundreds of feet in height. Such is Clear Creek Canon. But words fail to express any true idea of the grandeur and beauty of the scenery which is continually changing, and constantly bringing something more astonishing to the view of the delighted traveler. Up, up, up, we continued to go for two hours, winding along the rushing stream, sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other, in and out of narrow defiles, where, to the casual observer it appeared impossible for the iron horse to find a footing. Upon safe arrival at Floyd Hill, sixty-seven passengers were packed in and on four Concord coaches, which were driven rapidly up the narrow mountain road along steep and frightful precipices to Idaho Springs, in time for dinner.

The only way to be perfectly comfortable on such a trip is to put implicit confidence in your driver and horses, giving up all thoughts of fear. This we soon learned to do and found plenty of employment and enjoyment in admiring the grandeur and beauty of the scenery at every point. At Idaho we rested an hour, partaking of a sumptuous dinner at the Beeby House, an excellent and commodious hotel, which called forth many exclamations of wonder and surprise from those who expected to "rough it" among the mountains. The hot mineral springs and baths render Idaho quite a famous resort for invalids. During the afternoon we wound our way up to Georgetown, one of the centers of silver mining. It is seventeen miles from Floyd Hill, fifty-seven from Denver. Altitude 8452 feet. In the Alps, two thousand feet lower than this elevation, one would be in a region of perpetual snow. Here in Georgetown snow in summer is unknown.

The town is situated in a funnel-shaped basin, the mountains towering far above, timberlined on every side. On two sides mountain torrents come roaring down the gulches, white with foam and spray from their rapid descent. The sound of the falling water mingled with the whirl of machinery in the various Reduction works give the place an air of business and importance quite impressive to the denizen of the plains.

The shadows of evening gather early over this deep valley. The horizon being hundreds of feet above, the sun is but a few hours making his apparent daily journey across the little space of blue sky directly overhead. The shadows of the great rocks, the ice cold crystal water, the pure bracing atmosphere render Georgetown a most delightful summer resort. Never shall we forget the days spent in its vicinity. In the most comfortable and beautiful barouches, or on the backs of mountain trained horses we ascended 2,000 feet to one of the beautiful Alpine lakes which abound in these high altitudes. Rowing over its emerald waters smooth and clear one beholds the gigantic branches of petrified trees from far below the surface.

Some of our party, on horseback attempted to reach the "Divide" by a trail impracticable to carriage travel. They followed Clear Creek to its source among the snow fields, their horses floundered in drifts thirty feet deep and became exhausted before they gave up the enterprise.

Time fails me to tell you now of our explorations among the silver mines, reduction works, assay offices and museums of Georgetown.

Of the schools I must say a few words. The school house is a substantial two story brick building containing six or eight rooms. The gentlemanly Principal introduced us to a corps of pleasant teachers, and a fine set of well disciplined pupils. In the high school room was a fine new \$600 piano, paid for by one evening's entertainment given by the pupils, the receipts of which were \$800. Georgetown may well be proud of her school and her generous noble hearted population. We left this for other places of interest, only regretting that our time had been so limited that a longer visit was impossible. E. T. STEWART.

## A STORY OF THE CURFEW.

The first lines of Gray's Elegy—"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day," has made the curfew familiar to every English speaking boy and girl.

To many hearts in the old country, that cherish its traditions, the curfew recalls a story of love's devotion.

In the time of Cromwell a young soldier, for some offence, was condemned to die, and the time of his death was fixed at the ringing of the Curfew. Naturally such a doom would be fearful and bitter to one in the years of hope and prime, but to this unhappy youth death was doubly terrible, since he was soon to have been married to a beautiful young lady whom he had long loved.

The lady, who loved him ardently in return, had used her utmost efforts to avert his fate, pleading with the judges, and even Cromwell himself, but all in vain. In her despair she tried to bribe the old sexton not to ring the bell, but she found that impossible. The hour drew near for the execution. The preparations were completed. The officers of the law brought forth the prisoner, and waited, while the sun was setting, for the signal from the distant bell tower.

To the wonder of everybody it did not ring! Only one human being at that moment knew the reason. The poor girl, half wild at the thought of her lover's peril, had rushed unseen up the winding stairs and climbed the ladders into the belfry loft and seized the tongue of the bell.

The old sexton was in his place prompt to the fatal moment. He threw his weight upon the rope, and the bell obedient to his practiced hand, reeled and swung to and fro in the tower. But the brave girl kept her hold, and no sound issued from its metallic lips.

Again and again the sexton drew the rope, but with desperate strength the young heroine held on. Every moment made her position more fearful; every sway of the bell's huge weight threatened to fling her through the high tower window; but she would not let it go.

At last the sexton went away. Old and deaf, he had not noticed that the curfew gave no peal. The brave girl descended from the belfry, wounded and trembling. She hurried from the church to the place of execution. Cromwell himself was there, and was just sending to demand why the bell was silent. She saw him—

—and her brow, lately white with sickening horror, glows with hope and courage now; At his feet she told her story, showed her hands all bruised and torn, And her sweet young face still haggard with the anguish it had worn, Touched his heart with sudden pity, lit his eyes with misty light—"Go, your lover lives," cries Cromwell, "Curfew shall not ring to-night," —Roanoke Collegian.



# The High School

OMAHA, NEB., AUGUST, 1875.

A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of  
The High School of Omaha, and Omaha amateurs.  
J. F. McCARTNEY,  
Manager, Omaha, Neb.

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 arrears paid.  
POSTAGE—The postage will hereafter be pre-  
paid by the publisher.

CLUBS—Parties sending the names of five sub-  
scribers, 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 publish-  
ed.

Rejected MSS. will not be returned unless previ-  
ously accompanied by the necessary postage.

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

## LAWRENCE H. SHARP.

The sudden death of this estimable  
young man has cast a gloom over the  
entire city, where he has grown up  
from childhood, and was so well known.

Especially sorrowful are the feelings  
of his younger friends—the boys who  
have been companions with him from  
childhood's hours, who have gone with  
him to the same school, played with  
him the same games, and learned to  
love him for his good qualities, his  
manly traits and his noble impulses,  
as they grew up side by side.

LAWRENCE HARTMAN SHARP was  
born in Baldwinsville, Onondaga coun-  
ty, New York, on the 27th of August,  
1855, and would have celebrated his  
twentieth birthday had he been spared  
a month longer.

He came with his father to Omaha  
in 1866, and has here since resid-  
ed. With the exception of a year spent  
at a Chicago school he received his ed-  
ucation in Omaha. He left the highest  
class in the High School two years ago,  
and entered into business with his father.  
He subsequently accepted a posi-  
tion in one of the city banks, and for  
a year and a half filled it with credit  
to himself. His late employers speak  
in the highest terms of commendation  
for his honesty, perseverance and good  
character.

The circumstances of his sad death—  
the fact that he might have easily been  
saved, tend to make the occurrence  
doubly sorrowful. He had, in com-  
pany with a companion driven out to  
the lake one bright afternoon, little  
thinking that in so doing he was leaving  
for the last time his father and mother,  
brothers and sisters in a happy home,  
and that before the last rays of the set-  
ting sun had gone out that evening,  
his soul would be wafted into eternity  
and his body would lie beneath the  
waves.

LARRY was a good natured, pleasant  
and genial companion, an honest, faith-  
ful, generous-hearted friend. The  
character he bore was excellent, and he  
was respected and beloved by his friends  
and companions for these noble quali-  
ties.

On the day following his death,  
crowds of his grief-stricken compan-  
ions might have been seen here and  
there, deploring the sad event and la-  
menting that Providence did not af-  
ford them a chance to extend a saving  
hand, for there are hundreds of young  
men in the city who would have gladly  
risked their lives to save poor LARRY.

He is gone, however, cut off in the  
prime of life; his career which prom-  
ised to be a bright one, is suddenly check-  
ed, and it only remains for us to ex-  
press—imperfectly though it may be—  
our heartfelt sorrow for the sad event,  
and in so doing, we know that we but  
echo the voices of his thousands of  
grief-stricken friends and young com-  
panions.

## THE NATIONAL EDUCATION- AL ASSOCIATION.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the  
National Educational Association will  
be held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on  
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday,  
the 3d, 4th and 5th days of August,  
1875. The meeting of the Association  
will be held in the Academy of Music,  
situated in the immediate vicinity of  
the hotels and residences. The Sec-  
tions will meet in adjoining rooms.

The meetings of the General Associ-  
ation will be held on the mornings and  
evenings of each day. The several Sec-  
tions will hold their meetings in the  
afternoons.

Lectures, Papers and Discussions are  
expected from the following persons:

D. C. Gilman, President Johns Hop-  
kins University, Baltimore, Md.; J. B.  
Angell, President University of Mich-  
igan; John Eaton, Jr., National Com-  
missioner of Education, Washington,  
D. C.; Duane Doty, Superintendent  
Public Schools, Detroit Michigan; A.  
P. Marble, Superintendent Public  
Schools, Worcester, Mass.; Leon Trou-  
sdale, State Superintendent Public In-  
struction, Nashville, Tenn.; W. F.  
Phelps, President State Normal School,  
Winona, Minn.; Dr. J. W. Hoyt, Mad-  
ison, Wis.; Miss Grace C. Bibb, City  
Normal School, at St. Louis Mo.; Wm.  
W. Folwell, President State Univers-  
ity, Minneapolis, Minn.; Lewis Fel-  
meri, Professor of Pedagogics at the  
university of Klausenberg, Austria;  
H. A. M. Henderson, Superintendent  
Public Instruction, Frankfort, Ky.; J.  
B. Merwin, of St. Louis. The subjects  
of Agricultural and Polytechnic In-  
struction, Country Schools, Health in  
the School Room, School Record  
Books, Course of Study in High Schools  
and Colleges, German Pedagogy, Ed-  
ucation in the Southern States, Cen-  
tennial Anniversary, Caste in Educa-  
tion, State School Laws, &c., will be  
discussed.

This will be an important gathering  
of educational men and woman from  
all parts of the country, and we hope  
Nebraska will be well represented.

Every teacher, or individual inter-  
ested in the work of education is by  
that fact entitled to membership in this  
association, and the only thing necessary  
is to be present at the meeting and  
enroll the name.

By a notice on our local page, it will  
be seen that an excursion of teachers  
will start from this city in time to  
afford all who wish to go, an oppor-  
tunity to be present at the convention.

A TALL Council Bluffs girl, named  
Short, long loved a certain big Mr.  
Little; while Little, little thinking of  
Short, loved a little lass named Long.  
To make a long story short, Little pro-  
posed to Long, and Short longed to  
be even with Little's shortcomings. So  
Short meeting Long, threatened to  
marry Little before long, which caused  
Little, in a short time, to marry Long.  
Query: Did tall Short love big Little  
less because Little loved Long?

THE Yale Literary Magazine says:  
"The High School commences a  
poem on 'The Wild Flowers,' begin-  
ning with 'Shall I tell you the stories  
they told me?' Upon the whole we  
rather concluded not to hear them and  
shot 'The Wild Flowers.' A wood  
cut of the Omaha High School build-  
ing adorns the first page, and is so  
unique in appearance that it is liable  
to be mistaken, at first sight, for the  
county poor house."

The individual who wrote the above  
unintentionally betrays his acquaint-  
ance with the appearance of the poor  
house. It is evident that he has had  
more experience in poor houses than  
high schools.

SOME of our eastern exchanges are  
agitating the subject of short hand in  
the public schools. Phonography,  
when properly learned, is as far ahead  
of the present style of writing, with  
regard to rapidity and convenience, as  
the present style is ahead of ancient  
hieroglyphics. Were the knowledge  
of this rapid system of writing more  
universal the correspondence of many  
large business houses that employ very  
often from three to ten secretaries  
could all be transacted by one individ-  
ual. It may yet be a regular branch  
of study in public schools, and it is  
possible that it might be the universal  
method of writing and communicating  
in time to come.

## NEW COURSE OF INSTRU- CTION.

The Board Committee on Teachers  
and Text Books have had under con-  
sideration during the last month the  
subject of selecting a new course of  
studies for the High School, and  
through the kindness of Mr. C. K.  
Contant, chairman of that committee,  
we are permitted to publish in ad-  
vance the outline of a course that will  
be reported for adoption at the Au-  
gust meeting of the Board.

The following was drawn up by  
Superintendent Beals and is intended  
for a three years' course. It will be  
noticed that there are two divisions, a  
regular course which embodies simple  
and practical studies and a classical  
course, (optional,) embracing the lan-  
guages and higher mathematics, and  
which can be followed by those who  
wish to enter colleges:

### FIRST YEAR.

#### REGULAR COURSE.

Algebra, elem't, 100 p Davies.  
German, (Elective).  
Composition and Rhetoric.  
Physiology, (Hutchinson).  
Book Keeping, (2 L's a week).  
Declaration and Composi-  
tion Writing.  
Drawing, (2 lessons a week).

#### CLASSICAL COURSE.

Algebra, elem't, 100 p Davies.  
Latin.  
Composition and Rhetoric.  
Rhetoric.  
Book Keeping, (2 lessons a week).  
Declaration and Composi-  
tion Writing.  
Drawing, (2 lessons a week).

### SECOND YEAR.

#### REGULAR COURSE.

Geometry, (Plane).  
German, (Elective).  
Natural Philosophy.  
Composition and Rhetoric.  
Book Keeping, (2 lessons a week).  
Declaration and Composi-  
tion Writing.  
Drawing, (Elective, 2 lessons a week).

#### CLASSICAL COURSE.

Geometry, (Plane).  
Latin.  
Natural Philosophy.  
Composition and Rhetoric.  
Book Keeping, (2 lessons a week).  
Declaration and Composi-  
tion Writing.  
Drawing, (Elective, 2 lessons a week).

### THIRD YEAR.

#### REGULAR COURSE.

Trigonometry, (Plane).  
Chemistry, (Elements).  
English Grammar, (Review-  
ed).  
English Literature, (1741-1818  
analysis).  
Composition, (Narrative, weekly).  
Declaration.

#### CLASSICAL COURSE.

Trigonometry, (Plane).  
Latin.  
Natural Philosophy.  
Composition and Rhetoric.  
Book Keeping, (2 lessons a week).  
Declaration and Composi-  
tion Writing.  
Drawing, (Elective, 2 lessons a week).

### THIRD YEAR.

#### FIRST TERM.

Algebra, (Higher).  
General History, (2 lessons a week).  
Botany.  
Astronomy.  
English Literature, (2 lessons a week).  
Composition, (Descriptive, weekly).  
Declaration.

#### SECOND TERM.

Geometry of Space.  
Zoology.  
English Literature, (2 lessons a week).  
Composition.  
Declaration.

#### THIRD TERM.

Trigonometry, (Spherical).  
Geology.  
Mental Philosophy.  
English Literature, (2 lessons a week).  
Composition.  
Declaration.

Outline of a three years course suggested by  
Prof. J. H. Kellom.

#### FIRST YEAR.

English Analysis; Algebra; Drawing and  
Book-Keeping; Higher Arithmetic; Algebra;  
Physiology; Physical Geography; Algebra; General  
History.

#### SECOND YEAR.

Rhetoric; Geometry; Botany; Rhetoric; Ge-  
ometry; Chemistry; Botany; Chemistry; Ge-  
ometry.

#### THIRD YEAR.

Natural Philosophy; Trigonometry; Civil  
Government; Zoology; English Literature;  
Mental Philosophy; Geology; English Literature;  
Mental Philosophy.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

Most of the prizes of the annual in-  
tercollegiate boat race which came off  
last month were carried off by the rep-  
resentatives of Cornell College.

Forty-two young ladies received the  
Baccalaureate degree at Vassar College,  
and the trustees of that institution  
have elected a lady to a professorship.

The surviving members of the Bow-  
doin class of 1825, held a semi-cen-  
tennial celebration at Brunswick Maine, a  
few weeks ago.

The names of Hawthorne and Long-  
fellow, who graduated with this class  
have given it a wide spread fame.  
The class originally consisted of thirty  
seven members, thirteen of whom are  
now living. At the exercises of the  
meeting alluded to a poem written for  
the occasion, was read by Longfellow.

The Berkeleyan, of Oakland, Cali-  
fornia, has got a new editorial corps,  
and one of these new editors breaks  
himself in by sarcastically reviewing a  
dozen or so of the most prominent col-  
lege journals and literary periodicals  
on the exchange list of the journal.

He differs with almost every writer he  
alludes to, and throws in a few facts

here and there that may have been  
looked over. We conclude that he is  
suffering from a preponderance of  
knowledge, and we advise the Berke-  
leyan to give him room and space if  
they expect to save him.

Most of our eastern college exchan-  
ges have suspended publication during  
the summer vacation, and we have  
greatly missed them from our exchange  
files. The High School, which is a  
go-ahead journal, keeps right along  
and appears the first of every month.  
It will be sent to all its regular ex-  
changes the same as though a return  
paper were received during the vaca-  
tion.

The interesting and instructive arti-  
cle on the first page entitled "Sight,"  
was written by a pupil of the High  
School—Miss Fannie Wilson, who  
modestly requested us not to append  
her signature. It is a good article,  
betrays a thorough knowledge of the  
subject—a conclusive evidence of hard  
study—and we think it but right that  
this young lady should have full cred-  
it for her article.

Wm. Curtis Wood, Salutatorian of  
the Class of '68 at Yale College, a bril-  
liant scholar and man of unblemished  
character, committed suicide in a room  
in the Tremont House in New Haven,  
on Thursday last, by shooting himself  
in the heart with a revolver. At one  
time since graduating he was a college  
tutor, but the position he abandoned,  
owing to the heart disease, and has  
since studied in the graduate depart-  
ment of philosophy and arts. Of a  
very modest and retiring disposition,  
his action was undoubtedly caused by  
despondency, resulting from ill-health  
and fancied failures in life.

By referring to the published out-  
line of a new course of instruction that  
is designed for the High School, it will  
be noticed that the course runs only  
three years, but provision is made for  
students who want to go on another  
year. Another good feature is the pro-  
vision for a review of grammar and  
higher arithmetic in the first year of the  
course. The change from the eighth  
grade to the High School is, by this  
method relieved of its abruptness.

Students can, by this new course,  
graduate in the English branches, and  
with the most necessary and practical  
studies completed, or can go on and  
finish a course preparatory to entering  
college.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS AT THE CENTENNIAL.

Hon. John D. Philbrick, of Boston,  
Massachusetts, contributes an article  
to a late number of the New England  
Journal of Education in which he of-  
fers some very good suggestions on the  
subject, "Public Schools at the Phila-  
delphia Exposition." In defining a  
course to be pursued by public schools  
at the exhibition, he says:

"The objects illustrating the charac-  
ter and condition of a school, which are  
capable of exhibition and useful  
comparison, may be classed under three  
general heads: the first comprising all  
the material; the second, the results of  
instruction so far as they can be shown  
in the work of pupils; and the third,  
documentary information, including  
forms, blanks, reports, statistics, meth-  
ods, organizations, regulations, descrip-  
tions, historical developments, &c."

Under the head of school material the  
most obvious objects to be considered  
are the buildings and the grounds; fur-  
niture and fittings, apparatus and ap-  
pliances for illustrating sciences, text  
books and other books of reference will  
belong to this division.

The work of pupils will afford a  
large scope for the exercise of taste,  
skill in the art of drawing, and this fea-  
ture will necessarily be the most con-  
spicuous part of the division.

In writing, specimens of the best re-  
sults in all varieties are wanted, and  
also specimens of the work in the pro-  
gressive stages from the lowest to the  
highest in a graded system of schools.  
Documentary information should con-  
sist of a variety of topics of a statistical,  
historical and descriptive nature.

It is particularly suggested that each  
state should furnish a set of all the local  
school reports printed within its borders  
during the year 1875, bound up in vol-  
umes of suitable size and accompanied  
with an explanatory introduction and  
table of contents.

## RESTORING THE DROWNED.

The following "directions for restor-  
ing persons apparently drowned," issued  
by the Massachusetts Humane Society,  
should be cut out and posted up by all  
people who indulge in the pleasure of  
boat rides, or who have boys who go  
in swimming, as all boys should:

Convey the body to the nearest house  
with head raised. Strip and rub dry.  
Wrap in blankets. Inflate the lungs  
by closing the nostrils, with thumb and  
finger, and blowing into the mouth for-  
cibly and then pressing with the hand  
on the chest. Again blow in the mouth  
and press on the chest, and so on for  
ten minutes, or until he breathes. Keep  
the body warm; extremities also. Con-  
tinue rubbing; do not give up so long  
as there is any chance of success.

"Write me while I am away," said  
Jones to Mrs. Jones, after an affection-  
ate good-bye. "Treacherous man!"  
meditated the lady. "Not one letter  
does he get! He wants to sell them to  
one of those Western papers."

Little Bessie is the five-year old  
daughter of a Portland lady who mar-  
ried a clergyman not long since. When  
her father was away, and she was play-  
ing in the yard, a stranger came along  
and inquired if the minister was at home.  
"No," she replied, "but mother is in  
the house, and she will pray with you,  
you poor, miserable sinner."

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A teachers' convention has been called, so 'tis  
said,

A question arising what hat shall be worn on  
the head.

Many claim that a straw is equalled by none,  
Others that a hair cloth is best in the sun.

While some say that felt makes the best hat,  
And loudly declaim in favor of that;

Still others that a silk conveys such an air,  
'Tis the hat of all hats a gent ought to wear.

To reach a decision the best way that we  
know,

Is for the convention to Bunce's to go,  
Each claimant can then convince all the rest,  
By wearing the hat, that his is the best.

Hair Cloth, Brown Zephyr's Linen,  
Bunker Hill, Sea Side, Ventilator,  
Bamboo, White, Drab, Grey and  
Black Felt and Silks. Neck Ties,  
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Spell Phenakioscope and Knell,

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Or take some simple word, as Chilly,

Or Willie, or the garden Lily.

To spell such words as Syllogism,

And Lachrymose and Synchroism,

And Pentateuch and Saccharine,

Apocrypha and Celendine.

Lactiferous and Cecity,

Jeune and Homoeopathy,

Paralysis and Chloroform,

Rhinoceros and Pachyderm,

Metempsychosis, Gherkins, Basque,

Is certainly no easy task,

Kaleidoscope and Tennessee,

Kamschatka and Dispensary,

Would make some speller colicky.

Diphthong and Erysipelas,

And Etiquette and Sassafras,

Infalible and Pytalism,

Allopathy and Rheumatism,

And Catatylm and Beleguer,

Twelfth, Eighteenth, Renzvous, Intriguer,

And host of other words are found

On English and on classic ground.

Thus Behring's Straits and Michaelmas,

Thermopylae, Cordilleras,

Suite, Jalap, Hemorrhage,

Cinquefoil and Ipecacuanha,

And Rappahannock, Shenandoah,

And Schuykill, and a thousand more,

Are words some prime good speller miss

In dictionary lands like this.

Nor need one think himself a scroyle

If some of these his efforts foil,

Nor think himself undone for ever

To miss the name of e'ther river:

The Dneiper, Seine, or Gandalquiver.

## PUZZLES FOR THE YOUNG.

### I.

QUESTIONS FOR AMATEUR GARDENERS.

1. Plant the early dawn and what

flower will appear?

2. What spring flowers are found

in the track of an avalanche?

3. What early vegetable most re-

sembles a pain in the back?

4. What herb will spoil your brood

of chickens?

5. What flower is most cultivated

by bad-tempered children?

6. If a dandy is planted what tree

will we have.

### II.

#### CHARADES.

My first was womankind ere Eve saw light;  
My second starts the bonfire of the night;  
My whole more length than latitude possesses,  
And helps our modern Eves to deck their tres-

### III.

#### ARITHMETICAL QUESTION.

Arrange the first twenty-five num-  
bers in the form of a square so that  
each row will add up the same amount  
in all directions.

### IV.

#### DIAGONAL WORD.

1. The home of an American author.  
2. First principles.  
3. Very heavy.  
4. Of short duration.  
5. A Frenchman dear to Ameri-

cans.  
6. A natural division of land.  
7. A mathematical study.  
8. A deeply-wronged empress.

Diagonal: The happiest aspect of

things. L. M. B.

### V.

#### QUADRUPLE ACROSTIC.

1. The growl of lions in their search for prey.  
2. That which lets in the soul the light of day.  
3. The dear, sweet name our earliest mother

bore.  
4. That which, applied to sermons, makes

men snore.  
Read down the primals, lo, you find a stay,  
Which proves deceptive in an evil day;  
But up, a gentle dweller in the wood,  
Fleet-footed graceful, much esteemed for food,  
The primals downward read, all shams reveal,  
And on pure maked truth set solemn seal;  
But upwards, fiction's hero stands confessed,  
By one Will Shakespeare for the public dressed.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN JULY NO.

I. Cross Word:—Stuttgart.

II. Metamorphosis:—Presbyterian.

III. Little Nuts:—1. Walnuts.

2. Peanut. 3. Butternut. 4. Beech-

nut. 5. Chestnut. 6. Coconut.

IV. Double Reversible Acrostic:—

M e a D

O r i n o c

O n t a r i O

D r e a M

V. Gardener's Catechism:—

1. Because he usually has good

ground for what he does.

2. No man has more business upon

earth.

3. He is master of the mint, his sal-

ary (celery) is raised every summer, and

it must be a bad year which does not

bring him a plum.

4. He meets more bows (boughs)

than a member of Congress.

5. He is familiar with rakes.

6. He gives heart's-ease to all he

pleases.

7. He looks with pleasure where

love lies bleeding.

8. He has only bachelor's buttons.

9. He possesses Solomon's Seal,

Adam's Needle, and Jacob's Ladder.

10. He encourages coxcombs, pro-

duces prince's feathers, and cultivates

London Pride.

VI. Numerical Enigma:—Centen-

nial.

VII. Conundrums:—

1. Because his business makes him

sell-fish.

2. When it's dripping.

3. It would make it nice.

## HUMORS.

Why have chicken's no hereafter?

Because they have their necks twirled

in this.

How did Adam and Eve get out of

the Garden of Eden? They were snaked

out.

What poet was always in debt?

Cowper. Why? Because he "o'hd for

a lodge."

When will there be only 25 letters

in the alphabet? When U and I are

made one.

Why is dew like a falling star?

One is mist on earth, the other missed

from heaven.

Why do white sheep eat more than

black sheep? Because there are more

of them.

Who is the straightest man mention-

ed in the Bible? Joseph. For he was

made a ruler.

Why is Ireland the richest country

in the world? Because its capital is

always Dublin.

Why is a solar eclipse like a woman

whipping her boy? Because it's a hid-

ing of the sun.

What is the difference between the

North and South pole? All the differ-

ence in the world.

"Ma, when is a griddle-cake inhab-

ited? "Why, my dear, when there is a

little Indian in it."

Why is a lawyer like a restless man in

bed? Because he lies on one side then

on the other.

Why can a man never starve in the

Great Desert? Because he can eat the

sand which is there.

When has a person three hands?

When he has a right hand, a left hand,

and a little behind hand.

It is said that necessity knows no

law. This accounts for people making

such a virtue of necessity.

What is that of which some will be

left even when you have taken the

whole? The word wholesome.

Why is a stationer a very wicked

man? Because he makes people steel

pens and then says they do write.

There is nothing like dressing your

local items in rhetorical finery, even if

you do have to come to plain English

at the end. See an example: an Os-

wego paper describes a fire by saying

that "the red flames danced in the

heavens, and flung their fiery arms

about like a black funeral pall, until

Sam Jones got upon the roof and dash-

ed them out with a pail of water."

A stranger from the country observ-

ing an ordinary roller rule on the

table, took it up, and enquired its use,

was answered, "It was a rule for count-

ing-houses." Too well bred, as he

construed politeness, he asked unneces-

sary questions, he turned it over and

over and up and down repeatedly, and

at last, in a paroxysm of baffled curios-

ity, inquired, "How, in the name of

wonder, do you count houses with

this?"

A Broad Street, Newark, Physician

was called upon last week to attend a

seamstress who felt indisposed. He

inquired as to her health, and she re-

sponded, very appropriately, "Well,

it's about *sew sew*, Doctor, but *seams*

worse to-day, and I have frequent

*stitches* in the side. The Doctor

hemmed, as he felt her pulse, said she

would mend soon, and left a prescription.

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