

# 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, September, 1875.

No. 7.

## MORITURI SALUTAMUS.\*

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

*Tempora labuntur, taciturne senectutis annis,  
Et fugiunt freno non remorante dies.  
—OVID, Fastorum, Lib. IV.*

"O Caesar, we who are about to die  
Salute you!" was the gladiator's cry  
In the arena, standing face to face  
With death and with the Roman populace.

O ye familiar scenes—ye groves of pine,  
That once were mine and are no longer mine;  
Thou river, widening through the meadows  
green

To the vast sea, so near and yet unseen,—  
Ye halls, in whose seclusion and repose  
Phantoms of fame, like exhalations, rose  
And vanished,—we who are about to die  
Salute you; earth and air and sea and sky,  
And the Imperial Sun that scatters down  
His sovereign splendors upon grove and town.

The great Italian poet, when he made  
His dreaded journey to the realms of shade,  
Met there the old instructor of his youth,  
And cried in tones of pity and of truth:  
"O, never from the memory of my heart  
Your dear, paternal image shall depart,  
Who while on earth, ere yet by death surprised  
Taught me how mortals are immortalized;  
How grateful am I for that patient care  
All my life long my language shall declare."

To-day we make the poet's words our own,  
And utter them in plaintive under-tone;  
Nor to the living only be they said,  
But to the other living they called the dead,  
Whose dear, paternal images appear  
Not wrapped in gloom, but robed in sunshine  
here:  
Whose simple lives, complete and without  
flaw,  
Where part and parcel of great Nature's law;

Who said not to their Lord, as if afraid,  
"Here is thy talent in a napkin laid,"  
But labored in their sphere, as those who live  
In the delight that work alone can give.  
Peace be to them; eternal peace and rest,  
And the fulfillment of the great bestest:  
"Ye have been faithful over a few things,  
Over ten cities shall ye reign as kings."

And ye who fill the places we once filled,  
And follow in the furrows we once tilled,  
Young men, whose generous hearts are beating  
high,

We who are old, and are about to die,  
Salute you; hail you; take your hands in ours,  
And crown you with our welcome as with  
flowers!

Let him not boast who puts his armor on  
As he who puts it off, the battle done.  
Study yourselves; and most of all note well  
Wherein kind Nature meant you to excel.  
Not every blossom ripens into fruit;  
Minerva, the inventress of the flute,  
Flung it aside when she her face surveyed,  
Distorted, in a fountain as she played,  
The unlucky Marsyas found it, and his fate  
Was one to make the bravest hesitate.

Write on your doors the saying wise and old,  
"Be bold! be bold! and everywhere be bold!"  
Be not too bold!" Yet better the excess  
Than the defect; the better more than less;  
Better like Hector in the field to die,  
Than like a perfumed Paris turn and fly.

And now my classmates; ye remaining few  
That number not the half we knew,  
Ye, against whose familiar name not yet  
The fatal asterisk of death is set,  
Ye I salute! The horologe of Time  
Strikes the half-century with a solemn chime,  
And summons us together once again,  
The joy of meeting not unmixed with pain.

As children frightened by a thunder cloud  
Are reassured if some one reads aloud  
A tale of wonder, with enchantment fraught,  
Of wild adventure that diverts the thought,  
Let me endeavor with a tale to chase  
The gathering shadows of the time and place,  
And banish what we too deeply feel  
Wholly to say or wholly to conceal.

In mediæval Rome, I know not where,  
There stood an image with its arm in air,  
And on its lifted finger, shining clear,  
A golden ring with this device, "Strike here!"  
Greatly the people wondered, though none  
guessed  
The meaning that these words but half ex-  
pressed,  
Until a learned clerk, who at noonday  
With downcast eyes was passing on his way,  
Paused, and observed the spot, and marked it  
well,  
Whereon the shadow of his finger fell;  
And, coming back at midnight, delved and  
found  
A secret stairway leading under ground.  
Down this he passed into a spacious hall,  
Lit by a flaming jewel on the wall;  
And opposite a brazen statue stood

With bow and shaft in threatening attitude.  
Upon his forehead like a coronet,  
Were these mysterious words of menace set:  
"That which I am, I am; my fatal aim  
None can escape, not even you luminous  
flame!"

Midway the hall was a fair table placed,  
With cloth of gold, and golden cups enshased  
With rubies, and the plates and knives were  
gold,  
And gold the bread and viands manifold.  
Around it, silent, motionless, and sad,  
Were seated gallant knights in armor clad,  
And ladies beautiful with plume and zone.  
But they were stone, their hearts within were  
stone;

And the vast hall was filled in every part  
With silent crowds, stony in face and heart.

Long at the scene, bewildered and amazed  
The trembling clerk in speechless wonder  
gazed;

Then from the table, by his greed made bold,  
He seized a goblet and a knife of gold,  
And suddenly from their seats the guests up-  
sprang,

The vaulted ceiling with loud clamors rang.  
The archer sped his arrow, at their call,  
Shattering the lambent jewel on the wall,  
And all was dark around and overhead;  
Stark on the floor the luckless clerk lay dead!

The writer of this legend then records  
Its ghastly application in these words:  
The image is the Adversary old,  
Whose beckoning finger points to realms of  
gold;

Our lusts and passions are the downward stair  
That leads the soul from a diviner air;  
The archer, Death; the flaming jewel, Life;  
Terrestrial goods, the goblet and the knife;

The knights and ladies, all whose flesh and  
bone  
By avarice have been hardened into stone;  
The clerk, the scholar whom the love of pelf  
Tempted from his books and from his nobler  
self.

The scholar and the world! The endless strife,  
The discord in the harmonies of life!  
The love of learning, the sequestered nooks,  
And all the sweet serenity of books;  
The market-place, the eager love of gain,  
Whose aim is vanity, and whose end is pain!

But why, you ask me, should this tale be told  
To men grown old, or who are growing old?  
It is too late! Ah, nothing is too late  
Till the tired heart shall cease to palpitate.  
Cato learned Greek at eighty; Sophocles  
Wrote his grand *Edipus* and *Simonides*  
Bore off the prize of verse from his compeers,  
When each had numbered more than fourscore  
years;  
And Theophrastus, at fourscore and ten,  
Had but begun his *Characters of Men*.  
Chaucer at Woodstock with the nightingales,  
At sixty wrote the *Canterbury Tales*;  
Goethe at Weimar, toiling to the last,  
Completed *Faust* when eighty years were past.  
These are indeed exceptions; but they show  
How far the gulf-stream of our youth may flow  
Into the arctic regions of our lives,  
Where little else than life itself survives.

As the barometer foretells the storm  
While still the skies are clear, the weather  
warm,  
So something in us, as old age draws near,  
Betrays the pressure of the atmosphere.  
The nimble mercury, ere we are aware,  
Descends the elastic ladder of the air;  
The tell-tale blood in the artery vein  
Sinks from its higher levels in the brain;  
Whatever poet, orator or sage  
May say of it, old age is still old age.

It is the waning, not the crescent moon,  
The dusk of evening, not the blaze of noon;  
It is not strength, but weakness; not desire,  
But its surcease; not the fierce heat of fire,  
The burning consuming element,  
But that of ashes and of embers spent,  
In which some living sparks we still discern,  
Enough to warm, but not enough to burn.

What then? Shall we sit idly down and say  
The night hath come; it is no longer day?  
The night hath not yet come; we are not yet  
Cut off from labor by the falling light;  
Something remains for us to do or dare;  
Even the oldest tree some fruit may bear;  
Not *Edipus Coloneus*, or Greek *Ode*,  
Or tales of pilgrims that one morning rode,  
Out of the gateway of the Tabard Inn,  
But other something, would we but begin;  
For age is opportunity no less  
Than youth itself, though in another dress,  
And as the evening twilight fades away  
The sky is filled with stars, invisible by day—

"Time softens all things," except the  
young man who parts his hair in the  
middle, and whistles on the street cars.  
Nothing can make him any softer than  
he is.



VIEW OF THE OMAHA HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

## NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The fifteenth annual session of this association was opened at Minneapolis on the 2nd of last August, proved a grand success in every particular. About 500 members were present, from all parts of the country, and not less than a hundred more added to the roll of membership. Gov. Davis, of Minnesota delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by Prest. Harris. The reading of papers and delivering of addresses was carried out as per programme, which was published in our last issue. Discussions were had on "Country Schools," "Schools of the South," "Normal Schools," "Military in our Schools" and various other questions of less importance.

### COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

Mr. Rolfe, of Illinois, hoped township schools and normal schools would both exist at some time, but he did not believe that everything would go to ruin if we did not have both just now. Country schools have turned out good men.

Mr. Cornwall, of Wisconsin, said no matter where a man got his education, so long as he has it. Extravagance in schools and other matters are at the base of all corruption in the government. It will not do to put the money which would support twenty schools into three or four. Seven out of ten of the best men of the time came from country schools. The great expense of normal schools is a matter which should be reconsidered. Give the academies the credit which they deserve.

Mr. Roe, of Minnesota, said this question belongs to the masses. The normal schools are good things, but they are not everything. We need teachers from all classes of schools. If only those of the normal schools are employed, education will run into ruts.

Dr. Allen, of Illinois, said it was foolish to say that a man cannot be an educator unless he is educated, and because he is not educated in a certain school. Country schools are not at all what they should be, and they never will improve unless they are wisely looked after. Great results have been shown by country schools, and they have turned out great men.

Mr. Cruikshank, of New York, defended the district schools as necessary in the perfect school system. The school power must remain with the people.

### EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. Warner, of Pennsylvania, said it was generally conceded that the south needed money to aid the educational system. What prevented the

best progress of the work there, was the fear that the state rights will be interfered with.

Mr. Pickett, of Tennessee, favored giving both the white and the black, good schools, but felt that they must be kept separate. He knew there was a liberal sentiment existing in the south and there was no fear expressed that the state rights would be interfered with. He held that a teacher need have no education, if he can succeed in making a scholar struggle. Make them hunger and thirst for education, and you will produce Hugh Millers and Henry Clays.

Miss Ella Nash, of Arkansas, said the schools of her section were in a deplorable condition, having been forced to accept poor teachers. Took them rather than have none. Some of the teachers taught in arbors built of bushes, and marked the characters on the sandy soil, when teaching the alphabet or figures. Pupils in the state appreciate the advantages of education. Hope the plan of appropriating the receipts from public lands will be carried out.

### MILITARY IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Lt. Schenck read a paper favoring the introduction of Military tactics &c in Public schools; he said: "It is now, and ever has been absolutely necessary to prepare for war; every man should have some knowledge of Military matters; when war does come—and it surely will come—science and knowledge may end it quickly."

It is certain that the opening of the late war would have been far different, if, in every state, there had been many, who thoroughly and alike understood even company, regimental and brigade organizations, and appreciated the principles which are established as the fundamental ethics of the military art, discriminated, at least theoretically, the distinction between strategy, logistics, and grand tactics, and even considered how far political policy or political objectives, should imitate or shape a conflict.

Tactical instruction in the schools of the soldier, company, battalion, &c., is within the scope of almost any educational institution from the common school to the greatest university in the land; provided, of course, that the proper instructors can be obtained. By some it is held that this instruction should be confined to the common school. So far as the mere drills and physical training is concerned, such a step may be wisely followed, but only with the view of attaining greater perfection in the higher institutions, as with any other

form of education. In some of the most military states of Europe, the age at which military education should begin is placed at from twelve to fourteen years, on account, no doubt, of the very active demand for soldiers. In England, however, (whose institutions more nearly resemble our own) and to a certain extent in France also, the earliest age at which a student should enter a military college is placed at sixteen, the average being seventeen, as in this country. This is about the age when most young gentlemen enter upon a collegiate course, and it will no doubt, be found that the same rule respecting the proper age for beginning military studies and exercises, will apply equally as well in civic colleges; as young men when entering upon new studies when they can understand their importance and bearing, are likely to pursue them with far more energy and interest than if they had begun them at a very early age, before being alive to their importance. Again, before this age, but few boys are sufficiently developed to be able to handle even the light cadet musket, or to take part in many of the exercises. It is true that they might be taught many of the principles of discipline, which cannot be begun to early. Military discipline consists in the observance of a number of minute particulars which, to the novice in arms, have no apparent object, but which form the links of a beautiful and connected system; the habits of duty, self-restraint, order, punctuality and obedience to command, in fact the great laws which govern systematic and successful labor in each and every avocation of life.

A great deal more discussion was had on the above subjects than we have here room to present. The main idea of the convention, as a whole, was to mould opinion on the topics discussed, and wait for time to put into practical application the reforms suggested. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, W. F. Phelps, of Winona.  
Secretary, W. D. Henkle, of Ohio.  
Treasurer, A. P. Marble, of Massachusetts.

Vice Presidents, D. B. Hagar, of Massachusetts, and thirty-two others.

The place of holding the next convention will be fixed by the Executive Committee during the year.

## EDUCATIONAL NEWS AND NOTES.

A philosopher once said it was wiser to put on shoes than to seek for a land covered with leather. The street pavement question is as old as the cities of the Tigris valley, but in London they are about to try to settle it by India rubber wheel tires. The rubber manufacturers declare themselves able now, by improved processes, to afford a tire cheaper than iron, of longer wear, and, in every other respect, of course, much better. Indeed, in Berlin, now under the Empire, a faster city than London, the experiment is a complete success.

Scotland has produced something of an anomaly in the person of a lady lecturer on chemistry. Miss Charlotte Napier lately gave a lecture on chemistry, in connection with the Blackfriars' Useful Information Society of Aberdeen. There was quite a full attendance, and the lecture, illustrated by a variety of experiments, pronounced of a highly interesting and instructive character, was listened to with the closest attention, and an enthusiastic vote of thanks was voted to the lecturer at the close. Miss Napier is quite a young lady, a native of Aberdeen. She studied chemistry at Edinburgh, under the direction of Mr. Falconer King, with a view of assisting her father as an agricultural chemist.

A country schoolmaster of the old time, was coaching his pupils for the yearly examination by the clergymen of the district. He had before him the junior geography class.

"Can any little boy or girl tell me what is the shape of the earth?"

To this there was no answer.

"Oh, dear me, this is cholamelly Chwat will the ministers sink o' this? Well, I'll gie ye a token to mind it. Chwat is the shape o' this snuff-box in ma han?"

"Square, sir; replied all.

"Yess; but on Sabbath, chwen I shange ma claes, I change my snuff-box, and I wears a round one. Will ye mind that for a token?"

Examination day came, and the junior geography class was called.

A "fine intelligent class, this, Mr. McKenzie," said one of the clergymen.

"Oh yess, sir; they're neebor-like."

"Can any of the little boys or girls tell me what is the shape of the earth?" Every hand was extended, every head thrown back, every eye flashed with excitement, in the good old way of schools. One was singled out with a "You, my little fellow, tell us."

"Round on Sundays, an' square all the rest o' the week."

## MINNEAPOLIS.

Minneapolis is a larger city than many who have never been there suppose. Its exact population is 33,747; not less than two hundred mills and manufactories line the Mississippi River which flows through the city, separating it into eastern and western divisions. Lumber and flour are the principal articles of manufacture, this being the most available location for sawing the millions of logs floated down the Mississippi into lumber, and the center of the great northwestern grain regions.

A woolen mill of Minneapolis recently filled an order for \$100,000 worth of blankets for A. T. Stewart.

A shingle mill turned 300,000,000 shingles in 1874.

One grist mill runs forty burrs and makes 1,500 barrels of flour in a day.

The Government is building a dike under the St. Anthony Falls at a cost of nearly a half million dollars. Through the kindness of the superintendent in charge of this work we were shown through the tunnel, which is now completed about half way across the channel. The object of this great work is by filling the excavation with concrete to check the current of back water which has for years washed away the sand from under the bedrock of the St. Anthony Falls and allowed it to fall in year after year. Tradition says that the Falls once stood a mile further down the river and that the uninterrupted washing out of the sand under the bedrock has been the means of situating them where they now are.

The city has water-works, and a poor man as well as a rich man can have a fountain playing in his front yard at his pleasure.

Rates of livery here are cheap—a dollar the first hour and fifty cents each succeeding hour for a horse and buggy—and a young man can take his girl out riding on an occasional evening without having to go into bankruptcy next day.

Hennepin avenue, the main street, is a "dead" level for two miles, and a city ordinance permits racing thereon two hours each Wednesday and Friday evenings of the week, from four to six o'clock. Racing night witness the avenue thronged with all kinds of turn-outs, and lively dashes through the streets by fast horses. Strange to say no one ever gets hurt by this amusement.

\*Poem for the Fifteenth Anniversary of the class of 1861, in Bowdoin College. Published by arrangement with the author, exclusively in Harper's Magazine, to which we are indebted for a copy.



# The High School

OMAHA, NEB., SEPT., 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 published.

Rejected MSS. will not be returned unless pre-  
viously accompanied by the necessary postage.

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

## EDITORIAL EXCURSION.

The Nebraska Editorial Excursion was one of a very pleasant nature, and the main object for which it was organized—that of bringing together, for the purpose of acquaintance the different editors of the State—was successfully accomplished.

Lincoln was the concentrating and starting point. Before leaving, the assembled newspaper men were driven through that city and out to the State institutions, also afforded an opportunity to display their terpsichorean peculiarities. On the morning of Tuesday the 24th, the excursionists left Lincoln for Topeka, Kansas, at which place they were received by the mayor and citizens, and driven through the city and up to the State House where they all shook hands with Gov. Osborn.

In the Secretary's office was a cabinet containing 578 species of birds found in the state; also, a large mineralogical collection, both of which will be greatly added to before another year, and then placed on exhibition at the Centennial. Two rooms in the State House have for a year been devoted exclusively to storing specimens of corn, wheat, oats, and all kinds of cereals for the Kansas exhibition at the Centennial. Exposition. The design of a twenty-thousand dollar shed that Kansas will build on the exposition grounds was gazed at by many who do not expect that Nebraska will erect there even a log-house with a mud roof. We regret the fact but are forced to the conclusion that Kansas will out do Nebraska at the Centennial. Kansas has been working while Nebraska has been sleeping.

The land department of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad was next visited, and the large Centennial collection that this road has been gathering for a year and over, when viewed only made a Nebraskan feel smaller in comparison with his enterprising Kansas neighbor.

After bidding good-bye to the mayor and citizens of Topeka, the train moved off for Kansas City. The same cordial reception, drive through the town, and courteous treatment was received, and with a pleasant remembrance of the place, we left in due time for St. Joe. St. Joe tried to outdo all other towns in her attentions to her guests, and in addition to every thing else, paid the hotel bills of the entire party. Acting Mayor Schramm—the best man in the city—tried to make a speech, but was so full of utterance that he had to subside; he subsequently asked the boys down to take a lemonade, and then they agreed that he was a very good speaker after all. J. B. Dutton, local of the St. Joe Herald, delivered a welcome address on behalf of the editorial fraternity of that city. Mr. Dutton made himself generally useful, accommodating and obliging to the Nebraska quill-drivers while they were in the city.

The original intention of the managers of the excursion was to let the party disband at St. Joe, and depart for home, but as the St. Joe & Denver railroad at that time was impassable, the party, with a few exceptions, came to this city. The notice of arrival only preceded them a few hours; the train on which they came was two hours late; the streets were covered with a foot of water, caused by the rain that was pour-

ing down in torrents, and altogether the arrival in Omaha could not be regarded as pleasurable in the least.

Were it not that every circumstance was unfavorable there would have been something done, but the good will of Mayor Chase, who provided carriages from the depot to the hotel, and received his guests under the protection of an umbrella, was heartily appreciated and taken as an evidence of good intentions frustrated only by circumstances uncontrollable.

The party entire consisted of Webster Eaton, President, Kearney Press.

Thomas Wolfe, Vice President, Seward Reporter.

A. A. Brown, Nebraska City Press.

Wm. A. Connell, Harvard Advocate.

J. D. Evans and the Misses Williams, Lowell Register.

E. W. Howe, Mrs. Howe and Maggie Frank, Globe-Journal, Falls City.

W. Stinchcombe, Lincoln Star.

J. H. Painter, Nebraska Patron.

C. H. Gere, Lincoln Journal.

Dr. Renner, Staats-Zeitung, Nebraska City.

E. M. Cunningham, Kearney Times.

F. J. McMillan, Republican City News.

Will Sweet, Lincoln Star.

R. D. Kelley and wife, Fremont Herald.

Frank E. Wellman, Sutton Times.

H. M. Hoyt and H. W. Welles, Crete Post.

J. C. Richie, Mrs. Richie, Miss Kittie Crawford, Beatrice Courier.

C. P. R. Williams, Grand Island Times.

John T. Spencer and Mrs. Spencer, Dakota City Mail.

J. A. McMurphy, Nebraska Herald, Plattsmouth.

W. H. Michael, Western Nebraskan.

Mr. and Mrs. Seth P. Mobley, Platte Valley Independent, Grand Island.

E. M. Correll, Hebron Journal.

M. H. Warner, Red Cloud Chief.

Wm. Sheldon, Lincoln Land Owner.

J. F. McCartney, special correspondent Omaha Bee.

## THE NEBRASKA NINE.

Prof. J. M. McKenzie,

" S. R. Thompson,

" C. B. Palmer.

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" C. B. Palmer,

" J. M. McKenzie.

Prof. C. B. Palmer,

" J. M. McKenzie,

" S. R. Thompson.

Although a delegation of about twenty-five Nebraska teachers were present at the National Convention last month but nine of those had a hand in the business of representing the State. The nine in question crowded themselves forward in such a manner that no one else had a chance.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

Shaw's New History of English Literature, by T. J. Backus, A. M., Professor of English Literature at Nassau College: Sheldon & Co., 677 Broadway, New York.

The above publication is a revision of Shaw's Manual of English Literature and contains in a simplified style a review of all the important events and topics that would necessarily require mention in such a work from the periods B. C. to the Ides of the nineteenth century. The Dawn of the Drama, the Shakespearian Dramatists, the Prose writers of the Elizabethan period, the corrupt Drama, the Artificial Poets of the eighteenth century, and the Modern Novelists, are a few of the chapter headlines of this work. An assignment of prominent positions to the most famous writers, a free use of short and striking quotations from the works of the keenest English and American authors, a collection of references to the best collateral readings upon the topics considered and a general commentary on the literature of the present century are features in this admirable work which speak well for its value as a history.

Accidents, Emergencies and Poisons is the title of a neatly arranged treatise on the best methods of saving life in emergencies. The author is an eminent physician of Philadelphia, Pa., and the work is published and distributed gratuitously by the Mutual

Life Insurance Society of New York. Although the HIGH SCHOOL is in a measure opposed to life insurance it cannot but commend the generosity of the Mutual in gratuitously distributing such a valuable book. The Care of the Sick is another valuable book, and both can be had free of charge by sending for them.

A pamphlet has recently been issued from the Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., containing valuable information and suggestions respecting the educational exhibit at the International Centennial Exhibition. The pressing demand from all parts of the country for information regarding the best means of exhibiting our educational interests at the Centennial called forth this pamphlet. It can be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Education at Washington.

American Journal of Phonography, devoted to the interests of Shorthand, by E. B. Burns: Burrus & Co., 33 Park Row, New York.

The Journal is an interesting and valuable work on the subject of shorthand. The editor, Mrs. E. B. Burns, has just published a phonographic text book, known as "Burns' Phonic Shorthand" for schools, business and reporting. Mrs. Burns is Teacher of Phonography in the New York Mercantile Library and Cooper Union. She is endeavoring to make the study of shorthand a regular branch in public schools, and with that end in view has prepared this valuable text book. Price \$1.00 by mail. Sample copies for introduction 75 cents.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

While stopping at Minneapolis, Minn., last month it was our good fortune to meet Mr. A. Russell, General Passenger Agent of the Iowa Central R. R. He is one of the best railroad men in the country and is never happy unless when performing some favor for a traveler. When any of our readers are going to Minnesota or any place in the north, they should by all means take the Central of Iowa, (it connects with the C. & N. W. at Marshalltown, Iowa, and passes Clear Lake,) for the beautiful scenery, elegant equipments, and gentlemanly managers are sufficient advantages and inducements to make any traveler take the route.

At a special meeting of the Board of Education held Aug. 23d Prof. Abram Brown, of Columbus, Ohio, was elected Principal of the High School at a salary of \$2,250 per year. Miss Niles and Miss Davis were elected teachers to fill vacancies.

The Legislature of California has passed a law forbidding the making of any difference in the salaries of teachers on account of sex. The salaries of teachers of the same grade must be equal.

The State Lunatic Asylum contains fifty-four inmates and is reported full. It is as large as a hotel that is made to hold one hundred and fifty guests. Although the editorial excursionists were courteously conducted through the building they were not by that fact deterred from expressing their criticisms, and the most general remark we heard made was that too much room was occupied by the officers. Three spacious parlors and a full suite of rooms to each officer of the institution occupy about one-half if not more of the building entire, while the cost of furnishing and equipping this officers' half must have been at least four times as much as the other half. The same, it is fair to presume, is the case with the current expenses.

A south wing is now being added to meet the pressing calls for more room. Prof. A. Brown, the new Principal of the High School, is a graduate of a prominent Eastern College, and formerly held the Principalship of the Columbus Ohio High School. He is a gentleman of culture, pleasing in address, good-natured, and—we were going to say handsome. His large experience in teaching and superintending educational institutions is a sufficient guarantee that he will be fully competent to fill all the requirements of the position to which he has been elected.

In Indiana paper complains that the young men of South Bend are fast and disagreeably wicked. They should take a different bend in life.

## MINNESOTA AS A SUMMER RESORT.

The heat of the summer is about over and consequently there will be but few more departures for watering places or summer resorts this season. For the benefit of those who intend to leave for some summer resort next season we will, however, give a few facts gathered by us while on a visit to Minnesota, a State whose hundreds of beautiful lakes and healthy climate will yet give it a national reputation as a northwestern summer resort.

Its convenience to the Central and Western States is an advantage that will permit many in medium circumstances to make a short visit there.

The cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, having a population of 35,000 each, are large enough, and contain a sufficient number of good hotels to provide for all the strangers that may visit that country.

Minneapolis is surrounded by nine large lakes, the nearest of which is three miles, and the farthest twelve miles from the city.

Of the nine principal lakes, Minnetonka, White Bear, Medicine, Crystal, Amelia, Harriett, Como, Cedar and Calhoun, the first named is the largest, being twenty-seven miles long and varies from one to seven miles wide. The shape is so irregular, being cut up into small bays, arms and inlets, that it has a shore of over two hundred miles. We crossed the lake, a distance of six miles, in a little steamer, and took dinner at the Excelsior House, in Excelsior. Here we found this large hotel full to overflowing with visitors from all parts of the country. Among the Nebraskians who were sojourning at this location were Rolland G. Oakeley and wife, A. D. Williams, Mr. J. W. Hartley, Carrie Hartley, of Lincoln, Mrs. R. P. Kifball and Miss Jennie Stull of Omaha. A visit to Lake Minnetonka we advise all our friends to take next season.

We take the liberty of suggesting that the next time the Nebraska editors have an excursion it be to Minneapolis, St. Paul, the northern lakes, Dalles of the St. Croix River, Falls of Minnehaha, and other places of interest in this section. A boat ride on Lake Michigan might also be arranged.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

SARATOGA, Aug. 18, 1875.

According to promise I send you a few lines to let you know that I am here and enjoying myself.

At the time of my arrival the principal topic of conversation was the result of the late intercollegiate boat race, and even at this late day the subject is fresh.

The swell element at the springs, and a city full of aristocratic Harvardites and Yaleites, got a terrible setback from the farm boys of Cornell University, when those brawny country lads leaped from their Ithaca farms straight over the heads of the best blood in aristocratic Cambridge and New Haven. Scullions, indeed, those Cornellites were considered by patrician Yale and Harvard in the morning, but when at noon they bore their cardinal color triumphantly up the bank at Moore's over the magenta of Cambridge and the blue of New Haven, then true scullions they proved themselves to be.

A FARM BOY JUMPS INTO GLORY.

The social king of Saratoga that night was J. N. Ostrom, Captain of the Cornell crew. Mr. Ostrom was a poor college boy at Cornell University, working for his board and tuition—struggling sometimes in the college printing office, where he sets type, then working on the farm, mowing and harvesting. A sharp row of three miles in sixteen minutes fifty-three and one-quarter seconds sounds his fame across the continent. The details of the race you have had by telegraph. But that scene when seventy-eight young athletes, naked to the waist, rowed up to the grand stand with its twenty thousand throats yelling as if each owner had his right hand in scalding water, could not be given. As Captain Ostrom struck the bank the crowd lifted him over their heads. He was not carried in triumph, but he was lifted and tossed in the air in ecstasy. The crowd fairly ran under him, and the poor farm boy was wafted

over their heads like a bubble in the air. At night again, with bands of music and the smiles and screams of ladies, the Yale and Harvard and Columbia men carried poor Ostrom on their shoulders through hotel parlor, along balconies, and up through the streets.

THE FARM BOY THE BEAU OF THE BALL.

At the great ball at the United States in the evening young Ostrom led out the belle of Saratoga. He, the poor farm boy, was petted everywhere. The swellest young ladies from Madison and Fifth avenues, maneuvered to dance with him. Wealthy young ladies with thousand dollar worth dresses contended for the honor of a promenade with the type setter, and unsuccessful belles would have tossed out a diamond from their front forefinger, that would cost young Ostrom nine hundred thousand ems of type-setting to buy, just to walk around the room with the college printer, dressed in his thirty-five dollar suit of clothes.

In the evening, during a conversation with Captain Ostrom, I asked him if he was surprised at the result:

"Not at all," he replied. "I knew my crew was composed of men accustomed to labor. They are not gentlemen in the vulgar acceptance of that name. That is, our boys all know how to work. They are strong all over—as strong in the ankles as they are in their arms. They can endure more than the other crews only drilled and disciplined in arm pulling.

"How about yourself?" I asked. "I hear you are one of the fifty students in Cornell who pay their college expenses by working. Is it so?"

"Yes, I am working my way through college. My parents are not able to help me. I work on the college farm summers, and sometimes set type in the Ithaca printing office. One term I was janitor of the college building, rang bells, built fires, and swept out the rooms."

And this is the hard-working young nobleman who wins the laurels from the aristocratic Yaleite and Harvardite, born and bred in the lap of luxury and ease. F. W. S.

A bust of Sir John Franklin has been executed by the sculptor, Mr. Matthew Noble, and will shortly be erected in Westminster Abbey. On the left side of the monument the following inscription is cut. "To the memory of Sir John Franklin, Born April 16th, 1786, at Spilsby, Lincolnshire. Died June 11th, 1857, off Point Victory, in the Frozen Ocean. The beloved chief of the gallant crew who perished with him in completing the discovery of the North-west Passage." A similar inscription to the memory of Lady Franklin, composed by Dean Stanley will be placed on the right side of this niche before the monument is erected in the Abbey.

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- 1, 16, 20, 8, 2, an impulsive person.
  - 10, 18, 15, 14, 4, a wicked ruler.
  - 18, 12, 3, 21, a mount in Arabia.
  - 17, 8, 15, 11, 5, a city to which Paul retired after being stoned.
  - 1, 16, 27, 9, 5, 23, 26, 19, 24, a feast of the Jews.
  - 21, 8, 22, 11, 16, 27, a new Testament command.
  - 7, 11, 16, the great-great-grandfather of Roboam.
  - 21, 22, 20, 10, Jesse's grandmother.
  - M. E. M. Elizabeth, N. J.
- ### II.
- #### CENTENNIAL PYRAMID.
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  2. What they were said to do on that occasion.
  3. What the Israelites ate in the wilderness.
  4. A bundle.
  5. A traveller in a steamer.
  6. The wife of a petty German ruler.
  7. A pursuit carried on by the nephews, nieces and friends of elder rich people.
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Fill the blanks with words spelled the same, but having a different meaning.

1. I would not give my—tree for a—.
2. Dear little—don't break my—.
3. I wonder if the ancient—ever saw a—.
4. Be—and drink your—.
5. That boy's—has injured the—of my ear.
6. It is very—to be made the—of evil action.
7. The baggage was but in the—and removed from the— of the army.
8. Would you rather use a—like a wise man; or put in a—like a silly sheep?
9. Unbelievers seek after a—, but tradesmen put a—over their doors and—tear names to letters and receipted bills.
10. —sold me a —, I settled the —; it was not a bird's —.

### IV.

#### BLANK ACROSTIC.

Fill the blank with a word, the initials of which form the acrostic.

1. When spring-time decks the vale,  
Its fragrance on the gale  
Proclaims the — pale.
  2. The — sheds its blight  
On all things fair and bright,  
Men pass it with alacrity.
  3. In early summers prime  
The — hath its time  
Among the crops to climb.
  4. When August days are hot,  
The — withereth not  
Within the meadow plot.
- WHOLE.
- Sweet —, the flowers' head,  
Spells "perfect days," soon sped;  
Come sultry days instead.

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1. Questions for Amateur Gardeners:—
  1. Morning-glory.
  2. Snow-drop.
  3. Spinach (Spine-ache).
  4. Henbane.
  5. Passion-flower.
  6. Spruce-tree.
- II. Charades:—1. Ribbon. 2. Parrot.
- III. Arithmetical Puzzle:—

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19	9	16	14	7	65
2	15	13	11	24	65
20	12	10	17	6	65
23	8	4	5	25	65
65	65	65	65	65	65
- IV. Quadruple Acrostic:—

R	o	a	r
E	y	e	
E	v	a	
D	u	l	y

#### V. Diagonal Word:—

Sunnyside  
Rudiments  
Ponderous  
Tra nsient  
La fa Y ette  
Peni n Sula  
Sur vey Ing  
Matagor Da  
Jos ephin E

#### HUMOROUS.

In what respect does a Bishop resemble a fish? Both live in the sea.

A new kind of metal—printers' zink. Those who use it find it has the ring of true cion.

The Molychunkemunk is the euphonious title of a new pleasure steamer recently launched on a lake in Maine.

A darkey called at Ownesboro' Ky., the other day, and wanted to know, "Does dis postorforis keep stamped antelopes?"

A certain young lady is so modest that she will not permit the *Christian Observer* to remain in her room over night.

If you want to teach a dog arithmetic, tie up one of his paws, and he will put down three and carry one every time.

If "Rome was not built in a day," the inference is that it sprung up in a night, and thus become a mush-roomy city.

Can you tell me when it is that a blacksmith raises a row in the alphabet? It is when he makes a poker and shovel.

A man boasting of his pedigree to another and said that his father was elevated above the common herd of men. He was hanged.

Why is a newspaper like a toothbrush? Because every one should have one of his own, and not be borrowing of his neighbor.

"That beet's all" as the man said when he sat down to his first dinner in the new house, on moving day, and found the supply short.

A lady who asked her lover if he would like to see the lambs feed, was surprised to hear him say he had rather see her eye brows (e).

There was once a legislator who laid by \$30,000 in one session. When he was asked how he managed this with a salary of \$1,000, he said that he saved it by doing without a hired girl.

"Kill him! kill him!" shouted a crowd in Virginia City as they gathered around a hotel. "What for?" inquired a stranger. "He's got on alligator boots and a velvet coat. Mash 'im."

"Well, my boy," asked a gentleman of a little eight-year-old boy. "What are you crying for?" "Cause I can't find my dad. I told the old fool if he went off too far he'd lose me," was the filial reply.

We see miniature baskets of champagne in the fruit stores, with this placard, "Real champagne, \$3 a dozen." Why should one pay so much for sham pain when a three-cent green apple will produce real pain.

GRATITUDE.—A bachelor made a will leaving his property to the girls who had refused him; "For to them I owe all my earthly happiness."

"What a shame that I should be starving!" exclaimed a poor corset-maker out of work—"I that have stayed the stomachs of hundreds."

Spotted Tail has appeared in his spring suit. It is neat but not gaudy—a blue blanket, a pair of blue flannel trousers, and a white round-topped hat.

The following legend is inscribed on the front of a butcher shop in an inland town of Pennsylvania: "Kash pade for littel kalves nut mourn two daze old."

A correspondent of a Western paper having described the Ohio as a "sickly stream," the editor appended the remark: "That's so—it is confined to its bed."

A Nevada woman recently knocked down seven burglars, one after another. Her husband watched her from the top of the stairs, and felt so brimful of battle that he couldn't cool off until he had jerked his eight-year-old boy out of bed and "whaled" him soundly for not getting up and helping his mother.

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