

# 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, October, 1875.

No. 8.

## LADY FRANKLIN.

BY JEAN INGELW.

When sparrows build and the leaves break forth,  
My old sorrow wakes and cries,  
I know there is dawn in the far, far north,  
And a scarlet sun doth rise:  
A scarlet fleece the snow-fields spreads,  
And the icy founts run free,  
And the bergs begin to bow their heads,  
And plunge, and sail in the sea.  
My lost love, and my own, own love,  
And my love that loved me so!  
Where never a chink in the world above  
Where they listen for words from below?  
I spoke once, and I grieved the sore;  
I remember all that I said,  
And now thou wilt hear me no more—no more  
Till the sea gives up her dead.

Thou dost set thy foot on the ship, and sail  
To the ice-fields and the snow;  
Thou wert sad, for thy love did not avail,  
And the end I could not know;  
How could I tell I should love thee to-day,  
Whom that day I held not dear?  
How could I know I should love thee away,  
Whom I did not love near?

We shall walk no more through the sodden  
plain,  
With the faded bents o'erspread,  
We shall stand no more by the seething main  
While the dark wrack drives o'erhead;  
We shall part no more in the wind and the rain,  
Where thy last farewell was said;  
But perhaps I shall meet thee and know thee  
again  
When the sea gives up her dead.

## THE WILL-O'-THE-WISP.

BY G. D.

Perhaps most young readers of the  
High School already know all about  
"Will-o'-the-Wisp or Ignis Fatuus,"  
but lest there should be any who have  
heard of one, I will give them a  
few words to enlighten them.

In marshy and swampy places, gen-  
erally during the warm months of sum-  
mer and autumn the vapors and gases  
which the heat of the sun causes to rise  
from the moist ground, form a kind of  
meteor or luminous body, which may  
sometimes be seen gliding smoothly over  
the surface of the earth, within a few  
feet of the ground, and, on a dark night,  
might be mistaken for a lantern in the  
hand of some person. In fact it has  
frequently occurred that belated travel-  
ers, who have lost their way, have been  
deceived by it, under the impression that  
the light proceeded from the window of  
some house, or from some other source  
which might lead to a place of rest for  
the night.

I remember when I was very young  
my mother told me of a little boy who  
nearly lost his life by means of a "Will-  
o'-the-wisp." One evening, late in sum-  
mer, when the sky was completely hid-  
den from view by heavy, dark clouds,  
he had occasion to visit the village, some  
distance from his residence, and, as he  
was delayed longer than he expected, it  
was very late before he was able to re-  
turn. Between him and his home lay a  
somewhat extensive swamp, which he  
often crossed by daylight in returning  
from school, in order to make what he  
termed a "short cut"—though his usual  
way home was around by the roadway.  
He had never ventured to pass through  
it after dark, lest he should miss the  
path and tumble into one of the numer-  
ous holes and ponds in which the place  
abounded.

This night, however, encouraged by  
clouds partly dividing and allowing  
the moon to shine out, he thought he  
might risk the journey without danger,  
and thussave half an hour's walk.

He started out, and had reached the  
middle of the swamp when the sky  
again became overcast and the moon  
was hidden under a thick cloud. How-  
ever he moved on as rapidly as he safe-  
ly could, hoping that the moonlight  
might shortly shine out; but the clouds  
only grew darker and darker, until at  
length he was left in the deep shades of  
the swamp, with nothing to guide him  
on his dreary route. Still he pressed  
carefully on, straining his eyes in his ef-

forts to distinguish the outlines of some  
familiar object.

After long walking he was some-  
what surprised not to discover any  
trace of the highway, and gradually  
it began to force itself on his mind  
that he must have got on the wrong  
path, and that probably each step he  
took was taking him further from  
his destination. He paused and  
looked around him in dismay, com-  
pletely at a loss how to proceed, and  
was just beginning to despair of reach-  
ing home before morning, when he  
espied a light not far off. He at once  
supposed that it must be some one,  
who, like himself, was making a  
"short cut," and carried a lantern to  
direct his footsteps. He cried out  
loudly to the stranger; but the light  
moved steadily on. The man was,  
perhaps, too far away to hear him, he  
thought; so he started off in rapid  
pursuit.

He followed the light as closely as  
he could, and, from the swift manner  
in which it passed along, he believed  
its owner must be well acquainted  
with the locality, and thinking there  
must be a safe path in that direction,  
he proceeded on with less care. After  
running hard for some time, he saw  
the light change its course, and as he  
was in the act of making a final effort  
to overtake it, he suddenly stumbled,  
and found himself to his shoulders in  
water. He called loudly for assistance,  
but his cries were perfectly unavailing.  
After struggling for half an hour he at  
length succeeded in extricating himself,  
and, as he looked around, he beheld  
the sight just disappearing in the dis-  
tance.

He knew now it was utterly useless  
for him to make any further endeavor  
to get out of the swamp before morn-  
ing, and wet and shivering, he lay  
down on a little dry hillock, where he  
was in a short time overcome by sleep  
and fatigue. When he awoke the sun  
was already up, and he perceived that  
he had wandered a considerable dis-  
tance out of his way, and I need scarce-  
ly say that he lost little time in starting  
off.

On reaching home he found his  
father and mother, who had been up  
all night, in great anxiety for his safety,  
and, as he told them his misadventure,  
he learned that what he took for a  
man with a lantern was nothing more  
than a "Will-o'-the-wisp."

But, there is another and more treach-  
erous "Will-o'-the-wisp" than the one  
which deceived the little boy,—one  
which leads those who follow it, into  
holes and pitfalls more terrible and  
dark than any which you can imagine—  
it is Worldly Pleasure. Those who  
leave or stray from the highroad lead-  
ing to Home—that Home where an  
affectionate Father watches anxiously  
for our coming—and proceed to run  
after this delusive light will find them-  
selves deceived, and ultimately left  
deserted by their faithless guide.

## MRS. LINCOLN OUT OF THE ASYLUM.

A correspondent of the Chicago  
Mail, writing from St Charles, Ill., in  
the vicinity of Bellevue Insane Asy-  
lum, says that Mrs. Lincoln is pro-  
nounced well enough to leave the Asy-  
lum and visit her sister, Mrs. Edwards  
of Springfield, and adds: "It is not  
likely that she will return to Bellevue  
Asylum, as there is some feeling evin-  
ed in the matter of her incarceration  
by friends who refuse to believe her  
insane. A leading lady lawyer of Chi-  
cago has been with her much of late,  
and, with the assistance of her husband,  
also a lawyer, will assist in Mrs. Lin-  
coln's restoration to the world. She is  
decidedly better, sleeps and eats well,  
and shows no tendency to any mania;  
but whether the cure is permanent or  
not, the test of active life and time will  
prove.



VIEW OF THE OMAHA HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

## IN THE COUNTRY.

Editor High School:—Our vacation  
trip was not a very extensive one, as  
you will remark, when informed that  
it consisted of a fifteen mile journey to  
a Nebraska farm house; but if we were  
to tell you all the wonderful things we  
saw and heard even in that short trip,  
the cry of "copy" would cease to trouble  
your editorial ears for at least two edi-  
tions. The first thing that strikes one  
who has been accustomed to the neatly  
enclosed farms of the Eastern  
States, is the entire absence of fences.  
The undulating hills are covered with  
fields of wheat and corn that look, be-  
cause of their unprotected state, as if  
they had grown there without human ag-  
ency. There are no long lines of senti-  
nel boards marking out *meum et tuum*  
but one broad stretch of crop-covered  
prairie. We like the no fence plan, it  
preserves the natural beauty of the  
scenery and leaves the hills as wild  
and uncultivated looking as when they  
were the pasturing ground of antelopes.  
A friend who accompanied us, and who  
is fond of classical allusions remarked  
that it brought to mind how the hills  
must have looked in the golden age  
when 'men held all things in common,  
and the earth brought forth spontane-  
ously.' But the sensible old farmer to  
whom she addressed this remark re-  
plied, that the no fence system was a  
nuisance, because it entailed a herd law  
that made no end of trouble and worry.  
Alas, alas, why is it, that poetry and  
beauty can never settle down and live  
quietly in the same country with com-  
mon sense and utility? City-bred peo-  
ple are very much given to crying out  
upon the ignorance of country folks in  
general, but bring one brought up in  
the city, out on a farm among farmers  
and the shoe fits the other foot. Let  
me tell you privately, that my friend  
who is given to classical allusions, never  
durating those three days in the country.  
She did not exactly ask which one of  
the cows gave the butter-milk, but did  
other things quite as ridiculous. For  
instance, she came running into the  
house with a face as white as the wall,  
crying out that one of the turkeys had  
gone mad, for he was all puffed out  
and his head was as red as a coal, and  
he ran after her making the most hide-  
ous noise she ever heard. It was as  
you will surmise only an old gobbler  
who was talking politics in the farm  
yard, and giving ocular proof that he  
was a strong inflationist. We went  
a fishing and caught, besides colds in  
our heads, two unhappy looking fish,  
that we threw back into the water, not

through pity but contempt. We were  
caught ourselves after a while, in the  
rain, and a more dilapidated looking  
crowd of fishers you never beheld. We  
went horse-back riding, but side sad-  
dles were scarce and it is not quite so  
easy to maintain your equilibrium on  
the other kind; I speak from experi-  
ence. We visited the district school  
house, school not being in session, and  
found it much as you have heard them  
described by visitors at the H. S., who  
begin their speeches, "Students, when  
I was young we had not the education-  
al advantages you enjoy. I went to  
school in a district school house down  
in—" &c. There were some pictures  
of the "Teacher" ornamenting the  
wood work inside and out, that gave us  
a very exalted opinion of the beauty of  
that individual and the artistic talent  
of the school. On our return to town  
my classic friend brought with her as  
a curiosity, a goose egg, which she in  
her innocence supposed to be a remark-  
ably large hen egg. Truly there are  
more fools than those beyond the Tiber.

STACIA CROWLEY.

## LOCUSTS.

The locust commences hatching about  
the middle of April in warm places,  
and continues hatching about six  
weeks, though most hatch in the first  
two. They deposit their eggs mainly  
in September and October. They have  
a spade on their tails, by which they  
can drill into the hardest ground, which  
they prefer. They will drill a hole so  
as to admit their bodies in an elongated  
form from tail to butt of wings, in  
which places they leave their eggs in a  
water-proof membranous sack. They  
generally leave from sixteen to twenty-  
four eggs. Whether the same locust  
deposits eggs more than once I have  
failed to ascertain; but the number is  
fearful to contemplate.

The locust is a skilled navigator of  
the air. He will ascend from one cur-  
rent of air to another until he arrives  
in a current moving in his wanted  
course: often so high as to be invisible  
to the naked eye. Freezing has but  
little effect on the young or old locust.  
He may be frozen up in ice for many  
hours, and the warm sun will bring  
a life back again. It takes many hours  
to drown him in clear water. In mud-  
dy water they die soon. In coal oil  
they die instantly. Active poisons  
have no effect on them as far as I have  
tried. I believe there is nothing in  
the insect or animal families that will  
eat as much as the locust, according to  
size. They are vegetable mills. Digest-  
ion in them, as in other insects or an-

imals, is not possible within the few  
moments their food is retained. Lo-  
custs will eat each other up as fast as  
they die in the fall; and it is only a  
few of the last that die that can be seen  
late in the season.

The American locust is a plague  
that the nation will be forced to con-  
tend with, and the sooner the better.  
This year the locust hatched out in  
vast numbers from the base of the Rocky  
Mountains over a strip of country from  
three to four hundred miles wide. In  
1864 they came here on the 26th of  
August. In 1865 they hatched out  
here and left in a southwestern direc-  
tion. In 1874 they came from the  
north, as in 1864, and arrived July  
22d. In 1864 they did not all get to  
this point in their southwestern course,  
and it took until late in the fall of 18-  
65 for all of them to pass. In 1874  
they came sooner than in 1864, and it  
is expected they will pass this line of  
latitude, about 41 deg. N. longitude,  
about 105 deg. W., very early this  
year. It apparently takes the main  
host ten years to make the circle. Some  
get behind by being hatched out  
late, and a few may be coming for two  
or three years, or there may be off-  
shoots in their ranks.

The sooner the government appro-  
priates one million of money annually  
to pay for locusts by the bushel, ac-  
cording to size, in the infested districts,  
the better. If the government would  
annex the duty of watching them to  
the Signal Service, it would save mil-  
lions of money annually, as their move-  
ments can be easily foretold; and peo-  
ple can be forewarned of their approach  
one year or more in advance, and gov-  
ern their acts accordingly.

The locust will flourish from the At-  
lantic to the Pacific. This year they  
hatched out healthy in Missouri,  
through Kansas, Indian Territory, and  
in Colorado, up to the snowy range.  
FRESHMAN.

## VENTILATION AND WARM- ING OF SCHOOL-ROOMS.

The importance of a subject which  
affects the public welfare cannot always  
be judged of by the attention which it  
receives. Nor can the attention it  
practically receives always be deter-  
mined by the amount of general talk it  
begets. This is singularly true in cer-  
tain departments of hygiene.

Let one or two persons in a village  
become the victims of a mistake by a  
careless druggist, who should answer a  
prescription of calomel by putting up  
arsenic, and what a sensation it creates!  
The newspapers are clamorous, and the  
public are profoundly moved. But let  
anthracite poisons from a wrongly-man-  
aged stove or furnace steal impercepti-  
bly through the apartments of a school  
room, and sow in sixty or more bodies  
the seeds of disease and premature de-  
cay, and who gets excited over the fact,  
however well attested by medical skill?  
Is death by the insidious malaria of  
an ill-ventilated school-room less to be  
feared than when he comes in ruder  
and more visible shapes?

The reckless tampering with human  
life in some of our wrongly-heated and  
ill-ventilated school-rooms is a subject  
too little thought of by the guardians  
of education. God never suspends the  
laws of nature to accommodate human  
ignorance. A furnace wrongly make  
and set, or misplaced ventilators, or a  
badly managed stove, will invite the  
fell messenger alike, whether planned  
and operated by a learned school com-  
mittee or an ignorant janitor. There  
is a notion, too prevalent among the  
uneducated masses, that a professional  
man is competent for any duty assign-  
ed him by his constituents. Hence a  
lawyer of repute, or a learned divine,  
are often charged with the important

duty of providing the warming and  
sanitary appliances for a school-house.  
They may have studied the subject  
*practically*, and so be able to meet ev-  
ery requirement, or they may not know  
even the construction of a hot-air fur-  
nace, much less how it should be set up  
and operated.

We once visited a school-house built  
under the supervision of one of our  
ablest lawyers, where the ventilation  
was placed at the top of the room di-  
rectly above the hot-air register, as far  
away from children as possible. In the  
same building were set two expensive  
furnaces, provided each with a *death-  
dentling, back-check damper*, which were  
pouring stealthily into the air of the  
room mephitical gas in quantity suffi-  
cient to guarantee to a majority of the  
children "delicate" health and an early  
grave. This is not the only instance  
within our observation where official  
ignorance has jeopardized life in mas-  
ses. There is a growing need of practi-  
cal intelligence in this matter of heat-  
ing and ventilation; for were the  
death-records carefully studied, they  
would reveal the sad fact that thou-  
sands have sown in their bodies fatal  
diseases traceable to the atmosphere of  
public and private apartments.

The subject of providing warm air  
and pure air is one demanding more  
special study. The principles of flue-  
drafts and the flow of warm and cold  
currents, the chemistry of combustion  
and of respiration and the changes  
these affect in the air of rooms, the  
proper location of heaters and ventila-  
tors for effecting sanitary and economi-  
cal ends—these are all subjects which  
everybody is supposed to understand,  
but in regard to which there is very  
little reliable knowledge. What is  
needed is some specific instruction, for  
the masses, on these vital matters.—A.  
W. SPRAGUE, in N. E. Jour. Ed.

## HOW AN AMERICAN LADY EN- TERTAINED A QUEEN.

Our fashionable readers will remem-  
ber the beautiful Mrs. Hicks, whose  
wealth and attractions caused so much  
gossip at the national capital one win-  
ter. Well, this lady is to-day a dis-  
tinguished feature in the fashionable  
world of London, and is followed, flat-  
tered, sought and sued in a way to startle  
one, for it is seldom an American lady,  
however accomplished, rich and  
beautiful, wins such success.

It happened in this way. Mrs.  
Hicks arrived in London a few days  
in advance of the Queen of the Net-  
herlands. She took for herself all  
the best rooms, did Mrs. Hicks, of  
the Clarridge Hotel, the aristocratic  
resort of this great society center.  
Shortly after the Government notified  
the landlord that these same rooms had  
been selected for the Queen. The land-  
lord informed Mrs. Hicks that he must  
have the rooms for royalty. Mrs.  
Hicks respectfully but firmly declined.  
She had engaged the rooms; she was  
in them; they made her castle, and, as  
an American woman, she, too, was a  
sovereign. The vexed landlord was dis-  
turbed, he was excited. He would  
have torn his hair had he possessed  
any. As he was quite bald he ap-  
pealed to our minister, her cousin.  
The vexed question became a question  
of state, and no end of diplomatic cor-  
respondence passed before a com-  
promise was effected. It was arranged,  
at last, that the Queen should occupy  
the rooms as the guest of Mrs. Hicks.  
The Queen did so, and she was de-  
lighted with our fair countrywoman.  
Mrs. Hicks received with her guest;  
was invited to court balls with her  
royal visitor; and now she is dined and  
wined and entertained in a way to en-  
danger her constitution, and many a  
male member of the nobility, with an  
income and acres somewhat embarrassed,  
looks longingly at the beautiful, accom-  
plished and wealthy American widow.  
—London Cor. Washington Capital.



# The High School

OMAHA, NEB., OCT., 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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## ILLITERACY OF THE UNITED STATES.

### DOES THE EVIL CALL FOR COMPULSORY EDUCATION AS A REMEDY?

It is a conceded fact that all things being equal, the system of free education is more acceptable and satisfactory to the people of the United States than would be compulsory education.

It is, when compared with a compulsory system, more in harmony with the freedom of thought and action which we are accustomed to, and which we cherish as the greatest of blessings.

The nature of free born Americans directly opposes any law calculated to force them to do that which they may not wish.

It is a principle in our constitution—and the rapid growth, prosperity, harmonious union, and power of the nation is attributed to it—that our people shall have as much freedom in their thoughts, speech, actions and own control as is consistent with good order and safety.

It is in this light that we would regard the establishment of a system of compulsory education as an infringement on our constitutional rights, by abridging that freedom of thought, action and own control, which we have become so accustomed to, and which we value too highly.

But laying aside all those protests which so naturally arise in the breast of free-born Americans, we will endeavor to show that evils which are referred to in the support of compulsory education are not occasioned by the want of interest in, and lack of attendance at our public schools, and cannot be corrected by compulsory education.

Compulsory education is advanced as a reform. The argument in support of such a system is generally a recital of the great number of illiterates in the United States, ascribing as a reason therefor the lack of attendance at school and proposing as a remedy to diminish these numbers, a system of compulsory education.

As consequence of illiteracy, and secondary arguments, the pauperism and crime of a country, and instability its government, are urged forth with all the powers of oratory, and usually in the most exaggerated forms imaginable.

The base, however, upon which all other arguments rest, is illiteracy, and the proposition advanced is to eradicate this evil and all its attendants, by a system of compulsory education.

The number of illiterates in the United States is five and one-half millions; of these five millions are natives. These enormous figures, taken as a whole are what give weight to the assertions that America as a nation is noted for illiteracy. This fact is admitted—it cannot be contradicted, but when the same individuals who so perseveringly urge forth these facts, propose as a remedy for the evil, the adoption of a compulsory system of education, without having first inquired into the cause which produced this evil then we think they have wandered from fact into fancy.

Before proceeding further we might state that we would not regard a compulsory law as either obnoxious or injurious, but the enactment of such a law as a remedy for an evil that was not occasioned by the lack of attend-

ance at schools in the past, is wrong in philosophy, and therefore uncalled for.

Of the five million illiterates in the United States, four million are in the southern states, and the former condition of three million of these who were until lately held as slaves, the rebellion which, according to Chas. Sumner retarded the educational advancement of those states not less than twenty years, and the lack of schools, (there were but twenty-three thousand schools in the South at the last census, while there were ninety-six thousand more than that number in the north) to say nothing of the lack of energy and enterprise in the erection and maintenance of good schools, need only be referred to as the cause of this showing.

The simple facts are that the illiteracy, upon which the would-be reformers base their arguments in favor of compulsory education, was not caused by wilful neglect of attendance at schools in the past, but is the natural outgrowth of other circumstances, one of which was the want of schools to attend, had that desire been ever so great; and until some more logical reason is advanced for a change to a compulsory system we shall maintain that it would be unnecessary and uncalled for.

### WILL NEBRASKA'S EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS BE REPRESENTED AT THE CENTENNIAL? IF SO, HOW?

"Popular governments depend on the intelligence and virtue of the people." How can we prove this axiom at the Centennial? What shall be done in the way of an exhibition that will furnish a forcible illustration? When we are asked to substantiate the assertion that Nebraska is the best fruit growing State in the Union send on a collection of fruit for exhibition; when we are asked to disprove the assertion that Nebraska is a "Great American Desert," we gather from all parts of the State the best specimens of wheat, corn, vegetables and animals and display them to the world; but when we are asked to prove the fact that the educational interests of Nebraska are equal if not superior to those of any State in the Union, in proportion to its number of inhabitants, then we are at a loss to know how to commence the work. Cannot some live Nebraska teacher or school officer offer a plan that would give a definite idea of what to do, and where to commence, if Nebraska's educational interests are to be exhibited at the Centennial? We await an answer, and offer as a special premium for the best essay or contribution on this subject a year's subscription to THE HIGH SCHOOL.

### EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

The Faculty of Nebraska Normal School is now constituted as follows: Principal, A. Nichols; Mathematics, H. H. Nicholson; Natural Sciences, D. B. Stone; Rhetoric and English Literature, Miss E. C. Morgan; Languages, Miss H. Burt; Elementary Department, Miss I. Bell; Music and Gymnastics, Miss Kate Dickerman.

The Board of Education of San Francisco has declared that the Lord's Prayer is sectarian and partizan and refused to allow it to be read in the schools.

At the close of the last yearly term of the State Normal School an informal meeting of graduates was held for the purpose of forming an Alumni Association. Geo. E. Howard was elected temporary president, and a committee appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for adoption at the next annual meeting, when there will be a sufficient number of graduates to make a strong association.

A State organization of Illinois ladies has been effected with a view of making a proper collection of articles of women's handiwork, design, or literary production for exhibition in the Women's Department of the Centennial. Mrs. Gov. Beveridge is President. Are the Nebraska ladies going to make a move to fill the space in the Women's Department allotted to this State?

Mrs. Lincoln has gone to visit her sister, Mrs. Edwards, at Springfield, and arrangements have been made, in case of necessity, to place her in the Oaklawn private retreat for the insane, at Jacksonville.

[Communicated.]

### MINISTERS.

In the scale of human avocations the highest place is accorded to the Christian ministry. In view of the sacred character of the work of saving souls this is the most fitting.

Of those engaged in the ministry there are many who will justly "shine as the stars forever and ever." But along with them are many calling themselves ministers who are as useful in the cause they pretend to represent as the camp-followers are to an army. Their great fault is ignorance (Ignorance is a lazy sin) and this insures a catalogue of evils in which conceit and pride and jealousy stand prominent. For want of space I must pass by these fruitful points and consider briefly the relation of such men to the people.

I am aware that many regard the minister, by virtue of his office, above criticism—and just here I will begin:

This inferior class of ministers do most to keep alive the idea that to question the propriety of what a preacher says or does, savors of sacrilege. It is worthy of remark that those who uphold this idea stand most in need of the immunity which it affords. Perhaps this is one reason why they advocate it. But another reason is, because these men (ignorantly, I believe) attempt to sustain a false relation to their churches. They practically consider themselves in the light of priests—mediators—dispensers of God's providence. As such they are above the rest of humanity, and have little to do with the world except to attend to the forms and ceremonies of the sanctuary. They are sacred in (not to) their office, and in their presumption they wonder that one can criticize them and live. This state of things was proper in the time of Moses, but not now.

The office of the minister should always be revered—and so should the minister—just in proportion as he fills his office well. The true function of the minister is not that of a priest, but that of a teacher. He should then, so far as possible, be a capable leader and a model man. To be such he has need of every variety and degree of culture.

As a teacher of the Christian religion in all its endlessly varied applications to individual, social and political life, to defend it from all attacks, and to commend it to various minds, he has greater need of a broad and thorough culture, than if he were in any other avocation.

But how do vast numbers of so-called ministers fill this high office? Their ignorance utterly unfits them for efficient teachers and leaders of the people. They know just little enough of theology to be bigoted sectarians. They know scarcely anything of men, political affairs, or social culture. In business they are ignoramuses and in the pulpit they are bores. Some are so lamentably deficient in the rudiments of education as to make it agony to listen to them. They yell for enthusiasm, and when weary subside into the proverbial "nasal twang." One in a short sermon (?) pronounced the word *Jonah*, *Joner*, sixty-nine times. Another persisted in saying "Chroist" in a tone of such quality that it lacked only quantity to chill the universe. Another sagely remarked that Christ was crucified on the only dry spot of earth at the time of the flood. And these are public teachers!

I do not deny that a man of deep and earnest Christian experience, and who knows little else, may do good as a minister, but such cases are rare, and when a large proportion of the ministry is so woefully ignorant, nothing but feebleness can come from it; in living, teaching ministry this cannot occur. There is need of a Lucian with his satire to scourge the stragglers into the ranks. W. A. H.

The other day a Detroit policeman was approached by a lad who carried in hand an old wallet tied up with a string, but appearing to be full of money. The boy stated that he had picked it up on the street and wished the officer to take charge of it. "You are an honest boy, my son," said the admiring blue-coat, and he slipped a shinplaster to the lad. Ten minutes afterwards it was discovered that the wallet was stuffed with waste paper.

### CONVENSHUN OF SPELING REVIZERS.

Mr. E. Jones, of Liverpool, England, one of the most zealous laborers for a revised orthography, and one of the most judicious, writes under date of Aug. 3:

"Wud it not be possibel to get a convenshun ov speeling reformers ov aul English speaking peepel at the Philadelphia Centenal? It wud be a glorious thing to doo, or even to attempt, so as to hav an interchainj ov ideas."

This is certainly a favorable time, and a grand opportunity. No insuperable obstacle stands in the way of carrying out this propozishun. If those interested will moov at once, it can easily be dun. Shal we accept this offer from England? I, for one, say yes!

D. P. L.

N. E. Journal of Education.

EDITOR HIGH SCHOOL—Dear Sir: Please give the above the benefit of your circulation. The proposed revision would be an immense benefit to all, and has finally become possible. We cannot yet tell just what the revision shud be in all its details, but, surely, there is not wanting sufficient skill and scholarship to effect it.

Truly Yours,

D. P. LINDSLEY.

Office Rapid Writer, Andover, Mass., Sept. 7, 1875.

Mrs. E. S. Edwards has excited the wonder of Postmaster-General Jewell, by resigning the Postmastership of Shawneetown, Illinois, with a salary of \$1200, without giving any reason for doing so.

Ex-Queen Isabella continues to reside at Trouville, France, with her three daughters. They all ride out daily in a carriage drawn by two horses and surmounted by the French and Spanish flags waving side by side.

Mrs. Collier, a spiritualist of Springfield, Ill., says: "I have long thought, and I now know, that it is absolutely impossible for a medium to be absolutely, strictly honest, and get an adequate remuneration for the time and trouble expended."

Miss Ada Luck, of Carthage, O., won a cook stove at the Cincinnati fair, as "the best and most expeditious cook." In thirty minutes she cooked, cooked well, potatoes, chicken, porterhouse steak, tomatoes and corn, and made coffee, tea, pie and biscuit, and set the table in the neatest style.

Of course she did. A middle-aged woman fell as she was descending a pair of stairs, and the first man to help her reach her feet was a banker who happened to be passing. "Did you fall, madam?" he inquired, as he seized her arm. "Fall! Of course I fell, you fool you? You don't suppose I'd sit down here to rest. do you?" she snapped. He didn't say.

Two colored citizens Saturday had a little trouble on the postoffice corner. "Sir, I stigmatize you as a falsehood-fier!" exclaimed the first. "And you, sir, are a cantering hipelcriter?" replied the second. "Ah! talk away!" growled the first; but my character is above disproof." "And your influences don't detach from my reputation one Iowa!" growled the other. And thus they parted.

A better retort is rarely heard than one made by Andrew Johnson, in a speech delivered from the steps of the White House when he was President. Some one in the audience interrupted him with the remark: "You used to make clothes!"

"Well, if I did," responded Mr. Johnson, with the coolest self-possession, "didn't I make them well? Can anybody say that when I was a tailor I didn't make good clothes, and make them to fit?"

There is a volume of instruction in this little anecdote. It does not follow that every young man who makes it a rule to do well whatever he undertakes will one day be President of the United States; but it is very certain that without that rule no person can attain to great success in any walk of life.

A member of the last Ohio General Assembly did this: He bargained for board at the United States Hotel, at Columbus, and arranged that he was to pay 50 cents a meal, and whenever he was absent from a meal he was to be credited that amount. He then hunted up some cousins in the vicinity, an old schoolmate, a man who had once courted his (the member's) wife, and several other relations, and sponged on them for the larger part of the session. When he settled up with the hotel on the day of adjournment, the landlord was astonished to find that he owed his thrifty boarder \$76, the amount credited him for absence at meals over that charged for presence at meals. It was a Western Reserve man did it.—Exchange.

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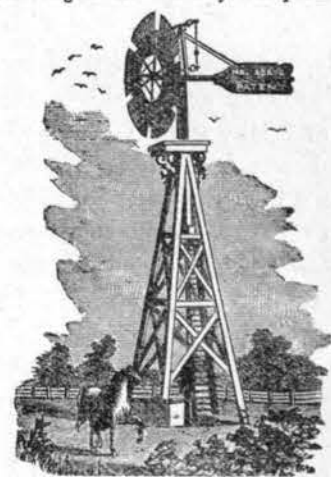
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The High School

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Column, One Year	\$100.00
Column, Six Months	50.00
Column, Three Months	25.00
Column, One Month	10.00
Small Advertisements	5.00

TO OUR VISITORS FROM THE COUNTRY.

We have issued an extra edition of THE HIGH SCHOOL this month for free distribution at the State Fair, with a view of introducing the journal to Nebraska farmers. You will find in each issue an interesting budget of school news, educational items of this and other States, ably written articles, by the best writers in the State, &c. Price \$1.00 a year, postpaid. Leave your subscriptions with J. F. McCartney, Publisher, who can be found on hand each day of the Fair.

The new style of breeches are so large at the knees that a modest man is afraid to climb a ladder.

When you want anything in the line of fine brick, cement, lime, stucco, or fire clay, call on W. J. Kennedy, cor. 12th & Harney streets.

The Omaha boys are cultivating Centennial mustaches. This accounts for the number of "fuzzy" faces you meet on the street.

RAINY-DAY RECESS RECREATIONS:—How many Geographical names can you make from this phrase? Who will send us the greatest number?

Attention is called to the card of A. L. Strang, State Agent for the Halladay Improved Self-Regulating Windmill, and general dealer in well furnishing goods, pumps &c.

Don't let your angry passions rise, because your neighbors advertise, and draw away the dimes; but boldly do as they have done, pursue the course they have begun, and drive away dull times.

Two hundred and ninety-seven pupils in the High and Central Schools have entered their names for the study of German, and a few more back counties yet to hear from. So says Herr Decker.

We wish all our young friends would send in at any time, personals of their friends, newsy items, and short communications. By this means we can present each month a more extensive and interesting budget of news.

The High School Literary and Debating Society organized on the fourth of last month for the fall and winter session and elected the following officers: Jas. R. Redick, President; J. M. Ross, Vice President; W. H. Potter, Recording Secretary; E. W. Simeral, Corresponding Secretary; W. A. Redick, Treasurer.

We would advise our friends having in view the purchase of a sewing machine, to avoid making a mistake in selection by securing the "World's Favorite," the Singer, acknowledged by all sewing machine people as the best. They have stood the attack of time (and in many cases dishonorable) competition for over 20 years, and as result, there are at the present time almost as many Singer machines in use as there are of all the other machines combined.

Manager Gladstone has with his characteristic energy and enterprise made ample provision for the amusement of Omaha's State Fair Guests, at the Academy of Music, by bringing on a first-class comedy troupe, which will, with a change of programme every week, hold forth during the entire season. The "Wallack Theatre Combination" is the name of the troupe, and anyone who has never witnessed this remarkable and world-renowned combination of talented artists, will do well to take in the Academy. 1 t

RE-OPENING OF THE CITY SCHOOLS.

ASSIGNMENT OF TEACHERS.

The following is a correct list of teachers, grades, classes, and number of pupils in our City Schools. With the exception of the High School, they all re-opened on the first Monday in September. The attendance is taken from the reports of all the teachers up to Friday, September 18th.

High School—60 Pupils.  
Prof. W. H. Meritt, Principal.

Central School—735 Pupils  
Miss Nellie M. Weeks, Head Assistant.

Miss Sarah Niles—8th Grade.

Miss Lucy Green—7th Grade, A and B classes.

Miss H. H. McKoon—7th Grade, A class.

Miss Laura W. Morse—6th Grade, B and C classes.

Miss Maggie Gilchrist—6th Grade, A class.

Mrs. Bremigem—4th Grade, B and C classes.

Miss Posey—5th Grade, A class.

Miss Fannie Drake—4th Grade, C class.

Miss E. E. Johnston—4th Grade, B class.

Miss Fannie Butterfield—4th Grade, A class.

Miss Minnie Wilson—4th Grade, B and 3d grade classes.

Miss Anna Monteith—3d Grade, A and B classes.

Miss Sarah Rollinson—2d Grade, C class.

Miss Libbie Rollinson—2d Grade, A and B classes.

Miss Ellen Crum—1st Grade, B and C classes.

Miss Nellie Weeks—1st Grade, A class.

North School—380 Pupils.  
J. B. Brunner—Principal and Teacher of 6th Grade, A and C classes.

Helen Ashbrook—5th Grade, A and C classes.

Mima Richards—4th Grade, A and B classes.

Emma Folsom—3d Grade, B and C classes.

Aggie Berlin—3d Grade, A class.

Kate Foss—2d Grade, B and C classes.

Miss Leffin—2d Grade, A class.

T. E. Burns—1st Grade, B and C classes.

Hattie Stanard—1st Grade, A class.

South School—274 Pupils.  
Anna Foss, Principal and Teacher of 4th Grade, A and B classes.

Carrie A. Coates—3d Grade, A and B classes.

L. J. Ray—2nd Grade, A class.

Dacie Johnston—2d Grade, B and 1st C classes.

Maria Davis—1st Grade, A and B classes.

West School—69 Pupils.  
J. M. McKoon, Principal and Teacher of 1st and 2d Grades.

Mrs. Champlin—3d and 4th Grades.

Cass Street School—84 Pupils.  
Maggie Mayers—2d Grade, A and 1st C classes.

Miss Balch—1st Grade, A and B classes.

Dodge Street School—20 Pupils.  
Mrs. D. S. Field—3d Grade, A and 2d C classes.

Jackson Street School—53 Pupils.  
J. M. Houghton—1st Grade, A B and C classes.

Haskell School—30 Pupils.  
Lucy Hoel—1st 2d and 3d Grades.

3,000 copies of THE HIGH SCHOOL are issued this month.

Owing to the crowded condition of the rooms in the Central School, a class has been lately occupying the club room of the High School Literary Society. The occupants are students in the 4th grade, and they look just about as smart as the debaters who meet there every week.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Jas. Chambers has gone to Sidney, Nebraska.

Arthur Wakeley left on the 10th of September for Cornell College, Ithica, N. Y.

Charley Canfield, well known among the Omaha boys, is clerking at the Palmer House, Chicago.

Master Will Millard and Miss Carrie Millard went East last month to attend school.

Miss Lesbia Balcombe is now at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, where she has recently entered upon the duties of preceptress in a school for young ladies.

Miss Ida Doolittle left last month for Le Roy, New York, where she will enter the Ingham University and take a three years' course.

Miss Lou Hamlin, of Buckley, Ill., is in the city, visiting her sister, Mrs. Tom. Lemon.

Miss E. T. Stewart passed through this city recently on her way to her home in Loudonville, Ohio.

Prof. A. Brown, of Chicago, who was elected Principal of the High School, resigned that position shortly after, and in his stead Prof. W. H. Merritt of Boston, has been elected.

Prof. W. H. Smith was recently in this city on a visit. He expects to engage in business and remain here permanently.

Misses Mary E. Leffin and Teresa E. Burns, graduates of the Oswego Normal and Training school, have been elected teachers and assigned to positions in the North school.

Miss Mima Richards has returned from Knoxville, Ill., and resumed her position as teacher in the North school.

Martin Cahn will return from Germany about the latter part of October.

Mr. J. F. Sweesey departed last month for the wicked city of Chicago, where he will attend the Union College of Law. We regretted to see Mr. Sweesey leave Omaha, but in common with the rest of his friends, are glad to know that he is on the high road to success as a member of the legal profession. In giving Frank a parting salute THE HIGH SCHOOL would add in the words of an immortalized poet—

From virtU nevR DV8;  
Her influence, B9,  
Alike induces 10denS,  
Or 40tude DVine.

The Board of Education Changes the Boynton Furnaces for the Ruttan Heaters.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Education a change was made by which twelve of the old furnaces (Boynton) were taken out of the various schools and nine new ones of Ruttan patent replaced instead. The Ruttan furnaces are manufactured by the Ruttan Heating and Ventilating Company of Bloomington, Ill., and are conceded by all who have had any experience with them to be the best and most economical now in use. One feature which commends the furnace is that it burns soft coal, and it is guaranteed to furnish more heat from a ton of soft coal than from the same quantity of hard coal, thereby saving in the cost of fuel an enormous sum. The main inducement for the change was the worn out condition of several furnaces that had been in use but three years, and the main argument in favor of the Ruttan was the indisputable fact that one of those furnaces that had been in use three years was then in good order and capable of running several years longer, while the saving in fuel by this furnace was eighteen dollars each month that it had been in use. These facts came under the personal supervision of a majority of the members of the board, and in voting for the change they felt that they were doing the wisest thing that could be done under the circumstances. On the basis of the observations taken from the Ruttan furnace that has been in use for the last three years, it is estimated that the change lately made will result in a saving of \$2,200 a year.

A humorous apothecary in Boston exposes a case of soap in his shop window with the pertinent inscription, "Cheap as dirt."

This is all very well as a joke, but the quantity of soap used would not be a bad index to the civilization of our Boston neighbors, or in fact of any other people.

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

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and Advertisements inserted at low rates in the best lines of select papers. whether the publishers of the desired papers want the advertisers goods or not.  
Send for Trade circular, state what is wanted, and mail me circulars and Price List of Goods.  
Advertising Exchanges made with good papers and magazines.  
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Are now the most popular in use. Over \$10,000 worth sold at retail in New York city alone during the past year, among the Banks and commercial houses, which is evidence of their merits.  
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# The High School

## THE REAPERS.

The reapers bend their lanky backs;  
Their sounding sickles sway;  
At every stroke the golden sea  
Recedes to give them way;  
The heavy ears fall bowing down,  
And nestle at their feet.  
Such will, such work as theirs, perforce,  
Must win—must homage meet.

So careless of fatigue they go,  
So true, so steadily,  
The admiring traveller on the road  
Leans o'er the gate to see;  
With marvel of the soon-fallen breadth.  
The lounging gossips tell;  
But the reapers labor for us all;  
'Tis need they should work well.

Ere the great sun that burns above  
Shall crimson in the west,  
And the children's poppy nosegays fade,  
And they lie down to rest,  
Each golden spear that upwards points  
Shall fall upon the field,  
And the farmer drain a sparkling glass,  
Rejoicing o'er the yield.

Ply, bonny men, your sickles bright,  
And give the people bread!  
At every conquering stride you take,  
On want and woe you tread.  
Drop, heavy ears, and give the strength  
You gathered from this plain,  
That man may rise refreshed and firm,  
And do great things again.

God bless the hands, all hard and brown,  
That guide the cleaving plough,  
That cast abroad the shining seed,  
And build the wealthy mow;  
They rear the bread our children eat—  
'Tis by their toil we live;  
Hurrah! give them the loudest cheer  
That grateful hearts can give!

## EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

NEBRASKA.—The Nebraska State University opened for the winter term on the 6th of September. The attendance was very light.

The Normal school at Peru, Neb., has lately changed the head of the faculty, it is claimed by many, to return but a very meager benefit for the expense it is to the state.

The Omaha public schools opened on the 6th inst., and at the next succeeding meeting of the Board a request was handed in by the superintendent asking more seats and more room for the increased number of scholars.

### OTHER STATES.

CALIFORNIA.—The Board of Education of San Francisco has declared that the Lord's Prayer is sectarian and partisan, and has refused to allow it to be read in the schools.

MICHIGAN.—The Legislature has abolished the office of County Superintendent; substituting that of town Superintendent—Supt. Doty has entered a well known Detroit firm of book-sellers, and is succeeded by J. M. B. Still.

MINNESOTA.—The Legislature has appropriated \$22,000 for school education. Institutions get \$3,000, and normal schools \$3,400.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Ten thousand fewer children attended the public schools in 1874 than in 1850.

NEW JERSEY.—The Board of Education of Newark have voted, eighteen against two, that the reading of the Lord's Prayer shall be retained in the public schools in that city.

OHIO.—The compulsory education bill provides that every person who has children under her or his control, between the ages of eight and fourteen years, shall afford them common school advantages for a period of twelve school weeks per annum, six weeks of which must be consecutive, unless the pupil is excused, from satisfactory reasons, by local directors of the boards of education.

TEXAS.—The Educational law passed by the last Texas Legislature fixes the compensation of teachers of public schools in that state at ten cents per day for each pupil in actual attendance.

DELAWARE.—The Legislature has supplied the efficient school system by an enactment providing for a State Superintendent and board of Education. The board is to be made up of the President of Delaware College, the Superintendent, the Secretary of State and State Auditor. The Superintendent is to receive \$1,800 a year.

ILLINOIS. A writer in the *Chicago Tribune* avers that to put the boy who must leave school at fifteen, through all the branches of a course intended to fit the pupil for the High School is equal to the folly of purchasing a ticket for Boston from Chicago via San Francisco and round Cape Horn! He says that "of the 48,000 pupils taught in the public schools last year, but 64 reached the goal"—this is, the contemplated terminus of the laborious series of useless studies. The writer asserts that it is both stupid and wicked to ask the boy who wants only a common business education to seek so simple a thing through the complex slough of our present system—comparing the cruelty of such a course to forcing a striving man to seek for a grain of wheat in a barrel of chaff.

INDIANA.—The Salary of County Superintendent has been reduced from \$4 a day to \$3; the number of days to be spent in visiting schools must not exceed one-half the number of schools in the county, and not more than twenty days are allowed for office work.

MAINE.—The compulsory act embraces children between 9 and 15. Teachers Institutes are no longer provided for—Lewiston, in proportion to its size, appears to have the largest average attendance of any city in the country. Last year out of 3,856 children between the ages of 5 and 15, 3,320 appeared to have received instruction in the public schools.

MASSACHUSETTS.—A Worcester (Mass.) lady ran against her husband for school commissioner, and beat him two to one.

A French school-paper gives the following details on the educational condition of Saxony, which country is generally held to come next to Prussia in educational estimation. The entire kingdom, with a population of two millions and a half, possesses 2,143 public schools, in which establishments 430,000 scholars are instructed by 5,000 teachers. To these must be added 124 private schools with 8,200 pupils and 711 masters. Saxony, in addition to these, has 91 infant schools on the Froebel system, and these institutions are yearly increasing in number. Elementary education is compulsory from the sixth to the fourteenth year, and attendance at the supplementary (evening) schools from the fourteenth to the seventeenth year for the male population. In most elementary schools one of the modern languages is generally taught. The expenses of elementary instruction fall upon the municipalities assisted by the State. In the normal training college for teachers, of which there are fifteen Protestant and one Catholic, the curriculum of studies extend over six years. These colleges are all "internates," and attached to all of them is an application or practice-school.

Bates College has a fund of \$178,412, invested as follows: \$85,300 in railroad and other bonds, and bank stock; five-sixths of Lisbon Block, and lots on Lisbon street, \$45,000; outstanding notes, about \$47,000. If the additional \$30,000 wanted to make up the conditions of Mr. Bates' last subscription, can be secured, the fund will then reach about \$300,000.

A bronze statue of Dr. Horace Welles, the discoverer of anaesthesia, was recently placed upon the park in Hartford. It was executed by T. H. Bartlett, sculptor, by the orders of the State of Connecticut and city of Hartford.

Miss Julia P. Smith, one of the Smith sisters of Glastonbury, whose resistance to taxation has made them famous, it is said has completed, unaided, a translation of the Bible from the original tongues, which is soon to be published.

Switzerland has subscribed 250,000 francs to defray the expenses of the Swiss exhibition at the Centennial. The Turkish minister has been furnished with a plan of the Turkish bazaar and coffee-house to be erected on the Centennial grounds.

## ANSWER TO PUZZLES IN SEPTEMBER NUMBER.

1. Proverb of Solomon:—1. Peter. 2. Herod. 3. Seir. 4. Derbe. 5. Pentecost. 6. Repent. 7. Obed. 8. Ruth. Pride goeth before destruction.

11. Centennial Pyramid:

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111. Transpositions:—1. Plum. 2. Fan. 3. Pan. 4. Mum. 5. Drum. 6. Mean. 7. Van. 8. Pen. 9. Sign. 10. Bill.

IV. Blank Acrostic:—  
Jonquil  
Upas  
Nettle  
Elder

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Athletic sports for ladies: Jumping at conclusions; walking under a subject; running through a novel; skipping full descriptions; throwing the hatchet; and, during the holidays, boxing the ears of troublesome young brothers.—*Punch*.

"We read in de good book," says a colored Baptist brother down South, "of John de Baptist—nebber of John de Methodist." And that, says a Charleston correspondent of the *New York Observer*, is the reason most of the colored Southern people are Baptists.

A newsboy, seated on the post-office steps, counting his pennies over and remarked: "Seventeen cents in all. That's five for the circus, three for peanuts, four for a sinking fund, four I owe to Jack, and there's one left to support a widowed mother until Saturday night."

"It's well enough for you to name your boy Elias," said Aunt Hepzibah, "but for goodness sake don't name him Alias, 'cause the Alias are always a'cuttin' up bad. Here's Alias Jones, Alias Brown, Alias Thompson, Alias One-Eyed Jack, all been took up for robbin' and stealin'."

It was 12 o'clock at night when Mr. Berger of Macon, Ga., discovered a colored preacher in his stable untying a horse, and the preacher only observed—"Jess what I said all de time, Mistah Berger, your horse is bay sure enuff, and dat 'spute between me an' Brudder Jackson is settled."

"Four doctors tackled Johnnie Smith, They blistered and they bled him;  
With squills and anti-bilious pills And ipecac, they fed him.  
They stirred him up with calomel.  
And tried to move his liver;  
But all in vain—his little soul  
Was wafted o'er the river."

A colored preacher remarked: "When God made de fust man he sot him up against de fence to dry." "Who made de fence?" interrupted an eager listener. "Pat dat man out!" exclaimed the colored preacher, "such questions as dat 'stroy all de th'ology in de world."

"My son," said a father to his little boy at the breakfast table, "if you had the choice to be burned at the stake, like John Rodgers, or to have your head chopped off like King Charles the First, which would you choose?" "John Rodgers," said the boy. "And why?"

"Because," replied the boy, "I should prefer a hot steak to a cold chop."

Mrs. Keen, of Springfield, declined to allow her daughters to take part in a spelling match because she heard somebody say that knotty words would be given out.

This world would be a sandy desert of loneliness if women were not privileged to attend auction sales and pay more for an old bureau than a new chamber set would cost.

Does the court understand you to say that you saw the editor intoxicated? "Not at all, sir, only I've seen him in such a—a—flurry as to attempt to cut out copy with the snuffers, that's all."

If a colored theological student in Mississippi concludes his course of studies and writes his first sermon without being shot in the leg for fooling around a hencoop, he is considered a promising man.

An aristocratic New Yorker, on being requested by a rich and vulgar young fellow for permission to marry "one of his girls," gave this rather crushing reply: "Certainly; which would you prefer the housemaid or cook?"

A kind-hearted, peace-loving Baltimore man painted his front steps twenty-three times trying to please his wife, and then she decided that the first color was the best.

Reynolds, the dramatist, observing the thinness of the house at one of his pieces, said: "I suppose it is owing to the war!" "No," was the reply, "it is owing to the piece."

"I declare," said Susan, as she watched the people coming into church, "that man looks like a piece of dried beef." "Hush!" said her sister, "it isn't meet in you to talk so."

A Newark girl hastened the departure of a lingering gentleman caller the other evening by remarking as she looked out of the window: "I think we shall have a beautiful sunrise."

## Business Directory.

### ATTORNEYS.

DEXTER L. THOMAS, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Notary Public. Office, Room 8, Visscher's Block.  
L. F. MAGINN, Attorney at Law, Office Visscher's Block.  
R. E. GAYLORD, Attorney at Law, 280 Douglas Street, second floor.  
BALDWIN & SMYTHE, Odd Fellows' Block.

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J. I. FRUEHUF & CO., 125 Farnam St.

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

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TOOTLE & MAUL, 126 Farnam St.

### GOLD, SILVER & NICKLE PLATERS.

WOLFE & SANFORD, Martin's Block, Fourteenth and Douglas streets.

### IOWA COAL COMPANY.

Office, 525 Thirteenth st., Omaha, GEO. PATTERSON, Agent.

### COAL! COAL! COAL!

PRATT & TOWLE, Agents, 518 Thirteenth st., between Farnam and Douglas.

### FORT SCOTT COAL.

O. T. HARRINGTON, Agent, 211 Farnam street, bet. 12th and 13th.

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