

# 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, December, 1875.

No. 10.

## WAITING.

When the dusky shadows o'er the earth  
are spread,  
Nestling 'mid the pillows of her trundle  
bed,  
Peering through the darkness, roguish  
little Miss  
Waiting in the twilight for a mother's  
kiss.

Pretty, thoughtful maiden, dreaming  
dreams of love,  
Gazing at the spangled, moonlit sky  
above;  
Looking down the pathway with an an-  
xious eye,  
Waiting for her lover coming by-and-by.

When the golden sunbeams slant across  
the floor,  
Stately little woman standing in the door,  
Making a sweet picture in her tidy dress,  
Waiting for her husband and a fond  
caress.

Weary, anxious mother, years of toil and  
care,  
Threading lines of silver in her sunny  
hair,  
Grandmother is waiting in the dear old  
home,  
Waiting till the Master gently bids her  
come.

Waiting for her loved ones, this is wo-  
man's lot,  
In the stately palace or the lowly cot,  
And when death shall claim her she will  
go before,  
And await their coming on the other  
shore.

—[Selected.]

## A NATIONAL LITERATURE.

BY C. R. R.

"When nearly one hundred years ago, necessity and humanity called for a new form of government, and when reason suggested the eternal principles of social, moral and commercial freedom and equality as the constituent elements of its political foundation, it was expected that in the production of the national experiment, having before our eyes and in constant view, the errors and successes of the nations of antiquity, the result might be the erection of a political structure upon the ruins of so many others, which should stand forever as the birth of a ripe experience—the first choice reason—the index of a full and consistent nature."

"As demonstrative of the success of their noble undertakings and the realization of their most extravagant hopes, we point with pride to our country and its extended population and commerce, to our public institutions, to our enviable position on the chart of progress, to our morality as a commonwealth. These are the rich legacies bequeathed us by our ancestors whose foresight and moral perseverance, and every church and school house throughout our broad land are silent monuments of our deep and lasting gratitude."

We have our civil and religious freedom; we have our commerce; we have our broad acres of territory; we have our system of education; we have all things which of themselves insure the durability and successful operation of our government; but we have not the only true and most influential exponent of the culture and political refinement of any people—a National Literature.

We have rendered valuable assistance to Science; we have added largely to the wealth and commerce of the world; we have developed vast and inestimable resources, but we have not encouraged that literary talent and ability of whose existence frequent specimens assure us. We have read and profited by the history of the past and we must mould the history of the future—and our gratitude to the past must engender a tender solicitude for that future—day by day, year by year, generation by generation—so the march to eternity proceeds. One drops from the ranks and another silently takes his place. What occurred to-day is history to-morrow. The gems of an-

tiquity shine only in the crown of literature and future generations will read of us and our achievements in history and literature. If we would be a light to those recesses of time to explore which shall be the work of other nations and other people we must weave a history of our progress—a literature of our civilization. Our constitution is our body, our commerce our life, our Literature the only perfect reflection of our intelligence and refinement.

Shall it be said that America has no natural literature? Shall it be said that aristocratic supremacy and sectarian institutions foster a more intelligent and influential literature, that social equality and free schools can beget? Shall it be said that link in the chain of civilization which represents America is deficient in beauty or durability?

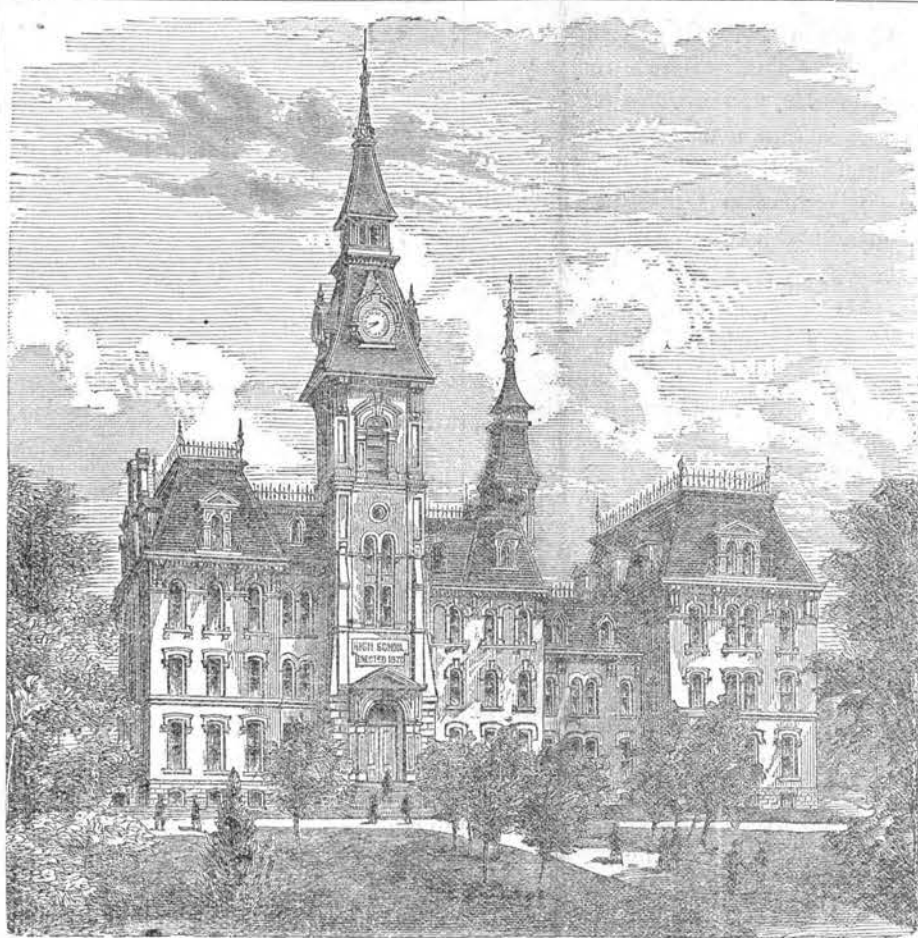
Rather let us have a literature which shall shed a brighter light upon the beauties and difficulties of the future; one which shall absorb the theories and literary fallacies of the past; one that shall tell one thousand years from now of our moral and political advancement; one that shall have upon it the stamp of free institutions and popular education; one that shall draw towards it the admiration and reverence of future ages.

Like American liberty let us make American literature the pride of the world, the head light of advancing civilization—one that will be indicative of the royal American intellect, and one that will reflect its noble and purified influence upon the coarser and ruder classes of humanity, and lift them to a more just appreciation of God and their fellow men.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR:

I am rather late I fear in redeeming my promise to write to you, but, as you and I together, with other wise people, believe things to be "better late than never," I will now endeavor to write something which you can consider worthy a place in your columns. Some of your readers have lived, and some have visited in this pretty little place, and they may feel particularly interested in hearing from it. Putnam, where the school is situated, is just across the river from the city of Zanesville, is a very picturesque place, nearly surrounded by high hills, plentifully studded with immense trees, and on one side the Muskingum winds slowly away on its course to the "Beautiful River." Everything now wears a very desolate appearance. At "every gust the dead leaves fall," and they have covered up what ever green grass has dared to linger. We have been having some glorious weather, however—soft, hazy days when the hills looked blue in the distance, and the sun shone red through the misty air of Indian Summer. Days so calm and quiet that they seemed like a fragment of eternity dropped on this feverish round of time. There are only about twenty boarders here, but they are sufficient to make it pretty lively—during the time the law allows us to be together—and to follow our own "sweet wills," which it does, provided they do not lead us to any unreasonable measures. Last recreation evening the young ladies decided to have a "sheet and pillow" dance in the Gymnasium. Mr. Editor, have you ever in your younger days, or since you reached years of discretion, attended one of these dances? If not you have something left to live for most certainly. M—and I were uninitiated, but an enterprising school-mate robed us as befitted the occasion, in ample sheets and pillow cases, together with



VIEW OF THE OMAHA HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

most hideous masks. Promptly at seven the bell rang, and we assembled in the Gymnasium. Once there we gazed around bewildered. We knew no one, no one apparently knew us—in fact we even doubted our own identity. Presently the gay strains of a "Valse" rang out, and in the whirl of the giddy dance we became somewhat accustomed to our fantastic dress and that of our neighbor's, and all held high carnival. We "vexed the drowsy ear of night" with our mirth until the tinkling of a certain bell warned us there was but a short half hour before the "Tardy" would ring, at which time we would be expected to seek our "little beds." Then came the unmasking, and numerous were the exclamations, and gay the laughter at the disclosures. Had a male cynic chanced to be anywhere near we would have furnished a good subject for a dissertation on the length of the female tongue. That night strange visions danced through my head as I wandered in the mysterious realms of dreamland. Ghostly figures pursued me, I, in turn, them, but after the manner of dreams. I was generally worsted in the race, so that when morning dawned I arose very little refreshed by my night's rest, and mutually resolving to attend no more pillow case parties. Ohio is a famous place for nuts, and we western girls have been obliged to submit to a good deal of joking at the expense of our ignorance in this branch of knowledge, as we didn't know how beech nuts grew, and couldn't recognize a butternut when we saw it. However, when the young ladies twit us too severely we tell them a grasshopper or a hailstone story and they immediately elapse into pensive silence. But as I am aware that even patience has a limit I will trespass no further.

ELTA HURFORD.

## A VISIT TO SHAKERSVILLE.

MR. EDITOR:

Not many weeks ago we visited that, to us, strange sect of people, the Shakers, and thinking that it might be of little interest to some of your western readers, we venture a brief account of the visit. The village is distant about an hour's ride from Pittsfield. As an indication of our approach to the village we passed several Shaker houses; houses large, stiff and plain, with small windows, many seemingly curtainless, and hanging at each door could be seen a broom, the sure index of the cleanliness and order which reigned within. Soon we arrived at the village proper; the houses

are not many, but very large, and after the style of the ones just passed. We alighted at a large, white building and entered a room designated as the Office. This room is plainly furnished, carpetless, and the first thing we observed were the printed rules for guests. The one that particularly took my attention was that at meals the guests were requested to leave nothing on their plates. Unfortunate mortal who, by ill luck, should help himself to more than he could relish of some unpalatable dish—unless he be an adept at that slight of hand which school girls have sometimes been known to practice, and lay by a store for future use between meals. In another room we could observe a number of Shaker women sitting around, knitting in hand; some were old, and others appeared to be in the prime of life; it seems hard to associate the thought of youth and beauty with the costumes which they wear. One of them came forward to do the honors which, on this occasion, consisted in giving us each a gentle shake accompanied by some pleasant remark. Soon our attention was attracted to a small apartment opening from the general reception room, where articles for sale are kept; the work-baskets, pin-cushions, and needle-books made by the sisters, are of the finest work, and what was most pleasing to us were the jars of sugared butter nuts, hickory nuts, and flag-root which showed that, like other mortals, they are endowed with a sweet tooth. After making our purchases we were taken to the dairy-rooms; these are in a separate building and are well supplied with cheese and rich milk. Directly opposite the office and connected with it by a stone walk, is the largest of the buildings, a red brick; we only entered the basement which is divided into kitchen and cellar, the former is well furnished with kitchen utensils, and one of the sisters, with great pride, showed us the batch of apple pies she had just taken from the immense oven. The cellar is extensive and filled with good substantial articles of food packed away for winter use. We observed many more things of interest, and also that the prevailing rule of the community seems to be order and cleanliness. No where was found anything in disorder. The dress of the Shakers is plain and ugly; the men wear the broad brimmed, low crowned hat, and old fashioned clothes; the women have plain, straight skirts, coming to their ankles, waists buttoned up to the chin, and wear capes, dark, coarse woolen stockings, and large flab buttoned leather slippers. The hair is

made to occupy as little surface as possible, and the head gear for house wear is a stiff cap fitting closely to the head and made of coarse muslin. For outdoor wear is the Shaker bonnet, which many of us remember as an affliction of the past. Like the Quakers, the Shakers in conversation use "yea" and "nay," and in meeting speak as the spirit moves them, men and women both taking part. From observation I should judge that the women are by far the more active part of the community. The settlement here has celebrated its hundredth anniversary, and seems to be in a prosperous condition. In religion the Shakers believe in Jesus Christ, the Prophetess Ann, and celibacy. They live together as brothers and sisters, take young children to bring up, and if possible never allow them to return to the world, though as one of the sisters observed, "like other children they often run away and leave us." The Shakers consider the human race so sinful that they seek, by doing away with marriage, to exterminate it and so not impose on future generations the curse of living. Whether or not they have found the true road to Heaven among the many which have sprung up, we cannot tell, but certainly many of them have lived lives pure and good, devoted to God, and away from the vanities of this world.

CARRIE WYMAN.

In the paragraph taken from the Articles of Confederation, the principal subject, "Controversies," is too far from its predicate, "shall be determined." Eight or ten lines come between them, so that by the time we have reached the predicate, we have forgotten the subject. After considerable study it is plain enough, but it should not require this. In a few places the punctuation is wrong, and there is one typographical error—final "s" dropped in the word "jurisdiction." By the following construction, the meaning is made plainer, but the sentence is not what it ought to be.

Concerning the private right of soil claimed under different grants of two or more States, whose jurisdictions, as they may respect such lands and the States which passed such grants, are adjusted—the said grants or either of them being at the same time claimed to have originated antecedent to such settlement of jurisdiction—all controversies shall, on petition of either party to the Congress of the United States, be finally determined in, as near as may be, the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting territorial jurisdiction between different States.

[NOTE.—The above was handed in by Misses Fannie Wilson and Esther Jacobs of the High School.—Ed.]

## THINK FOR YOURSELF.

Have a mind of your own, and act for yourself, should be the motto of every young man in commencing his intercourse with the world, and not be dragged around by every opinion and sentiment of the public. It would seem that the majority of young men, seeing the advantage of thought and labor, would think and act for themselves, but it is just the reverse; instead of thinking and acting upon their own judgment, they consult their friends in regard to what they had better do; and this is the reason that so few ever rise to any distinction in the different avocations of life. A man who does not use his own mind is like the mariner who attempts to make a long voyage without using his compass. He is tossed about by every opinion that is advanced, until he is completely

wrecked, financially, morally and spiritually.

Take a circumspect of the leading men of the age and see how they have risen to their proud and honorable position. Have they accomplished their great works by allowing their minds to lie dormant, waiting for some one to suggest to them what to do and how to do it? No. They have aroused themselves to mental activity and investigated the different elements with which they have to contend, the outgrowth of which, is that their judgment has become unerring, their minds strengthened, until they can surpass all difficulties that arise to impede the progress of those who wait for others to point out to them the proper course to pursue. Young men, think and act for yourselves and do not be drones in this age of thought and action; but determined that you will accomplish something, and then work to that end, by so doing you will be successful in all your attempts.—*Westminster Monthly*

## SQUARE-DEALING.

In our frequent intercourse, one with another, there is nothing like pursuing towards all a course of manly straightforwardness, and square-dealing. There should be no attempt at manifesting any littleness whatever, but all our actions should be guided by that fixed principle of right which each one carries within himself. A policy, tortuous and variable, keen rather than compromising, instead of gaining either friends or popularity, invariably gives rise to diametrically opposite effects. Social legerdemain is a thing so despicable, that he, who would indulge in its trickery, should merit only our loathing. An adept in such an art is but little skilled in the science of true manliness. His only endeavor is to circumvent his unsuspecting neighbor, to sacrifice all to self-interest, to immolate himself at the altar of avarice, and to shrine his heart in the fane of meanness most mean.

Give me the man whose heart is ever free from sentiments akin to those that stimulate the assassin's cowardly act, give me the man that ever tries to deal honestly and uprightly in his actions, give me the man whose sense of right would smother all emotions of senseless, foundationless superiority over fellow-beings, and I will call him friend, will glory in the possession of such a friend. But to him, who is ever biding his time, ambushing, like the tiger that haunts dread African jungles, catching at every straw that points towards the gratification of self. I would say:

"Down, down to hell,  
And say, I sent thee thither."

So, square-dealing alone will infallibly lead to success. Narrow-mindedness, sharp conniving, moral chicanery, befit the murderer, not the man. Our motto should be: "square-dealing towards all," and to the taunts of jealous misinterpreters of our actions, our only answer, "*honi soit, qui mal y pense!*"—*Niagra Index.*

A Fresh., on being asked in Ancient History class the other day who was the greatest Grecian poet, made the astonishing reply that *Iliad* was supposed to be.

The students of Ann Arbor have organized a boat club, and the *Chronicle* in good humor says: "Never again shall we censure the choice of doting parents, who send their offspring to Cornell because six of her sturdy heroes so increased her educational advantages by pulling a boat a trifle faster than any other six."



# The High School

OMAHA, NEB., DEC., 1875.

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.  
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## LITERARY SOCIETIES.

By literary societies we mean associations of persons for the purpose of improvement in declamation, essay, debate and general knowledge. A good literary society is a credit to the enterprise, energy and stability of the young men who compose it.

From the tenor of our college exchanges it appears that many of the literary societies in the east have been drooping low for a long time. The same might be said, speaking generally, of societies out in this section. The great cause of the whole is the lack of attendance at the meetings after the novelty of organizing is worn out.

Each individual member of a society should resolve to make his attendance at the regular meetings secondary to no other object. It would be an advantage to every literary society if those members who prefer paying fines to discharging their duties would resign their membership, even if the number were thereby diminished. A few working bees are better than a hive full of drones. The exercises of a literary society will improve the manner, cultivate the mind and elevate the character. It is impossible that an individual can engage in declamation and debate without acquiring a new grace and elegance of manner. To be able to make a good appearance before an audience is no unimportant acquisition, and in the life of every one may be turned to weighty account. The success of hundreds of our most eminent lawyers, statesmen and divines is attributed by themselves, in a great measure, to the benefits they derived from literary and debating societies in their younger days. The contact of mind with mind, like the clashing together of rusty swords, imparts to each a greater brightness and keener edge. Recognizing, therefore, that our intellectual faculties should be cultivated to the full extent of our abilities, we are certain that no where can a greater return be secured for the outlay of time and trouble than in the literary society. The regular member is constantly adding to his stock of general knowledge, and when he considers that knowledge is power he is certainly neglecting a duty he owes to himself if he fails to properly appreciate the importance of his attendance at meetings when the opportunity is so favorable. Taste, too, is cultivated. We learn to distinguish and relish the beauties of composition, and thus open up a field of purest and most exquisite pleasure. A taste so cultivated is essential to every one who wishes to occupy a respectable position in refined and intelligent circles, and in the possession of such a refined source of enjoyment as a cultivated taste affords, we find it easier to withstand and despise the allurements to low and sensual gratifications. A literary society exerts a good influence upon character. It gives us correct views of life and inspires us with nobler purposes.

## INDUSTRIAL DRAWING.

Since industrial drawing has become one of the studies in the High School course, a great many students have brought letters from their parents to the superintendent asking to be excused from studying that branch. This gives evidence of the fact that the people in this city, generally speaking, do not fully appreciate the benefits, or comprehend the real importance of drawing.

That this fact is true cannot be surprising, as many older communities around us have not yet seen its importance.

Industrial drawing has for its object the cultivation of fine art in drawing and painting, and beautiful design in architecture and manufacture.

The artist, architect and manufacturer are not only required to have a thorough knowledge of drawing, but the great masses must be educated to appreciate their productions, designs and manufactures. In an able article written by Chas. B. Stetson, and published in a late number of the *Western Journal of Education* that gentleman asks why it is that we send to France for our finest fabrics, and why it is we go across the seas for beautiful paintings and architectural designs that please the eye. The answer lies in the fact that the people of those countries are educated in the art of drawing, and their tastes in manufacture are of such a high order that their goods always please the eye. As an illustration, he says:

In 1870, according to the U. S. census, the total value of the manufactures of New York was \$785,194,651; the value of raw material consumed, \$425,065,452; the value added by manufacture, \$360,129,199. So New York even now is largely a manufacturing State, while it is certain that her manufactures, like those of every other State, will grow rapidly in the future.

But observe that the value added by manufacture is much less than the raw material consumed. This indicates that the producer attended more to the quantity than the quality of his products. A proper expenditure of skill and taste would have given the two together. It is by artistic treatment especially that the value of manufactures can be increased. Skill can increase both quantity and quality; but so far as it increases quantity it tends, of course, to diminish prices. Some of the manufactures of New York cannot be treated artistically; most of them can, however; and it is safe to say that, by a judicious expenditure of both skill and taste, \$700,000,000, instead of \$360,000,000, might have been added to the value of raw materials which were worked up in 1870. The manufactures of New York would have compared fairly with those of England and France. How much better it would have been for everybody and everything in the State with these three or four hundred additional millions, earned by skilled, artistic labor?

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Write injuries on the sand, and benefits on marble.

Our readers will please notice the advertisement of the *Kansas Farmer* and *American Young Folks*, published at Topeka, Kansas. The *Farmer* is an old established and prosperous journal. It is one of the ablest and best Western Agricultural papers.

A widely-circulated newspaper paragraph—an extract from which appeared in the last issue of the *HIGH SCHOOL*—purporting to be a letter from Thomas Carlyle to the trustees of Harvard College, scornfully declining the degrees of LL. D. recently conferred upon him, proves to have been a hoax. It appears that Mr. Carlyle has by no means been guilty of such rudeness, but, on the contrary, in advance of the reception of the official document conferring the degree has written a letter of thanks for the honor, intimating that he will accept it formally when received.

Only twenty-five students out of the hundred and fifty in attendance at the State University subscribe for the *Hesperian Student*, and that journal wants to know why it is not more fully appreciated. We presume they don't know when they have a good thing.

A very instructive, interesting and ably written article on "Adulteration" appears in the November number of the *Chicago Pharmacist* from the pen of Mr. John France, of this city. Mr. France is a member of a committee appointed by the American Pharmaceutical Association for the purpose of detecting adulterations in drugs and chemicals, and will write a series of articles as his investigations continue.

The *University Press* contains a long editorial on "College Cribbing," and admits that the means are justifiable when such questions as the following are given out:

Question I. Give the concrete distinctive attributes with modifying qualifications measured in the periphery of rotary forces at a point at right angles with their radii.

Question II. Is the conjunctive syllogism or sysarcosis of a gelatinous fungi caused by extravasation of synorial fluid, the effect of thlipsis, as observed in diagnosis of ligneous particles?

Question III. If the supervacuousness of zinnographical romanizoute in trilocular proseneahedral localities is a desideratum, why should folliculated nolimetangere recapitulate diaphanous polyommatous septifugal action not coincide with infralaparism.

A young man living at Falls City in this State, went out in a field and fired at a prairie chicken with a shot gun. The gun "kicked" him so hard that his nose bled profusely, but he thought nothing of it until the usual remedies failed to stop it. Everything was tried, but without avail, and he died the following morning—bled to death. The account of this singular affair is taken from the *Globe-Journal*.

At St. Louis the city school board was unwise enough to make a discrimination between the indigent pupils at the Kindergarten and those whose parents were able to pay. There is no distinction which children take up and act upon so readily as the one between wealth and poverty. The fact that the child of the poor man is accorded the same privileges as the one belonging to the wealthy parent we regard as one of the most pleasing features of the public school system.

Forty Chinese students recently passed through this city on their way to Hartford, Connecticut, where they will be educated in various institutions. The Chinese Government bears the expense of educating these young men, and does so with the intention of having intelligent officers in the future. Young Wing the Chinese Commissioner of Education, will have charge of these students while they are in this country.

The October number of the Oxford Undergraduate's journal just received contains, among other home topics, an article "toning down" some of the college swells who, in social life, override the superior intellectual abilities of the poorer students by the influence of wealth or aristocratic connections. The journal moralizes on the influence of wealth and education, regretting that it should be countenanced by so many, and confidently looks forward to the day when such a state of affairs will be one of the past. "To 'swagger,'" it says, on the score of illustrious connection or exalted birth is almost a thing of the past. It went out with gold tassels and gentlemen-commoners. Besides, it is useless now a-days. A man whose sole title to respect is that his father is a peer or that his sister married a baronet had better rest his claims on surer foundations."

## YOUNG MEN AND SALOON EMPLOY.

There is no sadder aspect of the times than that which is presented by the multitude of young men who are selling their time, talents, industries and life opportunities to the keepers and owners of saloons. Early manhood is too rich in nature and privileges to be thus prostituted to a service which can not aid and help forward the great interest in humanity, which cannot add to the wealth, virtue, piety or peace of the world, while it will surely damage their own refinement, good standing and prospects. All young men sadly err who give their hands to such tasks, and should determine at once to find employment that lies on a higher and more promising level, that should prove to themselves a means of moral discipline and growth and a real blessing to society. Better go into almost any calling that can be named, than go to bar-tending, for this will inevitably shut them from good circles, degrade rather than educate immortal powers, and doom them to almost certain poverty.

erty. The liquor interest enriches but few, comparatively, while most gain from it a mean and meagre living.

Not long since we heard of a young man who came to the city to seek something to do, and finding only saloon opportunities returned home. He wanted work, but he would not sell liquor. He went to serve the world as well as himself, and he would not engage in a calling that promised so little in either direction. On his return home, his manly and noble course brought him a place in the village bank, and it will add a permanent lustre to his name.—*Temperance Blessing.*

## CORRESPONDENCE.

EDITOR HIGH SCHOOL:

The communication of Mr. L. B. Aiken, in your last issue, relative to the analysis of a sentence, suggests to my mind a plan by which your valuable school journal could be made still more popular. Let your contributors send in questions upon literature and science, and let your readers submit their answers in time for the next publication. By this means a healthy emulation will be created, which, in time, may enlist the interest of scholars and amateur scientists, who would otherwise remain in oblivion. Even in purely literary journals this plan has been proven a success and the first part of the paper that is read over is the "Corner." We have enough material in Omaha and vicinity, as well as many teachers throughout the country, to make a success of this undertaking.

Mr. Aiken, no doubt, met the quotation accidentally, and being a good grammarian, he readily discovered awkwardness and inaccuracies. These faults are often met with in legal documents, consequent upon the many expetive clauses and meanderings which may occur in a simple sentence.

As a continuation to this department in the *HIGH SCHOOL*, permit me to offer the following:

Supposing our system of notation were sexinary, how would you write the number that we represent at present by 835.5?

A good story is told of a certain Sunday school—we omit the whereabouts—which was recently visited by a learned divine. The quietness of the proceedings especially attracted his attention. When the clock marked the hour, the pupils fell into their places, without call or signal. The superintendent placed upon the blackboard the number of a hymn, and, without other announcement, it was immediately sung. All the exercises were conducted from the platform in this silent way. The reverend gentleman was puzzled, and after the school closed he sought an interview with the superintendent. He commenced a voluble expression of his pleasure which was cut short as his (supposed) auditor drew forth a slate and wrote on it, "I am a deaf mute!" It was a school, so it was explained to him, that had been talked to death by former superintendents. The session had been prolonged beyond all reason, scholars were tired to death with speeches, and scanty time left for the lesson. The school came to the conclusion that the great work of the superintendent was to keep still. As every one who could talk would talk, application was finally made to a deaf and dumb asylum for a man who could not talk. And the result was so satisfactory! We understand that deaf mutes of approved piety and decorous appearance are in demand for Sunday school superintendents.—*Ex.*

The victorious Cornell crew is encumbered with about six hundred dollars—to get.

The *Cornell Era* says that the effort to raise the money by subscription has failed, and complains that the students do not take enough pride in the good name of the victorious crew to raise the amount. The *HIGH SCHOOL* would suggest the propriety of calling on the president or financial manager of the college to pay that debt, as the benefit to the college by the victory won will yet prove worth five times that amount. The free advertising that the college received was worth more than six hundred dollars, and we haven't the least doubt that the same would be admitted by the president or any member of the faculty.

THE Great American Literary Association is the name of an organization that seems to live comfortably by selling prize essays and orations to college students, and sermons to ministers. The following confidential circular was recently received by an eastern college student who was too honest to make use of such a fraud, and exposed it in the public prints:

"Applicants must state the occasions on which they wish to deliver the exercises and such exercises will be written suitable and appropriate. Careful attention will be given to Orations, Essays, Lectures, etc., intended for Commencements, Anniversaries, Contests and Society Meetings.

"Charges moderate!—All communications strictly confidential.

"We are thankful to those students, teachers, professors and ministers of the Gospel who have patronized us so extensively. We are also thankful for their high encomiums on our productions, and we trust to merit fully in the future their approbation, confidence and esteem. Our productions are sent closely sealed. After reading this, hand it or send it to a friend in need, and carefully preserve the address."

Many "poets" with more money and less brains, sent regrets to the Poe monument committee. They are men of excellent "habits." Poe possessed genius, and they possess wealth, therefore his memory is not worthy their honor. Take all the trash ever written by that lightened set of poets around Boston, who have nothing to do but gossip at breakfast tables, and there is more poetry in one verse of "The Raven," than ever emanated from the pens of all these men, who are about paying tribute to his memory, combined.—*Lincoln Star.*

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If you have a ticket over any route to sell, this is the place to do it. If you wish to change your route, and have already purchased your ticket, this is the place to make the change. All tickets sold by me are guaranteed, and travelers will find it to their interest to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

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Average Deposits over.....1,000,000

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# The High School

Extra copies \$1.00 per dozen.  
Subscriptions, orders for extra copies, Advertisements, or articles for publication, may be left at office, 2d floor, Odd Fellows Block.  
Local Advertisements 20 cents a line.

We can furnish volumes of the High School, complete, for the past year at \$1.50 each.

The tailoring establishment of J. H. Stein has moved one door east of the old location.

Send in your subscriptions to the High School for 1876.

The holding of Sunday evening services at the Academy is a new idea, and it is expected that it will be productive of great good.

Williams, of the Grand Island Times, calls the Independent a "government blanket."

The proposed grading of the High School grounds will be commenced immediately, the contract for the same having been let to L. McDermott.

The pioneer store of living prices in Dry Goods in Omaha, has introduced Sewing Machine needles at one-half agent's prices. BUSHMAN.

A branch office of this journal will be established at Council Bluffs this month, and a competent young gentleman of that city will have charge of it. We will then be able to present all the Council Bluffs news of any importance every month.

Goodrich is now arranging his store for the HOLIDAY TRADE. After next week his establishment will present a very ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE. Having a very large assortment of imported and domestic TOYS and FANCY GOODS, a visit to 259 Farnham street, will be both amusing and instructive. It

The Second Ward School house is fast approaching completion. Its location is on a large hill, which affords a fine view of the city. The dimensions of the building are 36 by 40 feet, and the cost, complete, \$2,950.

## Sewing Machine Needles.

5 cents each or 50 cents per dozen, in the following popular makes: Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Florence, American, Victor, Grover & Baker, Straight & Corsett, Howe, and Domestic, warranted to be of the first quality, at BUSHMAN'S.

FOR SALE.—Certificate of scholarship in the Great Western Business College of this city. This certificate is made transferable by authority of Prof. G. R. Rathbun, principal, and will be disposed of at a slight discount. Call at this office. If

To all those who will soon be making purchases of fine groceries for the holiday consumption, we would suggest as the place to make such purchases, the store of L. V. Morse, No. 272 Dodge street. Morse has a large stock of staple and fancy goods in store for this occasion, and our advice is to call in and see him before purchasing elsewhere.

The newspaper men of the Bluffs had a big walking match on Thanksgiving day. The prize for the best walker was a silver goblet, and Mr. Spencer Smith, of the Nonpareil, walked off with the same. His competitors were Reigel of the Presse, Holliday, of the Globe, and our long-legged friend Brainard, city editor of the Nonpareil. Brainard came in last, but said he only went along to get the report.

When Mr. Bushman reduced Coats' thread from \$1 per dozen to 75 cents, all the old fogies, high priced dealers, said it was not genuine. No doubt all the Sewing Machine Agents will now raise the same old cry. All we have to say to this is RISK a nickle, buy one, and be your own judge.

The plans for the Third Ward school house have not yet been selected. Two different architects of this city have each submitted a very good plan, and, like the donkey who starved to death while standing between two stacks of hay because his mind was so evenly balanced that he could not decide which way to turn, the board has been evenly divided on the merits of both plans ever since they were first submitted.

It is conceded by those best capable of forming an opinion, that the new American Sewing Machine stands without a rival in point of excellence and simplicity, and that the masses are "going for it" wherever it is obtainable. Christmas is coming and no more magnificent gift could be bestowed on a wife or sister than one of those beautiful new American Sewing Machines to be found at 511 Fourteenth street, Omaha, Neb. It

The subscriptions of nearly all our city and foreign subscribers expire with this number, and should be paid before January 1st, 1876. Those living at a distance from the central portion of the city, and all mail subscribers, will please remit the price of next year's subscription, one dollar, to J. F. McCartney, Business Manager, box 778, Omaha. These remittances can be sent through the mail with perfect safety, and upon receipt of the same will be immediately acknowledged.

In all cases where it is convenient the manager will call and collect.

## THE YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY CLUB.

### A NEW SOCIETY ORGANIZED.

On the evening of November 16th an informal meeting of several young men was held at the office of Hon. G. W. Ambrose to consider the subject of organizing a new literary club, and after consulting it was decided to effect such an organization, and a committee consisting of R. E. Gaylord, Geo. Paterson and F. R. McConnell was appointed to draft a constitution and code of by-laws for the same, after which an adjournment was taken for one week. Tuesday evening, November 23d, the committee submitted a report at a meeting held for the purpose of hearing the same. The constitution adopted has several good provisions among which is one limiting the number of members to twenty-one, and providing that a candidate can only be admitted by a unanimous vote. A member absenting himself from two regular meetings without an excuse will be by that fact dropped from the roll. The initiation fee is fixed at \$2.50, and dues \$1 a quarter.

The charter members named in the constitution are, R. E. Gaylord, Geo. Paterson, Fred Knight, J. M. Ross, F. R. McConnell, Ed. Mackey, John Griffiths, Chas. Reynolds, Geo. P. Stebbins, Chas. H. Isaacs, Geo. Shields, Richard Carrier, J. E. Wilbur, Chas. S. Huntington, and J. F. McCartney.

After the adoption of the constitution the election of officers for the ensuing year took place with the following result: R. E. Gaylord, President; Geo. Paterson, Vice-President; Fred Knight, Secretary; J. M. Ross, Treasurer. F. R. McConnell, R. Carrier and the President constitute the executive committee. The meetings of the Club will be held twice each month.

The Club has among its members some of the sterling young men of the city, and being composed of such material, we are safe in predicting that it will be one of usefulness and profit to all who belong.

## THANKSGIVING AT TRINITY.

The ceremonies at Trinity Cathedral on Thanksgiving morning were of an unusually interesting character, and the church was crowded to its utmost capacity. The services were conducted by the Dean, Rev. Dr. Easter, presiding, Mr. Doherty, curate of the parish, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Paterson, rector of St. Mark's Church.

"Venite" was sung by a class of seventy small boys, and the chorus from so many happy little ones as it went up on that morning impressed all present as being one of the most appropriate features of the service.

The "Te Deum" was then rendered by the church choir, which consisted of Miss Taylor, soprano; Mrs. R. C. Clowrey, contralto; Miss Clara Campbell, alto; Mr. Northrup, tenor; Mr. Calderwood, basso, and Prof. T. H. Smith, organist.

Next came the reading of the epistle and offering of the Thanksgiving prayer. "Thine O Lord," was sung by the choir, and the sermon followed. It was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Easter, and is regarded as one of the most eloquent efforts of this reverend gentleman.

Mr. H. G. Clark has loaned his piano to the High School, and vocal music is now taught by Prof. Decker every Friday afternoon.

Messrs. Buckingham and Green, a new law firm composed of E. H. Buckingham of this city and C. J. Green, formerly of Lincoln, have recently fitted up a neat and commodious office in Odd Fellow's Block.

Subscriptions due for the year ending with this number should all be paid before January 1st, and if the business manager don't call to collect, the same can be sent through the mails or left at our office in Odd Fellow's Block.

J. W. Bunce, the hatter, corner 14th and Dodge streets, has lately received a large stock of fine gloves and neck wear, which articles are indispensable when you get on one of his fine hats. Sanford, Bunce's right hand man, is always on hand and ever ready to show the boys the styles whether they want to buy or not. When you want a hat go to Bunce's.

The ice just below the hill south of Farnham street has been in excellent condition for skating since the cold weather set in, and the boys and girls have been enjoying themselves. There has been some talk among a few enterprising young men, of starting a rink, and we hope to see their ideas carried into practical effect. The expense of fitting up a rink would be considerable, and it is questionable whether the same would be fully appreciated and patronized if started. It would certainly be a commendable undertaking if some one would provide such a place of amusement.

Mr. Farr, a young gentleman living at Des Moines, Iowa, was recently in Omaha for the purpose of paying a visit to his old friend Harry Sperry. Not finding Harry at home he was turned over to the tender mercies of F. B. Lowe, who showed him around town as best he knew how. Mr. Farr passed by our elegant Postoffice building half a dozen times without noticing its gigantic proportions, and would have missed a view of it entirely had not his attention been called. Being Farr from home he was somewhat bewildered.

## TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

OMAHA, NEB., Nov. 26, 1875.

### EDITOR HIGH SCHOOL:

There will be a Teacher's Institute for Douglas County held in this city during the Christmas holidays, commencing on December 26th and continuing to January 1st. Will you be so kind as to publish the following, which is a programme of the subjects to be treated upon:

Programme of Douglas County Teachers' Institute;

9 A. M. to 10—Written Arithmetic, 10 to 10:30—Physiology or Botany. 10:30 to 10:40—Recess. 10:40 to 11—Mental Arithmetic. 11 to 12 M.—Grammar. 12 to 1:30 P. M.—Recreation. 1:30 to 2—Geography. 2 to 2:30—U. S. History. 2:30 to 3—Geometry. 3 to 3:10—Recess. 3:10 to 3:40—Algebra. 3:40 to 4:10—Penmanship or Drawing. 4:10 to 4:45—Natural Philosophy. 4:45 to 5—Orthography.

There will be an evening session, commencing at 7:30, during which will be exercises in Reading, discussions upon Theory and Practice of Teaching, etc.

The teachers of the city are cordially invited to attend, and are hereby solicited to give whatever assistance, that their time will permit. Citizens who are interested in the welfare of our common schools are also invited.

JOHN RUSH, County Superintendent of Instruction.

As will be seen by referring to another column, there will be a Douglas County Teachers' Institute held in this city between Christmas and New Years. We hope to see it well attended. Teachers in the city schools are cordially invited to attend and participate.

One of the most appropriate presents that we know of, and one that would be both substantial and lasting, is a year's subscription to the High School. If you want your lady friends to think of you at least once a month, you send us in a dollar and prepay a year's subscription to this journal, which in such cases is promptly mailed and post-paid to the address of whoever it is ordered for.

## The Amateur Sportsmen.

The amateur sportsmen of this city have of late taken a great deal of interest in shooting and already there are two well organized clubs composed of young men under sixteen years.

A test of skill was had on Thanksgiving day last, and from the following score it will be seen that there are among them some very good shots. On the day above named there were two matches, one for a gold badge, and the other a mere test of skill. The Huntsman's club, of which Jno. Hardin is President, Fred. Gordon Secretary, and Louis Warden Treasurer, shot a match of ten birds each, single rise, with the following score: John Hardin, 8; Louis Warden, 8; Geo. Ketchum, 5; Sam Nash, 5; Fred Gordon, 4; Charlie Withnell, 0.

The Amateur Sportsman's Club (Chas. Sutphen President, Will Hamilton Secretary, and Herbert Schneider Treasurer) then commenced the contest for the Johannes badge, a gold-mounted badge offered by M. J. Johannes for the best marksman in that club, with the following result: Herby Schneider, 6; Charlie Sutphen, 3; Joe Pogue, 3; Geo. Kay, 7; Charlie Johannes, 6. Young Kay was awarded the prize, and a leather medal, which was to be given to the poorest shot, was won by Joe Pogue, who was defeated in settling a tie between himself and Charles Sutphen.

The following list of scholars in A class, 7th Grade, were 100 in Punctuality and Attendance during the month of October: William Cray, Curtis Turner, John Haarmann, Thomas McCague, Willie Wakely, George Howard, Frank Pogue, Minnie Maul, Teresa Gleason, Aggie McAusland, Cora Cummings, Laura Read, Louise Badollet, Mary House, Jessie Allan, Aggie McDonald, Lizzie Sharp, Ella O'Connor, Fannie Wood, Mattie Sharp, Mary Leslie.

Only two perfect in Deportment, viz: Lucien Stevens and Laura Read.

Dropping into the school room of the 7th Grade one Friday afternoon last month, we were pleasantly entertained for an hour or so by listening to the following declamations, dialogues, and essays, many of which were well rendered: Reading, a Selection—Lillie Webb. "The Giant and Dwarf"—Miss Ida McCandlish. "The Sailor's Wish"—Rose Starkey. Dialogue, "Bicky's Courtship," by Stella Shill and Gertie Carpenter. "The Twins"—Daisy Jewett. "Wreck of the Hesperus"—Ella O'Connor. "Pursuit of Happiness"—Teresa Gleason. "The Silk Worm's Will"—Louise Badollet. "Feet of Size"—Fannie Wood. "April Showers"—Minnie Maul. "The Soldier's Dream"—Mary Leslie. Dialogue, "The Heiress in Calico," by Ida McCandlish, Tiny McCheane and Louise Badollet. "The Water Cure"—Lizzie Sharp. "Our Country"—James Gridley. "Josh Billings on Hotels"—Curtis Turner. "Sweet Genevieve"—Song and chorus—by Misses Minnie Maul, Lizzie Sharp, Messrs. Douglas Davis and Eddie Touseley. "Dreams"—Ida Roberts. "Nothing to Wear"—Tiny McCheane. "The Sultane Mother"—Jessie Allan.

## PERSONAL.

Harry Brownson has returned from Bismark, D. T.

Frank Porterfield, of the Bluffs, is teaching school up in Hazel Dell.

We acknowledge a call from Will Sweet, editor of the Lincoln Star.

Fred Nye, editor of the Fremont Tribune, favored us with a call on his last visit to Omaha.

Miss Nettie Collins left on the 18th of last month for New York, where she will attend school.

Prof. J. W. Love, Principal of the Omaha City schools, paid a flying visit to Omaha last month.

G. W. Megath left for the military post of Fort Saunders about the first of last month. He is now in charge of a sutler store at that place.

Ed. Doolittle, who has been absent at Ophir City, Utah, for the last five or six years, returned home to spend Thanksgiving day with his parents.

H. Burke, who has been visiting with his old Omaha friends for the last month, left on the 28th for his home at Standing Rock Agency, D. T.

Prof. W. H. Smith has gone to Grinnell, Iowa, to fill a lecture engagement. From there he will go to his old home at Ann Arbor, Mich., and while there probably take a further course of study in the sciences.

Messrs. O. M. Dekay and L. E. Robbins, of Council Bluffs, were in the city recently and dropped into our sanctum to pay their respects to the High School. We are always glad to see our young friends from the Bluffs.

Bro. Painter, of the Nebraska Patron, spent a few days in Omaha last month. He carried away with him our cut of the High School building, together with a few notes of its history, and both will appear in the next issue of the Patron.

C. J. Emery has commenced the study of law in the office of John D. Howe. Charles is already a good speaker, has a very fair education, and with his praiseworthy intention to steadily apply himself to the study of law, we are safe in predicting that before many years he will be a shining light of the Nebraska bar.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

Primer Histories of Rome and Greece.—Condensed histories of these two nations, edited by Professors Fyffe and Creighton, of University and Morton Colleges, Oxford. These works commend themselves to the student for their brevity of diction and the general correctness of their historical contents, and are indeed commendably superior to those bulky volumes that clog the memory and absorb the time of the readers. Price, 50 cents—for examination, 30 cents. New York, D. Appleton & Co., Publishers. C. Beckington, Agent, Des Moines, Iowa.

First Book of Zoology.—A complete and simple text book, by Edward S. Morse, Professor of Anatomy and Zoology in Bowdoin College. Aside from the complete and perfect instruction given upon the subject of its pages, we find in the book a reform which all colleges and schools should recognize and adopt. Instead of the cumbersome and too minute descriptions of Zoology and its attendant which usually render the study of its obnoxious to the average student, this little treatise combines correctness and completeness, with a brief simplicity, which renders a knowledge of its contents an important and easy acquisition to the general learning of the student. Price, 75 cents. New York, D. Appleton, Publishers. C. Beckington, Agent, Des Moines, Iowa.

Swinton's Elementary Geography.—By William Swinton. This, as its title indicates, is an elementary work in Geography, intended to give the younger students a general knowledge of the world we live in, and those geographical situations and customs which contribute to its support. It is a very practicable work containing all the necessary descriptions and explanations of its subject in a brief and comprehensive manner, and one deserving of the examination of the instructors of our schools and Universities. Retail price, \$1.20; to teachers, 60 cents. New York and Chicago, Ivison, Blakman, Taylor & Co.

Felter's New Intermediate Arithmetic.—By S. A. Felter and S. A. Farrand, A. M. This work will supply a demand long made for a concise, practicable Arithmetic, relieved of those inaccurate and tiresome details which in old works involve the arithmetician's conclusions in such crude and unproductive confusion. Its contents are intended to give the student a business knowledge of its subject without forcing upon his mind those advanced and intricate principles which are only for the use and benefit of the Accountant and Philosopher, and as such will enter the circle of best books with much weight and influence. Price, 80 cents; introductory price, 64 cents. New York, Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

Schedler's Manual.—A complete dictionary of general and useful knowledge, of some considerable merit. Price, 25 cents. New York, E. Steiger.

At a meeting of the High School Literary and Debating Society, held on the 20th of last month, the invitation of the Blair Debating Club was considered and respectfully declined, the reason for the same being that a majority of the members would find it difficult to go up to Blair on account of business engagements. The challenge named the question, specified the place at Blair, and the time as December 6th. The Society then passed a resolution adjourning to the third Friday in December, the object being to take a recess for recreation. A committee consisting of Charles Redick, F. R. McConnell, and J. F. McCartney, was appointed to arrange a programme and entertainment for the evening mentioned. The committee has the power and will probably provide for refreshments or a social reunion on that occasion. After adjourning the members of the Society proceeded in a body to a restaurant and called for oysters and milk.

Scene in one of the "improvised" school houses, Omaha:

Bright boy.—"Teacher, they kept a horse in this building last winter."

Teacher, thoughtfully.—"Ah; did he freeze to death?"

Strange teacher in a room where the accommodations are rather scarce.—"The little boy sitting in the coal-scuttle may recite."

Little boy whose seat is rather close to the stove.—"Teacher, am I made of clay?"

Teacher, solemnly.—"Yes, my boy, we are all made of clay."

Little boy, uneasily.—"Well, I think I'll soon be a brick."

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Prof. J. H. KELLUM, Principal Normal Dept.  
Prof. J. TALIFERRO, Principal Telegraph Dept.

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## PROSPECTUS.

## THE HIGH SCHOOL FOR 1876

The High School literary journal has been gradually improving as it grew older and to-day holds the leading position as a literary and educational publication in the west. Its management has by past experience become thoroughly familiar with the requirements of a first-class literary journal, and will spare neither pains nor expense to bring the High School up to the highest standard. It has among its contributors some of the best young writers in the city of Omaha and State of Nebraska.

It presents each month an interesting budget of local and general educational news, and reviews editorially all the live questions of the day.

Subscription, \$1.00 a year. Delivered by carrier in Omaha city, or postpaid to any part of the United States.

All who send in their subscriptions for 1876, before January 1st, will receive the paper free till then.

J. F. MCCARTNEY,

Manager.

Office: Odd Fellows' Block, 14th and Dodge streets, Omaha. tf

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AND

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Will run elegant Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches, owned and controlled by the company, through without change between

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TEN HOURS IN ADVANCE OF ALL OTHER ROUTES.

Returning will leave St. Paul at 8 p. m., arriving at Sioux City at 5 p. m.; and Omaha at 10 a. m.

Mail Train for Sioux City and Yankton leaves Omaha daily, (except Sunday), at 5:10 a. m., Council Bluffs at 6:30 a. m., reaches Sioux City at 11:30 a. m., and Yankton 5 p. m.

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

L. BURNETT, Supt.

F. C. HILLS, Gen'l Ticket Agt, Sioux City-

J. H. O'BRYAN, Agent, Omaha.

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THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN has been the foremost of all industrial publications for the past Thirty Years. It is the oldest, largest, cheapest, and the best weekly illustrated paper devoted to Engineering, Mechanics, Chemistry, New Inventions, Science, and Industrial Progress, published in the World.

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