# The 

Vol. III
Omaha, Nebraska, January, 1876.
not only to his friends but to the whole
country.
The Old Year has indeed, brought ith him clouds to many, but they cannot hang over them forever. Let us departing year.

We turn now to the New Year, who brings with him bright hopes for the for is it not the year in which the peo ple of the United States will celebrat the one hundredth anniversary of their Independence. The long-looked fo
Centennial will be a great event, and History We rememberel History. We have other reasons toe
for gladly welcoming the New Year for gladly welcoming the New Year
To some of us here he brings the en of our school days, when we are t commence in earnest the study of life During the old year many old ties have
been severed, and of these we retain pleasant recollection; but there will bo new ones to take their place, new friend
ships will be found, new pursuits wil interest us. We shall always think of the Old Year kindly, and profiting by the experience gained through him coming year. The New Year may bring clouds to us, as the Old Year to the "silver liuing," and wait for perfect happiness, for that New Yea which shall have no ending, when
there shall be no more night and "sorrow and sighing shall flee away." IDOL BREAKING.
You will know him auywhere that you may chance to meet him, be it in Iceeland or Hindostan. He carries : note-book in his hand and an I know-
it all look on his face; he swerves not it all look on his face; he swerves not
in his course be it over graves or through sanctuaries, and where you
see him coming oh idol-worshiping friends, clap your hands over you ears, shut your eyes and cry "murder." His business is one peculiar to the age his own definition, one who it striving to make mankind more contented witl the present by stripping off the gaudy trappings and mystical romance breed ing obscurity with which time has
beautified and idealized the past. Such is his high and holy mission upon earth. He makes it a point to uphold the probable, be it ever so doubtful, and to cry down the improbable, be it
ever so well au thenticated. He is to waking dreamers what the night mare is to sleeping ones. To sum up his breaker; you shudder my sensative reader, and well you may, for who ha not suffered at his hands. Who, that
has had his demigods reduced to demihas had his demigods reduced to demi-
men ; or, worse yet, taken from the lis of men who were, sarcastically labeled,
men who ought to have been, does not hate the meddlesome busy body that took pains to enlighten him? The ever is romantic is fictitions. Indsed mankind in general seem to be fa-t falling in with this theory. who was so often arrest d as a suspicious character on account of his name that he at last petitioned the Legislature to have it changed for one more prosaic
and better suited to the times. While these modern philosophers confined researches to heros of the Captain Kidd and Dick Turpin school, we listened the assertion that King Arthur was a myth with tolerable equanimity. But now when they have the audacity to
add to their list of fictitions celebrities, such names as William Tell, Joan of Arc, Christopher Columbus and Wil

and candidly own that we would rathe be ignorant than learned, if being learned compells one to doubt that such men and such women once lived. I
William Tell was only, as some modWilliam Tell was only, as some mod-
erns have asserted, the swiss ideal of what a true patriot ought to be, we for one do not care to be informed of the fact. We positively decline to be en-
lightened. We would rather wallow in ignorance and keep our faith in the good and great of other days, than know as much as all these evudite gen call Joan of Arc a myth. How strange that none of these grave philosophers ove the forme existence of Benedict Arnold and
Judas Tiscariot ; we are open to conviction and have no earthly objection to being convinced on that point. A
distinguished lecturer says, "None but women believe in Sir William Wallace men known that such a man could edging this to be so, we appeal to thi gentleman's generosity. Women ar only poor dependent creatures, you and wiser than themselves to look up to, and since the present can furnish no such man to worship, spare us at leas the memory of one who lived in the
past. But human idols are not the only ones that suffer in our day. What cannot be totally annihilated is so behitted that annihilation would have bee the odious practice of calling every lit tle two-penny village and railway sta ion by such names as Rome, enice Troy, Crete and Florence? We sup by saying that people thus name thei hew homes in memory of the old. My friend, would you consider it a compliment if, for memory sake, you
neighbor named his dog after you What a pleasant sensation it is for one who has srent hours, reading and
dreaming of the city celebrated in the songs of Homer and Virgil, to have dozen of houses, nearly every one of which bears the title of "saloon," and to be told that there is Troy. Who
does not feel like shaking a conductor who shouts with the levity of habit, Jer-u-se lem-." We were not much suprised to hear a youthful student of was in Texas. In fact it is little wonder that "young America" has his mixed, since every state must have no ouly its London and Paris; but its Wiro and Geneva as well
engineer a bill that will put a stop to this species of sacrelige, and compell aspiring capitalists to be original in the naming of their cities of the fu ture? But we have another grievance
still. We hear daily words that were still. We hear daily words that wer
once consecrated to poetry and romanc newly applied and so robbed of al their olden charm. Formerly, the very
word Crusader called up in our mind word Crusader called up in our mind the picture of a brave and gallant Cavalier riding forth with waving the for the cross. When like Spencer' hero.

## "Full jolly Knight did seem, and faire did

set,
As one who Knightly guests and fiercen-
But now we think at once, of sharp faced women who tried to do i public and with a loud voice, what she should have done with quiet words a home. A "grange" was once, to us,
place sacred to solitude an mystery ve always connected it Shakespeare' Mariana and took it for granted that Tennyson had described all when he described this one, where
"All"day within the dreamy house,

## The blue fly savg, i the pane; the mouse

 Behind the mouldering wainscot shriek'd." To day a "grange" is a place where armers meet, to talk over the price of Burk once said "The age of chivalry is dead." Alas that we must say, the age of romance is likewise dead. Spare us oh ruthless idol-breaker at least a few of the old traditions we held sacred.Spare us at least a few heros who were Spare us at least a few heros who were
"without reproach or fear." If there be no happiness and beauty in our own lives, let us brighten them all we can by believing in the happiness and beauty that was in the lives of others. Let us dream yet longer. We ask this imagination makes more of the happiness or misery of his life than its actual occurrences do ; because we think that there is no leaf in romance but has its
like in life; and hold that he who follows the stream of fiction to its source, will come to the fountain of truth.

## Stacia Crowley

## FACE READING.

It is truly said that the face is a great tell-tale. We read characte from its natural features, its acquired expression, and from the
pressions passing over it.
We need only look at the large aquiline nose of the Roman, to know that he is a warrior; at the straight, finely cut nose of the Greek, to sssure finely cit nose of the Greek, to assure our
ful. The "pug" is perpetually asking questions and taking observations. "a man with a large nose has a large character of some kind," and vice versa. Of upper lips, one is long and fixed, firm but devoid of sensitiveness another, short and flexible, the oppo-
site in character from the first ; and a site in character from the first; and a
third shows a happy medium between these two extremes. There is a fine mouth, not weak from being too small nor coarse from being too large, delicately curved lips, red and warm ; gen mobile, yet with every muscle under the control of the will.

The chin may be
are those of Durw, undeveloped, as are those of Darwin's ancestors. It
may be sharp or obtuse, indicating opmay be sharp or obtuse, indicating
posite phases of face and feeling. posite phases of face and feeling.
The forehead and the eye have
The forehead and the eye have been
too often the subjects of such discussions for us to mistake their meaning. Some faces in repose assume an ab-
sent air; others become thoughtful. One has tell-tale lines about the brows, formed by constant frowning. One has the appearance of being literally "down in the mouth." This man com-
presses his lips with an air of eternal secrecy. The marks on that man's face tend upward and outward, having been wrought there by smiles and by the action of all generous impulses. We are not attracted by an icy face,
a marble face, nor a cloudy face. But a marble face, nor a cloudy face. But
there are those that beam with a light there are those that beam with a light
almost tangible, and our eyes turn to them again and again, unconsciously
"A man may smile and smile and yet may be a villian." It is lamented that fast young men are sometimes the pets of society. Men with their entire stock of virtue in their faces are some times held up as models. "A perfect
traitor,"* says George Eliot, should have a face which vice can make no marks on, lips that will lie with a dimpled smile, eyes of such agate-like
brightness that no iufamy can dull brightness that no iufamy can dul them, cheeks that will rise from a mur that this young man is a traitor; I mean he has a face that would make him the more perfect traitor if he had the heart of one, which is saying a beautiful face, informed with hal young blood, that will be nourished enough by food, and keep its color without much help of virtue. He may have the heart of a hero along with it,
I aver nothing to the contrary. Ask Domenice there if the lapidaries can always tell a gem by the sight alone. The lapidaries are sometimes mis taken, but "practice makes perfect." To an acute observer an attempt to thought and feeling; it will sometimes betray its owner. If it is fixed, wearing always the same studied look, be We return We return thanks to the fairies for
having given us the story of "The Two Princesses." Although sisters, enjoying the same advantages, one was
beautiful and beloved, the other plain and without friends. The latter, wandering one day into a cave of the fairies, received a conditional promise Fountain of Beauty. She returned home and spoke word no wore a frown during the months of her probation. And when the fairies had
carried her through their splendid palace caves to the summit of the moun tain, where their promise was to be fulfilled, and she looked into the crystal water, she found the bathing to be unwas already beautiful. Beautiful thoughts and beautiful living will en noble the humblest countenance.
advantages to be derivED FROM TRAVELING.
ead by esther jacobs at the CLOSE OF THE High sChool, DEC. 23 d .
The advantages to be derived from traveling are so numerous, that to give possible ; I would possible ; I would name only a few of the more important. There are al ways a great many things to be learned in traveling, even if we have gone over the same road a dozen times before. In the first place the passengers in the cars attract our attention, and furnish nature. This is not only on interan but an instructive study, and necessary, for it teaches us how to treat those we meet. After we have tired of the passengers, the conductor, the news-boy
\&c., we turn scenery of the country through which we are passing. The pleasure derived there-from is often the chief motive for traveling, and adds not a little to our enjoyment. When we leave the cars we may visit places of interest which we have read about in History ; but ceived from seeing a place than that received from reading a mere descrip reading books we obtain may that by edge; because in books of travel a great many places are spoken of, of which (while) in traveling we can only
visit a few, at least, not all of them. But this is not so; it is better to know many particulars of a few things, than a few particulars of many things. T appreciate the many advantages to be derived from traveling, we must have some knowledge before we start. An ignorant person might travel for year Neither would he be likely to find much pleasure ; the little pleasure that he would obtain would be balanced by the inconveniences he might suffer. It requires also the closest attention
even of the educated. Take two persons, posessing about the same amount of knowledge, starting on a short trip; one notices carefully and attentively every thing he sees, the other sees only those things which can their joruney the first one says. "I have seen a thousand things of interest the our, "I div, while the other replies, "I diden't see any-
thing particularly interesting, nothing more than I ever see in such a shor trip." Evidently the difference lies
only in the amount of attention ed on small things; for both had the same opportunity to observe everything going on.
Ing I peaking of the benefits of travel one, that left out the most importan one, that is, the recovery of health
Often this is the only cure for a disOften this is the only cure for a dis-
ease and more people travel for this purpose than any other; for what is wealth or even knowledge compared with health
Next spring and summer the chie object in traveling will be to go to the
Centennial exhibition. Here the Centennial exhibition. Here the ed will keep our eyes open. If we go, we must try to improye our opportunity for we
one.

The Troy Press says: A teacher in one of our prominent female semina-
ries on the Hudson, on being asked by a young lady of her class what pig iron is, replied, 'Iron given in exchange for swine.
nily Faithful advises girls not to until they were twenty-five year

## OMAHA, NEB., JAN., 1876.

Tur High Sciool is published every month.
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A HAPPY NEW YEAR.
To its subscribers, patrons, and friends, the public in general and
each individual in particular, The High School wishes a happy new

## CONCERNING OURSELVES.

With this number The High School commences its third volume.
When, some two years ago the idea of establishing a literary and educational journal in Omaha took definite shape in the appearance of this jour-
nal, but little was thought-even by the most sanguine of its inaugurators that it would some day hold rank
among the best publications of its among the best publications of its
kind west of the Mississippi river. Indeed, for a short time during its first days it was almost overpowered in its struggle against the "stern realities of
life," but that conflict was of short duration; it soon commenced its progress onward, and to-day is recognized as one of the most successful enterprises
that ever sprung up in the live western city of Omaha. Looking back over our past files for the year, we find among our contributors the names of
Misses Stacia Crowley, Elta Hurford, Fannie Wilson, Annie Hayden, Carrie Lake, Carrie Wyman, Lulu E. Safe, E. E. Johnston, M. S. Gilschrist, Messrs. C. R. Redick, H. D. Estabrook, J. M. Ross, J. M. Thurston,
F. R. McConnell and many others, to F. R. McConnell and many others, to
all of whom we here return our sincere thanks for the support they have given us by their contributions. It
is a fact often asserting itself, that a journal to be successful depends in a great measure on the assistance given by contributors, and we would have it understood that we fully apprecirte erously given us. We only hope that the present management shall ev merit a continuance of the same. In this connection we might state that we are not unmindful of the
financial support received from our hosts of subscribers and advertisers. It shall be our endeavor to always make
The High School worthy of their patronage.

The Best Family Newspaper.This is the claim which the publishers of the New York Observer make claim to make in our day, when there are so many papers; but an undeviating course in sending out, for fifty-three years, a large, full, fresh, readable, and justifies them in the claim. We can recommend the Observer. It has no hobbies ; it is sound in doctrine, impartial and unbiased, reliable in its news, interesting and instructive in its various departments, and offers no
clap-trap premiums or pictures. For specimen copies, address S. I. Prime \& Co., New York.

A great deal of the Centennial stock yet remains unsold, and the only com-
plaint we hear from the Centennial managers is the difficulty they experience in selling the same. If a share of stock would carry with it the privilege of allowing the holder to pass in free to the exhibition, as we think it should, then there would be one in-
ducement besides the patriotism of the
a kindergarten in omaha.
There has been some talk of late about establishing a system of Kindergarten instruction in our city schools.
 greeting.

BY J. M. THURSTON.
thread of toil, a thread of pain, A little pleasure scarce begin,
A rich fruition almost won, and lo! life's tangled skein
children playing round the door A maiden fair and gallant brave; white-haired woman weeping o'er

Time on the wings of lightning rides,
We greet the morn, then noon
bloom,
Swift pass
Swift passing brings the gloo
The shadow of the cradle hides
The tomb.
Some time is swift and fife not long
And we our daily bread must ea et our fickle hearts be strong, Nor turn.
Where sinful pleasure sweetly smiles, Entrancing with her syren song
And witching grace, the fickle thro Who, gazing on her beauty, find her wiles Too strong.
For we would walk where they have trod,
way,
Who pra

## Departed God

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\underset{\mathrm{Two}}{\mathrm{o}}
$$ institute.

The second annual session of the Douglas County Teachers Institute, which commenced in this city on the 27th of Dec. and continued to the 31st, we are happy to state was a most gratifying success. It is a well known fact that but little encouragement is ever given by school boards to teachers in regard
to attending institutes, and very often teachers are refused in positive term the time it would take to attend It is therefore very gratifying that we are able to state in regard to this
institute that despite these obstacles it institute that desp
was well attended
Among those present were Misse Hannah Burgess, Luella Crowell, Anna Davis, L. Davis, Nelllie Doyle, Minnie Hawes, Lizzie Trout, Maggie Herron, Minnie Herron, Fannie Herron, Annie Herron, Minnie Knight, Louis Lawton, Bella Merwin, Luella McLaughlin, Maggie Miller, Harvey, Mary Thompson, Mary Ostrom, Libbie Wood, and Mrs, Burton, Messers J. B. Brunner, G. G. Burton, E. A. Compton, Theodore
Decker, G. W. Fields, J. E. Farnam, J. H. Gillett, W. A. Gibbs, Samue Gramlich, S. D. Beals, Selah Hullenbeck, S. A. Lake, E. Messenger, A
Richardson, J. J. Points, H. C Parker, G. R. Rathbun, John Rush, W. Wright and Z. T. Wilcox.

The programme of exercises carried out was both instructive and interesting. Owing to a lack of space we are com-
pelled to defer a more general account of the proceedings till our next issue.

1876 will be a leap year; will als be the latter part of the one hundred
and the beginning of the one hundredth and first year of the Independence of the United States of America. Also, the year 7375 of the Byzantine Era the year 5636-7 of the Jewish Era; Rome, according to Varro the 2629 since the of
Rome, 1293 of the Mahommedan Era, or the Era of Hegira, beginning February $28,1876$.
In the year 1876 there will be four eclipses-two of the sun, and two of
the moon. 1st. A partial eclipse of the moon, night of March 9-10. Visible to the world generally, except to
Asia and Australia. 2d. An annular eclipse of the sun, March 25. Visible oo North America and Northern Pacific Ocean. 3d. A partial eclipse of the moon, September 3. Invisible. Vis North America and Pacific Ocean. 4th. A total eclipse of the sun, Sep$\begin{array}{ll}\text { tember 18. Invisible. Visible to } \\ \text { Australia and } & \text { Southern Pacific Ocean. }\end{array}$

## books received.

Paine's School Supervision, by Wm
H. Paine, M. A., Supt. of Public Schools, Adrain, Mich., 12 mo. 216 pp; Cloth; Price, $\$ 1.25$.

> A Practical Treatise on Superintendence ; Grading ; Arranging Course of Study; Preparate Records and Rep se of Blanks, Kecords, and Reports; Ex aminations for Promotions, etc.
This is the first and only work published on the art of school super-

It defines the mutual relations of
the People, the Board, the Superin
tendent, and the Teacher.
It reduces the art of grading to an
exact system. exact system.
It contains the most approved some of which embody features en tirely new.
aminations, exact in system of ex great practical value. Wilson, Hin-
kle \& Co., Publishers, Cincinati New York.
Vick's Floral Guide for 1876 Price, 25ets a year. Jas. Vick, Pubisher, Rochester, N. Y
The teachers of Washington County 29th of Dec. at Blair Neb.

## THE TAIL OF A DOG.

It has been said, and well said, that
 flight. We do of our friends, until they are separated from us. We do not realize the hap piness of a home, until Death has made his ravages upon it, and we find
ourselves alone in the world. The absence of some things is necessary to the tail of a dog
We do not know its value until it is gone, and we see the dog expressionless. When, after an absence, you
reach home and your little dog runs out to meet you, radiant, you do not particularly notice its tail ; you do not stop to consider what it is that gives
the dog that animated appearance. the dog that animated appearance
He makes you understand that he i delighted, but how does he do it The secret lies in his tail. He talks is feeling of hope and expectancy his sense of disappointment and deg adation, are all there.
It is true, when your dog is glad to see you, he manilesto in some degree by jumping upon you, capering about you, etc., but all these proceed-
ings would be as a sickly smile, a leafless tree, a mastless ship, a rimless hat, were it not for the wild brandis
ing of the tail. Have you noticed a you held the tempting bone abo him, the hope shown in that small ter mination, the ecstatic bursts of joy, or
waves of tail? Afterwards, when
the dog's reverses came, the look utter shame, and appendage, is heart
sumed by that rending. But, pause! Do I hear you say, you attach too much importance to a dog's tail? I deny the charge of having attached to a dog's tail any thing superfluous. I have witnessed pain than that apparently felt by the dog itself.
Ah! but you say, "Would the wagging of a simple tail, without wagg, express to you those feelings joy?" I laugh at your foolish ques tion and" reply: "What would be knob without a door? a clapper with
out a bell? a grunt without a pig?" Never do I see a dog deprived his tail, or even a portion thereof
without a feeling of profound pity It is the saddest sight in the world
not excepting a noiseless man.
But if you still have doubts as to it importance, he
lustrious poet
Once 'twas said in scornful number
A tair is but a flybrush, small." But we say to all such g.
A tail is a tail after all.
A tail is small, but when tis earnest In more ways than simply one,
It can show, when thou returnest It can show, when thou returnes
That its $d o g$ is full of fun. That its $d_{0} g$ is full of fun. All enjoyment, and alf sorrow,
Is expressed the self-same way, And the tail of each to-morrow,
Wails of some dill remind us, What dog's tails to the But departing, Oh! remind us, THE SCHOOLS AND THE CEN TENNIAL,
The work for representing the school the Centennial Exhibition will take place between the first and fifteenth of February next. Without specia preparation or cramming of any de-
scription, the children in our public schools will be examined on the studie they are pursuing. All will be examined on the same day and on the same subjects. It will be honest, every-day school work, and not a fixed-up exhibition. This is essentially the plan adopted in Chicago to prepare work for the Vienna Exposition. Neithe teachers nor pupils knew what the
scope of the examination would be until the day arrived. All in the six highest grades were examined. They put their answers on paper specially
prepared with the questions printed thereon and properly ruled. From al the papers a certain percentage was se-
lected and sent to the office of the Board of Education, where a further selection was made. This last selection was di vided into two parts and each bound
in a volume. One of these volumes was sent to Vienna and the othe placed in the Public Library.-Na-
tional Teachers' Monthly for January


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