

# The High School.

A LITERARY AND EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

*Liberator a defectione solum, qui non nititur.*

Vol. III.

Omaha, Nebraska, November, 1876.

No. 11.

## THE TOWER OF LONDON.

"Prince.—I do not like the tower, of any place:  
Did Julius Caesar begin that place, my lord?"

Gloster.—He did, my gracious lord, begin that place,  
Which, since, succeeding ages have re-edified."

All readers of English books, and especially, all readers of English History, are more or less familiar with the Tower of London. And there are very few, if any buildings, in this "mystic isle" of such general interest. We say general, because in it have happened many of those thrilling scenes which make the history of the country so fascinating. To the lovers of Shakspeare, the name must seem almost as familiar as that of the "immortal bard" himself. Knowing the name so well, and hearing it so often, it is but natural that we should desire to know something of its history and appearance. For these reasons, when casting about for a subject for this month's HIGH SCHOOL, the writer thought he could do no better than lay before its readers the results of an idle hour's scribbling. But in doing so, he claims the indulgence of all if he should seem a little tedious.

We have the authority of Shakspeare as above, for saying that this notable Tower was first begun by Julius Caesar; and he seems to have seen some record of this fact, for he says in Richard III., sc. I., act iii., on this point:

"Is it up on record? or else reported  
Successfully from age to age he built it?"  
Buckingham—"Upon record, my gracious Lord."

But I believe most writers say it was commenced by William the Conqueror in 1078. It is situated in the eastern extremity of the city of London, and is separated from its thickly populated portion by what is called Tower Hill. It covers about twelve acres of ground, and is surrounded by a moat, which since 1843 has been used as a flower garden. The principal entrance to the Tower is at the southwest angle, where a stone bridge crosses the moat. Having crossed we find ourselves in what is called the outer ward, a very narrow street, which runs around the whole enclosure, except the south side, which is bordered by the river Thames. To enter into the inner ward we pass through a noble gateway; over which is the celebrated Bloody Tower. Here is shown the room in which the sons of Edward IV were murdered in 1483. The massive gates and portcullis at the southern end bear marks of great age; it is the only rectangular tower belonging to the inner ward. This ward is surrounded by a stone embattled wall, which in many places is forty feet high and twelve feet thick, and is connected with and defended by twelve strong towers, standing at unequal distances from each other. They remain boldly conspicuous and vary in form. The White Tower, the most beautiful of all, occupies the center of this ward. It is a magnificent specimen of Norman architecture, and is supposed to have been built by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, in 1079-80. In this building is shown the prison of Sir Walter Raleigh, a small room built in the wall, and receiving no light except through the door. On the walls are seen the names of Rudston, Fane and Culpepper, all implicated in the rebellion which proved so fatal to Lady Jane Grey. Here is also seen St. John's Chapel, "one of the finest and most perfect specimens of Norman architecture" to be found in England, and the council-room used when the King held court in the Tower. We regret that our space will not permit of a more extended notice of this grand building. Of the other towers of the

inner ward may be mentioned the Brick Tower, the prison house of Lady Jane Grey. The Jewel or Martin Tower. Here all the crown jewels are kept. Here is the present Queen's crown, which cost \$600,000, and other jewels of rare beauty and great value. In the jewel room are many names cut into the wall, of distinguished prisoners, conspicuous among which is that of Anne Boleyn. Our account of the towers must close with that of the Beauchamp Tower, the most interesting of all. To attempt to describe its appearance would be madness. We leave that to an abler pen. It occupies the central part of the western side of the ward and projects out in a half-circle. It is two stories high, and access is obtained by a circular staircase and narrow passages, built within the substance of the walls, which are in some places fifteen feet thick. It seems to have been the custom of all prisoners of note who were confined in the Tower in early days, to cut their names in the walls. This is particularly noticeable in the Tower. In one of the rooms is seen that of the Earl of Arundel, who was beheaded for aspiring to the hand of Mary Queen of Scots, several said to be made by the Dudleys and those who were imprisoned for plotting against the Queen. The horse armory built in 1826, is an extensive gallery, in which is finely arranged a collection of armor used from the 13th to the 18th century, including suits made for different distinguished personages. The Traitor's Gate is a massive opening, with access for boats directly into the Tower, from the moat and river. It was through this gate that all state prisoners were brought from the Houses of Parliament, some ways up the river. How often have grandeur and even royalty passed beneath its gloomy portals to exchange the dreams of honor and glory and the festive brilliancy of courts, for the realities of the prison lodging, the torture room, and the fatal block and axe!

But let us turn aside from this sad scene, and for a moment look at the Tower as a palace, the residence of some of England's Royalty. The ancient chronicles of the kingdom bear ample witness to the gorgeous magnificence of the scenes which occasionally gilded the Tower's gloomy walls. But there is a peculiar sadness in their glittering splendor, for each a back-ground of coming woe! Edward III., Richard II., and other kings often held their courts here, and made it the royal residence. It was here that Henry VIII. received Anne Boleyn with such splendor. Queen Mary also made it her residence on one or two occasions. But from the time of Charles II. may be dated its decay as a royal residence.

We have attempted in our brief space to give our readers some idea of this wonderful place. But it is a subject worthy of a pen far more powerful than ours to do it half justice. But if we have given a slight idea of its value as a place of deep historical interest, our task is accomplished.

No one within whose breast an interest in the annals of England has been awakened, can approach the castle with indifference. As we descend Tower Hill, the hoary walls of the ancient pile rise before us, amid the surrounding mass of more modern buildings, grim witnesses of a by-gone age. They remain symbols of the rugged times, when amidst the struggles resulting from ill defined rights and uncontrolled passions, were laid the mighty foundations of England's present prosperity and peace. Dark shadows of the past enshroud the gloomy fabric; but they serve to throw into stronger relief the



View of the Omaha High School Building.—From a Photograph by Eaton.

justice and the liberty, the intelligence and the refinement which illuminate our day. The tower of London was the offspring of England's tempestuous morning. But as the storm gradually subsided, and constitutional freedom shone forth with brighter and steadier ray, the frowning donjon of the Normans occupied a less prominent place in the nations thoughts; and now in the zenith of Britain's prosperity and peace, when the various races are blended into one harmonious whole, and the Norman and the Dane, the Roman and the Celt are best known among us as having imparted grace and spirit to Saxon vigor, the gloomy old pile is almost lost amidst the all-pervading light.

BEAUSEANT.

## PERSONAL INFLUENCE IN THE TEACHER.

No thoughtful person can doubt the importance of personal influence in the teacher. Aside from its relation to character, as the potential outcome of all the teacher's personal force and finish, its bearing upon his whole art of teaching and governing is too vital to be overlooked. It is before all other things the secret of the teacher's power to secure the confidence of his pupils, to inspire them with a living interest in their studies and a sincere regard for the good order of the school, and to overcome without irritating conflict everything like insubordination. Indeed, personal influence may be taken as pretty much everything in one,—the absolute sum of all that is of any high value in the teacher's capacity of effort.

But while all this will be granted, many will still lack knowledge how to gain this influence; some will even doubt whether it is not wholly a native gift, and so is not to be gained at all. Without doubt the native qualities of some persons make it easier for them than for others to gain personal influence, with some it seems to be by nature, the dominant capacity. Still, those not thus gifted have a plain and open path before them. They need only the head and the heart to enter it. Faithfully followed, it will lead to the wished-for end. Personal influence can, to some extent, be acquired.

To do this the teacher needs to start from right principles. The discovery of anything in him which argues a want of true morality, beneficence, and kindness, is seriously damaging. Evident justice, fidelity, unselfishness, and impartial good will, are necessary to any genuine influence in the school. So, too, clear qualifications for the work of teaching are important. Respect is at

once commanded by evident mastery of the branches to be taught. Thorough respect for a teacher's knowledge is so far an acceptance of his influence. No ignorant, half-trained teacher can acquire or retain a personal influence worth having.

More direct and effective is culture. Mere knowledge is not enough. It must be coupled with a certain finish in the attainments. Great learning may be wholly abstract, technical, and unattractive. Mere scholarship may have been acquired to the neglect of the man and his manners. Both of these are incompatible with a fine personal influence. While we respect the man for his attainments, they repel us from the man. Hence, the teacher needs, by reading, by thought, by personal training, to enrich his knowledge with varied and polite accessions. He wants a literary, historical, artistic, and current-news information, which will enrich and vivify his whole scholastic work. He who knows nothing, and can use nothing, beyond the class-book, will have no influence beyond the class-book. In the matter of personal influence, personal culture is most potential.

The thorough devotion of the teacher to his whole work goes far to secure for him the respect of those taught. This is, however, to be a devotion broad, impartial and genial. Any limiting of effort to the less, neglecting one part of duty for another, or pushing the ends sought in dogmatism or severity, inevitably destroys personal influence. Especially is it important for him to show a deep interest in the individual as well as the class work. Class work has its advantages, in a saving of time and labor, and in the class contact and excitement. But it can never reach the closest individual wants, or inspire the highest personal confidence. That requires the teacher to get near the pupil, which he must do through individual work and association.

Akin to this is the cultivation of a personal acquaintance with each pupil. No great inspiring influence is the growth of a mere general acquaintance. Those only have such an influence over us who have, by direct personal association, put themselves in sympathy with our individual selves. It is the stronger just as they have got within that inner circle of thought and feeling, not generally open to others. We have, as has been finely suggested, a sort of a three-fold self; one general and indecisive, known to everybody alike; another sharper in its lines and more distinctive in character, known, not to the multitude, but to immediate acquaint-

ances alone; the last, marked by an individuality and power only revealed to the nearest friends, and in the rarest moments. Just as, by close individual acquaintance, the teacher places himself as a friend within this deeper consciousness of the pupil, his influence over him becomes commanding. But he will do it only by making individual acquaintance, association, and confidence a study.

## THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

How it appeared in the eyes of an Omaha exile—Incidents of the trip, personal mention, etc., etc.,

Realizing that we would be dead, buried, and doubtless forgotten before the next Centennial exhibition would be given, and believing that the general information gained and pleasure derived would fully compensate us for the expense of a trip to Philadelphia, we packed our little grip sack and started east on the 4th day of last month. Our route from Omaha to Chicago was over the C. B. & Q. R. R., and the many luxuries of travel which characterize this celebrated route were the first pleasures enjoyed. The C. B. & Q. is equipped with all steel rail and excellent rolling stock, and the Pullman sleeping and dining cars on this route are models of taste, beauty and comfort. The interests of this justly popular route are represented in Omaha and the general west by Mr. J. W. Morse, a gentleman whose wide experience as a railroad man and admirable disposition to render every attention to the wants of the traveling public have won for him the esteem and good will of all classes.

At Chicago the Industrial Exposition was visited. It was a very good exhibition and a more definite idea of its character might be gained by describing it as a manufacturers' fair. Although an extensive affair, it would not compare with one wing of the Agricultural building at the Centennial.

After contributing our mite toward the maintenance of the Palmer House we started for the Centennial city, via the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. This route is the most direct from Chicago east, and is equipped with all the modern inventions and accommodations for insuring ease, comfort and speed in traveling. The gorgeously fitted dining palace car, the "Marleborough," managed by the courteous and accommodating conductor, Mr. Jas. Davis, accompanied the train and supplied the passengers with all the delicacies of the season. Arriving at Philadelphia on the morning of the 9th we were fortunate in securing comfortable rooms and excellent board with Mrs. King, No. 1,930 Race street, to whom we must here add we are indebted much for the pleasure of our visit.

THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION is of such immense proportions and consists of so many departments—any one of which would furnish material for an entire column if described—that we are sincere when we say that to write an intelligent and connected description would be impossible. It would puzzle the brain of the best descriptive writer living to know where to begin or where to end in describing it. An idea of its immensity may be gained by imagining a space occupied equal to the city of Omaha from Capitol Hill to the river and from North Omaha creek to the woods on the south. The main building is as high as the Postoffice, and would reach from the Grand Central to the U. P. headquarters. The Machinery Hall is but a trifle smaller. The Art Gallery is more massively constructed than the Omaha Postoffice, and is perhaps three times as

large. The rest of the space is covered with other large and small buildings of all shapes and sizes.

## EDUCATION AT THE CENTENNIAL.

The educational exhibit is quite an important feature, and although but twelve States are represented it is certainly as large as any one could wish it to be. The State of Nebraska was not represented by even a defaced copy book, and it is not surprising that eastern people think Nebraska is a wild and uncivilized region.

## KINDERGARTEN INSTRUCTION

was represented in all of its phases from the simple toy first given to a child to the practical instruction of a class. Mr. E. M. Coe of Massachusetts, a gentleman well versed in all pertaining to this branch of learning, informed us that it was rapidly coming into favor all over the country. Upon being questioned regarding the expediency of introducing it in cities like Omaha, he said that while as yet the only places having adopted it were the larger ones, he felt certain that the smaller cities could profit by it and that they would soon fall in line.

On the 18th inst. the school children of Pittsburgh, numbering about four thousand, visited the Exposition in a body.

## WILL IT CLOSE ON THE 10TH?

Efforts have been made by many interested citizens of Philadelphia to have the Exposition extended until Jan. 1st, but the commissioners refused to extend the time, as the exhibitors will want to remove goods. Arrangements were made however whereby visitors may enter the grounds at the admission price for a week or more after the 10th, for the purpose of purchasing goods, and while this is not a manifest extension of the time it will be practically the same thing, and visitors as late as the 20th or 25th of the month, may gain admittance, but they cannot complain if nearly all or all of the exhibits are removed or being removed at those dates—a complaint, we might add, not likely to arise, as it would certainly be a relief to the visitor if half the things that dazzle his eyes were gone, and he knew that he only had to inspect the remaining half. The Art Gallery has been purchased by the city of Philadelphia and will remain. Independence Hall, the Zoological Garden and other places of interest can be seen any time by visitors in Philadelphia, and although the Exhibition closes soon there will doubtless be much to see for a year to come, as the grounds will be thrown open for a park.

## PERSONAL ITEMS.

While in Philadelphia it was our good fortune to meet and form the acquaintance of Mr. Frank Proctor, Dr. and Mrs. Troyer, Wilbur James, and Miss Etta Proctor, of Peoria, Ill., Miss Jennie Morris, of Elmira, N. Y., Miss Kneath and Mr. Ritter of Baltimore, Geo. Johnston and Fred Sheppard of Philadelphia.

Among the Nebraskians whom we met were T. W. Blackburn, correspondent of the *Bee*, Col. W. B. Smith, Mr. Ezra Millard, Mrs. John McCormick, Mr. A. Cahn and family, Col. C. S. Chase and family, Clinton Briggs, J. N. Phillips, A. G. Drake, Jas. Poland, T. Havens, Dr. Ish, J. P. Randall, superintendent of Nebraska exhibit, Gen. B. M. Brake, special correspondent of the *Herald*, and others.

J. F. M.

ALL the college papers are teeming with salutations and declarations of principles and intentions of new boards of education. If to do well is as easy as to say what you intend to do, we would have some first class papers on our exchange list.



# The High School

OMAHA, NEB., NOVEMBER, 1876.

THE HIGH SCHOOL is published every month. TERMS—\$1.00 per year; 50 cents for six months; single copies, 10 cents; delivered by carrier in the city or postpaid to any part of the United States. The paper will be sent until ordered discontinued and arrearages paid.

POSTAGE—The postage will hereafter be prepaid by the publisher.

CLUBS—Parties sending the names of five subscribers, accompanied by the cash, will receive one copy free.

Subscribers changing residences can have the addresses of their papers changed by sending notice to the Business Manager.

Articles for publication must be handed in before the 10th of the month.

Anonymous communications will not be published.

Rejected MSS. will not be returned unless previously accompanied by the necessary postage.

Address all communications to J. F. McCARTNEY, Editor and Publisher, Omaha, Neb.

THE "Hooper News," a new paper established to meet the demand of the growing population of that section, presents a neat typographical appearance, which reflects credit upon its publisher, W. J. Biggar, Fremont, Neb. We have noticed several articles in the "News" from the pen of Dr. Parson, who is well able to discuss any subject whether of a social or scientific nature. We wish the "News" long life and prosperity.

The *Hesperian Student*, published by the students of the State University, has made its appearance in magazine form and the October number is in every way a creditable one. The new editor will doubtless be a success when he gets his eye teeth cut, but he despoils himself in such a manner that he gives unmistakable signs of being a very fresh piece of beef. We will excuse his many little imperfections on the ground that he has just launched forth, and in the hope that he will improve with time. One thing, however, we would advise him and that is to be a little more careful about indiscriminately throwing slurs. It is highly unprofessional.

## YOUNG MEN IN POLITICS.

THE HIGH SCHOOL is not a political journal. Its policy has been to carefully avoid any discussions of either a political or a religious character, and such will it continue to be in the future. In presenting the following views it must be understood that they are not intended to apply to any one party, but to young men irrespective of their political affiliations.

What we would here urge forth is that we always have been and are now strongly in favor of the election of honest young men to office, and the young men of Omaha and Nebraska should meet on this common ground and let the question of party be a secondary one, and entirely subservient to this principle. The young men of Omaha if united on this question would be a power in dictating the election of city, county, state and national officials, and their interests in common will never be advanced unless they make a move themselves. Almost every department of government today is controlled by dishonest officials and corrupt politicians, and the work of wresting from the clutches of these corruptants the great ship of state is a duty that will fall incumbent on the young men of the present generation. The successful guidance of that ship will be required of them when they assume command, and her present sinking condition should impel them to immediate action. The pernicious example of the modern political schoolmaster must be ignored. The young men of the rising generation must form a new political code, with honesty as a basis, and they will fail if they do not reform the evils of the present. This must be the goal of their ambition. They must distinguish themselves from their predecessors by a wide line, and this can only be made visible by the display of honesty. The bribery, corruption and general dishonesty of the political leaders is as we have said before, a sufficient excuse for the young men to unite and rise in their power to correct these abuses, and we hope every young man who reads this article will open his eyes to the importance of this question, and let his actions at the ballot box, and on all other occasions be in accordance with what are certainly his own interests.

## A Fallacy too Popular.

If there is any popular fallacy that deserves to be shown up and ridiculed is that implied in the oft and pathetically repeated sentence, "too old to learn." A poor excuse is considered better than none, so when lack of opportunity can no longer be pleaded, this very poor excuse is offered in its place. Circumstances may keep one ignorant through childhood but nothing save will, or rather want of it, can keep one so through life. We never hear anyone make use of the expression "I am too old to learn," but we feel like standing up and saying, "no sir, too lazy," every day you hear men in the prime of life bemoaning the fact that they had no educational advantages in their youth, but it never occurs to them that they might make up for it now if they wanted to; of course not, they "are too old." Did you ever by any chance meet a man who thought himself too old to learn to play croquet, or any other amusing game? but the people who are too old to learn to spell, and even read, are countless. We know a mature youth of twenty-two who says he wishes he had had a chance to learn something about English grammar while he was young, for now it is too late. If he lives to man's allotted three score and ten, he has yet about forty-eight years before him, and all that time he intends to go on making remarks and writing letters in which half a dozen subjects squabble for a single predicate, and through which ungovernable interjections rush rampant, while the usually agreeable person, number or gender keep up a chronic warfare between pronouns and antecedents. Of course in cases where, to use the common expression, one's early education has been neglected, there must be a keen sense of disproportion between the mental and physical development. The weakness of the brain power, contrasted with the strength of muscle power, gives rise to this feeling of mental inability. The quickest way you can rid yourself of the idea that "you are too old to learn," is by going too work to try. Certainly your mind may not act with the agility of one that had been taught to pirouette in the multiplication table, and afterwards carried through a complete acrobatic course in geometry and calculus. It may at first remind you of an elephant trying to turn a summersault, but just keep it tumbling and it will soon surprise you by its dexterity. But people who have what is called a good education likewise become afflicted with this mania. Any thing they did not learn in school remains a dead letter to them all their lives. They are not indolent, oh no! and their thirst for knowledge is intense, but, alas, they are too old! We confess to a general lack of sympathy for the people who go around sighing about their ignorance. If they have time to bemoan it, they have time to remedy it. Any one who wants to better his education can do so no matter how late the hour, and we would be irreverent enough to make a face at Mathusela if we heard him declare himself "too old to learn." "But why should we keep on studying things that we will never have a chance to use? Shall we take our learning with us when we die?" asks Mr. Fogg. Good people, we are orthodox and hope that in our free country it will not be held heresy to say, that this is an open question, and we have no direct proof that the boatman of Jordan considers knowledge contraband.

Herein will be seen the utter folly and viciousness of the common crowding our school rooms with numbers of pupils altogether beyond the individual reach of the teacher. With many the whole need is classification and class work! This is their *ne plus ultra*. Yet on this scheme, individual attention, knowledge, and acquaintance count for nothing. And not only is personal influence wholly cut off from all chance for itself, but the instruction in class fails of attaining perfection. The heaven leavens the whole lump, not as a lump, but through the individual particles. The teacher should have no more to teach than is compatible with individual knowledge.—*N. E. Journal of Education.*

Looking over exchanges one grows weary and sick at head of the never-ending "Centennial Notes." If people will insist upon writing letters from the great exposition, for pity's sake let us have something of more than statistics. It may be very interesting to know that a certain department is four hundred and fifty feet long and one hundred and fifty feet wide, or that a certain statue is twelve feet high and weighs nine hundred and eighty pounds, but there are some people who are ignorant and idiotic enough to get tired of such scraps of information after they have read them over six or eight hundred times. Most of the letters from this place where there is so much of living interest to be seen, are about as entertaining as the multiplication table spiced up with a few pages of patent office reports. Oh ye favored ones who can say, I saw, instead of I read, let us have a little more life and fewer statistics; a little more of character and incident, and less of weight and dimension. The interest of a note may depend on the number of figures it contains, but we assure correspondents that Centennial notes are an exception. Editors will no doubt find it hard to "fill up" when the supply of letters from Philadelphia ceases, but we would suggest that they substitute a column and a half of logarithms or census returns, with a few interjections, nouns, adjectives and exclamation points thrown in promiscuously. Very few of their readers will ever detect the difference between this and the average letter.

## NEW YORK CITY.

Next to the Centennial Exposition perhaps no place in the East is more visited by travelers than the celebrated City of New York. It is the largest city in the United States and it has many features which make a visit from a stranger both profitable and instructive. The place of most interest to strangers is Central Park which is the largest and finest one in the United States. It is two and one half miles long, half a mile wide and contains nine hundred acres. Its walls and roads measure forty-three miles, and the numerous lakes and ponds cover an area of about one hundred and fifty acres. Its museum and Zoological collection comprise many rare specimens of the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms.

The writer's visit to New York City was a short one and therefore any attempt to give an intelligent description of the many things of interest would be unexpedient. The elevated railway, as its name indicates, a city railway upon which little trains fly through the air above the heads of the thousands who through the streets of this crowded city is now in operation and proves to be a great convenience. This railway was built as an experiment, and when first suggested was thought by many to be impracticable and unsafe; its safety is now attested, however, by the crowds of timid ladies who may be daily found among its patrons.

The Gold Room and Stock Exchange are places of interest to a stranger, and visitors in New York should make it a point to see them. Here will be found congregated the bulls and bears of the money market buying and selling gold, silver, bonds and stocks, which transactions are done amid the wildest confusion. The members of the Gold Exchange in New York are sharpers and literally gamblers, yet a member's word here is as good as his bond, and any violation of a business principle would result in the forfeiture of a thousand dollars—the membership fee—and expulsion from the board.

DELMONICO'S FAMOUS RENDEZVOUS. Sight seeing possesses no interest if you are hungry and it was a full appreciation of this important fact that the writer turned away from the busy world to a more quiet yet more magnificent portion of the city, and he was soon seated in the splendid establishment of Mons. Delmonico, New York's favorite restaurateur. The history of this famous restaurant would be an interesting chapter if given. A poor place for a poor man and a jolly place for tony money bags. The costliest dinner ever given there was Sir Morton Petos' for which that unmitigated old fraud paid \$15,000. On this occasion he had

Miss Kellogg to sing for him, and he treated all the soap and tea men of the metropolis to a big "blow-out." When Alexis was in New York it was deemed the correct thing to dine him and here the jolly tars of the Yacht-club got together and resolved to invite him to their quarter deck, sling the hammock of courtesy in the fo' castl' and overwhelm him with their hospitality. He ate and drank with the boys and Jim Bennett "put up the ducats." Charles Dickens used to dine at Delmonico's and he would seldom consume less than two bottles of champagne at a lunch. It is a frequent occurrence for Delmonico to give dinners at a cost of \$100 a head, among the items of which might be mentioned \$20 for each bill of fare and \$10 for each lady's motto.

College boys like the hospitality of Delmonico's and at certain seasons of the year many a hardened ear is pierced by the jolly shouts of the undergraduates and many a hardening heart is touched by the memory of days and nights—mainly nights—gone by when the same songs and same hurrah-boys choruses were the regular thing with them at Yale, Princeton, Columbia or Harvard. When Tweed's daughter was to be married the old gent called on Delmonico and without saying anything about the price ordered the best supper that could be gotten up for the occasion, and sufficient for five hundred people. This was paid for by many a poor laboring tax payer in New York, as we all well know. The rent of Delmonico's establishment is over \$100,000 a year. His head cooks get \$6,000 and \$4,000 a year and his head steward receives more than half the eminent college professors in the land.

THE Base ball season in the east closed on the 20th of last month, with a game at Chicago between the Hartford's and Boston's in which the latter club was beaten by a score of ten to one. The result of the series of games played during the season is, that the Chicago's are champions, the Hartford's second the St. Louis third, the Boston's fourth the Louisvilles fifth and the Cincinnati last. A recapitulation of the record of the season shows the following:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.
Chicago.....	50	38	12
Hartford.....	50	34	16
St. Louis.....	49	31	18
Boston.....	50	22	28
Louisville.....	50	19	31
Cincinnati.....	49	5	44

Bradley, pitcher of the Chicago nine, is regarded as the "boss" and Roscoe Barnes is accorded the honor of being the best batter on record.

## MR. WILLIAM BLACK.

This eminent English author recently returned home after an extensive visit in America. During his sojourn on the continent he favored Omaha and Nebraska with his presence for a few weeks, and when subsequently describing to a New York *Herald* reporter the many pleasures he enjoyed, he said that none were more thoroughly appreciated than his trip to the northern Indian agency, and his general tour through the west. Mr. Black while in this city was the guest of his old friend Mr. C. R. Schaller. Just previous to his departure for London Mr. Black was given a grand supper and banquet at Delmonico's by the litterateurs of that city.

## THE HIGH SCHOOL FREE.

All new subscribers who send in their names immediately for the HIGH SCHOOL during the year 1877 will receive it free for the balance of the present year. Now is the time to subscribe. The HIGH SCHOOL will be enlarged and improved and the edition increased during the coming year. The subscription will remain at the low price of \$1.00 a year delivered by carrier in the city and postpaid to any part of the United States. Send in your subscription.

M. HELLMAN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

221-223 Farnam St., Cor. 13th St.,

Omaha, Nebraska.

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

OFFICE OF THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LINCOLN, NEB., January 28, 1876.

I have this day added Anderson's Grammar School History of the United States to the list of Text Books recommended for use in the common schools of the State of Nebraska. J. M. McKENZIE, State Superintendent, Public Instruction.

The retail price of the new book is only \$1.20. We furnish it for introduction at 80 cents per copy, or in exchange for any history in use, for 60 cents, and deliver the books wanted, free of all express charges.

JUST PUBLISHED.

## REED & KELLOGG'S GRADED LESSONS IN ENGLISH.

Sample Copies, 25 Cents.

Hutchison's Physiology and Hygiene. \$1.50  
Anderson's U. S. Reader. \$1.50  
Thomson's New Graded Series of Arithmetic, Complete in three books: Kettel's French Series.

Address, (P. O. Box 1619) CLARK & MAYNARD, Publishers  
5 Barclay St., New York  
Or, ABRAM BROWN, Western Agent,  
56 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

## THE BABCOCK SELF-ACTING CHEMICAL ENGINES.

Manufactured by the Babcock Manufacturing Co., CHICAGO, - - - ILLINOIS.

## PORTABLE EXTINGUISHERS,

Tanks, Hose Carts, Hook & Ladder Trucks, FIRE DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES,

Agents Wanted in Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado and Utah.

Send for CIRCULARS, giving terms, and other information, to

J. F. McCARTNEY,  
General Western Agent, Omaha, Neb.

## T. P. ELLIOTT, STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

PRODUCE, FRUIT, GAME AND OYSTERS.

DEALER IN

ANTHRACITE, BITUMINOUS AND BLOSSBURG

## COAL!

No. 227 Douglas Street, : : : OMAHA, NEB.  
UNDER ACADEMY OF MUSIC.



## ART GALLERY.

A. Hospe, Jr. & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF GOLD and WALNUT

PICTURE FRAMES,

AND DEALERS IN

Chromes, Paintings, Engravings, Looking-glasses.

284 Douglas st., bet. 15th & 16th.

CHAS. K. COUTANT'S Fire Insurance Agency, Campbell Block, 511 13th Street.

JAMES SMITH, Wholesale & Retail Dealer in

Millinery, & Fancy Dress Goods

Also, Hair Goods and Jewelry, 284 Douglas St., bet. 15th & 16th, Tucker's Old Stand, OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

OMAHA NATIONAL BANK.

United States Depository, Omaha, Nebraska.

Capital ..... \$200,000  
Surplus and Profits ..... 50,000

EZRA MILLARD, President.  
J. H. MILLARD, Cashier.  
W. WALLACE, Ass't Cashier.

GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING HALL.

A. CAHN & CO., DEALERS IN

Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, ETC.,

422 FARNAM STREET, Corner Fourteenth, Omaha Neb.

Excelsior Stove Store.

MILTON ROGERS, DEALER IN

STOVES! RANGES, Furnaces and Mantels

Tin Plate, Tinnery's Stock and House Furnishing Goods. OMAHA, - - - NEB.

W. L. PEABODY, L. A. WYER, Freight Block.

WHIPPLE & SANDERS, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS, AND MANUFACTURING JEWELERS, No. 264 Douglas Street, Personal Attention Given to Fine Repairing.



SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing 34 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising.



# The High School

OMAHA, NEB., NOV. 1876.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All questions to be answered in next succeeding number must be sent in before the 20th of each month.]

ALLIE.—We regret that you were so unfortunate as to incur the displeasure of the party alluded to, but you should not waver from the stand you took even if you were to set the whole world against you. Your action, although a little hasty, was on the whole perfectly proper. Your handwriting is very fair. To the third question we answer by referring you to any new English cyclopaedia, as we are not in the habit of extracting information from such source (the only authority) and palming it off for original.

R. H. H.—We will find out if it lays in our power, and you may look for your answer at some future time.

The Omaha Republican contained some time ago the following:

The HIGH SCHOOL's answer to Wm. H. J., Nebraska City, is incorrect. No young man will call on a young woman unless expressly invited to do so by the lady herself or some member of the family who has the authority to extend the invitation. At the end of the first call, if the young lady fails to invite a young man to call again he should consider his further acquaintance not desired. If the neglect be an oversight on the part of the young lady the gentleman must wait until he is invited again.

Now in regard to the position taken by the writer of the above we will simply state that his views are our views and they were ours before we read his article. The question we answered was governed by several circumstances which we will not here recite, suffice it to say that our answer was to apply to a case under the circumstances named, and not a case in general.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Our poet, who is sometimes in a sentimental mood, spasmodically grabbed up a pencil the other evening and caught the following thoughts before they vanished:

Though I may sip  
From beauty's lip  
The sweets that there do dwell,  
It's very mean in me I wean,  
Were I to kiss and tell.  
That bond of love  
Springs from above,  
Where saints and angels dwell;  
It was but lent, and never meant  
That you should kiss and tell.

After writing the above he sat down, (to take a rest we presume.) There was no rest for him until he made a clean breast of his trouble, so he gave himself away as follows:

I sat me down in thought profound  
This maxim wise I drew:  
'Tis easier to love a gal  
Than make a gal love you.

TALKED IN HER SLEEP.—We have another instance of woman's subtlety and remarkable ingenuity. She is a South Eastern woman, and she wanted to go to the Opera House the other night to such a degree that it became the chief yearning of her soul, and her beau was so overbearing obtuse of brain that he couldn't take a hint unless it was the size of a hay stack. When he came around to see her on Saturday night she was tired, and told him so, soon further convincing him of the fact by going to sleep on his shoulder. She didn't snore, but pretty soon she began to murmur softly in her slumbers.

"Opera House," she faintly sighed.  
"Umph," queried Joe.  
"Want to go opera-house," came in a fleet whisper.  
"Eh! what's that?" demanded Joe, raising her head up very gently by the back hair.

"What's the matter, Joe?" and the guileless darling rubbed her eyes wearily. "Why, I was asleep wasn't I?"  
"Yes, I guess you was. Do you talk in your sleep as a general thing?"  
"Oh, yes, sometimes, when I am worried about anything."

"Well, you shan't be worried about anything if I can help it. Let's go to the Opera House to the first thing that comes along."

"Thank you, Joe; I don't care if I do. You are a dear old darling." And then the little fraud paid him for his thoughtfulness with a kiss that would have watered a mule.—*Ex.*

SCARING AWAY HIS SISTER'S YOUNG MAN.—A young man, born of poor but honest parents, went to see his sweetheart on Thursday night. Her youngest brother, during the "priming interval," entertained the beau as follows:

"Sis says she's goin' ter shake you, so she is!"

"Ah!" exclaimed the astonished young man.

"Yes she is; she's got you down on the slate for a gran' bounce, she hes!"

"Why, how?"

"Well, now, there ain't no use for you to chaw dictionary 'bout it neither, cause there ain't no discount on Sis—she's a he old gal when she starts."

"My goodness grac—!"

"She sez she goes out with you an' tramps 'round jess lonesome as some old married cow, and when yer treats it ain't to nuthin' but cheap ole sod water at er nickel a quart!"

The young man sighed and reached for a fan.

"She sez she wants a feller that's got some style about him an' kin set up a square meal ter his gal when he takes her a gallavatin', she does!"

The young man rummaged for his handkerchief.

"I tell yer wot it is, boss, my Sis ain't no slouch, an' when she gets a crank in her head dad sez she grinds it wuss nor our ole rickety coffee mill. She's goin' fer yer, an' she'll tell all the other gals ter shoot the miser, an' yer jess bet they'll do it, 'cause they can't go back on Sis—not much!"

The young man was soon climbing down the front steps.

Just then Sis entered, and Johnny explained how he had "giv' the ole dug-out a big wabble."—*Home Companion.*

## A COMMON ADVERTISEMENT.

"Wanted—a boy to tend in a liquor store." It is sadly certain that one kind of traffic thrives if every other is so dull. Indeed, dull times seem to be as aid rather than otherwise. When business is low, and wives from sympathy and economy forget to ask husbands for "pin money," when tempting displays of "marked down" goods are made, with which rival merchants make windows gorgeous; when benevolence turns tearful and dispirited from the call of charity; when "Provident Societies" and Soup Houses are in active operation, then—quintessence of prosperity! ardent spirits are in unusual demand.

Strange that this evil which manufactures poverty, dethrones happiness, desolates homes, desecrates the sanctity of marriage, and panders to vice, is not hurled back to the demon from whence it came. Strange that eloquence everywhere does not open its lips in bitter and effective denunciation! Strange that from the sacred desk so seldom proceeds the solemn injunction, "taste not, touch not, handle not."

Does a greater evil exist? Does deeper misery arise from any other cause? Does Legislation sit dumb under wrong so great as this? Alas! how immense the corps that gather under the banner of intemperance. More numerous than the sands of the seashore are the champions of this evil,—for are not all who fail to denounce and to seek to remove it, its champions equally with the imbiber? Oh, then cease not to labor to drive from the haunts of humanity this cross laid on our shoulders by the hand of Beelzebub.

"Wanted—a boy to tend in a liquor store?"

God grant that you may never find him!—*Mary Atkins in Woman's Journal.*

J. H. STEIN,

Merchant Tailor

—AND—

CLOTHIER.

CIVIL & MILITARY

No. 232 Farnam Street,

bet. 13th and 14th Sts.,

OMAHA, - - - NEBRASKA.

## GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS COLLEGE,

AND

## Normal Didactic Academy,

LOCATED IN CITY HALL,

Cor. Farnam and Sixteenth Streets  
Nos. 508, 509, 510 and 512,

OMAHA, : : : NEBRASKA,

In which is taught Latin, Greek, Bellesletters, Rhetoric, Grammatical Analysis, Trigonometry, Geometry, Algebra, Arithmetic, Grammar, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, History, Short Hand, Telegraphing, Bookkeeping and Penmanship.

## FACULTY.

Prof. G. R. RATHBUN, Principal;  
Prof. J. H. KELLUM, Principal Normal Dept.  
Prof. J. W. HAINES, Principal Telegraph Dept.

Send Stamp for College Journal.

PHILIP LANG,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

## BOOTS AND SHOES

289 Farnam St., bet. 13th & 14th,

OMAHA, NEB.

## Cheap Rate to the Centennial.

## GRAND EXCURSIONS

DURING THE SUMMER OF 1876, VIA

ST. PAUL AND SIOUX CITY

AND

Sioux City & Pacific Railroads,

FROM

OMAHA & COUNCIL BLUFFS

TO SPIRIT LAKE,

"THE LONG BRANCH OF THE WEST,"

AND

"COOL MINNESOTA,"

The Most Delightful Summer Resort on the Continent.

Its numerous and beautiful lakes, well stocked with the finest fish, the superb scenery of the Upper Mississippi river, the wonderful dunes of the St. Croix, the celebrated Falls of Minnehaha, immortalized by Longfellow, and the world renowned Lake Superior region, are but a few of the attractions of this beautiful country.

Sleeping Cars Run Through Without Change

between Council Bluffs and St. Paul, leaving Council Bluffs at 5:45 p. m. daily (Saturday excepted) and reaching St. Paul at 11:55 the next morning, ten hours in advance of all other lines.

TICKETS GOOD FOR 30 DAYS.

Omaha to Spirit Lake and return.....\$18.50

To St. Paul and return.....21.00

These tickets can be purchased at the Chicago & Northwestern railway ticket offices, Grand Central Hotel, Omaha.

For further information regarding above excursions, and also steamers excursions on Lake Superior, apply to J. H. O'Bryan, Agent, C. & N. W. Railway ticket office, Grand Central Hotel, Omaha.

F. C. HILLS, Ticket Agent, S. C. & P. Ry. and St. P. & S. C. Ry.

## RUTTAN Heating & Ventilating COMPANY.

Bloomington, Ill.

## FURNACES

—FOR—

## Soft Coal or Wood!

Send for Illustrated Circulars. Reference—Omaha Board of Education.

CHARLES H. ROBERTS,

Successor to E. A. Allen,

## Druggist and Chemist,

DEALER IN

Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Fancy Goods

Cor. Fifteenth and Douglas Streets,

OMAHA, - - - NEBRASKA.

Prescriptions accurately compounded from purest drugs, day and night.

ALBERT TUCKER,

Commissioner Dealer in

## BOOTS AND SHOES

214 Farnam Street,

\$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

J. R. CONKLING, M. D.,

Office No. 7 Creighton Block.

Residence south side Jones street, bet. Fifteenth and Sixteenth.

GENERAL RAILROAD TICKET OFFICE

No. 265 FARNAM STREET.

(Next to Cor. of 15th.)

RAILROAD TICKETS BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED.

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 us are guaranteed, and travelers will find it to their interests to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

MCGAIR & BORDEN.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC.

[Gallery of Art.]

FRANK F. CURRIER,

Caldwell Block, Douglas Street,

OMAHA, NEB.

PUNDT, MEYER & RAAPKE,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Teas and Spices

212 FARNAM STREET,

Omaha, Nebraska.

—Established 1866.—

WILLIAM N. WHITNEY,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 255 Douglas St.,

Between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, Omaha, Neb.

BURT & MEAR'S

Hand Made Shoes for Gentlemen,

E. C. BURT'S

Fine Shoes for Ladies, Misses and Children

## Centennial Exhibition,

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This great International Exhibition, designed to commemorate the One Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence, opened May 10th, and will close November 10th, 1876. All the Nations of the world and States and Territories of the Union are participating in this wonderful demonstration, bringing together the most comprehensive collection of art treasures, mechanical inventions, scientific discoveries, manufacturing achievements, mineral specimens, and agricultural products ever exhibited. The grounds devoted to the Exhibition are situated on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and embrace four hundred and fifty acres of Fairmount Park, all highly improved and ornamented, on which are erected the largest buildings ever constructed—five of these covering an area of fifty acres and costing \$5,000,000. The total number of buildings erected for the purposes of the Exhibition is nearly twenty. During the thirty days immediately following the opening of the Exhibition a million and a quarter of people visited it.

The Pennsylvania Railroad,  
The Great Trunk Line,

AND

Fast Mail Route of the United States

is the most direct, convenient, and economical way of reaching Philadelphia and this great Exhibition from all parts of the country. Its trains to and from Philadelphia will pass through a GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT which the Company have erected at the Main Entrance to the Exhibition grounds for the accommodation of passengers who wish to stop at or start from the numerous large hotels contiguous to this station and the Exhibition—a convenience of the greatest value to visitors, and afforded exclusively by the Pennsylvania Railroad which is the ONLY LINE RUNNING DIRECT TO THE CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS. Excursion trains will also stop at the Encampment of Patriots of Husbandry, at Elm Station on this road.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is the grandest railway organization in the world. It controls seven thousand miles of roadway, forming continuous lines to Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, over which luxurious day and night cars are run from Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Columbus, Toledo, Cleveland, and Erie, without a change.

Its main line is laid with double and third tracks of heavy steel rails upon a deep bed of broken stone ballast, and its bridges are all of iron and stone. Its passenger trains are equipped with every known improvement for comfort and safety, and are run at faster speed for greater distances than the trains of any line on the continent. The Company has largely increased its equipments for the Centennial travels, and will be prepared to build in its own shops locomotives and passenger cars at short notice sufficient to accommodate any extra demand. The unequalled resources at the command of the Company guarantee the most perfect accommodations for all its patrons during the Centennial exhibition.

THE MAGNIFICENT SCENERY for which the Pennsylvania Railroad is so justly celebrated presents to the traveler over its perfect roadway and ever-changing panorama of river, mountain and landscape views unequalled in America.

THE EATING STATIONS on this line are unsurpassed. Meals will be furnished at suitable hours and ample time allowed for enjoying them. EXCURSION TICKETS, at reduced rates, will be sold at all principal Railroad Ticket Offices in the West, Northwest and South.

Be sure that your Tickets read via the GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE to the CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

FRANK THOMPSON, General Manager.

D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l. Pass. Agt.

G. A. LENDQUEST,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 192 Farnam Street.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

WILL EXCHANGE!

A desirable house and lot, well improved, and situated at No. 588 9th Street, between Capital Avenue and Davenport, for a house and lot, either north or west of the city. The location of this house commands a good view, and is in convenient proximity to the U. P. Railroad shops. Particulars will be furnished by calling on J. F. MCARTNEY, Old Fellows Block.

## FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

CHARLES SHIVERICK,

Has the Best Stock in Omaha and makes the Lowest Prices.

## FURNITURE, BEDDING, MIRRORS!

And everything Pertaining to the FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY TRADE.

Parties Desiring Goods in This Line will find it to Their Interest to Call before Purchasing.

CHARLES SHIVERICK,

203 Farnam Street, Omaha, Neb.

## ATTENTION ALL!

The Largest, Finest and Most Select Stock of

## GENT'S HATS AND CAPS

Ever shown are now on exhibition at

## BUNCE'S,

Consisting of Black, Brown, Dublin, Blue, Drab, Smoke, Nutria and other fashionable colors, all at low prices.

## BOYS! BOYS!! BOYS!!!

Now we've got them, those nobby Stiff Hats, right from Broadway, New York.

Anything you need can be found at Bunce's. Boys' Neckties Boys' Collars, Etc. Boy's Linen Collars and Shirts. Gent's Collars of all grades, Neck Wear and Gloves, Shirts, Etc. Suspenders, several new styles just received at Bunce's. Traveling Bags for Gents and Ladies. A big stock. Hat Repairing. Bunce beats the world at that. "Don't forget it." In short, if you need anything from a Hat to a Traveling Bag, go to Bunce, the Practical Champion Hatter of the west. CORNER DOUGLAS AND 14th STREET.

J. B. WEST, C. L. FRITSCHER,

WEST & FRITSCHER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

## CIGARS

And Dealers in TOBACCOS.

No. 225 Farnam Street, - Omaha, Nebraska. If you want a nice Meerschaum Pipe or Cigar Holder, a fine brand of Cigars or an excellent quality of Tobacco, give us a call.

JOHN S. CAULFIELD,

Wholesale and Retail

Bookseller & Stationer,

Dealer in

Wall Paper Window Shades and

Shade Fixtures,

No. 222 Farnam st., Omaha, Neb.

## C. & N. W.

Railway.

## The Favorite Route

FROM

OMAHA,

—TO—

Chicago and the East

AND THE

ONLY DIRECT ROUTE

OMAHA AND CHICAGO.

Constant improvements have taken place in the way of reducing grade, repairing iron and steel rails, adding to its rolling stock new and elegant

PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM AND SLEEPING CARS,

Equipped with the "Westinghouse Air Brake," and "Miller Platform," establishing comfortable and commodious eating houses, offering all of the comforts of traveling the age can produce. From 2 to 10 fast express trains run each way daily over the various lines of the roads, thus securing to the traveler selecting this route, sure and certain connections in any direction he may wish to go.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At MISSOURI VALLEY JUNCTION for Sioux City, Yankton and points reached via Sioux City and Pacific Railroad.

At GRAND JUNCTION for Fort Dodge, Des Moines, Ottumwa and Keokuk.

At MARSHALL for St. Paul, Minneapolis, Dubuque, and Northwestern points.

At CEDAR RAPIDS for Waterloo, Cedar Falls, Charles City, Burlington and St. Louis.

At CLINTON for Dubuque, Duane, Prairie du Chien, La Crosse and all points on the Chicago, Clinton and Dubuque, and Chicago, Dubuque and Minnesota Railroads.

At CHICAGO with the railway lines leading out of Chicago.

## THROUGH TICKETS

To all points East, North or South can be obtained and Sleeping Car accommodations secured at Company's office

No. 245 Farnam St. (Grand Central Hotel), Omaha.

Tickets for sale also at ticket office, U. P. depot Omaha. Information concerning Route, Rates, Time, Connections, etc., cheerfully given by company's agents.

Baggage checked through from Omaha.

MARVIN HUGHITT,

General Superintendent.

W. H. STENNETT,

General Passenger Agent.

CHAS. ATKINS,

General Agent, Omaha.

D. E. KIMBALL,

Asst. Ticket Agent, Omaha.

HARRY DEUEL,

Ticket Agent, 245 Farnam St., Omaha.

J. H. MOUNTAIN,

Western Traveling Agent.