

# The High School.

A REPOSITORY OF REFINED LITERATURE, AND JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

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Liberator a defectione solum, qui non nititur.

J. F. McOARTNEY, Editor and Publisher.

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No. 3.

## LOVE, DRINK AND DEBT.

Son of mine! the world before you  
Spreads a thousand secret snares  
Round the feet of every mortal  
Who through life's long highway fares.  
Three especial, let me warn you,  
Are by every traveler met;  
Three to try your might of virtue—  
They are love, and drink and debt.

Love, my boy, there's no escaping,  
'Tis the common fate of man;  
Father had it; I have had it;  
But for love, you had not been.  
Take your chances, but be cautious;  
Know a squab is not a dove;  
Be the upright man of honor—  
All deceit doth murder love.

As for drink, avoid it wholly;  
Like the adder, it will sting;  
Crush the earliest temptation,  
Handle not the dangerous thing.  
See the wrecks of men around us—  
Once as fair and pure as you—  
Mark the warning! Shun the pathway  
And the hell they're trotting through.

Yes, though love be pure and gentle,  
And from drink you may be free,  
With a yearning heart I warn you  
'Gainst the worst of all the three.  
Many a demon in his journey  
Bunyan's Christian Pilgrim met;  
They were lambs, 'en old Appollyon,  
To the awful demon debt!

With quaking heart and face abashed,  
The wretched debtor goes;  
He starts at shadows, lest they be  
The shades of men he owes.  
Down silent streets he furtive steals,  
The race of men to shun;  
He shivers at the postman's ring,  
And fears the dreadful dun.

Beware of debt! Once in, you'll be  
A slave forevermore;  
If credit tempt you, thunder "No!"  
And show it to the door.  
Cold water and a crust of bread  
May be the best you'll get;  
Accept them like a man, and swear—  
"I'll never run in debt."

## MUSCULAR EXERCISE.

Bodily exercise is one of the most important means provided by nature for the maintenance of health, and in order to prove the advantages of exercise, we must show what is to be exercised, why exercise is necessary, and the various modes in which it may be taken.

The human body may be regarded as a wonderful machine, the various parts of which are so wonderfully adapted to each other, that if one be disturbed all must suffer. The bones and muscles are the parts of the human frame on which motion depends. There are four hundred muscles in the body; each one has certain functions to perform, which cannot be disturbed without danger to the whole. They assist the tendons in keeping the bones in their places, and put them in motion. Whether we walk or run, sit or stoop, bend the arm or head, or chew our food, we may be said to open and shut a number of hinges, or ball and socket joints. And it is a wise provision of nature, that, to a certain extent, the more the muscles are exercised, the stronger do they become; hence it is that laborers and artisans are stronger and more muscular than those persons whose lives are passed in easy occupations or professional duties.

A good state of health depends in a great measure on the proper exercise of all the muscles. But on looking at the greater portion of our industrial population,—artisans and workers in factories generally—we find them, in numerous instances, standing or sitting in forced or unnatural positions, using only a few of their muscles, while the others remain, comparatively speaking, unused or inactive. Sawyers, filers, tailors, and many others, may be easily recognized as they walk the streets, by the awkward movement and bearing impressed upon them by long habit. The stooping position especially tells most fatally upon the health; weavers, shoemakers, and cotton-spinners have generally a sallow and sickly appearance, very different from that of those

whose occupation does not require them to stoop, or to remain long in a hurtful posture. Their common affections are indigestion and dull headache, with giddiness, especially during summer. They attribute their complaints to two causes, one of which is the posture of the body, bent for twelve or thirteen hours a day, the other the heat of the working-room.

Besides the trades above enumerated, there are many others productive of similar evils by the position into which they compel workmen, or by the close and confined places in which they are carried on; and others, again, in their very natures injurious. Plumbers and painters suffer from the noxious materials which they are constantly using, grinders and filers from dust, and bakers from extremes of temperature and irregular hours. Wherever there is physical depression, there is a disposition to resort to injurious stimulants; and "the time of relief from work is generally spent, not in invigorating the animal frame, but in aggravating complaints, and converting functional into organic disease."

The great remedy for the evils here pointed out is bodily exercise, of some kind, every day, and as much as possible in the open air. An opinion prevails that an occasional walk is sufficient to maintain the balance of health; but if the intervals of inaction be too long, the good effect of one walk is lost before another is taken.

Exercise, however, must be regulated by certain rules, the principal of which is, to avoid carrying it to excess—to proportion it always to the state of health and habit of the individual. Persons of short breath, predisposed to determination of blood to the head, subject to palpitation of the heart, or general weakness, are not to believe that a course of severe exercise will do them good; on the contrary, many serious results often follow over-fatigue. For the same reason it is desirable to avoid active exertion immediately after a full meal, as the foundation of heart disease is sometimes laid by leaping or running after eating. The great object should be so to blend exercise and repose, as to ensure the highest possible amount of bodily vigor. It must be recollected that exhausted muscles can be restored only by the most perfect rest.

To derive the greatest amount of good from exercise, it must be combined with amusement, and be made pleasurable and recreative. This important fact ought never to be lost sight of, since to ignorance of it alone we owe many of the evils which afflict society. And it would be well if those who have been accustomed to look on social amusements as destructive of the morals of the people, would consider how much good may be done by giving the mind a direction which, while promotive of health, would fill it with cheerfulness and wean it from debasing habits. The character of our sports at the present time partake but little of the robust and boisterous spirit of our forefathers; but with the refinement of amusements, the opportunity for enjoying them has been grievously diminished. Cheering signs of a better state of things are, however, visible in many quarters, and we trust that the good work will be carried on until the whole of our population shall be in possession of the means and leisure for pleasurable recreation. ATHLETE.

## DESPONDENCY.

Never despond. Despondency is the midnight through whose darkness the soul cannot grope its way, and consequently lies down in fretful slumber. Hope is the sunlight that warms life into greater activity, and beneath its warming influence the soul arouses itself to its full capabilities, and achieves the greatest possibilities. Despondency is death—hope is life. Despondency is the tomb with life behind—hope is the cradle with life before.—E.



View of the Omaha High School Building.

## THE CITY OF ROME.

Rome was founded in 753 B. C., and is consequently 2,630 years old. The Roman story about the founding of this city, runs as follows: A wicked king called Amulius ruled in Alba Longa, a city on the river Tiber. He had robbed his elder brother of the kingdom, and put his sons to death, but a daughter of his had twin sons, whose father was the god Mars. Amulius ordered them to be thrown into the river Tiber; but they floated down the stream till they stuck near the place where Rome was afterwards built. They were fed first by a she-wolf, and afterwards were found and brought up by a shepherd. When they had grown up they were made known to their grandfather, whom they restored to his throne, after slaying the wicked Amulius. Then the youths, whose names were Romulus and Remus, determined to build a city on the Tiber. They quarrelled whose city it should be, and Remus was killed in the quarrel. So Romulus built the city, and called it Rome after his own name, and was its first king and made his city great in war. He was taken up to heaven by his father Mars, and was worshipped by the Romans as a god.

## LIVING FOR IDEAS AND PRINCIPLES.

The English tongue is supplied with a great many expressive words. But the verb "to live," perhaps, conveys more varied ideas and changing scenes than all the others put together. It brings to our minds thoughts of joy and sorrow, of success and defeat. It calls up scenes of beauty and of crime. Man not only lives, but he lives for something. He may devote the whole period, called life, to the gratification of animal desires and to the accomplishment of unholy works; or he may live a good a good life, occupying the time in developing his mind and beautifying his whole nature. Man is not permitted, like the brute, to wander into every or any path that may appear to him, but his actions are controlled by laws founded on principles of truth.

The field in which we labor is indeed a great one. And notwithstanding the prodigious amount of labor that has already been done, the field itself is not seemingly any less. It is like eternity, it cannot be made smaller. Sir Isaac Newton, when drawing near the close of a good and useful life, compared himself to a child which had amused itself by gathering pebbles on the sea shore; but to which the treas-

ures of the Great Deep beyond, were entirely unknown.

There are treasures of knowledge wrapped up in every tree and rock and hill and river, all nature is full of system and adjustment. Then it is the duty of every one to concentrate all his energies and talents in this search after truth. Not to be "like dumb driven cattle, but a hero in the strife." Every one has duties to perform, and he who makes these duties the rules of his life, neither turning to the right nor left, shall be he of whom it is said, "Well done thou good and faithful servant." He who lives for ideas and principles is more deserving of honor than he who dies for them. When anyone dies for what he esteems right, he is quickly relieved from all temptation by passing from this world into that one where there is no temptation. But he, who day after day combats his evil nature, overcoming temptation, surmounting difficulties, and ever rising in the strength of his manhood and integrity, to a nobler life, is a hero, a martyr, indeed!

Not a martyr who is consumed by the fire or torn to death by ravenous beasts, but a martyr who day after day puts under his feet the enticing follies of the world. Such a one is truly devoted to the cause of truth.

Then let us make the path of life coincident with the path of right, and steadily pursuing our way and gathering the flowers of truth which spring up around, weave them into garlands of manhood and strength.—Central Collegian.

## CHAUCEER.

Chaucer has been called "The Father of English Poetry." He was the first great English poet. Little is known of his early life, and absolutely nothing of his family.

The earliest compositions of Chaucer, such as "The Court of Love," "The Flower and the Leaf," are very flowery indeed. Chaucer is best known by his "Canterbury Tales." He represents these tales as having been told by a company of twenty-nine pilgrims, who assembled for the purpose of going to the tomb of Thomas a-Becket at Canterbury. These tales are full of pathos, humor and observation and give an insight into the habits and customs of that time. It is worthy of remark that Chaucer wrote his poems in the English tongue as used by the common people. The poets of that time, to a great extent wrote either in the Latin or Norman-French. Chaucer invented the ten syllable or heroic verse, which has been

used by every poet of note from Spencer to Dr. Johnson. As the English language has changed very much since the time of Chaucer, it is difficult to read his poetry without much and careful study; but for those who study it in such a manner, it has many beauties. He possesses a very pure style and an elegant diction. Spencer says of him that, "He is the well of English undefiled." Chaucer sleeps with England's mighty and illustrious dead in Westminster Abbey.

## HOW TO GET A PRACTICE; OR THE ART OF RISING IN PHYSIC.

It can easily be pictured with what eagerness medical aspirants will read this article. The greatest desideratum with them is to know how to advance themselves in the profession; and their successful establishment in it is the *ne plus ultra* of their ambition. In their estimation the discovery of the philosopher's stone, or the quadrature of the circle, sinks into utter insignificance when placed in comparison with the art of rising in physic. It has been recommended to a young physician who wishes to get into practice, to start with a new theory. Attempting to prove that the blood does not circulate would insure a good deal of notice, and prove highly beneficial to him.

Were he to attempt to prove the unwholesomeness of some favorite and common article of diet—the more startling and extraordinary the opinion the better—he would obtain an enviable degree of notoriety.

He must be singular and eccentric in his manners—it is a matter of indifference whether he be brutal, or polished and courtier like—singularity fills the general run of mankind with wonder, and from wonder to admiration, the transition is obvious. A physician should never affect ignorance at the cause of a complaint; he should place it in the pancreas, or pinal gland, if he has no other habitation ready at the moment.

He must also be always ready with an answer to every question a lady puts to him, the chance is that she will be satisfied with it; he must not care whether there be, or be not, a possible solution of it.

A lady once asked her apothecary from what substance castor oil was made; he unembarrassed, said that it was mad from the beaver; the lady was satisfied and no doubt considered her medical informant a quick and sensible gentleman.

A physician should never omit to take his fee, unless he makes it the practice of refusing the fees of clergymen; it is astonishing how the *aurum solidum* quickens the faculties.

It has always been found, says an anonymous writer, of great use to a physician to belong to some particular sect of religion. He is sure to obtain the patronage of those who belong to it.

The "thee" and "thou" of Dr. Fothergill of London, was supposed to be worth £2,000 a year to him at least.

It is a very fortunate circumstance for a physician to be possessed of a wife with the powers of speech said to have been possessed by Alexander the Great; if she calls at a house to make a visit of ceremony or friendship she must enlarge on her husband's numerous engagements and superior abilities.

In the instruction to the patient, the physician should be particular in giving minute directions concerning the diet.

A physician has brought himself into notice and large practice, by always recommending the *left leg* of a boiled fowl, and upon an attempt being made to persuade the patient that the *left leg* possessed no peculiar virtues, he would

become quite indignant and exclaim, "Surely so sensible a physician must know best."

The remedy Stramonium, according to the teachings of the Homeopathic school, "has the peculiar power of producing hip joint disease in the *left hip*."

Perhaps the virtue of the *left leg* of the fowl can be explained upon the same principle that "this peculiar power of Stramonium" is accounted for.

It is a great point gained if you can visit the opera frequently; and be sure to instruct the messengers, when the performance is over, to vociferate loudly for your carriage. This is an effectual way of making yourself known as a prominent physician and a man of fashion. Be regular in your attendance at church and instruct your servant to call you out occasionally during service.

When first starting in practice it will be of service if you can persuade your carriage friends to call frequently at your house.

Don Quevedo is of the opinion that the best way to run into practice is to run into debt, because your creditors will employ you to get paid. There is some danger should it not succeed. It must be observed that dancing and dressing well are not such slight accomplishments to introduce a young physician into practice, as may be imagined, because it makes him acceptable to the ladies and *beau monde*; a fashionable gesture, and gentle manner of feeling the pulse is half the business; nay, that and very little more may, in time, go a great way towards a hospital or other public employment.

And last but not least cultivate the acquaintance of old ladies. They most are subject to ailments; and never neglect to make light of the least complaint, and thus you will gain the reputation of being both careful and skillful; whereas otherwise your care and skill may be suspected as well as your affectation. All this is not given as an example for imitation, but as a curious record of the state of the profession of to-day; a state proven by the oftentimes successful practices, not less detestable than the foregoing, indulged in by the quack. We feel assured that no man with properly constituted mind would have recourse to such illegitimate means of advancing himself in the world. He would rather adopt the following sentiment of Pope:

"But if the purchase cost so dear a price,  
As shooting folly or exalting vice;  
Then teach me, Heaven, to scorn the gullible  
days,  
Drive from my breast that wretched lust of  
praise,  
Unblemished let me live, or die unknown;  
Oh, grant an honest fame, or grant me none."

## HARD WORK.

"What is your secret?" asked a lady of Turner, the distinguished painter. He replied: "I have no secret, madam, but hard work." Says Dr. Arnold: "The difference between one man and another is not so much in talent as in energy."

"Nothing" says Reynolds, "is denied well directed labor, and nothing is to be attained without it." "Excellence in any department," says Johnson, "can now be attained by the labor of a lifetime, but it is not to be purchased at a less price." "There is but one method," said Sidney Smith, "and that is hard labor; and a man who will not pay that price for distinction had better at once dedicate himself to the pursuit of a fox."

"Step by step," reads the French proverb, "one goes very far." "Nothing," says Mirabeau, "is impossible to a man who can and will. This is the only law of success." "Have you ever entered a cottage, or traveled in a coach, ever talked with a peasant in the field, or loitered with a mechanic at the loom," asked Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, "and found that each of these men had a talent you have not, knew something you did not?" The most useless creature that yawned at a club, or idled in rage under the suns of Calabria, has no excuse for want of intellect. What men want is not talent, but purpose; in other words, not the power to achieve, but the will to labor.



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THE Sistine Chapel which readers of daily newspapers have frequently seen mentioned in connection with the death of Pius Ninth, and the election of his successor, Leo Thirteenth, is a large auditorium or amphitheatre—the chief hall of the Vatican at Rome—which was built in the fifteenth century by Pope Sixtus V. Its walls were painted by Michael Angelo, who labored twenty months on them.

RICHES are oftener an impediment than a stimulus to action; and in many cases they are quite as much of a misfortune as a blessing. The youth who inherits wealth is apt to have life made too easy for him, and so grows sated with it because he has nothing left to desire. Having no special object to struggle for, he finds time too heavy on his hands; remains mentally and morally asleep; and his position in society is often no higher than that of a poly-pus over which the tide floats.

SECRETARY of the Interior Schurz was before the House Committee on Indian Affairs last week, and one of his suggestions was that an appropriation of a quarter of a million be made, to be expended in "pacifying the Sioux and other hostile tribes." This looks queer for a "reform" Administration, and savors too much of the old time stealing business. If that money was to be expended in remunerating western frontier men for loss sustained at the hands of "the Sioux and other hostile tribes," the "pacification" would be greater and go further, and might raise the opinion of the Government in the minds of the citizens whom it is "solemnly bound to protect."

THE *Nebraska Farmer* reaches our table regularly every month, and it is ever welcome. From our table it is transferred to the family circle and thence goes to some friend in the east—sent with a slight degree of pride in that Nebraska has within its domains such a creditable periodical. Gen'l J. C. McBride, the editor and proprietor, has demonstrated that he knows well how to conduct such a publication, and he has consecrated his future energies to the work of making the *Farmer* one of the best, (if not the best), agricultural and family periodicals in the United States. Many of his friends have of late been considering the fitness of Mc for congress, and the propriety of sending him there to represent Nebraska in the lower house next year, but he has intimated that he would rather have them all subscribe for the *Farmer* than offer him as a sacrifice at Washington. Send him your autograph accompanied by \$2.00 and get the *Farmer* one year.

IF THERE is a man in the United States who needs "choking off," that person is "Mark Twain." He used to be a humorist; now he's superannuated, and an insufferable conceit has taken such a strong hold upon him that every time he says "Bo!" he expects people to laugh. "Mark" made a good reputation as a "funny man" out of his "Innocents Abroad" and "Roughing It," and he should have been content to have stopped there,—but he wasn't. We read that just as he was about to be introduced to an audience, recently, by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, the poet, this funny (?) man stepped forward, checked Mr. A., and remarked: "Ladies and

gentlemen, my friend, Mr. Aldrich was going to tell you who I was, but I would rather not—he knows me too well." Now, what there was "funny" about that, nobody can see, but we presume the audience snickered, as audiences would be expected to do at a monkey show when the baboon grabs the gorilla's tail and swings to and fro, chattering horribly. "Mark" should quit the field, and by keeping still for the rest of his days he may preserve the fair reputation he once won.

## A BAD NOTION AND WORSE PRACTICE.

Why is it that in nine cases out of ten the father of a boy tolerably brilliant lays out for his son a career in the legal profession? The father is a mechanic or laborer; "earns his bread by the sweat of his brow;" and is but poorly educated at the best; being so, he determines that his son shall never be subjected to the hardships he himself has endured. He knew several lawyers—knew them five or ten dollars on many occasions—and, with the thought how easily (to him) they earned those sums, uppermost in his mind, he concludes that John shall become one, too, and John is accordingly "piked off" to college. The father has never received extraordinary wages and, with a large family, has had trouble to make both ends meet. A few hundreds saved are the result of twenty years toil and they are drawn out as a "starter" for John. It costs money to keep a boy at college and the father finds it out at the end of a year or so, but he is going to make a lawyer of John anyhow, and so the scrimping and scrimping goes on, the wife and daughter not getting as many new dresses as they want and the brothers are left to "scrub" along as best they can; and in a few years John comes home—not the same boy, by any means, who left that home for college. He can "chaw" Greek and Latin, and smoke, drink and swear, but he isn't a lawyer yet. He must be put in a successful lawyer's office for a year or two more, "to learn the ropes." Time elapses and John succeeds in getting the privilege of sitting by the fire and reading law books and listening to what is said. He is now "reading law." He doesn't get paid for it, but his expenses go on all the same—and his father "foots up." Result: In a year or two John comes before a bar committee, tells them the first thing to do is to "skin the client," and next to flatter the jury, and he gets a certificate of admission. Now he is a full-fledged limb of the law, and out goes his shingle informing the world of the event. He leases an office and is ready for the business which somehow fails to come; weeks pass—and so do clients—and all this time the "old man" is working and pinching and paying John's bills, confident of his son's ultimate success. But before that success comes to John, the father breaks down under the heavy load and goes to his grave; better, perhaps, for him that it is so ordained than that he should live to see his son's failure.

The support of the widowed mother and the younger children falls upon a couple of John's brothers, one of whom learned to be a carpenter and the other a blacksmith. Both are level-headed boys, doing well and undertake their tasks cheerfully; but the first thing they do is to "bounce" John. He ought to be able to support himself now, they say, and if he isn't, they won't, anyhow. And John, "who was cut out for a lawyer," pulls in his shingle, sells what office furniture he has and accepts a clerkship rather than starve, and just here is where we find him, if he has any "gumption" realizing the mistake his father made. He finds himself at the bottom of the ladder, and with all the ambition knocked out of him he is content to stay there. Not so with his brothers, however; people find they have grit and are reliable, and they get more than one "lift," and pretty soon they are in business for themselves and the balance of their histories is that of the thousands of successful mechanics of the country. They were the "scrubs" of the family and "anything was good enough for them;" and while they are on the high

road to prosperity John, "the flower of the family," who was going to be the pride of the house, is earning nine or ten dollars a week measuring off calico and cotton.

There is a moral to this story, and lest any fail to find it we'll drag it out. John never should have been sent to college; that spoiled him. He should have been taught a trade, and should have been taught to depend on himself for everything at the outset as a basis for his career. Then if he was ambitious to become great he would have had the opportunity of doing so or at least trying, and if he failed he would have no one to blame but himself. And supposing he did fail he would have the knowledge and very likely the courage to admit it, that earning an honest living as a mechanic even if it necessitated roughened hands and poor clothes is a thousand fold better than half starving as a fifth-rate lawyer getting a case once a year, and owing the tailor for the fine clothes on his back.

But where's the use in talking about it? Fathers of some will continue to send them to college, when it would be a thousand times better to put them in a machine shop, printing office, or on a farm.

## ABOUT AUTHORS.

"Longfellow wrote his 'Excelsior' late at night, under the inspiration of a letter from Senator Sumner; and he is said to have penned his 'Psalm of Life' in the old room that Washington occupied. One of Longfellow's early poems was sent back to him with the advice 'to buckle down to the law.'"

"David Hume wrote rapidly, but corrected slowly and laboriously. His pages are full of erasures. In Gibbon's manuscripts the erasures are few, for he made all his corrections in his mind, and never wrote a sentence until he had balanced and amended it to his entire satisfaction.

"Dr. Adam Smith walked slowly up and down his room while dictating to his clerk. It is said that his sentences are nearly all of the same length, each containing as much as the clerk could write while the Dr. was taking a single turn." Burke had twelve different proofs of his "Reflections on the French Revolution," before he allowed it to go to press.

Macaulay re-wrote his history, it is said, ten times, before he was satisfied with it. Each time, he would leave wide spaces between the lines for inter-lineations, and would often leave a sentence unfinished for days until he had determined which among several synonyms was the most expressive mood.

## THE STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

It is announced by the executive committee of the State Teachers' Association that the annual meeting of that body for this year will be held at Lincoln on the 27th, 28th and 29th, of the present month. The leading educators of Nebraska will discuss prominent educational topics, and the meeting promises to be one that will be both instructive and interesting. It was our desire to present in this issue a programme of the session, but it had not been arranged at the time of going to press. Prof. S. R. Thompson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, has issued a call for a State Convention of County Superintendents, which will take place in Lincoln during the last week in March, or at the same time of the Teachers' meeting.

## CULTIVATE TACT.

Cultivate tact. In society it will be a valuable aid. Talent is something but tact is everything. Talent is serious, sober, grave, and respectable; tact is all that and more too. It is not a sixth sense, but it is the life of all the five. It is the open eye, the quick ear, the judging taste, the keen smell, and the lively touch; it is an interpreter of all riddles—the surmounter of all difficulties—the remover of all obstacles. It is useful in all places, and all times; it is useful in solitude, for it shows a man his way into the world; it is useful in society, for it shows him his way through the world. Talent is power—

tact is skill; talent is weight—tact is momentum; talent knows what to do—tact knows how to do it; talent makes a man respectable—tact will make him respected; talent is wealth—tact is ready money. For all the practical purposes of society tact carries against talent ten to one.

## A FEW HINTS.

Habits of self-possession and self-control acquired early in life, are the best formation of general good manners. If you unite with this the constant intercourse with ladies and gentlemen of refinement and education, you will add to the dignity of perfect self-command the polished ease of polite society.

Avoid a concealed manner. It is exceedingly ill-bred to assume a manner as if you were superior to those around you, and it is, too, a proof, not of superiority but of vulgarity. And to avoid this manner, avoid the foundation of it and cultivate humility. The praises of others should be of use to you, in teaching, not what you are, but what you ought to be.

Avoid pride, too; it often miscalculates, and more often misconceives. The proud man places himself at a distance from other men; seen through that distance, others, perhaps, appear little to him; but he forgets that this very distance causes him to appear little to others.

A gentleman's title suggests to him humility and affability; to be easy of access, to pass by neglects and offenses, especially from inferiors; neither to dispense any for their bad fortune or misery, nor to be afraid to own those who are unjustly oppressed, nor to domineer over inferiors, nor to be either disrespectful or cringing to superiors; not standing upon his family name, or wealth, but making these secondary to his attainments in civility, industry, gentleness, and discretion.

## SHEAR NONSENSE.

The boy choked to death by a hunk of spruce pitch may be said to have sucked gum to the grim messenger.

In Chicago a reverend gentleman is lecturing on "Wine, Water, Women, Wit, Wisdom," and it's enough, they say, to w up with laughter.

A young lady writing on the subject of kissing, says: "I should quite as lief have a good kiss as a new cashmere." Snodgrass says he would quite as lief, if not liefer, give it to her.

A Philadelphia girl was seriously injured by standing up in a street car, while tightly laced. Young man, if your girl laces don't let her stand up a moment. Make her sit down, even if you have to hold her in your lap.

The rising youth feels the need of an invention that will instantaneously absorb a lighted cigar, and save him the trouble and danger of putting it in his coat pocket when he unexpectedly meets either of his parents.

A dark night, a fast horse, sleighing good, a pretty girl, nobody looking—it begins with a k and ends with an s.—Wilmington Com. Kicks, probably.—Harrisburg Telegraph. Naw! It's Krismus, of course.—Norristown Herald. Well, well, where won't them Keramics get to next?

COL VICTOR VIFQUAIN, of Crete, who is organizing an excursion to the Paris Exposition, requests all who intend to go to give the matter attention now. A remittance of \$50.00 is necessary to secure a registration on the list, and for this a letter of passage is furnished. This arrangement for visiting the great exposition is one that certainly offers many benefits. Dr. Tourgee's Educational excursion that will start from Boston is, we learn through a private note, an assured success, and no room can now be secured with this party, as the list is full.

SEVENTY millions of Chinese in Northern China are now starving. It cannot be doubted that if the Chinese are allowed to pour into the United States they will eventually supercede the natives, and in time the great American nation will be transformed into a new China. The Chinese are a shiftless people, else so many of them would

not be starving. They never make provision for any reverse of fortune and consequently when it comes they have no alternative but to starve. The Chinese in America to-day are consumers and non-producers. Any one can see how this will bring a nation to ultimate starvation. For these reasons and many others that might be enumerated it is hoped that the measures now before congress for the prevention of further Chinese immigration may be successful.

## YOU HAD A SMOOTH PATH.

One morning, when I went to school, In the long-vanished Yesterday, I found the creek had burst its banks, And spilled its waters o'er my way. The little path was filled with mud; I tried to cross it on a log; My foot slipped, and I, helpless, fell Into a mass of miry bog.

My clothes were pitiful to see; My hands and face were covered quite. The children laughed right heartily, And jeered me when I came in sight. Sweet Jessie Brown, in snow-white dress, Stood, smiling, by the teacher's desk, 'The while she, gravely as she might, Inquired the secret of my plight.

Then Jessie shook her snow-white dress, And said, "What will you give to me For coming here so nice and clean? My very shoes from dirt are free." The teacher frowned, and answered her, "You merit no reward to-day; Your clothes and hands are clean because You had a smooth path all the way."

And so, I think, when children grow Are white in grace, or black with sin, We should not judge until we know The path Fate had them travel in; For some are led on sunny heights, Beyond the power of sin to sway; While others grope in darksome paths, And face temptation all the way.

—Millie C. Pomeroy, in Chicago Tribune.

## ILL AT EASE.

Awkward people never know what to do with their hands. One of the most common signs of the want of breeding is a sort of uncomfortable consciousness of the hands, an obvious ignorance of what to do with them, and a painful awkwardness in their adjustment. The hands of a gentleman seem perfectly at home without being occupied, or, if they move, it is spontaneously and gracefully. The courtiers of olden times made playing with their sword-hilt an accomplishment, and the most efficient weapon of the Spanish coquette is her fan. Strength in the fingers is a sure token of mental aptitude. When Eutius burnt his hand off before the eyes of his captor, he gave the most indubitable proof we can imagine of fortitude.—*Etc.*

## NEBRASKA'S EDUCATIONAL STANDARD.

[From Chicago Post.]

There is no standard by which the intelligence, the character and the progress of a nation may be so accurately determined as that furnished by its public schools. In this respect Nebraska may fearlessly challenge comparison with any of the Western States. In no section is more attention given to educational interests. In none has more rapid progress been made in the efficiency of the schools, or the number and character of the school buildings. The schools are the pride of the people and the glory of the State and ample means have been provided to place them on a firm and enduring basis. A vast landed estate, consisting of two sections—1280 acres—in every township or one-eighteenth part of the entire area has been donated to the State by the General Government, and set apart as a permanent endowment for the public schools. These lands, it is estimated, will amount to more than 4,500,000 acres. The lowest price at which they can be sold is fixed by law at seven dollars per acre. The school lands sold thus far have averaged \$7.50 per acre. The principal trust accruing against diminution, makes an irreducible school fund. The income derived from this source is already considerable, and will soon, it is hoped, be sufficient to maintain the public schools, and render taxation for school purposes comparatively light. In addition to the common schools, there is a well endowed State University, with an able faculty, in successful operation, a credit and an honor to the state. It is located at Lincoln, the State Capitol, and was opened for students in September, 1871. A State Normal School located at Peru. A Deaf and Dumb Institute at Omaha, and an Asylum for the Blind at Nebraska City. To all these institutions students are admitted free of charge, and the blessings of a good education are offered to all the children of the state without discrimination on account of sex, race or color. The organization of the school system is similar to that of Ohio, and is characterized by an efficiency scarcely excelled by older states. The formation of school districts and the building of school houses, keep pace with the settlements, placing the means of obtaining an education, upon which rests our free institutions, within the reach of every child in the state.

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# The High School

OMAHA, NEB., MARCH, 1878.

Extra copies, \$1.00 per dozen.  
Subscriptions, orders for extra copies, advertisements, or articles for publication, may be left at office, 24 floor Old Fellows Block.  
Reading notices unmarked, 30 cents per line.  
Local advertisements, 25 cents a line.

\*Friends of The High School are requested to send to this office personal items and accounts relating to social, musical or literary matters.

"THEY SAY" that W. C. B. F. G. H. I. J. K. Allen is going to get married.

EXPERIENCE may be a dear teacher, but it isn't any dearer than a pretty Omaha school-teacher.

THE usual number of balls, parties and home entertainments took place last month, and a lack of space this issue necessarily crowds out a column of social reports that were prepared.

THE ladies and gentlemen of the First M. E. Church are now busily engaged rehearsing for an entertainment that will be given some time this month, and which promises to be very interesting.

MISS MIMA RICHARDS and her class have moved from the North School to the Central Building and now occupy the rooms which were formerly used by the Eighth grade on the third floor.

MISS B. A., of the Postoffice, is going to get married on the 25th of April, and she don't care who knows it. Neither do we. The young gentleman who is to be made happy all his life, lives in Texas.

THE only thing that keeps a score of men in Omaha from going into bankruptcy is the mortification it would cause them to let the public know how little there was to them when they were putting on so many airs.

THE *University Reporter* of the Iowa State University, shows great improvement under the new editorial management. From the many interesting articles which appeared in its last issue, we reproduce "How to Get a Practice."

OMAHA is just now suffering the lack of a popular by-word. "Shoo fly," "Pull down your vest," "Take a reef in your lip," and many other bible quotations, have passed away with old year. Who will immortalize himself by giving the cue?

THE "Contrabandista" was given at the Academy of Music to a crowded house. Miss Rodgers, under whose direction it was presented, raised by this means a large amount of money for the benefit of the poor, which she gave to the Ladies' Relief Society.

PROF. CRAWFORD, of the High School delivered a lecture on the "Coming Civilization" before the Young Men's Christian Association on the evening of the 26th. Those who heard it speak in flattering terms of the ability of Mr. Crawford as a scholar and speaker.

THE writer hereof has received a ten dollar package of flower and vegetable seeds from the conservatory and seed house of James Vick, Rochester, N. Y., with the compliments of that gentleman, and we take pleasure in adding our testimony to the excellence and freshness of the seeds sent out by this well known establishment.

MR. JOHN S. MILLER is acting as Omaha agent for the celebrated art publication known as "The Aldine," and as John is industrious and energetic we see no reason why the art loving people of Omaha should not bestow upon him their liberal patronage. "The Aldine" is a standard art journal and it is a credit to the good taste of anyone who may be found with a copy in his possession.

COMPLAINTS of subscribers who did not get their papers came pouring in thick and fast last month from all quarters. Two new carriers were sent out last month and the first thing they did was to hatch a conspiracy to hide the papers instead of delivering them. A bunch of thirty-five was found in a South Omaha culvert and other bunches were found in various parts of the city. This proceeding is somewhat annoying, but it will not occur again as the delivery lists are now in the hands of reliable carriers.

THE Omaha Athletic Club is a new organization, which has for its object the promotion of healthful exercise through the use of dumb-bells, Indian clubs, cross-bars, etc. The club has a membership of about forty of Omaha's representative young men, and it bids fair to be a success. A gymnasium is now being fitted up in the building formerly known as the "Alhambra Theatre." It is an excellent building for this purpose, and when fitted up it will contain a parlor for the use of the members whenever they wish to occupy it. Ed Balch is President, J. C. Withers, vice-President, Chas. Elting, Secretary and "Finn" Gridley, Treasurer.

IT is rather early in the season to wake up the base ball fiend, but if the weather continues as mild as it has been, it will be perfectly proper for the boys to don their linen dusters and straw hats and take the field. The Secretary of the Davenport (Iowa) club sends a postal card saying that the Davenport nine is organized for 1878, and ready to negotiate for games. We warn Davenport, and all other towns in Iowa, to steer clear of Omaha, this coming season, if they don't want to get completely wiped from the face of the earth. Omaha will have a Chicago

pitcher, three accomplished catchers, Henry Ward Beecher for first base, George Francis Train for second, Barnam's tall man for center, Charley Ross for third, and the Colorado stone man for short stop.

THE managers of the Council Bluffs dancing club did the "square thing" by the Omaha boys by sending over invitations to several of them to attend the Terpsichorean club ball.

A YOUNG man who is a rapid penman, an accomplished book-keeper and an excellent accountant, desires a position in Omaha. He is known by the writer to be honest, industrious and energetic.

THE Ladies' Relief Society has accomplished a great deal of good this far this winter in relieving the needy. Destitution and want has not prevailed to such an extent this winter as it would, had the weather been more severe yet the ladies never have any trouble in finding plenty of sources to distribute aid and relief. Mrs. Thos. L. Kimball the present president, is untiring in her exertions and care to distribute the goods to the worthy poor. The society is a public benefaction and we are glad to witness the zeal of the ladies in keeping up the organization and performing the onerous duties it imposes on them.

HANSCOM PARK is to be laid out with 1,000 different kinds of evergreens just ordered by the City Council from a nursery in Iowa. The management of this extensive job has been placed in the hands of Mr. J. T. Allen who is a practical arboriculturist. We would like to see the position of superintendent of public parks created by the council, and Mr. Allen appointed as such. Hanscom Park, Sixteenth Street Square, High School Hill and other public resorts need the attention of one man who is interested in having them appear well, and Mr. Allen is just the one to have charge of them.

## PERSONAL.

MISS Mary R. Alling has returned from Chicago and resumed the position she formerly held as instructor in sciences in the High School.

MISS May Woodworth, who has been stopping in Omaha for the past two or three months, the guest of Mr. Frank Browne, left for her home in Leavenworth last month.

MISS Jessie Cole, a niece of Judge Cole, of Des Moines, Iowa, has returned to her home at that place, having passed a few weeks in Omaha and Council Bluffs, visiting friends.

MR. L. E. Robbins, Mr. H. A. Smith, Mr. Frank Stubbs, Dr. T. E. Weeks, and Misses Cora Bullard, Maggie Dohoney and "Puss" Smith, of Council Bluffs, were in attendance at the last party given by the Imperial Club.

Encouraging and very flattering reports of the rapid advancement of Lucius Wakely come from his tutor at Sing Sing, where he is pursuing a private course, preparatory to entering the examination for the West Point Academy.

MR. Sam'l Smith, who has long been the Omaha representative of Bradstreet's Commercial Agency, was recently transferred to the New York office, and his many friends regret exceedingly that he must necessarily bid adieu to Omaha.

MR. A. T. McMillan, well-known to a wide circle of friends in Omaha, will soon leave for Colorado, he having resigned his position in the Auditor's office of the Union Pacific Railroad. He intends to establish himself in business in that State.

MISS Hattie L. Slaughter, formerly of Lincoln, is now teaching the 3d grade in Central School, having accepted the position made vacant by the marriage of Miss Monteith. Miss Slaughter taught for a year in New York, and is an able and efficient teacher.

THE Omaha friends of Alex. McCartney, now of Chicago, may be pleased to learn that he has recently been promoted, he now having entire charge of the correspondence in the wholesale clothing house of Clement, Sayer & Co., reputed to be the most extensive establishment of the kind in the world.

## COUNCIL BLUFFS NOTES.

MISS Rose Brown has returned from Mechanicsville, Iowa, where for the past few weeks she has been tantalizing the Mechanics-villains with her charms.

CHAS. M. Ross has returned from Kansas City and taken charge of the real estate and tax collecting business, which he will manage in connection with his father, Hon. L. W. Ross.

MISS Nellie Blanchard gave a party to a few invited friends on the evening of the 22d ult., the occasion being mainly in honor of Misses Jennie Barney and Aggie Russell, of Omaha, who were then visiting her.

Through some unaccountable mistake, a notice of the visit of Miss Nellie Bangs, of Chicago, was omitted last month. Miss Bangs was the guest of Miss Nellie Cook and sister while in the Bluffs, and before leaving, paid Omaha a visit, having been accompanied on the latter occasion by Mr. J. E. Houghton.

MISS Nettie Smith, who is well known in the Bluffs, having often visited her cousin, Miss Ada Everett, was married at St. Joe, last month, much to the regret in a host of admiring young gentlemen of the Bluffs. Miss Smith held sway as the acknowledged belle of St. Joe for a long while, and had many narrow escapes, but was finally captured by a young gentleman living in the interior of Missouri.

We cannot better handle matrimonial topics than to steal the following, from the pen of W. H. H. Brainard:

"We acknowledge receipt of invitation to attend the marriage ceremony at Council Bluffs, Feb. 12th, of Dr. Thomas B. Lacey and Miss Mollie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Atkins. Ah, me, how the days go by. First

comes the imperious and queenly Miss Beers, next the rosy robed, Miss Brown, next the stately Carrie Test, and now goes the best and shrewdest gem of them all, Mollie Atkins. We knew of these high contracting parties, and well, while we think of it, next Tuesday evening at half past seven, we will hie us away to some poetical retreat and in the majestic solitude at the foot of the Black Hills, and drink sweet cider to the toast of "Long life and prosperity to you good friends, Mollie and Doc."

THE "Terpsichorean Club," which was organized last month for a series of parties at the Ogden, held its opening reception on Friday the 15th. It was well attended, the club having some sixty members on its rolls. The credit of getting up this excellent club and providing some amusement for the young folks before the winter season is entirely past belongs to a few of the live boys who took the risk of starting it, prominent among whom are W. C. Erb, president; Ed. Troutman, vice-president; L. E. Robbins, secretary and treasurer; Ed. A. Nutt, Doc Weeks, Charley Cook, D. T. Stubbs, J. H. Marshall, Geo. Metcalf. The second party was given Friday evening, March 1st, and was equally pleasant and enjoyable.

## BROWNELL HALL BRIEFS.

Brownell Hall enjoys a fair attendance of students and under the principalship of Rev. Robert Doherty is rapidly rising in public favor. It is unquestionably an excellent school for young ladies, is excellently managed, and deserves well the support it is receiving.

MISS Mary F. Hill, the instructor in languages, attained her twenty-third birthday on the 23d ult., and the students of her class celebrated the occasion by giving an oyster supper in her honor. Miss Hill, who is comparatively new addition to the faculty of Brownell, is regarded as an able instructor.

THE *Lumina Aulæ* Society has been reorganized and we understand that before long the members will give a literary entertainment for themselves and friends.

On the evening of February 5th, a few elocutionary and musical exercises were given by the school. They were arranged by Mr. Doherty and his assistants, and proved both interesting and entertaining to the friends of the school who were present. The programme was as follows:

Instrumental solo, Martin Cahn; "Worth of Woman," May Bullens; "Henry VIII. Act III, Scene I," Fannie Wall, Lillie Gasman and Lillie Welsh; "Bugle song," May Dundy; "Old Clock on the Stairs," Clara Richardson; "La Jeune Captive," Maria Reed, (Miss Hill, instructor); *Sonata*—op. 60, No. 2, Annie Dworak; Mother and Poet, Dora Beckwith; *Othello*, Act I, Scene III, Miriam Castetter; "Absalom," Annie Dworak; "Aunt Doleful's Visit," Alice Rogers; "Cato's Soliloquy," Rebe Yates; *Sonata*—op. 60, No. 3, Clara Richardson; "For a That," Carrie Bennett; "Curfew shall not ring to-night," Grace Mason; "Charge of the Light Brigade," Ella Spoor; "Der Erl Konig," May Dundy; "Miss Mallory on the Chinese Question," Minnie Richardson; Song, Mrs. Robert Doherty and Miss Carrie Bennett, accompanied by Miss Miriam Castetter.

MISS Fannie Wall recited from Shakespeare in a manner that left no loop-hole for criticism. Miss Rogers succeeded in doing what many fail in doing, viz: reading a witty selection with good effect. Miss Ella Spoor's recitation of the Light Brigade was pronounced "the best" and it certainly deserved this distinction. Miss Beckwith, Miss Richardson, Miss Bennett and Miss Dundy, did well in their respective parts.

## JACOB GISH.

On the 24th ult., all that was mortal of Jacob Gish was laid away in its last resting place. Mr. Gish was a most popular man, and it can be said of him: "He was everybody's friend." His heart and purse were alike always open to the afflicted and unfortunate, and no man's death is more universally regretted than his. Always the genial "Jake," we believe he had not an enemy in Omaha. His business frequently led him into the haunts of destitution and poverty, and here he never failed to extend the hand of charity, for which he was proverbial. We have personal knowledge of more cases than one where Jacob Gish generously furnished relief and comfort to a poor family who had, perhaps, lost a son or daughter. It was while in his paths of labor among the dead and despairing and disconsolate, that he contracted the disease which resulted in his own demise. The funeral services were attended by an immense throng of people, the building being too small to accommodate all who wished to be present, and this is but an index of the remembrance in which he will be held by the friends he made, long after the daisies bloom upon his grave.

## UNIVERSITY LOCALS.

THE Literary Contest between the Palladian and University Union Societies has been postponed until Friday eve., March 23d, when it will take place in the University Chapel. It is expected that it will be the best thing of the kind ever given by the students, as each Society will send its best and most able performers.

THE State Farmers' Institute has been in session for the past week, occupying one of the rooms in the University. Many excellent lectures have been delivered in the chapel, which have been well attended. Farmers from various parts of the State have been present, and seem well pleased with the working of the Institution.

THE February number of the *Hesperian Student*, under the supervision of its new local editor, J. H. Worley, is full of spicy and original jokes, stories, etc.

A practical joke was perpetrated on the Palladian Society on Friday eve., February 1st, by some person or persons unknown, who turned off the gas during the evening exer-

cises, and left the room in total darkness. Good order was, however, maintained, and the gas was immediately re-lighted. The gas meter will hereafter be closely watched, so that the joke will not be repeated.

Through the kindness of the Board of Regents, Prof. Stadler has been allowed a larger and better adapted room for his studio, which, with the frescoing and other improvements he intends putting on it, will make it second to none in the State.

A masquerade project proposed by the students was nipped in the bud by the interference of the Faculty.

THE Lectures in Philosophy, given by Prof. Collier, are very instructive. His experiments are facilitated by the finest of instruments.

By an order of the Board of Regents, every male member of the University is compelled to be a member of the Military Department. The order will be enforced April 1st.

## SPORTING MATTERS.

THE Field Sportsman's Club met on the 11th ult., there being present Messrs. Lowe, Berlin, Patrick, Krug, Ketcham, Windheim, Clark, with President Hardin in the chair. A discussion at some length was had on the propriety of using some efforts to have the statute prohibiting the killing of fowl repealed at the next meeting of the State Legislature. Mr. Will H. Clark was admitted to the club and paid his initiation fee. The club is considering plans for fitting up a new room for meeting in, and other purposes. A trap shoot is contemplated some time during the present month.

MR. John Hardin, President of the Field Sportsman's Club, and champion wing shot of the State of Nebraska, has held the golden cup for nearly two years, and some of the old sports are thinking that he has had it long enough. He has therefore been challenged by Geo. T. Mills, of the Omaha Sportsman's Club to a match for the cup, and the trial will take place on Monday afternoon, March 4th.

## A BOLD CHALLENGE.

DR. W. F. Carver of San Francisco is poking in his nose for a little of the glory that has been monopolized by Bogardus so long. He issues the following challenge to Bogardus and the rest of the world:

I will shoot any man in the world at 500 glass balls, 25 yards rise, Bogardus trap, for \$250 or \$500 a side. I will bet from \$250 to \$500 a side I can break 1,000 glass balls quicker than Capt. A. H. Bogardus or any other man living, and I will go to any part of the world to shoot. I will bet from \$250 to \$500 that I can break more glass balls and shoot from a horse's back, the horse to be on the run, the balls to be thrown into the air at 21 yards rise, than any man in the world can break and stand on the ground, and shoot 30 yards from a Bogardus trap. I will shoot any man in the world 250 glass balls for from \$250 to \$500 a side, letting him shoot a shotgun, 30 yards rise, Bogardus trap, and I will shoot a parlor rifle and have the balls thrown into the air for me. I will bet from \$250 to \$500 that I can make more fancy shots than any man in the world. I will bet \$250 to \$500 that I can break 100 glass balls quicker with a Winchester rifle, using two or more guns, than any man can with a shotgun and shoot the same distance I do with a rifle. I will bet \$250 that I can break two glass balls thrown into the air at the same time, and will shoot at Winchester rifle, loading the gun once while the balls are in the air, making a double shot. I will bet \$1,000 that I can go on the plains and kill more buffalo on one run, shooting from a horse's back, than any man in the world, and if buffalo are not to be found, will run elk.

DR. W. F. CARVER.

## THE FIRST SHOOT OF THE SEASON.

On Friday, the 22d ult., a shooting match which was arranged by Mr. S. B. Hathaway, took place under his management on the 16th Street grounds. The first match was ten single rises, 21 yards distance.

## SCORE:

Al. S. Patrick. .... 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1—8  
Jno. Petty. .... 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1—9  
S. B. Hathaway. .... 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0—6  
W. H. S. Hughes. .... 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1—7  
Bob Gregg. .... 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0—6  
Geo. T. Mills. .... 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0—9  
Pat Hanlon. .... 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0—5

The second match was five double rises, 18 yards rise.

## SCORE:

Patrick. .... 1-1, 1-1, 1-0, 1-0, 1-1—8  
Hathaway. .... 0-1, 1-1, 1-1, 1-1, 1-1—9  
Petty. .... 1-0, 1-1, 1-1, 1-0, 1-0—7  
Hughes. .... 1-1, 0-1, 1-1, 1-0, 1-1—8  
Mills. .... 1-1, 1-1, 1-1, 1-1, 1-0—9

In shooting off ties, Mills beat Hathaway and Patrick beat Hughes.

THE third match was ten single birds at 26 yards rise, resulting as follows: Patrick, 8; Mills, 6; Hughes, 9; Petty, 9; Preston, 10; Hathaway, 8. Patrick beat Hathaway in shooting off the tie on 8, by a score of five to three.

THE last match was ten single birds at 26 yards rise, 100 yards boundary, English rules to govern. Mills, Patrick and Preston each got ten straight; Petty and Hathaway got nine each, and Billy Hughes very modestly took eight. In shooting off the ties, Preston killed five straight, against Patrick's three; Mills missed his first bird, and withdrew.

## THE TURBINE WIND-MILL.

THE Turbine Windmill which is now being introduced into Nebraska by the patentee and proprietor Mr. A. H. Southwick, has features about it which stamp it as the best windmill in the world. It will furnish more power with lighter wind than any other mill in existence. The most commendable feature of the Turbine Windmill is its absolute safety in a gale. It is so constructed that it cannot be blown over, and this alone makes it the most desirable mill for Nebraska and the great western plains where violent gales are frequent. Mr. Southwick who has been in Omaha for some time has signified his intention of remaining here and making Omaha a central point for the supply of the western country. He has already taken contracts for the erection of several mills. A cut and fuller description of this mill will be found on another page.

## "NEARLY A HUNDRED."

[The following was written by a young lady student of Brownell Hall who modestly declines to append her name.—Ed.]

How those poor "Seniors" have  
Pondered and pondered  
Over that average—  
Nearly "a hundred."  
Forward, the Bright Brigade!  
"Dull ones, fall back," was said,  
You cannot possibly  
Reach near "a hundred."

Forward, the Bright Brigade!  
And though they looked dismayed  
Nobody scoffed at them—  
Nobody wondered.  
Theirs—not to make reply  
Nor ask the reason why—  
Theirs—but to try and try—  
Try for that average  
Nearly "a hundred."

Working, morn, noon and night—  
Working with all their might—  
Work, while the heedless world  
Slept on and slumbered.  
Others, as we've heard tell,  
Worked on thus long and well,  
Worked that they might excel  
Still on unceasingly—  
No matter what befell  
So that they averaged  
Nearly "a hundred."  
When shall their glory fade?  
O, the brave charge they made!  
Hard questions thundered!—  
Honor the charge they made,  
Follow that Bright Brigade—  
Aim for "a hundred!"

## THE NEBRASKA DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution, which is situated three miles northwest of the city, was founded by act of the State Legislature, in 1869. Prof. Roswell H. Kinney, the efficient and obliging principal, extended a welcome hand when we called, last month, and furnished the following:

Number of instructors, including prin., 4.  
Number of pupils under instruction last year, 55—males, 30; females, 25.  
Number who have received instruction since foundation, 78.

Average number of years spent in the Institute, 3.

Number of volumes in the library, 436.  
Number of pupils in school now, 41.  
Total value of property, \$40,000.

Samuel F. Buckeley, the foreman of the printing office, instructs the young men in the art of printing, and many have learned this business so well that they to-day command high wages in printing offices. The mute printer is a big improvement on the garrulous individual who sticks type for a living. The *Mute Journal*, an interesting and well gotten up monthly, is here edited and published, and it is a credit to the institution. Passing rapidly through the schools, we see Prof. Fred. L. Reed, Prof. McClure and Miss Mattie Tobias, instructing their different classes. In the advanced class we met Miss Clara Hahn, a daughter of W. J. Hahn, of this city. Miss Hahn is 17 years old, and unusually bright and interesting. The female department is under the supervision of Mrs. J. A. Thompson, matron of the institution, who is watchful and solicitous for the good conduct and deportment of the girls.

## OF INTEREST TO EDUCATORS.

State Superintendent S. R. Thompson has issued the following call for a convention of county superintendents and educational men generally:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
LINCOLN, NEB., Feb. 29, 1878.

A state convention of county superintendents is hereby called to meet at my office in Lincoln on Monday, March 25, at 9 o'clock, p. m. It is expected that the session will continue two days, and adjourn at noon on Wednesday, the 27th, in time for the assembling of the State Teachers' Association, which is expected to meet at 2 p. m. on that day.

The work of this convention will naturally be divided into two parts:

I. Ways and means of rendering the administration of the school law more effective and popular, especially in regard to the following:  
1. Examination of teachers.  
2. Visiting schools.  
3. Procuring and making reports.  
4. Managing county and normal institutes.  
II. Needed amendments to the school law.

Tree points at least need special attention.  
1. Division of district property.  
2. Care and management of district funds.  
3. Best method of supplying text books.

It is very desirable that there should be a full attendance of superintendents. The work of the county office is intricate, difficult and important, and no superintendent who is able to attend can afford to miss this opportunity to gain from the experience and observations of others that knowledge which will enable him to perform his duties with more satisfaction to himself and profit to the community.

Superintendents of city schools and principals of graded schools, are cordially invited to attend this convention and take part.

Persons who have served as county superintendents though not now in office, are invited to attend and give the convention the benefit of their experience.

The usual reduction of fare on the railroads is secured.

Superintendents who design attending this convention will please notify the undersigned as soon as convenient.

The convention or "institute" is called under the provisions of section 91 of the school laws, is intended to include all the counties in the state, and county superintendents will see that the law makes it their duty to attend.

S. R. THOMPSON,  
State Superintendent.

THE Omaha Bee is now owned by the "Omaha Publishing Company," an organization incorporated under the laws of the State. The officers are E. Rosewater, President and General Manager; Al. Sorenson, Secretary, and Edwin Davis, Treasurer.

The Home Journal of the West.

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"Office of State Supt. of Public Instruction, Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 20, 1876. This certifies that Webster's Unabridged Dictionary has been added to the 'State recommended List' of books to be used in the Schools of Nebraska. (Signed) 'J. M. McKENZIE,' 'State Supt. of Pub. Inst.'"

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# The High School

OMAHA, NEB., MARCH, 1878.

## THE NAUGHTY GREEK GIRL.

MISS Alpha though she led her class,  
Was yet a most unlovely lass;  
She had a little sister, Theta,  
And she would often bang and Beta,  
And push and pinch and pound and pelt her,  
And many a heavy blow she Delta;  
So that the kitten, e'en, would Mu,  
When Theta's sufferings she Nu.

The Alpha was so bad to Theta  
That every time she chanced to meet her,  
She looked as though she longed to Eta;  
And oft against the wall she jammed her,  
And oft she took a stick and Lambda;  
And for the pain and tears she brought her,  
She pitied her not one iota;  
But, with a sly and wicked eye,  
Would only say: "Oh, fiddle, Phi."

Then Theta cried, with noisy clamor,  
And ran and told her grief to Gamma,  
And Gamma, with a plying Psi,  
Would give the little girl some Pi,  
And say: "Now, darling, mustn't Chi."

Two Irish lads, of ruddy cheek,  
Were living just across the creek:  
Their names, Omicron and Omega—  
The one was small, the other bigger:  
For Alpha, so demure and striking,  
Omega took an ardent liking;  
And Mike, when he first chanced to meet  
her,  
Fell deep in love with little Theta;  
And oft at eve the boys would go  
And on the pleasant waters Rho.

So, when the little hapless Theta  
Nu Alpha was about to Beta,  
She down upon the bank would Zeta,  
And cry aloud and shout like fun—  
"Run, Mike! run, Mike! Omicron!"

MORAL.

Have you a sister? Do not treat her  
As Alpha did her sister Theta.  
—Bowdoin Orient.

## WASTE AND WANT.

Either man must be content with  
poverty all his life, or else deny him-  
self some luxuries and save to lay the  
base of independence in the future.  
But if a man defies the future, and  
spends all he earns (whether his earn-  
ings be one or ten dollars a day) let  
him look for lean and want at some  
future time—for it will surely come,  
no matter what he thinks. To save is  
absolutely the only way to get a solid  
fortune; there is no other certain mode.  
Those who shut their eyes and ears to  
these certain facts will be forever poor,  
and in their obstinate rejection of truth  
mayhap will die in rags and filth. Let  
them so die and thank themselves. But  
no! They take a sort of recompense in  
cursing fortune. Great waste of breath.  
They might as well curse the mountains  
or the eternal hills. For I can tell  
them fortune does not give away good  
and substantial goods. She sells it to  
the highest bidder, to the hardest and  
wisest worker for the boon. Men never  
make so fatal a mistake as when they  
think themselves the creatures of fate;  
'tis the sheerest folly in the world.  
Every man may make or mar himself,  
whichever he may choose. Fortune  
for those who by diligence, honesty,  
frugality, place themselves in a position  
to grasp hold of fortune when it ap-  
pears in view. The best evidence of  
frugality is the five dollars or more  
standing in your name at the savings  
bank. The best evidence of honesty  
consists in diligence and frugality.

How many apples did Adam and  
Eve eat? Some say Eve 8 and Adam  
2—a total of 10 only. Now we figure  
the thing out far differently. Eve 8  
and Adam 8 also. Total, 16.—*Boston  
Journal*. We think the above figures  
are entirely wrong. If Eve 8 and  
Adam 82, certainly the total will be 90.  
Scientific men, however, on the strength  
of the theory that the ante-diluvians  
were a race of giants, and consequently  
great eaters, reason something like this:  
Eve 81 and Adam 82—total 163.—  
*Gloucester Advertiser*. Wrong again;  
what could be clearer than, if Eve 81  
and Adam 812, the total was 893?—  
*Lawrence American*. If Eve 812 and  
Adam 812, would not the whole be  
1623?—*Boston Journal*. I believe the  
following to be the true solution: Eve  
814 Adam, Adam 8124 Eve—total,  
8938.—*Veritas*. Still another calcula-  
tion is as follows: If Eve 814 Adam,  
Adam 81242 Eve—total, 82,967.  
We think this, however, not to be a  
sufficient quantity; for though we ad-  
mit that Eve 814 Adam, Adam if he  
8081242 keep Eve company—total,  
8,082,056.—*N. Y. Mail*. Mathemat-  
icians, you're all at fault: If Eve  
814212 tempt Adam, Adam must have  
81242XL Eve! Total, 812,505,170.—  
*Fort Chester Journal*. Now set 'em up  
in the other alley. Old Mathematics,  
you haven't got to the "root" of the  
matter yet. If Eve 814 Adam, of  
course Adam 81242 make it square—  
total, 6,600,263,378.—*Colby Echo*.

One rainy day last week, a man with  
a short overcoat and long rubbers, en-  
tered the ticket office of the C. P. R.  
R., and stepping up to the box, said:  
"Are y-y-you the t-t-t-ticket man?"  
The agent nodded. "W-w-well, I  
want a t-t-ticket for—t-ticket for P-P-  
P-P—d-d-d—n it; I'll w-w-walk."—  
*Beacon*.

He was lying seriously ill of apo-  
plexy; he was a German resident of  
the village, and his relatives who were  
gathered his bedside were informed by  
the attending physician that he was  
approaching his death. Desirous of  
saving him, if possible, a Buffalo phy-  
sician was immediately sent for, who,  
upon his arrival, administered a dose  
of croton oil, which, entering his wind-  
pipe, killed him instantly. No sooner  
had he expired than a German relative  
standing by turned to the family phy-  
sician and said: "Mein Gott! How  
quick he kilt him!"

A yankee, having told an English-  
man that he shot, on one particular oc-  
casion, nine hundred and ninety-nine  
snipe, his interlocutor asked him why  
he didn't make it a thousand at once.  
"No," said he, "not likely I'm going  
to tell a lie for one snipe." Whereupon  
the Englishman, not to be outdone,  
began to tell a long story of a man  
having swam from Liverpool to Bos-  
ton. "Did you see him?" asked the  
Yankee. "Why, of course I did. I  
was coming across, and our vessel  
passed him a mile out of Boston har-  
bor." "Well, I'm glad you saw him,  
stranger, 'cos yar a witness that I did  
it. That was me."—*Niagara Index*.

Last Sunday we paid a visit to the  
inmates of the county jail. Five guests  
are stopping there at present. One of  
them looked so young, so innocent, and  
had such an air of heavenly resignation  
on his guileless face, that we, in the  
vergency of our unsophistical nature,  
asked him what he was in there for.  
A saintly smile lit up his countenance  
as he rolled his eyes heavenward and  
confidentially told us that he was in  
there because he couldn't get out. We  
passed on, with the firm conviction that  
he would certainly disgrace himself  
some time or other, innocent as he  
looked.—*Colorado Springs Gazette*.

They have queer girls in Colorado.  
One of them had been receiving the  
attentions of a young man for about a  
year, but becoming impatient to bring  
matters to a crisis, she resolved to ascer-  
tain his intentions. When he next  
called, she took him gently by the ear,  
led him to a seat, and said: "Nobby,  
you've been foolin' 'round this claim  
for mighty near a year, and have never  
yet shot off yer mouth on the marryin'  
biz. I've cottoned to yer on the square  
clear through, an' hev stood off every  
other galoot that has tried to chip in;  
an' now I want yer to come down to  
bizness, or leave the ranch. Ef yer on  
the marry, an' want a pard that'll stick  
right to ye till ye pass in yer chips an'  
the good Lord call ye over the range,  
just squeal, and call in Judge Smith,  
an' we'll hitch; but ef that ain't yer  
game, draw out an' give some other  
feller a chance for his pile. Now sing  
yer song or skip out." He sung.

"By Jupiter! these are lovely nights.  
Nothing Mars the serenity of the scene,"  
exclaimed young Jones, the other night  
as he sat on the porch, neath the sil-  
very rays of the crescent moon, with his  
arms around the waist of his Venus.  
But when the old woman opened the  
window above them, and turned a  
pitcher of water on their devoted  
heads, they thought they had encoun-  
tered Neptune. She simply remarked  
to them as they started for the gate—  
"Here, come back! You cannot  
comet over my daughter in that milky  
way."

Jones retorted:  
"Uranus off, and I'll be hanged if  
I come back till I get ready," and his  
girl took his arm and he started off  
with a speed like the messenger Mer-  
cury, who is said to have had wings  
on his heels, and silence reigned once  
more. The old woman says she will  
planet differently next time.—*Ex.*

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