

# High School Journal.

A REPOSITORY OF REFINED LITERATURE, AND JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

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*Liberator a defectione solum, qui non nititur.*

J. F. McCARTNEY, Editor and Publisher.

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Omaha, Neb., June, 1878.

No. 6.

## ESPECIALLY FOR GIRLS.

Reflections over Maud Muller and the Haughty Judge.

Love Treated Parenthetically.

STUEBENVILLE, OHIO, }  
May —, 1878. }

MR. EDITOR:

Alas! for the energies of so indolent a mortal as I, when lured within my present Arcadian retreat—a cosy nook in the large yard of the Seminary which some poetical genius has called "Sunbeam Trap."

"Here are cool mosses deep,  
And thro' the moss the ivies creep,  
And from the craggy ledge the poppy hangs in sleep."

The Ohio river looks bright to-day in the glow of sunlight, and winds quietly away on its southerly course, forming, as it rounds the bend and is lost to view, a rare bit of scenery which the artist Cole has immortalized in his "Voyage of Life," and indeed, it is a painter's ideal of light and shadow. The waves look like a mass of tangled silver thread, until they dance away and lose their glitter in the shade which the trees from either bank throw across the bosom of the waters. Summer has chased gay little Spring almost out of sight and sound, and spread her own more perfect beauty over all the landscape. What a time and place to watch the pictures of the brilliant possibilities which Fancy is ever ready to paint for us in bright tints! How easy to forget that Reality may drape them in mourning colors and wash them in tears, leaving only the sombre hues of existence, of the work-a-day world where there is no time for useless fancies.

Still day dreams will exist while youth lasts and loves endure; and they are very Sweet but will it please, if only these we lay at the Masters feet?"

Well for us that Fate is kinder often than we deserve. Kind though severe, shattering all the fair structures we wrought in our happy idleness, teaching us how shallow and incomplete life would be, without active labor and faithful endeavors. A simple story of dreams unrealized and vanished hopes has moved the great world to sob out its pity, and yet it is but the common fate many. A wide spreading meadow fragrant with new mown hay, a bare-footed maiden and a stately Judge weave them together, throw over them all the glamour of poetry, and who does not know the song—who has not mourned over its sad sequel, who not wailed "It might have been?" It might have truly, still it was far better not to be—better as it was. Suppose the case different. Imagine this stately Judge to have stooped from his heights and lifted the lonely girl from her native meadows into the splendor of his home, into the august presence of his haughty mother, would she too have loved the maiden whose only dowry was a pair of beautiful eyes? would she have over-looked her humble parentage and faulty language? Ah! no. Naomi's are rare. To-day they cry, "bring us daughters who will add to the wealth of our coffers—the glory of our names." These, too, dream dreams, but the fancies are bred in "the head and not the heart."

Then again, could the man's love have survived, based only on the beauty of one who was not congenial to his higher tastes? Better, far better, that he should suffer from the sorrow of an unrealized dream, than to have endured the mortification the gratification would sooner or later have brought him. And Maud—she too would have grown unhappy; even with her ambitious longings for silk dresses, praises and toasts of wine gratified. She would have chafed at the wide differ-

ence between herself and surroundings. If "all men are possible heroes," all women may be possible heroines, yet it would have taken infinite tenderness and patience to have developed the capabilities, even if they had lain dormant in the rustic maiden's nature, and we doubt if the eyes would have grown brighter as the years crept on, or the heart kept light in the chill of marble halls. Better for you too, O starry-eyed Maud, that Fate doomed your dream to be an unrealized one; better to lament over what might have been than to repent that it was and is.

The earth is full of nameless graves watched by solitary mourners for the hopes and dreams that lie there—

"Deeply buried from human eyes,"

and yet, what more could we expect? How dare we mourn and refuse comfort when the end comes? We have been the idlers, not the workers in the strife. Who ever achieved a brilliant destiny through dreaming? Who ever gained great heights through waiting in flowery fields? We have erected in imagination temples of fame for deeds we never did; we have marked out careers which we would be unfitted, through our very useless dreaming, to fulfill; we have twined in fancy the very laurel crown for our own brows, which busy hands have placed on others, and we can only murmur at our own neglect when the frosts of adversity or old age waken us from our summer reveries to find around us beautiful, completed lives, while in our own hands are only fragments and broken dreams.

But when we have wrought to the best of our ability, worked faithfully, and failed, God alone can comfort such a heart. "Thro' strife and curse—and dreary noises and wailing voices, God strikes a silence, and giveth his beloved sleep,"—that blessed sleep that soothes all pain and trouble and compensates the weary one for a life-time of hope deferred.

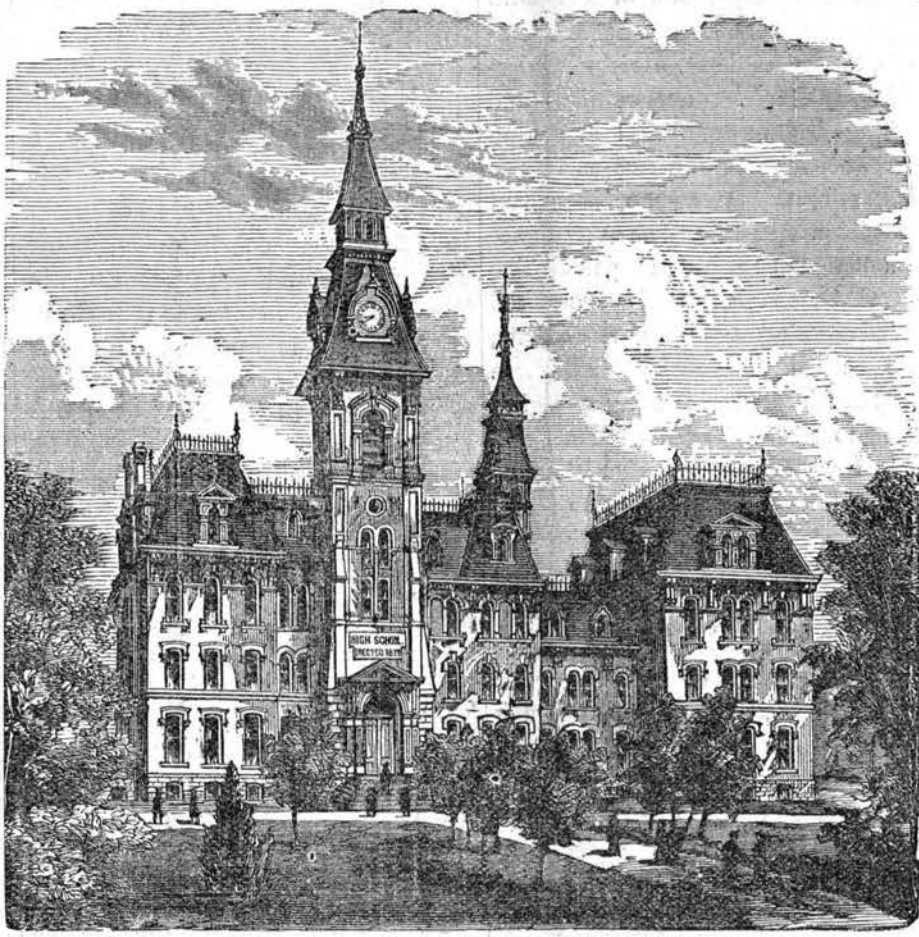
O, sisters dear, privileged daughters of this great, free land, let us do the most with the opportunities God has given us, realizing some dream, however humble, making it beautiful by doing our best—a fitting offering for the Master in the end.

ELTA HURFORD.

## THE GILDED MAN TRAP.

FOR THE HIGH SCHOOL JOURNAL.

There are gilded man traps erected along the road, which lead men to ruin. They are often deceived when entering. They would not intentionally seek to walk in them, but there are many ways that lead to them, of which the young are not aware. Many a deep pitfall is covered over with flowers, and the victim is entrapped before he knows it. The devil is very sly and artful in his work of leading souls to ruin. I doubt if any man is half human that deals out alcohol as a beverage to his brother. It is a wicked business, let it be conducted in any way. There may be different grades in the profession, but I cannot see that any one presents a better aspect than the others. One begins the work of making drunkards, and another finishes the job. However, the one presents a better aspect. He has fitted up a very elegant saloon and adorned it in a way that will attract innocent eyes, and even seek to allure our young boys into the baited traps. They cannot detect the enemy in the fine surroundings. When he seeks to lead the young and innocent into his den, it is nothing but a man trap to catch human souls, while the other dens are the places these victims are entirely crushed and tortured to death. When a human being once gets upon the "enchanted



View of the Omaha High School Building.

ground," it does not require much effort to keep him there until utterly ruined. The greatest trouble is to persuade him to cross the border lines. And what, when across the border line of the enchanted grounds, is often the result? Perhaps he had been a true and loving son, no doubt a promising son; an idol of his parents' hearts; yes, a treasure, a dear brother. He loved his parents, sisters and brother; but ah! he fell. Strange dark shadows came into the earthly Eden, and the flowers of hope and love faded. The sunshine went out of the once quiet parental home, and darkness entered. It was the old, old story of midnight watching, of scalding tears and earnest prayers, if he was a husband, and even was not unkind to his wife and children when intoxicated. Disease fastened itself at last upon the once strong man, and after a while it brought him down into the dark death valley. Poor fellow! He could only moan and weep over the wasted years, and his sad downfall. He may not forget the life he lived ere he fell—but too late! The death angel will come and enter one beautiful day. Who would not weep to stand by the bedside of such a wasted and degraded sufferer, soon to be called hence? Ah! the scene is touching. He may receive pardon from on high—yes, from wife, his children when he left them destitute, when they cried, "Father, give me bread, bread! Oh, father, I am hungry!" No answer. He was hardened. He was past redemption. Cold fireside, no bread and no raiment. His wife may imprint the last kiss, his death expression appears on his countenance, and in a moment he is dead. The poor wife moaned, kissing again and again the white face, but the dull, dead ears hear no more the piteous cry. They are forever closed to all earthly sounds. The frail body rests at last beyond the reach of human blood-bounds. He is gently borne away to the green graveyard to sleep in peace. He died the death of a drunkard. A wistful and anxious look wears upon that widow's countenance for her sons. She fears and pleads for them to be kept safe from the snares of evil and not to be entrapped in that pitfall.

I will endeavor to say a word of a mother's son. Once a glorious, noble boy was slain by that beverage. She had another left. He was her idol. He became entrapped in the wicked snares. His mother had hope for him. He attended church every Sabbath, and blindfolded his poor mother. At last he became a victim in the destroyer's hands, and came staggering home deep-

ly intoxicated one Sabbath morning when daylight began to gleam in the East. No wonder tears came gushing from her eyes. She moaned, in piteous tones, "Oh, my poor boy! Oh, my poor boy!" She knew the lines were passed. "Can he not be saved? Must he be lost? Oh, my boy!" Her three brothers died from the same effects. Her husband had to abstain totally for life to be saved. This bright son went down, down, until death, and his poor mother only ceased lamenting when she died of a broken heart.

K. E. R., Schuyler.

## CURRENT GOSSIP.

A citizen of Harney street yesterday decided to purchase eight cents' worth of lettuce from a street peddler, and after getting it he tendered a check on the bank in payment, saying he had no change.

"I'd rather not take this," replied the peddler, as he scrutinized the paper.

"Why, it's a regular check," explained the purchaser.

"Yes, I see."

"Then what's wrong?"

"Well, if I should take it to the bank and you didn't have but seven cents on deposit to meet it, I know just how kinder lengthways the cashier would look me over, and how his mouth would spread out as he asked me if I hadn't taken a two cent check and raised it to eight. I'd rather throw off on the lettuce than to run any risks."

## BOGGS URGED TO GO INTO BANKRUPTCY.

"Boggs," said Mrs. B. suddenly, the other evening, looking up from the paper she was reading, "why don't you go into bankruptcy and have some style about you?"

"Go into bankruptcy?" repeated Boggs, "what for?"

"Because it is the fashion," replied Mrs. B. "Everybody who is anybody, goes into bankruptcy now-a-days. Our neighbors are all getting the start of us. Here's Soggs, who lives across the street, he is in the list to-day. Now we have lived in this town a good deal longer than Soggs has. Why couldn't you have got your name in the papers as well as he?"

"I don't want my name in the papers in that way," said Boggs.

"That's the way; always behind everybody else. We never could hold our own along with our neighbors."

"But we couldn't hold our own if

we went into bankruptcy," persisted Boggs.

"Nonsense!" cried Mrs. B. "Don't the Squiggss, who went into bankruptcy last summer, live just as well—if not a little better—than before? Now, Boggs, do oblige me by buying a file."

"Buying a file? What for?"

"So that you can file your petition. Do it this very day, and it will be in the morning papers. Then your wife and children can hold their heads up with the best of 'em. Somehow I feel that we are under a sort of cloud now. People look at us as much as to say, 'There's something the matter with the Boggses.'"

"Mrs. Boggs, I never take advantage of nothing."

"I know it. And that's what keeps us under. But couldn't you put in a petition up stairs that we don't need. You could take it down and—"

"Woman, how foolish you talk. You don't know anything about the business."

"But I do know that we are getting left, and it won't be long, you'll find, before folks give up inviting us anywhere. Haven't you any liabilities?"

"I have liabilities," replied Boggs, "but I haven't any ability to lie."

"Oh, you're too nice for anything where the welfare of your family is concerned. Tell me about your assets."

"I wouldn't have any if I did as neighbor Soggs does across the street."

"How is that?" asked Mrs. B.

"Why, the ass-sets around all day doing nothing, and it is no wonder that he had to apply to the bankrupt courts for relief." Then Boggs laughed a low contented laugh at his little joke.

"Said Mrs. B., tartly, "you'll bankrupt your stock of wit if you keep drawing on it after that fashion. Then you won't become a bankrupt to maintain our social position?"

"No, I won't said Boggs, bluntly.

"Then I give you due notice that I shall receive or make no more calls. I shall give up our pew in church and take the children out of school. I shall close up the house, give out that we have gone into the country, and we will all live in the kitchen. If we can't do like the rest of folks and be somebody, there is no use trying to live."

"Boggs must certainly be driven into bankruptcy for self protection, if Congress doesn't repeal the bankrupt act and stop the foolishness.—Ez.

## TRUE GREATNESS.

In every bosom there burns an ambition to be great. Whether that ambition is commendable or not, depends on what the individual's conceptions of greatness are. Some men, in endeavoring to attain to what they conceive to be true greatness, indicate by their actions that they think it consists in sacrificing all the principles of morality. But this certainly is a mistake; for true greatness and good morals partake very much of the same nature.

One of the essential elements in true greatness is purity; purity of thought, purity of purpose and purity of action. Purity was the element in man's original greatness that gave grace and beauty to all the rest of his wonderful powers; and it elevated him to a position that he cannot now attain. As we look out upon the material universe, what is that in it that fills us with admiration, and reflects the image of the Deity? It is its unspotted purity; and this is but an image of this element of man's original greatness. Another element is humility. The un-

wise and unimportant may be filled with egotism and pride; imagining that they are great in the world, and looking down on others in scornful disdain. But not so with the great; how humble, how lowly, how unassuming, how Christ-like in their character! Knowing their greatness, yet seeing their nothingness; realizing the importance of their mission, yet feeling their insignificance; realizing their immortality and the eternity of their being, yet knowing that they are but creatures of a moment.

True greatness is the brightest jewel in the diadem of honor, and it will shine on with undimmed and ever-brightening luster, when Time shall mildly fold her arms across her breast and fall asleep on the bosom of eternity.—Jewell.

## THE MINISTER'S WIFE.

The minister's wife ought to be selected by a committee of the church. She should be warranted never to have the headache or neuralgia; she should have nerves of wire and sinews of iron; she should be cheerful, intellectual, pious and domesticated; she should be able to keep her husband's house, darn his stockings, make his shirts, cook his dinner, light his fire, and copy his sermons; she should keep up the style of a lady on the wages of a day laborer, and be always at leisure for "good works," and ready to receive morning calls; should be secretary to the Band of Hope, the Dorcas Society, and the Home Missions; she should conduct Bible classes and Mothers' meetings; should make clothing for the poor and gruel for the sick; and finally, should be pleased with everybody and everything, and never desire any reward beyond the satisfaction of having done her own duty, and other people's too.

## AN ANONYMOUS LETTER.

Perhaps of all the actions into which the evil passions of humanity are led, there is none more base than that of writing an anonymous letter. It is a moral assassination committed by a masked murderer, a lie without an author, the mean-spirited act of the disreputable coward, in whose heart gall has replaced the wholesome blood, and whose malice, jealousy and revenge vent themselves in slander. I would as soon trust my purse with a thief, my friendship with the hangman, my name with a coquette, take a serpent in my hand or a liar to my heart, as hold communion of love, friendship or interest with the despicable writer of an anonymous letter.—Dr. Johnson.

## ONE FORM OF RUDENESS.

A breach of politeness, and one which is most annoying to refined and sensitive people is the very general practice of interrupting one's conversation. The impunity with which this is done has degraded rational conversation, which ought to be the greatest charm of social intercourse, into a farce. A man or woman who has anything to say that is worth saying, desires to say it in his or her own way; and those who have brains to appreciate it, will be equally desirous of hearing it without interruption. Yet it is a common thing for a parlor conversation to partake more of the babble of Babel, than a conversation of rational beings, who are supposed to know and appreciate what each other says. One begins to relate an incident, and before he has finished two sentences, some parrot in fine clothes chimes in with her senseless gabble, breaking the thread of discourse, and compelling the narrator to begin again, or abandon the attempt to instruct or entertain.

We suggest to young people—and old ones, too, for that matter—that here is a promising field for social reform. Never interrupt a conversation by interjecting remarks, however appropriate and witty they may seem. All sensible people will respect you, and conclude that you have good sense, and know how to use it to the best advantage.—True Citizen.



THE HIGH SCHOOL is published every month. TERMS \$1.00 per year, delivered by carrier in the city or postpaid to any part of the United States. The paper will be sent until ordered discontinued and arrears paid.

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

CLUBS—The party 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.

PUBLICATION OFFICE is in Odd Fellows Block, corner 14th and Dodge, where subscriptions, advertisements, and articles for publication may be sent.

Articles for publication must be handed in before the 20th of the month.

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

J. F. McCARTNEY,  
Editor and Publisher, Omaha, Neb.

THE season for summer travel is at hand, and the numerous summer resorts come into notice. Where shall we go for the summer? Go west and view the beautiful scenery along the U. P. R. R. Visit the new Colorado country with its inconceivable wonders of nature. Visit the National Park, the Yosemite Valley, the mountain regions of Utah. You may read descriptions of western scenery till the next Centennial but you will never form anything like an approximate idea of its magnificence. It must be seen to be appreciated, and if you had but one chance to go sight seeing before you die we would unhesitatingly advise you to see the far west. For a short trip in the heat of summer another very good place to go is Minnesota. It abounds with lakes, and is generally much cooler than Nebraska. It is fast becoming a popular summer resort for the northwest, and its many beauties and advantages well repay the pleasure seeker for a visit.

## AN EDUCATIONAL CENTRE.

If Omaha is not the educational centre of the West in the truest acceptance of the term, then we know not what to call it. Here we have the High School with its optional course and its high classical course, either of which can be followed—the student having the selection according to his wishes. This institution is practically as good as any college or university in the West. Besides the High School we have a half dozen schools in the same building, covering the primary and intermediate departments. Six Ward schools, a half dozen Precinct schools, the Catholic schools on Eighth street, the Convent school, the St. Catharine's Academy, the Creighton College (which will open in fall), Rev. Falk's school, Miss Chesswell's private school, a German school on Howard street, the Swedish church school; the Bohemian school, Professor Rathbun's Business College, and Brownell Hall, which we had almost forgotten to mention,—all combine to give to Omaha the reputation of being alive on the education question and pre-eminently the leading educational centre of the West.

## "STOP MY PAPER."

It is the unquestioned privilege of every man, woman and child in this wide world to order a paper stopped, provided such paper has been ordered and is being sent as per order to the stopper. When the irate individual has ordered it stopped "right off short," he generally sits down and commences to wonder what good it has done him. A great many people have an idea that when they withdraw their patronage from a paper it must necessarily suspend. Acting on this delusive basis they watch their opportunity to get quite vexed at some article, and then they bring down the uplifted hammer. Fortunately all people are not alike, and what displeases one, satisfies ten thousand. It is impossible to please everybody. The HIGH SCHOOL JOURNAL does not attempt to do so. Some people can't be pleased. It endeavors to please the greatest number. Occasionally a subscriber gets displeased and orders his paper stopped. This is expected. For every such case fifty new ones are added to the lists. You should never discontinue a paper with the idea that it will suspend publication as soon as you break the news. You will be thought more of, and

eventually think more of yourself, if you follow this advice. You should be particularly careful about estimating the force of your blow at a publication if you are in arrears when you give the order. Always accompany an order to discontinue with the full amount of arrears. This is law as well as common sense. To discontinue your paper is your most sacred privilege; a power you hold; a risk run by the publisher when he took your order. You should exercise it cautiously. If too precipitate in using it you exhaust yourself on the first round, and your "reserve power" is gone. Try to ape sensible people if you have got no sense yourself.

## CRITICISING A CRITIC.

The Bee editor is a very poor grammarian. The grammatical construction of nearly all his editorials are faulty. The Bee generally expresses enough about a subject to give an ordinary individual an idea of what it means to say if it could say it correctly. This is quite sufficient and we are well satisfied. We object, however, to criticisms on our use of grammar when those criticisms are ungrammatical in expression, inelegant in diction, and improper in construction. The following appeared in the Bee last month:

"Emigration to California," is the heading of an article in the May number of the Omaha HIGH SCHOOL. Young man, take a look at the dictionary, then transpose the meaning of emigration in its place in that head, and see how ridiculous it will sound. People only immigrate to a country, and emigrate from it. The difference between these two words suggest like corrections of every day errors which appear in local and office documents and advertisements.

"Emigration to" is correct. People "emigrate to" and "immigrate into." They also emigrate from. While people are going to California they are emigrants, and when they get there they become immigrants. This may be a distinction without a difference. Certainly it is a fine point, and we leave it for the Bee to pass upon. It will now be pardonable for us to point out a few of the glaring errors in the paragraph above quoted from the Bee. We are asked to "take a look" at the dictionary. Why not ask us, Mr. Bee, to "take a see" at your untenable position, or "take a smile" at your lamentable failure as a critic? Further on, we are requested to "transpose the meaning of emigration in its place in that head and see how ridiculous it will sound." We cannot "transpose the meaning." We can transpose the letters in a word or the words in a sentence, and change the meaning, if necessary. If we could "transpose the meaning," it would not "sound," and even if it did sound, we would not be apt to "see" that sound.

The last grammatical error in this remarkable critique is in the last sentence. We quote: "The difference in these two words suggest like corrections," etc. "A verb must agree with its subject in person and number," and therefore "suggest" should be suggests.

We did not intend to take up so much space with this little matter, and the amount already consumed in pointing out the principal errors precludes the possibility of our further dwelling on this dozen line article with its dozen mistakes, else its faulty construction, and syntactical inconsistencies would furnish subject matter for an additional column.

## NOTES ON NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. W. T. Meades, of Crete, Nebraska, formerly foreman in the Herald office, was in the city on the 25th, representing himself as editor of a paper supposed to be published at Crete under the name of the Democrat. There may be such a paper in existence but we have never yet had the extreme felicity of gazing upon it, although Meades insists that he mails us an exchange regularly.

The Schuyler Democrat, edited by Wm. A. Witters, comes to us as a new exchange and bears a healthy look. Mr. Witters is an importation from Iowa, and, being young, energetic and enterprising, will doubtless make the Democrat a success.

The Schuyler Sun, published by Messrs. Cady & West, is a wide-a-

wake, newsy and well edited sheet and holds a firm grip on the patronage and good-will of the citizens of the live town of Schuyler. Mr. A. E. Cady, the editor-in-chief, whom it was our good fortune to meet on a recent occasion, is an experienced and thorough newspaper man and we can candidly assure him that he has no cause to feel ashamed of either the contents or typographical appearance of the Sun.

The newest thing under the sun is the Evening News, a daily evening journal recently established in Omaha by Mr. Fred Nye, late of Fremont. The venture of another daily in Omaha is, to say the least, a risky undertaking, and as a business opinion (and nothing else) we are candid in saying that we cannot see where success is coming from. By success is meant financial prosperity, and an overbalance of money after the bills are paid. The city of Omaha is already overtaxed for advertising and the rates have been cut so enormously that there is not much profit in doing a legitimate advertising business. For these reasons we cannot but view the approach of new undertakings as extra hazardous. We say this in all friendliness to Mr. Fred Nye, a young gentleman whom we number among our best personal friends. As regards the literary and news departments of this new journal we have knowledge enough of the abilities of Mr. Nye as a writer and newspaper man generally to feel assured that in this respect success will be certain.

The Republican of this city was enlarged four additional columns last month, and is steadily but surely gaining a strong foothold as the popular journal of Omaha. The business interests of the Republican, under the management of Mr. C. E. Yost, assisted by Mr. I. W. Miner, are in a healthy and prosperous condition. The editorial department under the supervision of Mr. D. C. Brooks is aggressive in politics as a matter of course, but outside of this feature the matter is newsy, interesting and entertaining. The city editorship is now filled by Mr. W. J. Cuddy, and without wishing to flatter our friend "Cud," we must tell him right to his face that to the best of our humble judgment he is a success. Mr. Cuddy is proverbially modest, quite unpretentious, and for these reasons he has heretofore been in the back-ground—so to speak—but we are glad to see his talents given that recognition which they properly deserve.

The Omaha Bee recently appeared in a new dress. The head is set off with a birds-eye view of a small section of Omaha. The cut does not convey to a stranger an idea of the size of Omaha, or in other words, it conveys an impression that Omaha is a rather small town, and while the intentions of the Bee toward Omaha in furnishing a cut of the town may have been good, we think that the damage in thus misrepresenting it fully offsets the benefits. The Bee is no longer dependent on the whim of any one individual for its continued existence, it now being the property of a well organized stock company. The chief attraction of the Bee to citizens of Omaha is its local news department, which, in the hands of Mr. Al. Sorenson, is always readable and interesting.

## THE CITY SCHOOLS.

Professor Beals, City Supt. of Schools, reports that the increase of school population will necessitate more room very soon. It will be a question for the consideration of the new Council, in making the levy for school purposes this year, and as more room is demanded it is to be hoped that the proper amount of funds will be provided. The action of the Council last year in making only a levy of five mills on the dollar for school purposes came very near closing the schools, but the members of the Board of Education have succeeded in keeping them open thus far. To do this it has been necessary to give the teachers only half pay, and to "stave off" some indebtedness. The deficiency at the close of the present school year—June 30th—will be perhaps twelve or fifteen thousand dollars. The most rigid economy has been exercised by the Board

for the past year, and the schools are to-day in a healthy condition. The only danger that can arise to mar their usefulness will be the possibility of the new Council refusing to make a proper levy for their maintenance, but it is confidently believed that such rash action will not emanate from the present Council. The schools of Omaha are the best in the United States—are so admitted by every experienced observer—the citizens feel a just pride in them; taxpayers recognize the benefit of them as the greatest they derive, and no good citizen would wish to see them crippled by unwise legislation.

## CULTIVATION OF ART.

The cultivation of Art claims a singularly thorough and loyal devotion. This the most ordinary observer cannot have failed to remark in his intercourse with friends and acquaintances who have applied themselves to its culture. Men who are in earnest in following the profession they have chosen are said to be wedded to it. Most truly may this be said of the artist, for we see his love for his profession is ever increasing; and that, if in any occupation true enjoyment is to be derived from hard work, it is in that of Art. That all, without exception, who make Art their leading study, are carried away with the admiration of new beauties, which day by day unfold themselves, and are realized with a clearer vision, is the most perfect proof that Art has within herself a power of fascination irresistible to all who come within her influence.

The benefits arising from the perusal of a standard Art publication cannot be over-estimated, and from a careful examination of the advance sheets of The Magazine of Art, now in press, we are satisfied that it will be an excellent work. Heretofore the cost of Art publications has been so high that the enjoyment of them was confined to the wealthy, but this work can be had for the low price of 25 cents. Send to Cassel Petter & Galpin, Publishers, 596 Broadway, N. Y.

## EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

President Hancock of the National Teachers' Association announces that the annual session of that body for 1878 will not be held. Several very good reasons are given, the principal one of which is the meeting of the International Educational Congress at Paris this year. It will be remembered that this institution was organized at the Centennial Exhibition in this country, in 1876.

A new method of teaching languages has been devised and is just now receiving much attention from instructors and professors. It is known as the "Hennessy-Sauveur Method," and its principal feature is the absolute banishment of English in the classroom.

Mr. J. H. Phillbrick, who was some time ago ousted from the city superintendency of the Boston public schools, a position which he held for over twenty years, has been appointed Superintendent of the educational exhibit of the United States at the Paris Exhibition.

The Educational Weekly of Chicago has been hanging between life and death for several weeks, no issue having appeared between March 28th and May 6th. This modern Golconda swept up all the dead and dying educational publications in the West, and started out with a grand flourish of trumpets some two years ago. The editorial department was headed by some thirteen brokendown editors of various eastern and western suspended publications, and the whole affair is now about to go under for want of the necessary finances to keep it running. There is also trouble among the numerous managers over the great question of "who is who," and "who ain't." The HIGH SCHOOL JOURNAL was invited to "merge" with this outfit at its inception, but modestly declined, and it now sees no cause to regret its action. It is to-day the only live educational journal in the West, and its numerous friends and supporters among the educational fraternity do not propose to throw it up for any such uncertain concerns as the Educational

Weekly. The price still remains one dollar a year.

We are requested by Thos. W. Bicknell, Esq., editor of the New England Journal of Education and President of the American Institute of Instruction, to call the attention of Western teachers and educators to the forty-ninth Annual Convention of this body, which takes place in the White Mountains on July 9th, continuing one week. Visitors from the West will be quite welcome, and the pleasure of spending a few weeks in this delightful eastern locality as well as the profit to be derived from attending the institute, will sufficiently repay any western teacher for making the trip. It promises to be the largest educational meeting ever held in this country, and will partly atone for the postponed convention of the National Teachers' Association.

## "TO THE ROCKIES AND BEYOND."

Through the courtesy of Thos. L. Kimball, Esq., Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent of the U. P. R. R., we were presented with the new work, "To the Rockies and Beyond," recently issued under his supervision. It is an admirably condensed account of a summer's travel in the Rocky Mountain States and Territories, by that well-known correspondent, Robert E. Strahorn, and is crowded with useful information as well as with versions of delightful mountaineering experiences. To the traveler whose good fortune it may ever be to enjoy a trip over the Union Pacific, it is invaluable as a companion and guide. To fill a want long felt, this work furnishes a vast amount of useful information concerning routes, distances, expense of travel and living in the many different locations described, all obtained recently from personal observation. A large and entirely new map of the region covered by the book is one of its most valuable features. The work contains 141 large pages and is profusely illustrated with gems of Rocky Mountain scenery. Although this book is well worth a gold dollar, it is not sold, but given away, the only condition being that you either apply personally or send your address to Mr. Kimball, Union Pacific Building, Omaha.

## HOPE ON.

The most peculiar hour of a person's life is when he is tempted to despond. The man who loses his courage loses all; there is no more hope for him than for a dead man; but it matters not how poor he may be, how much pushed by circumstances, how much deserted by friends, how much lost to the world; if he only keeps his courage, holds up his head, works on with his hands and with unconquerable will determines to be and do what becomes a man, all will be well. It is nothing outside of him that kills, but what is within, that makes or unmakes.

They are wrestling with the Higher Education question in Chicago, in much the same from that they are in Omaha. The funds are running short, and the opponents of the High Schools are taking advantage of this fact to push a crusade against them.

One of the worst features of the matter, in both cases, is that some of the people are being hoodwinked into a belief that somehow the High Schools is a sort of aristocratic affair, for the rich alone, whereas almost the exact opposite is the real truth.

The rich can, and will, and many of them do, educate their children in private or denominational schools. But, to the poor, the High Schools afford almost the only chance they have of giving their children a higher education. Strike down the High Schools, and the rich are in no way harmed—only relieved from taxation to assist in giving a higher education to the children of their poorer neighbors. But the poor would then be shut out of all attainable means of giving their children an advanced training.—Central Nebraskan.

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# HUNGER THE BEST SAUCE.

What an excellent sauce is hunger! The poor man who brings to his plain meal of meat and potatoes, or pork and beans, a sharp appetite whetted by vigorous toil, gets manifold more enjoyment from it than the luxurious epicure who must be tempted by dainties. The laborer feels the reinforcement of food in every muscle, in every drop of his blood; the epicure gratifies in a languid way merely his sense of taste, while from his fastidiousness he suffers a thousand annoyances which the other, with his healthful craving for food and his normal enjoyment of it, knows nothing about. The man who lives within bare walls and on rugged fare is often happier than he who knows not what it is to want for anything.

**RUSSIAN PROVERBS.**—The wolf asked the goat to dinner, but the goat declined.—A fox sleeps, but counts hens in his dreams.—The wolf changes his hair every year, but remains a wolf.—Dog, why do you bark? To frighten the wolf away. Dog, why do you keep your tail between your legs? I am afraid of the wolf.—Love, fire, and a cough cannot be hid.—Make friends with a bear, but keep hold of the axe.—Everything is bitter to him who has gall in his mouth.—Bread and salt humble even a robber.—A full stomach is deaf to instruction.—If you hunt two hares you will catch neither.—God is not in haste, but His aim is sure.—You may shut the door on the devil, but he will enter by the window.—Praise not the crop until it is stacked.—It is not necessary to plough and sow fools—they grow of themselves.—With God go even over the sea; without Him not over the threshold.—Truth is not drowned in water, nor burned in fire.—A fool may throw a stone into a pond; it may take seven sages to pull it out.—No bones are broken by a mother's fist.—Whose bread and whose salt I eat, his praise I sing.—Lies march on rotten legs; who lies will steal.

## POISON LITERATURE.

From the Arabian Nights Entertainments, Robinson Crusoe and Gulliver, to the trash now current under the name of dime novels, and which also filters through flashy weeklies into the family circle, is a descent which none would willingly take at leap. It is a descent that none would be able to take at a leap even if willing. The old story books first named are, of course, an appeal to the imagination, but they are in themselves so grotesque, and so notoriously devoid of the probable that even the youthful reader is always aware that he is being chaffed for his amusement. A gentleman having put the Arabian Nights into the hand of a boy of ten who had an insatiable thirst for books, asked the youthful student what he thought of the stories. "Oh," said the boy, "they are wonderful—wonderful; but, then, I don't believe a word of them." The charm of the old extravaganzas lies in their amusing without unduly exciting and perverting the imaginative faculty. The danger that lurks in the modern dime novel is that it uses bad boys and bad men for its heroes, and by keeping always within the curriculum of crime as it may be derived from police annals, gives a strong realistic coloring to the events recorded.—*Philadelphia North American.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Preacher (to boy in the street)—"My little man, is your father a Christian?" Boy—"Yes, sir, but he ain't working at it much lately."—*Yale Lit.*

The question was asked in class the other day, "How may a Supreme Judge be removed from his office?" If all other means fail, let some one ask him out to take a drink.—*College Ohio.*

A Sunday school teacher once asked his juvenile class if any of them could quote a passage of Scripture which forbade a man having two wives. One of the modest children sagely quoted in reply, "No man can serve two masters."

A bankrupt wretch pours forth his soul in verse:

Who taught me first to litigate—  
My neighbor and my brother hate—  
And my own rights to overrate?—  
My lawyer.

Who cleaned my bank account all out,  
And brought my solvency in doubt,  
Then turned me to the right about?—  
My lawyer.

Who brought me down to rags and sin,  
And then refused a cent for gin,  
But called the "cop" to take me in?—  
My lawyer.

"Husband," said the wife of a Council Bluffs clergyman, "read me one of

your sermons; I feel dreadfully weak to-night, and I wish to sleep."

Josh Billings says to young ladies: "If your sweetheart wants to kiss you don't say no and don't say yes, but just let it take its course." Of course the young man will kiss you.

Rev. John Jasper sticks to it that "the sun moves." We believe him. We have seen it move a corner loafer over to the shady side of the street, when no other power could so have moved him.

Bayard Taylor will have "An impossible Story" in the next "Scribner's." Perhaps it will be the story of a defaulter who was not a pillar in the church and the possessor of an exalted moral character.—*Worcester Press.*

The other day, up in Minnesota, a circus joke died at the advanced age of one hundred years. This, we believe, is rather old, even for a circus joke, very few of which, even in this country, have attained a greater age than ninety-six years.—*Hawkeye.*

The cannibal, who, one by one, On missionaries feeds, Until he has consumed a score, Then ravenously proceeds To gobble up another score, Of aliment so crude, May not be very brave, but then He has his forty chewed.

## ON READING.

Women sometimes think they will not be interested in the standard English classics, just because they are standard and classic. Not long since, an intelligent lady was telling us how surprised she was to find Bacon's "Essays" so interesting. She said: "I was lying on the lounge in my husband's library one evening, after an unusually wearisome day, and took it up because it was the nearest book, and I really felt as if I could not go across the room for another. I was perfectly absorbed before I knew it, and read for an hour with a sense of freshness and exhilaration which I had not known for a long time. I felt as if, somehow, I had got back to the beginning of things. I had always supposed that Lord Bacon, being very learned, was, therefore, very dull, and entirely beyond my comprehension.

If you like history, The world is all before you, where to choose.

If you are fond of science, you cannot fail to be interested in the papers and books in this field—never so numerous and never so well adapted for popular reading as now. If you imagine any of these department "too literary," and cannot be happy without a novel, there are works of fiction that are as important a part of one's education as—quadratic equations, to say the least. "Daniel Deronda," "Ivanhoe," "Hypatia," "David Copperfield," "Pendennis," "The Scarlet Letter." Just think of all the books so well worth reading, and yet people will continue to draw out of the libraries dreary "society novels," or poor translations of worse French and German love stories! It is like eating appleskins and potato-parings when bananas and oranges might be had for the picking! Bishop Potter says: "It is nearly an axiom that people will not be better than the books they read." Consider, therefore, what kind of books you read.—*Scribner for May.*

## GRAINS OF GOLD.

He that masters his passion subdues a fearful enemy.

To believe a business impossible is the way to make it so.

He that knows not when to be silent, knows not when to speak.

The tears of affection are dew-drops from the blue sky of the soul.

He that can compose himself is wiser than he that composes books.

The envious man grows base by contemplating the success of another.

Those who trample on the helpless are disposed to cringe to the powerful.

Never deceive, for the heart, once misled, can never trust wholly again.

No trait of character is more valuable than the possession of a good temper.

Think not of faults committed for the past when one has reformed his conduct.

No one takes a reproach so kindly as he that deserves most to be commended.

It is not enough to have good qualities; we should also have the management of them.

Those who come to you to talk about others are the ones that go to others to talk about you.

No reports are more readily believed than those which disparage genius and soothe the way of mediocrity.

We must love our friends as true amateurs love paintings; they have their eyes perpetually fixed on the good parts, and see no others.

Haste in making one's plans is less valuable than slowness and sureness in the consideration, and all due speed and promptitude in carrying them out.

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