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## The High School Register.

VOL. X. Omaha, Neb., January, i8g6. No. 5.

## - THE REGISTER

The hagrszer ii a mouthly joprnil phbiabed on the last Tharsdrys of oqab month from seprember to June,
in tho intorest of the Omata
High Bcluol. Sidsabiption: Fifty conta in advance; by mail, aixty
conts.


## (fintitoxial.

In our first isste we asked the co-operation of the school. To a certain extent we have received it, yet at the present time we lack the support of about one-balf of the mernlers of the school. Realizing the fact that all members of the school would subscribe for the RegISTER if the subscription price was placed within their easy reach, the management have decided to reduce the price of the paper for the remainder of the year to twenty-five cents. It is our desire to fill the Registek with interesting matter, and also to make it a model school paper.: 'To do this we need the support of every member. Again we ask for your substantial encouragement.
"Rouse; Ye Romans, Rouse." The Prize Story Contest, the particulars of which were given in the November RegISTER, has failed to materialize. Out of a school of over one thousand pupils not one student cared to write a story worthy of being entered in this contest. Whether the members of the school can write stories or not, Volume X will yever be able to decide. Otber schools are able to produce stories which are both pleasurable and profitable to read, and it was thought that if some stimulus were given the latent literary talent of the school would be developed, but such was not the case. It is to be regretted that; the Prize Story Contest could not be made one of the features of the Regrster.

Whether or not the High School would have an Oratorical Contest bas now been definitely decided. The main features of the contest last year will be adhered to, but there will be a few minor changes in the arrangement of the conmittees and in the order of procedure Instead of a contest exclusively for the Juniors and Seniors it will be open to all four classes, and there will be three declamations in the final contest instead of two. The prizes have been increased to fifteen doliars each. By giving the lower classes the opportunity of entering the contest its scope will be greatly wid ened and its beneficial effects materially increased. It will more fully eliminate the feeling of class partisanship and strong rivalry which is too often present in such contests and which proves more dangerous to inter-class tuity if concen trated in two classes than if dispersed among four. Although considerable valuable time has already elapsed since the subject of having the contest was first brought to the attention of the school, mainly owing to the dilatory action of the committee having the matter in charge, yet if the preliminaries are held at an early date, there will stil be left enough time in the school year to have a first class contest. Let every member of the school enter this contest The idea is not to ascertain who can take the prize at the final contest, but it is to encourage the individual student to take a greater interest in elocutionary drill and original composition than can be obtained from the mere prosaical round of his studies in the class room

How many people there are in this world who are so full of criticism for others. Any person who is bold enongh to stand up before an audience and give his views on the subject under discussion is met with a volley of criticism by those
whose voices are never heard in that assembly from one year's end to the other. Why dou't some of these "chronic kickers on the side" take the initiative once in awhile and give vent to the views in public which they so freely express in private? In our class meetings, as a rule, two or three members do all the talking, make all the motions and transact all the business. Thus a few members control a meeting, not by any wish of their own, but for the reason that no one else bas anything to say. If a measure is proposed which they think is radically wrong, not a word of protest is heard against it in the class meeting, the place where a full discussion of the measure should be made, but after the meeting has adjourned "report gossip" wags het tongue, sometimes too freely.

The Refreshment Cotnmittee of the last Social did its duty well-too wetl, in fact, and it should be roundly scored. Let other things be as they may, the public school house is no place to encourage young America to take his first taste of alcoholic beverages. It is reported that the Board of Edication has been petitioned by a number of citizens of Omaha to close the High School to all socials, dances and theatrical entertainments, it being elaimed that the school house was not built for that purpose, and such gatherings in the school buildings are entirely out of place. This petition, we understand, was a direct result of the action of this Committee. We sincerely hope that no Refreshment Committee will ever again attempt to bring alcoholic beverages into the High Scbool, not even if they are called by the harmless name of "Punch". The President of the Senior Class is to be commended for his decisive action in endeavoring to undo the work of the Committee.


Across the Atlantic
(Miss Helen Mackin, a member of the Class of '95. is now studying music in Berlin. We have been permitted to publish a portion of her diary relating to the trip from New Yorl to Rerlin, which will be interesting to our eaders.)
'The ship on which we took passage is called the Augusta Victoria. It is wery large and substantial looking. The lower part is painted in black and red and the upper part, inctuding the decks, in white. There are two promenade decks rmming along each side of the steamer. The lower one is used by the steerage, and the upper one is divided between the cabin passengers, the firs cabin occupying the fore and the second cabin the aft part. The saloon and din ing room of the first cabin are very pretty, the walls and ceiling being covered with gilt carving and mirrors. Th elite rechine in plusiz chairs and settees, draw aside silk curtains to gaze npon the blue sea, sleep in berths enclosed with velvet draperies, eat the choicest food and spend their leisure time casting com miserating glances at the second cabin and steerage. The second cabin is neat clean and comfortable. The seats, which are long benches covered with black leather cushions, are all attached to the wall except those on the oute side of the dining table. In the saloon the seats have green felt cushions. The halls or passage ways between the rows of berths are painted white as are the interior of the staterooms.

Promptly at the time set for departure, all the gangways were drawn in the whistles began to toot, hurried good byes were spoken, and in a few mintites we had started on our trip across the coean, As we steamed out of port; we
noticed the figure of a stout old man who was racing wildly up and down the wharf, waving frantically a handker. chief which he had tied to the end of his cane, and this was our last glimpse of American energy. People lingered on deck till we were well ont at sea, and then dispersed to make acquaintance with their new surroundings. After we had become accustomed to the motion of the boat, our journey across the ocean became very pleasant. We whiled away the hours by visiting tne various parts of the ship, making new friends, and enjoying ourselves in little social gatherings.

During our voyage, we had but one stormy day, and this was rongh enough to more than make up for the pleasant weather we enjoyed. The ship lurched and tossed most wildly, and to watch the billows come rolling up; their foamy crests rising higher than the ship, you would think each one was going to sweep everything overboard. All day long we listened to dishes tumbling about, and the steward said that in the kitchen, pots, pans and stewards were rolling about the floor in hopeless confusion. As the day was Sunday we had been promised a sermon, but neither sermon, audience, nor minister materialized. Saving this day, however, our trip could not have been more pleasant. The evening before we sighted land a dance was held. The ship wore a gala air and every one was in the best of spirits.

The next day we reached Cherbourg, France. As we sailed along the scenery grew more and more pretty. Little white houses nestled among the trees, in and around the hilis, the tops and sides of which were covered with lovely green squares that looked tike plats of green grass bounded by: roads of rich black earth. We looked through opera glasses at the green with the sunlight
shining on it. Oh , it was beautiful. Our view of: Clierbourg looked like a large beautiful park: We found that the green plats were notbing more or less than the vineyards for which France is famous. We were about a mile from the coast, but the distance seemed much less: As the boat moved on we saw a great many fortifications, long stone walls, the lower part moss-grown, and round white fortresses which stood out in the water in bold relief, like grim sentinels intent on doing their duty. We saw gutis and cannon of all sizes, protruding from openings in the walls. Cherbourg is one of the most strongly fortified places in the world, and there is reason why it should be. The ship soon anchored and a small steamboat drew up to us to receive passengers for Cherbourg: Great excitement prevailed as the ropes were thrown out and the Adriadne, for such was the name of the boat, was drawn up to the Augusta. The ladders were put in position, the trunks and mail bags transferred, and last of all the ladies and gentlemen tripped over to go to France. As the Adriadne puiled off, caps and handkerchiefs waved in the breeze, sailors shouted, whistles blew; the band played. Some little time after these events we saw Lizard's Point, England. The scenery is very pretty. We saw little farms on hillsides, and a large white signal house with a long wall built about it. It looked so pretty in the sunlight, and reminded us of a castle. From Cherbourg we sailed northeast to Southhampton: As we drew near we watched the sailors signaling to the lighthouse keepers on shore. Calcium lights are used for this purpose. Lights gleamed all along the English coast, and we moved along slowly and cautionsly; because this part of the coast is very dangerous. We passed the Isle of Wight, and a bright little sailor boy told us we were
sailing near the point where the Elbe sunk. After we left Southampton we sailed through the North Sea. The weather was foggy: The air was damp, cold, and everything was dreary. Here the waves are motich smaller and rotigher than in the English Channel.

Well, we at last arrived in the land of candles, uniforms, wurst; beer; ryebread, cheese, sofas, royalty, music, and virtuosen. Seasick people were glad to land, many wished the trip was beginning instead of ending, some were quite indifferent, but every one was eager to see what would happen next. Just as the sun was peeping over the horizon in the east, a smaller boat drew up to the Augusta Victotia, and all the cabin passengers went aboard. The boat bad anchored off Cuxhaven. We soon stepped on land after having been on the water nine days. We went into a large building where our valises were searched. The first queer thing we saw in Germany was the little cars on which we rode to Hamburg. 'lhey are narrower and shorter than our Américan cars, and each little car is divided into compartments. A definite number of people are allowed to sit in each compartment, so there is no stich thing as crowding. The cars are divided into classes, there being first second and third. One pays little and travels slowly, or vice, versa as the case way be. We saw lovely green fields as we rode along, and houses very different from American homes, having small windows, low chimneys, no verandas, and roots covered with moss or tiling, that sloped nearly to the ground.

When we reached Hamburg we found custom house officers standing about, arrayed in their uniforms. The people marched, into the custom house, and everybody seemed to be speaking at once. The trunks were hauled in and piled in an empty space, surrounded by a low counter. Each que presented his ticket
to an officer standing behind the counter. His trunk was then brought forward and opened, The searching was a farce. The officer did not look in the bottom of my trunk at all. Soon we were on the road to Berlin. As we traveled along we saw green fields, with little ditches running over them for irrigation. Peasant women, with their blue blouses and red petticoats and black hats were to be seen at work in the fields. We saw groves of the queer cedar trees, about which many German songs have been written. Some were tall and slender, some were short and thick. They shed all their foliage except a bunch around the top. Whenever we reached certain little butildings, and we did so very often, all the people flocked off the cars. We looked ont of the window and saw them regaling themselves with beer, which is sold at these stopping piaces for the convenience and comfort of the passengers.

Soon after we reached Berlin and after we had rested a few hours we took a walk on the streets. It is a beautiful city. Everybody seemed to stare at us. Many say we are English. America is so far. a way that the Dutchmen never suspect that we come from the land of dollars. In the evening we all took a walk on "Unter den Linden," the finest and most celebrated street in Berlin. It is very wide and is divided into a driveway for horsemen and one for carriages. Two rows of Linden trees ran the entire length of the street, and are planted about thirty or forty feet from each other. They are all about the same size and look alike. The trees enclose a promenade. At the beginning of the promenade there stands a statue of Frederick the Great, and on one side of the street is the castle. At the other end of the Linden, we came to the Brandenburger Thor. Formerly when Berlin was a small town it was surrounded by a wall, and the Brandenburger Thot is one of
the former openings. It consists of an immense white stone arch, extending over the entire width of the street. The several parts of the Linden as it passes beneath the arches are separated from each other by walls, or I should say pillars, which also serve to support the arch. On top of the Brandenburger Thor, is a chario' which was taken from the French in the war. Many of the tropties of the Franco-Prussian war in 1870 are around this gateway. Everything around the Thor is so beautiful now, that it does not seem possible so much blood was shed to secure these trophies. After passing through the Brandenburger Thor, we came to the Thiergarten, which is an immense park, and the street was ended. It takes about thirty minutes to walk from one end to the other. * * * Well, our trip across the broad Atlantic is ended, and we are at last settled in the greatest city of the German Empire."

## Omaha Dental College.

Jwan C. Whinnery, , my.
The latest addition to the University of Omatua is a Dental College. Formerly the University comprised only two departments, the Omaha Medical College and Bellevue College, but this year by the united efforts of the leading dentists of this city, a dental college, not surpassed by any in the country, was added and was formally opened to the public on the first of October.

The college building, which is situated on Twelfth and Pacific streets, is devoted entirely to dental work, the Medical Department being in an adjacent building. Considering that this is the first year, the college was opened with a very good attendance, there being forty matriculants present.

The freshman year is what the boys call a snap. In this year Chemistry, Histology and Operative Technics are
taken up and completed. Lectures are also given in Physiology, Anatomy and Dissecting, Operative Dentistry and Materia Medica. In Operative Technics under the supervision of an instructor, the students form cavities in old teeth and fill them, suppose certain diseases and apply the proper treatment. In this way they get a thorough drill before operating upon the patient. In Prosthetic Technics the student is required to take a certain number of impressions and make casts therefrom, also make plates, crowns and bridges. Pathology and Oral Surgery are also given their due attention.
Those studies not completed in the first year, are completed, so far as possible, in the second year. ' In the third year lectures are given in Orthodontia, Dental Jurisprudence, Anaesthesia and such studies as may not have been completed in the junior year.
In the infirmary the student is required to put-in twenty-five gold fillings and fifty fillings of other materials, and do such crown and bridge worls as the clinic affords. After having complied with all these conditions and passed a satisfactory examination, the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. (D. D. S.) is conferred apon the applicant.
The infirmary furnishes ample clinical instruction to the students. Here, under the supervision of the instructors, several hundred patients are treated daily by the students. Extracting is done free, and other work at just the cost of materials used.
Boys, if you intend to have a profession, don't fail to consider the dental profession with others. It is a good one, and should you choose it for your life's vocation you will never regret it.
While watching a squad of cadets drill recently a Senror girl asked a bystander if the drill sergeant got up all those commands himself

## Libly Prlson.

## (Contibued)

As we enter the prison we notice that it is divided off into various rooms, all baving their proper names, the Reception room, Hospital, Kitchen, Gettysburg room, Chicamauga room, etc., they being so named according to the use to which they were put or from the soldiers who occupied them. On the walls are old relics of the war, swords, pistols, battle-flags, and portraits of many of the leading soldiers on both sides. In the centers of the roons are cases containing war correspondence, newspapers giving accounts of the battles, matter pertaining to the assassination of Presidents Lincoln and Garfield, and many additional relics. But what attracted eur special attention was the copper plates placed in the floor along the wall, giving the name of the soldier who occupied that space during his imprisonment. Hours and hours could be spent in gazing at the innumerable collection, but we were compelled to hurry on.

To all who visit Libby Prison the center of attraction is what is known as "Rat Hell." It was here that transpired the event which made Libby Prison famous in history. We remember the story of the soldier who was working in this hole one tight and was attacked by the rats, and compelled to beat them off with a barrel stave. At the foot of the chimney we saw the opening, and the very bricks that were taken out, through which rog Union'soldiers escaped. This was the place where a fat fellow attempted to crawl throigh the tumnel, got half way and stuck fast, couldn't go forward or backward. He was in a tight place, but finally one of the fellows in front managed to pull him through. In the other basement were the dungeons, four in number, horrible places, in which the prisoners were confined for disobedience or for hostages, Que of these is entirely
without light, and was known as the "black hole."

Lack of time and space does not permit us to attempt to describe one-thousaudth part of the things of great interest in this historic building. Every nook, and corner and rave is full of in: teresting things. One could linger a long time there within touch of the things which played so prominent a part in the war. If our friends ever go to Chicago we would recommend that they do not forget to visit old Libby Prison.

## Konten Sie Das Dentsele Spreelent

Yot have studied the German lang: rage in this school for two, three and four years, but you will never become fluent German speakers until you gain the actual practice in conversation with other Germans: Why can you not unslertake the formation of a German Literary or Debating Society, conducted on the same principles as the English Societies, with all conversation carried on in German. $\therefore$ With the aid of such a society the study of German would be made a ipleasant and agreeable pastime, and quick and practical application could be made of what is learned in the class room. "The same remarks might aiso apply to the Firnch students


A special meeting of the Class of ' 98 ,was held Weduesday afternoon, January . 5 ; for the purpose of considering the feasibility of entering the proposed High School Contest. The class decided to do so and adjoumed.
$\cdots$ OniFriday afternoon, January: 17 , the Tenth Grade held its semi-annualtelec-

caden, our able president for the past half year, was succeeded by Mr. Brace Fonda, who was heartily welcomed as the new presiding officer. The other officers elected were as follows: Miss Sadie Alexander, vice president; Mr. Evarts, a new member of the class, secretary; and Miss Edith Jackson, treasurer. The election of the sergeant-at-arms was - postponed until another meeting.

## Ithe Senior Social.

Ding dong, dong ding, pealed out the bell in the High School tower. It pro claimed the hour of twelve and told the joyous crowd in the long halls that the Senior Social of the Class of 'g6 was at an end.
Our first Senior Social was given' on the evening of Dec, zoth. I'As Asual, a hort play, "A Proposal Under Difficu! ties," by John Kendrick Bangs, opened he evening's festivities. The cast was as follows:
Bob Yardsley...............Arthur Weishans
Jacob Barlow ....................... Lindsey
Suitors for the liand of Miss Andrews. Suitors for the 13at of Miss Andress. Miss Dorotty Andrews:........' Mae Bartlett
The play was well rendered and evoked great applatuse. The stage was tastefully arranged, the furniture being kindly loaned by Hayden Bros. After the play a program of fifteen ntmbers and three extras was danced. The stair Ways anid registers were canvassed through the courtesy of the Owaha Tent \& Awning Co. During the intermission light refresliments were served. When twelve o'elock and the last car came around, all were loath to leave and each and every one declared that it would be a long time before they would again enjoy themselves as they did at the Senior Social of ' 96 . As a last good night there rang through the long halls of our High School the famots rallying ery of '96:

[^0]

Artiflicial Cold.
Clhiencer L. Thurbton, Po.
During the summer a lower temperature than the surrounding air is needed to preserve for any length of time lifeless organic matter in the form of meat and fruits. At this season also a great many hogs and cattle are killed and packed daily in the great centers of Chicago, St. Louis and Omaha. These are necessarily distributed throughout the country by means of refrigerator cars and stored in artificially cooled rooms.

In order to provide the "cold" for the prevention of decay, there is one of two things necessary. Either the ice, formed naturally during the winter on our northern lakes and rivers must be stored, or some artificial cooling device must be used. The advantages of either of these systems depends entirely upon the size of the chanbers to be cooled.

Suppose we wish to keep our refrigerator or soda fountain cool during the summer, we would secure ice and pack it around the refrigerator or fountain. It would be entirely too expensive to construct a plant to provide artificial temperature for as small a space as the above. But, supposing we were operating a cold storage warehouse or a packing concern, it would be altogether too. expensive and laborious to have cut and transported, perhaps many miles, the thousands of pounds of ice needed daily to keep a large plant at the required temperature, so in this case it would be cheaper and more satisfactory to provide a system of cooling by artificial means.
The method ustally employed in artificial cooling is the evaporation of a volatile liquid. Such a substance in chang-
ing from a liquid to a gaseous condition absorbs heat from surrounding bodies and thus a lower temperature is produced. Ammonia gas is usually employed as it is cheaply produced and becomes a liquid without a great amount of labor. It also quickly resumes its gaseous form when the conditions are favorable.

A plant necessary to produce cold by means of ammonia, consists essentially of three parts: A condensing apparatus for transforming the gaseons ammonia to a liquid; pipes in which expansion from the liquid to the gaseous condition may take place; and a means of returning the expanded gas to the condenser. With such an apparatus the ammonia can be used over and over again.
The ammonia gas is first compressed in a cylinder by means of an air tight piston. When the pressure becomes sufficient the gas is transformed into a liquid. This liquid is allowed to expand and be converted into a gas in a series of pipes or chambers, cooling the surrounding atmosphere. Then the ammonia is exhausted from the chambers and the process is repeated.
. In the breweries and cold storage plants here in Cmaba the ammonia is allowed to expand in a series of pipes arranged in tiers around the room to be cooled, but in the packing houses and other places requiring the same temperature day in and day out, a somewbat different method is employed. The gas is evaporated in pipes arranged in a huge tank filled; with salt brine. The brine thus being rendered ice cold and even at a lower temperature, is pumped about the rooms to be cooled. If a break in the machinery should occur the britse would remain at the low temperature for sometime and thus no serious results would follow a short. stoppage of the machinery,

If it is desired to make artificial ice,
the pipes would be coiled in a hnge vat of brine in which are placed cans of fresh water. The ammonia in expanding cools the brine and the brine in turn lowers the temperature of the fresh water to such a degree that it freezes and solid cakes of ice are formed. Each of these cakes takes about twenty-four hours to freeze, but of course many cakes can be frozen at once.

In some of our large cities, experiments are going on to determine whether or not it is practicable to supply the market and household refrigerators with ammonia from a central plant, as out gas and water are now supplied. Should this tudertaking prove successful the heat of the summer will be made much more endurable by the new uses to which the artificial cold may be put.

## Efingeline.

I sit and dreain of forests graid,
Of oak trees stanuch and strong, of the misty light of the woody aisles And the low wind's moaning song.
I dream of a maiden fair and sweet In ber nun-like garb of gray; Quiet and demure, simple and coy, Was this maidalen of that distant day.

I dream of a lover handsome and bold, Of a iather tender and brave;
And I see in my dream the Acadian home By the bleak Atlantic's wave.
I see in my dreant a woman pale. With the burden of years of sorrow And I seem to hear a patient voice "I shall hear of him on the morrow."
I dream of a churchyard peaceful and cold In the moonlight's shivering streams, And side by side I see two mounds"Gabriel." "Evangeline."

## Selected for '96:'

"Wher all my thoughts in vain are think, When all my winks in vain are wunk; What saves me from a rocky flunk? My pony."

I don't know.
Mon cher garcon.
Were your ever duped?
"That's one on yout, ah?"
Examinations-dead easy.
"He died on his deathbed."
Boys, keep your record clear:
Wipple and Wite and Whilson.
Were yoit "shocked," Gasantener?
"What's the matter?" "Nothing." The '97 'String'' Club is progressing. .. Did Lillie ever see a horse-fly? Well, yes.

We do not often hear of the "Popal"" power.
"You must pay me back at the rext social."

English class-A little too frisky, young ladies.
"What's the matter with Clarence?" "How should I know."
New chemical compounds-Splinter Oxide and Bug Chloride.

That's no freak of nature-only a freak of the curling iron.

Miss B. wants to know if you use a question mark after a question.

Krause (in German)-There are too many 'oders'' in that sentence.

Some poor Senior has the impression that Hawthorne wrote Hiawatha.

Ho, for a summer encampment of the High School Cadets. Boom it up.
L.-I know it is none of my business, but you had better ditch it, Miss D.
Too bad there wasn't enotigh in the bottle to go round the whole Chemistry Class.

Teacher in Physiology class-I want you to learn everything in "Sight."
Chamberlain suggests that if charred blood isn't bone-black it must be bloodblack.
F. C. is willing to tell anybody what "a smatterer of judicial astrology" means.
There are' letters in the office for Miss Mae Appel, Miss A. Sinonson and Miss A. Hitt.
"Harmony, sweet, sweet harmony, o where art thon?" woefully sang the poor Freshinan.
Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud if he don't get an average above ninety.
Miss Edith Ward entertained a number of her friends Friday evening at cards and dancing.
Rosicky understands that the Spring tides come in the spring and the Neap tides in the autumn.
Who will go with me to the next social? Send in your bids now. Contract let to the highest bidder.
Let's whoop upa grand skating party for the Class of '96, at the Charles Street Park some evening soon.
One of the numerous notices on the board-Lost: A civil government. Return to Grover Cleveland.
Archie Acheson has just recovered from a severe iliness. His return to school is welcomed by his classmates.

Mr. C. M. Zander, formerly of the Class of ' 94 , has returned to school and joined the noble Class of '96. Shake.

Teacher in Physics-What is the wheel and axle?
'Mr. E.-Why-why it's a-it's a wheel.
Some of the General History pupils, we learn, are to continue the study next year, (Not an advanced history, bow 4 ever.)

The Class of ' 97 regrets to lose one of its bright members, Miss' Ora Rowe,who has gone to Denver to make it her future home.

There is rare humor in many of the answers on the examination papers. Ioo bad such good jokes should goto waste.

Everybody enjored themselves hugely. during vacation. That is; if we can judge by appearance after they returned to school.
Chemical properties of Hydrogen as given by a bright(?) pupil-It does not support combustion but allows things to burn in it.

Tell your pa to buy his goods of those merchants who advertise in The RegisTER, and see that he does it. It will be a big thing for us.

Latin 'Yeacher-Translate.
Heinrich (gazing dolefully at uxor, wife)-'That's just what I can't get. (Better wait awhile)
"Young man," said the professor as he caught a frisky freshie by the sloonl. der, "! believe Satan has a hold on you." "I believe he has," replied the freshie. -Ex.
Tukey (translating Latin)-If there is any genius in we, and there, certainly is very litule-(besitating.).
Teacher-Go on, that is quite rights that is quite right.

The article by' J: Wallace Broatch, which should have appeared in otir December issue, was received too late for that number. We shall take pleasure in publishing the same later.
Miss Agues Emersonentertained about fifty of her young friends Saturday erening, January-rf, at her home on Georgia Avenue. The chief feature of the occasion was "ye grand auction,", which proved most cujoyable. Miss Agnes is to be much complimented for the brightness and originality of her.ideas.

Mickey Bolonaa, the talented Italian musician, will give lessons on the hand organ to everybody who gets a new subscriber for The Register. Avail yourself of this generous offer and get out and hustle.

On February 10 lectures by variotus members of the Senior Class will commence. On that date Miss Eugenie Mackin will lecture on "The Mission of the Poets,' followed by Miss Josephine Biart, who will lecture on 'Myths of German Lands." On February I $_{7}$, Miss Minnie Crane will lecture on "Lowell, the Patriot," followed by Miss Bessie Dumont who will discuss "Revenge."

It is titue to make arrangements for the First Amnual Encampment of the High School Cadets, if there is going to be one. The scheme has already been suggested by Thy Register. Let the "powers that be" consider the feasibility
of this plan and fill the hearts of the Cadets with good cheer by the announcement that the wind is blowing their way. Other High Schools which support a military department do it. So can we. We hope to see this idea a reality before the vacation is over.

Joy, joy, joy filled the hearts of the students when they learned that, all would be exempt from the examinations who had an average in the nineties. The news came rather suddenly but it was nevertheless most thankfully received. There will be more diligent work during the remainder of year on the part of the students who stood below niniety to raise their mark to the highest possible point. ${ }^{\prime}$ There is still one more chance to make up for neglected opportunties and wasted lime. The lowest average that will exclude students from taking the May examinations is eiglity-five. The per cents will be taken from the first of February.



Lieut. Penn has begun a series of lecttures which are to be given to the Battalion on days when the weather will not permit outside drill. His talks of last year, which were about the rifle and ammunition, will be remembered by the Cadets as being:very profitable as well as interesting. The talks this year will pertain to tite responsibilities resting on a company commander in actual war fare, particularly in regard to furnishing the company with food. The value of these talks cannot be overestimated.

The Ninth Grade Squad has been discontinued, all the members having been assigned to companies. Lieut. Penn has announced his intention to organize an un-uniformed company. This will give all boys who have not uniforms a chance to drill without detracting anything from the uniformed cadet's full enjoyment of the drill. This done, the other companies will get down to work and accom plish mitch better results. The cadet should bear in mind that the un-uniformed company is by no means an awk ward squad.

The musicale to be given by the Cadet Officers' Club will probably take place on the 14th of February. The best musical talent of the school together with some from outside will be heard. It will be the onty musical event in the school for the year.
Oft in the stilly night
Ete slumber's chain hath bound me, -
I think of the jokes I might have sprung
When matay were around me.
lior all this wanton waste of wit
Constructively I weep,
And oft in the stilly might
I kick myself to sleep:-EXx.


Luther Leisenring, '92, is attending the Omaha Medical College.

Carrie Detwiler, '89, and F. N. Clarke of this city were married January 22.

The engagements are announced of Dolly Bailey, '89 and Georgia Park, '93. Annette Smiley, '92, has recently returned from a four months' trip through the big eastern cities.
Ida Myers,' '93, a graduate of the Training School, was recently appointed to a teachership in the city schools:

- The marriage is announced of Mae Burns, ' 92 ; and Charles Kountze, to take place in early February at Trinity cathedral.
May Wyman, '93, recently returned from Lincoln; where she spent the Christmas holidays with her classmate, Edith Schwartz.
Ingeborg Andreason, '94, has been doing some good work on the World-Herald since her return to Omaha, at the same time teaching at Mrs. Holbrook's kindergarteln.
That pretty floral display which used to add so much attractiveness to the bicycle store of Will Barnum \& Bro., has been removed to the Brown Block where the proprietor, Cassie Arnold,'gt, is now ensconced behind a bank of flowers in the window where Mrs. Porter's glove cleaning establishment formerly was.

The Annual Alumni Reception will come off on schedule time-the Friday after Commencement-so say the officers of the Alumni Association. The initiation fee of the association has been reduced to fifty cents, likewise the annual
dues, and everybody will be there. So, Seniors, get your bids ready for this crowning social event of High School life!

The C. P. C. had a large time at its December meeting, the principal cause of excitement being the presence of three long-absent nembers, Allan Hopkins, '93 and Fred Teal, '94, of Chicago, and Frank Riley, '93, of Lincoln. At the January meeting ten men were present and a tboroughly enjoyable time ensued. The C. P. C. is gradually assimilating the best men from the later alnmin and is practically the oniy "tie that biuds" the O. H. S. graduates together.

## - The Onala Tenchers' Training Sehool,

In view of the coming commencement of this school, it was thought well that its work, and the object of its pupils be printed in our High School paper, 'l'HE Register.

The name of the school suggests its purpose-that of training its members to be teachers.
The work begins with a review of the common school branches together with Psychology, History of Education and the Theory of Teaching. This work occupies a year's time, after whici a term of practice is taken at one of the schools provided for this purpose.

The annual commencements of this school occur in the first week of Febritary of each year; and consist chiefly of the representative work that is done in the school.

A very interesting program has been arranged by the members this year composed of Essays; a Recitation, a Vocal and Instrumental Solo; and Child Studjes, three of which were read at the Teachers' Association at Lincoln; Choruses and an illustration of school work in Calisthenics.

It may; perhaps, be interesting to know that some of the best teachers of our city came from this training school.
. Whereas, the Allwise Providence has seen fit to take from our midst our dearly beloved friend and schioolmate, May Ballou; therefore be it
REsolved, that the Class of '95 of the Omaba High Scliool extend to the parents of the deceased our hearffelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, that we send a copy of these resolutions to the bereaved parents. And be it also further

Resolved, that we have a copy of these resolutions published in the Higu School Rfgister.

Sighed: Class or '95, O. H. S.
December 20th, 1895 :
At a reception given to the Omaha students, by the Omaha Club at the University of Nebraska, Miss Nellie Randall responded to the toast, $\mathrm{O} . \mathrm{H} . \mathrm{S}$. '95, as follows:

Should you ask me where I found it,
Found this tale so full of glory,
Found this most illustrious story,
Of the Class of '95.
I should answer, I should tell you, In the records in the school house, In the books of the allwise ones, In the songs of its sweet sityger In the legends and traditions Of the Class of ' 95. If still further you should ask me, "'rell us more of ' 95 ,
Tell us of its nighty warriors, Mighty tuen of '95;
Tell us of its fair young women,
Women, woble, good and true, Tell uts of its great achieyements; Aud the work it is to do," I should answer your inquiry, Straightway in such words as these: In the vale of the Missouri, In that green and fertile valley, By the clearest, purest waters,
Is the city; Omaha.
In the center of that city,
That fairest of all cities,
Is the lofty Mt. Olympus,
Crowned with Wisdom's spacious halls,
Now, a band of yaliant warriors
Once beseiged the city wall,

Eutered through the gate triumphant, Entered learning's endless mazc; Four long years they held the city, Held it, them, as conquerers true, Winning fame, renown and glory, For their intellect and skill. on the heart of every warrior Graver there by Wisdom's hand, Are the words he loved so dearly, "Ne tentes, aut perfice."
On his head, a crown immortal Shines as does the noonday sun, On his head he wears the emblem, 'Tis the wreath of laurel, won. Now they've left their narrow confines Out into the world they ${ }^{\text {r }}$ ve gove; Some to higher seats of learning, Some their life work to begin, But we know in every instance, They are truly well equipped, Well equipped to fight life's battles, Well equipped to take a partIn this busy world of action, In this busy world of action, And the uations that shall follow In the paths which we have trod, Shall feel the wighty influence Shall feel the mighty influe Shall see its deeds and concique The work that it has done And all shall shout in choris
And all shall shout in choris
"'Live forever 'g5!"

## icather.


Leather, properly so called, is either tanned, tawed, or shamoyed, whatever the variations of these methods may be, and as all common leather is tanned, we may take first, as a type, shoe leather.
Sole leather, being cleaned, is first "handled" through a series of vats of tanning ticuor of oak or hetilock bark, and then laid away in another: series of vats costaining liquor and powdered bark. They are then hard-scrubbed and dried, oiled, and solled or hammered. Thin upper shoe leather is furthermore curried, i. e., worked, pounded, scraped, blackened, and well oiled; waxed and "slicked."
A much prized fancy leather, prepared by tauuing, is Russia leather. It is
dressed brownish-red or black, and is very tight and strong. Its pectuliar pleasant odor, due to oil of birch bark, repels attacks of insects. Another valuable leather is Morocco, tanned by sewing goat skins into bags, and filling them with an infusion of sumach, which soaks throngh thoroughly. They are then curried and dyed, and worked over with engraved boxwood balls to give it a ribbed or granulated surface. . Both of these leathers, especially the latter, are largely imitated in both Furope and America and more "morocco" is sold than "Morocco."

The best of our patent leather comes from, France. It is made with several coats of linseed oil, umber, varnished : over with a varnish of linseed oil, Priss sian blue and turpentine. Enameled leather is made on the same principle, bobtat much more rougbly, with an uneven mosurface caused by the natural grain of the skin.

Tawed leather is dressed with minerals and other substances which prevent decay. The ingredients used are flour, alum, salt, eggs and water. This process occupies but about forty winutes and is applied to thin skins only. When undyed they are pire white, as seen in white shoes or gloves, or over the stoppers of perfume bottles.
The third process, or shamoying the leather, is dressing the skins with oil. It derives its name from the chamois, although sheep, goat, antelope, deer and calf are commonly used. Fish oil is rubbed over the surface, anid the skin potuded, forcing the oil into the substance. When hung up it turns yellow and gives off an odor entirely unlike fisu oil, whereupon it is done.

Parchment, vellum and shagreen are not properly leather, being neither tanned, tawed nor shamoyed. Parchment is simply cleaned, stretched; shaved down and dried. Vellum is further rubbed
with powdered pumice stone and chalk, to make it fine, even and velvety. Shagreen is varions kinds of shark and ray skins made up like parchment. Persian shagreen is a kind of tawed parchment, with an artificial grain, made by pressing into it, while damp, small round seeds. It is used to ornament small cases, and the haudles of swords and daggers. $\qquad$ -
All hail the prospect of the greatest Exposition ever held in the west. Let all Omahans work together as a unit to make the Exposition in 1898 the greatest success possible. The REGISTER is heartily in favor of all movements which will promote the welfare and business interests of the city of Omaba and the state of Nebraska. In ' 88 we will have an opportunity of dispelling the peculiar ideas of some of our eastern cousins that herds of buffalo and bands of wild Indians prowl around our streets.

In reading Sorenson's history of Omaha recently, one of the editors came across the following interesting facts: "In 1804 two adventurers, Lewis and Clark, sailed up the Missouri River to the point where Omaba is now sittated, and in their diary they mentioned a curious collection of graves and mounds of different heights, shapes and sizes: These were undoubtedly included in that portion of the city bounded on the south by fiamam street, west by inth street, and on the north and east by the river bottoms. At different periods in the history of the city, while excavating cellars or grading streets in this vicinity, Indian graves have been discovered, and bones and trinkets and relics have beeni extumed. Numerous monnds, which have long ago disappeared, were found here in early days. In 1873, while lower Douglas street was being graded; an Indian's skeleton was unearthed at the
southeast corner of 1 Ith and. Douglas streets. While workmen were engaged in 1876 in excavating for the foundation of the Third Ward school house, at the southeast corner of Dodge and inth streets, they dug up two Indian skeletons, with a lot of relics, among which were numerous scalp rings, to which the hair still clung. Skeletons have also been found outside of the limit above described, but the evidence is sufficient to convince us that this is the spot mentioned by Lewis and Clark. * * *" The bones found in the cellar of the Dodge street school house about a year ago, were probably those of some Indian buried in the graveyard mentioned by Lewis and Clark.

## WCHANGES

The perusal of our exchanges is quite interesting. Through them we corre to know our sister'schools in all parts of the country. We get in touch with the breathing, pulsating life outside of our little High School world and we also get an idea of the true standard of amateur jourmalism. In order that the Staff may not wholly absorb the beneficient influences of our exchanges, all papers received in future will be placed in the book case in the Senior Room. They are well worth reading during the leisure hours of the students.

## The Editor.

The editor sat in his sanctum Letting his lessons rip,
Racking his brains for an item, And stealing all he con1d clip.
The editor sat it his class room As if he was getting over a drunk, His phiz was clouded with awfuligloom, Fhis was clouded with awful gloom
For he had made a total flunk.-Ex.

Many of our exchanges are urging their readers to live up to their New Year's resolutions. We are not obliged to do that. Ontr readers are too good sow, and such advice would be butt a waste of printer's ink.

Do you hear the ocean moaning,
${ }^{\text {E }}$ Tis bereause that fat old bather
Stepped upon its undertow.-Ex.
Of all mean people, the meanest is the one who borrowed his neighbor's paper instead of sutbseribing himself.-Melrose Life. Ditto.

We wouder if the ' 96 Reporter did reaily get its exchange column up in a day. We suppose so, for it didn't take time to look on the map to find where Omaha is.
You never can object to my arm around your
Waist,
And the reason you'll readily guess,
I'm an editor, dear, and always fusist
Im an editor, dear, and always, insi
On the "liberty of the press,"
I'nis. minister's daughter, believing in texts, And I'd make yout remove your arm You are making the waste places gind

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