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VOLUME XI.

NO. 2.

OCTOBER, '96.

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list to Jan. 22.

High School Register.

VOL. XI.

OMAHA, NEB., OCTOBER, 1896.

NO. 2.

THE REGISTER

Editorial.

THE REGISTER is a monthly journal published on the last Thursday of each month from September to June, in the interest of the Omaha High School.
SUBSCRIPTION: Fifty cents in advance; by mail, sixty cents. Commencement Number, 40 cents.

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OMAHA HIGH SCHOOL.

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Number of Students.....1108

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THE Senior Class has selected a pin that, as far as can be judged from the drawing, will surpass any pin yet chosen by a class in this school, both in beauty and originality of design. Since all feel confident of this it is certain that every member of the class should order a pin if possible. Just as this school as a whole is noted for school spirit, so should all pupils, especially the Seniors, have an intense interest in their class, and show that class spirit in every way possible. Therefore we hope to see every member of '97 wearing one of the pins as soon as they are ready.

THE idea of organizing a High School Glee Club, which we suggested in our last number, has been taken up and all boys who can sing are invited to join. The part that it seems will be hard to bring out is high tenor. We have, as far as is known, very few who can take this part, but those interested hope to discover some new singers yet unknown to fame who can prove satisfactory. If the Glee Club is made a success it would be a very pleasant feature in the school and enjoyable at our numerous entertainments.

YEARS ago the Athletic Association presented something rather new in the way of an entertainment,—a minstrel show. It was a success and fairly well given, for a first attempt at a thing of the kind. Now the Officers' Club is

thinking of giving a similar entertainment. This is quite a radical departure from the former plan of giving musicales, and we think the change should not be introduced too hastily, without consideration as to whether suitable material is available to make the affair a success. The musicales given in former years have been extraordinarily well managed and very good talent displayed, and we would only say as a warning if a change is made, "Be sure it is a minstrel show and *not* a horse show." Whatever the Officers' Club decides upon, we wish them success.

WE THINK it would not be out of place here to say a little about contributing articles, squibs, etc. We are sorry to say that the staff is not overwhelmed with contributions, in fact they have to work to get them. The editor of THE REGISTER has no need of the proverbial waste basket in his sanctum, filled to overflowing with rejected contributions. And why this should be so more than in other schools, we do not understand. For instance, take story writing. Look at a few of our exchanges and observe how often there is a story, and a good one, too, contributed by some pupil of the school. And yet, this ability to write stories has always been singularly wanting in the Omaha High School. It has been the complaint of editors, for years past, that the hardest thing to get is a story. Then, in reference to the form of contributions a few pointers are necessary. In the first place, never hand in a sheet written on both sides. Then remember that the printer, when he has a great deal of work to do, cannot take the time to decipher poor writing, but must have copy that is perfectly legible at a glance. Lastly, the punctuation; have mercy on the editor and don't make him do it all. We realize

that this sounds as though we were directing small boys and girls, just learning to write, but it is meant only as a reminder, for we know the mistakes are entirely due to carelessness, not ignorance.

CONCERNING some of our privileges here at school there seems to be carelessness on the part of the pupils, which, it is to be hoped, would be corrected if attention were called to it. Not all students have the pleasant surroundings we have here, and we should show our appreciation of it by keeping everything neat. Nothing so much impairs the appearance of a school yard or room as paper wads and scraps scattered about. Surely every one is able to take care of his own waste papers; baskets are plenty, and only a thought would be necessary to save much trouble and disorder. But if papers must be dropped, why tear them into such tiny bits that it is really a labor to pick them up? Pencil marks and whittlings are not so frequent in the building now, perhaps, as formerly, but on this point, too, some caution seems to be needed. It is not an ornament to a desk to have names and dates carved and inked upon it, and it certainly is not an honor to the name. Remember that only "fools' names are seen in public places." The overturning of ink bottles in changing classes is far too frequent. More than one dress has been ruined this year as a result of some one else's carelessness. It is not necessary to make a wild scramble for the hall at the first signal, leaving confusion and waste behind. We are supposed to be civilized beings, not babies or Hottentots. There is one more point that needs attention. This is our treatment of our reference books. They are shamefully used. No one, in his own home, would dream of banging books

about as these are; of leaving them on the steam pipes to rot and come to pieces; or of dropping them about in any spot convenient, without a thought of the next one who might want to use them. If we would not do this with our own books, why do we thus encroach upon the rights of others at school, and show ourselves selfish, careless, and ill-mannered, there? These things are trifles in themselves, but, according to the old Scotch proverb, it is the "many littles" that "make the mickles." "A word to the wise is sufficient."

SOMEONE has said the "Hell is paved with good intentions;" that is to say, it is not enough to *mean* well. A good resolution is worth nothing if it is not carried out. The deed is what counts. This is essentially so with our school work. Our determination to "get better marks" must result in better work, or success is out of the question. It certainly is hard to study, these pleasant fall days; a reverie over an open fire or a walk in the brisk autumn air is by far more attractive than a dry "old grind" over dog-eared text books. But what can we expect ever to accomplish in this great busy world of ours if we do not share in the toil? And when shall we ever gain the habit of perseverance in a distasteful duty if not now in our school days, before the rush and tear of life begins? *Now* is the time to begin at what we mean to accomplish, not "some day." *Now* is the time to work. Let us show what stuff we are made of.

Some books, as Lord Bacon says, are to be chewed and digested. We fully agree with him about the chewing, for what boy or girl would not feel an unbounded joy in chewing his Cicero or Virgil to pieces. But the digesting—there we disagree. We beg to be excused from trying to digest Cicero even with the doctor's aid.



THE RISE OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

A meeting of twice the number of presidential electors, twice the number of our senators and representatives, plus a few, allowed to attend out of courtesy, from the territories: And why this gathering to set forth the man around whom the party shall rally? Has such a body nominated presidential candidates since the days of 1789? Did that wonderful Federal Convention sitting with closed doors from May till September of 1787; those framers of our Constitution, with whom sat Washington and Franklin, Madison and Hamilton,—did these men set forth the manner of nominating a candidate?

Our national nominating convention is the child of circumstances, the outgrowth of years, one proof that the election of a president, which subject caused sharp discussion in that gathering of 1787, has not worked as the constitutional fathers intended.

In this year of 1896 we are so accustomed to hearing and reading of nominating conventions that we scarcely think of a time when such a body did not meet once in four years; and yet from 1789 to 1800 there was no manner of putting before the people the man for whom the electors should cast their votes. In the first election Washington filled the heart and mind of the land, and while there was some slight discussion on the position of vice-president, for we know that Hancock was named, that great Samuel Adams might have held the position had he not opposed the constitution, yet no set ticket was before the people. The second election came

and still the position, second in the country was the only point of question, and still no ticket before the land. In the election of one hundred years ago party spirit ran high; yet so late as September it was not known, though supposed, that Washington would refuse a third term. Feeling has seldom if ever been more bitter in our country; the newly formed Republican party hoping for victory over the Federalist, yet political machinery there was none. Newspapers influenced the mind. One party hoped for Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr, the other for John Adams and Thomas Pinckney.

With the beginning of this century came a hand which pointed toward the national convention of our day; yet who could have looked upon that first congressional caucus and have seen the conventions of 1896? In the senate chamber, early in the year 1800 a few Federalists met, as they said, for the purpose of influencing the Presidential election. In the Spring of this year the Republican members held a caucus. The meeting was secret and not attended by a large number of members. Jefferson was the universally accepted candidate for the presidency, hence this secret meeting was for the purpose of bringing about a union on the name of Burr. This may be called the first congressional caucus, the first attempt to arrange in any way a party nomination.

The twelfth amendment, which allowed electors to vote not simply for two men, but for a president and vice-president, fostered the plan of arranging a ticket. On the 25th of February, 1804, the republicans called the first regular caucus of members for the nomination of presidential candidates. This meeting was open to all republican members of congress. The federalists in some way, we have not an account of a cau-

cus, agreed upon their candidate also. Thus a means had been found of telling the people the choice of the party for the highest positions in the land; but as the caucus system developed, there developed also a sentiment against it. Many people denounced the system as arrogant, as a usurpation of power which should be more directly in the hands of the people. In 1816 out of 141 republican members of congress 118 attended when a second attempt was made to hold a caucus; and fifteen of the absentees were known to be opposed to the caucus system of nomination.

The downfall of the federal party and the "Era of Good Feeling" gave little need for a caucus or for any party demonstration, hence we see in 1820 a caucus called yet no nomination declared, but a resolution against any recommendation was adopted.

Whoever knew a government to exist without some form of political parties? During the latter part of Monroe's administration the "good feeling" was passing away, parties were forming, the question of caucus or no caucus was discussed, the power of the so-called West was being felt and the strange election of 1824 was in the near future. When Monroe's second term was half in the past, the times were noted for the large number of possible candidates. The democratic party was supreme and the federal extinct save in a few states. King Caucus was giving his last, his death struggle and the times were ripe for a new system. If in 1800 one finger of a hand pointed toward the modern convention, on the 18th of November, 1822, a second finger of that hand was raised when Henry Clay was put in formal nomination by the Kentucky legislature—"recommended as a suitable candidate to succeed James Monroe as president." The Missouri legislature

about the same time adopted a resolution which recommended Clay. In January of 1823 such action was taken in Illinois and Ohio, later Louisiana followed. A third finger of the hand pointing toward the modern convention was raised in Blount County, Tennessee, in the early summer of 1823, when, by a mass convention of the people of the county, General Jackson was formally nominated. The legislatures of most of the New England states declared John Quincy Adams to be their candidate. Early in 1824 several counties in Ohio declared for DeWitt Clinton. South Carolina's legislature nominated the favorite son of the state, John C. Calhoun. The legislature of Virginia nominated Mr. Crawford of Georgia, but this man was to be nominated also by the dying power of the congressional caucus. In this last nominating caucus there were only 66 members who came together in the representatives' chamber on the evening of February 14, 1824. The balloting resulted in the nomination of W. H. Crawford and Albert Gallatin. Thus in 1824 there were candidates which had been brought forward in three different ways. It was a transition period—the disappearing of the old and the appearing of the new system.

After the decision of the house of representatives in the election of 1824, so bitter was the feeling in the country against John Quincy Adams that the next campaign may be said to have begun three years before the time for the election of electors. The caucus nomination was a thing of the past; but in October of 1825, only about seven months after the inauguration of Adams, the legislature of Tennessee nominated Andrew Jackson for his successor. Jackson's popularity was great and he received many nominations from conventions and popular meetings from all parts.

During Jackson's first term we may say that this hand pointing toward the modern nominating convention was outspread and the fourth finger uplifted. This fourth finger was raised by the Anti-Mason party, strong in western New York and for a time sweeping its influence over many states. This party called a national convention to be held in September of 1830 at Philadelphia. This was a preliminary meeting, voting to hold a second convention in Baltimore, September 26, 1831, "to be composed of delegates equal in number to the representatives in both houses of congress from each state, and to be chosen by the people opposed to secret societies, for the purpose of making nominations for the offices of president and vice president." This convention met as called, with thirteen states represented. Besides nominating candidates, this body issued what some have called a platform, but may perhaps more justly be called a diffuse address to the people of the country.

The plan of the Anti-Masons was adopted by the newly-formed national republican party, which called its convention for December 12, 1831, to meet at Baltimore—truly a convention city in the early days. Seventeen states were represented by 157 delegates, and—needless to say—Henry Clay was nominated by unanimous vote. The national republicans moved on toward the order of today and adopted a formal platform. In 1896 we have before the people a platform which dares to assail the Supreme Court, but in this first platform may be read the following:

"Resolved, That the Supreme Court of the United States is the only tribunal recognized by the Constitution for deciding in the last resort all questions arising under the Constitution and Laws of the United States, and that upon the

preservation of the authority and jurisdiction of that court inviolate depends the existence of the nation."

The convention system seemed good in the eyes of the democratic party, and Baltimore, a proper place for their meeting on May 21, 1832. All states except Missouri sent delegates. A temporary chairman was appointed who became also a permanent president. A committee on rules was appointed and in their report is found the following:

"Resolved, That each state be entitled, in the nomination to be made of a candidate for the vice presidency, to a number of votes equal to the number to which they will be entitled in the electoral colleges, under the new apportionment, in voting for president and vice president; and that two-thirds of the whole number of the votes in the convention shall be necessary to constitute a choice."

The resolution speaks of the nomination of a vice president, because it was thoroughly understood that Jackson, who had been many times nominated by popular meetings in various parts of the country, would be the choice, by resolution, of the convention. From this report of the committee on rules, for the first democratic convention comes the time-honored two-thirds rule, by which all subsequent conventions of that party have been governed.

The convention system had been tried, it had answered the purpose and from Jackson's second term it has existed, though many changes have been made in the rules and regulations. At first the states had no regular way of appointing delegates; no fixity of number. At one convention about half the delegates were from Maryland, and a state often sent two or three times as many delegates as it could have votes. The democratic convention of 1844 is memorable

for the first stampede and the first "dark horse."

Some conventions have been more on the order of a mass meeting than of a body of delegates. Such was that marvelous, spontaneous outburst of 1856—the first republican convention, composed of delegates chosen without any settled rule, and paying little regard to the number of votes a state was entitled to cast.

The Liberal convention which nominated Horace Greeley was also of the mass meeting order. Gradually have we come to the forms, the rules of the leading parties of today.

In this summer of 1896 we have heard something of convention oratory; and from time to time since the days of 1830 and 1831 eloquence has poured forth in a speech of nomination which has made its author famous. Such was the speech of Robert Ingersoll as the champion of James G. Blaine in the convention of 1876 when he gave the famous statesman the title of the Plumed Knight:—"Like an armed warrior, like a plumed knight James G. Blaine marched down the halls of the American congress and threw his shining lance full against the brazen forehead of every traitor to his country and every maligner of his fair reputation. For the republican party to desert that gallant man now is as though an army should desert their general upon the field of battle." In 1880 at the Chicago convention which met June 2, two figures created enthusiasm. James A. Garfield made his speech in presentation of the name of John Sherman, and unconsciously reflected glory on his own name. Roscoe Conkling came with his fiery zeal for U. S. Grant and his speech with the little quotation which he made famous:

"When asked what state he hails from
Our sole reply shall be
"He hails from Appomattox
And its famous apple tree."

THE UNITY OF NATURE.

WALDO POSEY WARREN.

The tendency of these times is toward specialism, the object being to gain a deeper understanding of the special subject. According to the popular thought, if we would learn what is true concerning electricity, we should drop everything else and apply ourselves to the study of electricity; and the same of chemistry, physics, biology, psychology, geology, astronomy, and other branches of learning in which specialism is gaining ground.

Such a method is evidently erroneous; and leads to mystery instead of understanding. Nature is a unit; and to study it properly, to gain an understanding of it, all phases of it, both seen and unseen, material and immaterial, should be considered in their relation to each other. We cannot find the value of an unknown quantity in algebra by working merely with that unknown; neither can we gain a perfect understanding of any subject by specialism. We cannot understand chemistry, in the highest and final sense of the word "understanding," without also understanding all that is to be known concerning biology, geology, and all other branches—for nature is indivisible in its primal elements. Specialism reduces the visible universe to seventy primal elements; transcendentalism claims there can be but one. The latter is obviously deeper, and more nearly approaches Truth. Specialism, superficial in its reasoning, asks "What has biology or psychology, or even theology, to do with geology or astronomy?" Can specialism demonstrate that there is no connection? Then why repudiate the idea? Attraction and repulsion, though opposites from a superficial standpoint, are necessarily one when reduced to an ultimate cause. And if these are to be

reconciled, then all action, quality or effect in the universe is reducible to a unit. To understand this unit, this reconciliation must first be made, and this involves a use of every factor—every atom, every motion, every quality. When this point is reached it will be seen that specialism is false in theory and useless in practice. For nature, being a unit, must be studied as a unit, if we would gain an understanding of that unity—an understanding which would make plain primal cause and ultimate effect, and thus demonstrate the end of mystery.



Ninety-eight had a class meeting last Friday evening with a short program. Mr. Thompson, the impersonator, gave a few selections.

A meeting of the Class of '97 was held in the Senior Study Room on Friday, October 9. Meeting was opened by Pres. Morton. Minutes of previous meeting were read and accepted. The report of the pin committee was then made. A motion was made and carried that no definite action be taken concerning the pins until the next meeting. The motion for a special meeting to be held on October 23 was carried. The committee for drawing up a constitution next reported, and the constitution was adopted as amended. At the suggestion of Miss McHugh, a committee of three was appointed by the President to prepare programs, until the regular rhetorical commence. Those appointed were: Mr. Wigton, Miss Shields and Miss Cecil Matthews. The president was then chosen to act as a committee of one to adopt a suitable motto for the class.

There being no further business to be brought before the class the meeting adjourned.

At a meeting of the Senior Class on October 23, a committee was appointed to consider the important question of a change in Commencement exercises. Those on the committee are Moisman, Beans and Gillespie and Miss Rockfellow and Miss Fannie Ward. Pin number one, a very pretty fleur-de-lis design, was then chosen for class pin, and arrangements made for having, as soon as possible.

A French Club has been organized by the members of Miss Ogden's third and fourth year classes. Meetings are held once a week, with a program once a month. Since the chief object of the club is to facilitate the speaking of French among its members, a fine is exacted for every English word spoken at the meetings. The club is founding a French library. It also intends to give several French comedies during the year. The officers are: President, Gertrude Waterman; Vice President, Carolyn Mercer; Secretary and Treasurer, Josephine Biart; Librarian, Jennie Pindar.

The Cadet Officers' Club met September 29, to elect officers, Captain Wagner acting as chairman. Following are the officers elected: President, Captain Wagner; Vice President, Captain Tukey; Secretary, Adj. Clarke; Treasurer, Q. M. Wigton. Lieutenant Clement was elected an honorary member.

The Officers' Club, at a meeting on October 22, was addressed by Lieutenant Clement. He expressed regret that he had not been able to be present at the beginning of the drill, and complimented the officers on their zeal in carrying on the drill during his absence. President Wagner appointed the following committee to take charge of the entertainment

to be given to raise money for the annual hop: Tukey, Yates, Beans, Cuscaden and Cotton.

COMPANY Z'S COMPETITIVE DRILL.

On Monday, October 19, those who happened to remain after two o'clock, were entertained by the competitive drill of Company Z, which took place for the purpose of selecting Corporals.

The company as a whole deserves great praise for the work it has done so far this year, as was shown then.

At first all were able to keep their wits about them, but soon some began to lose their heads at the quickly given commands. One by one they meekly dropped out until there were but two left, Miss Ward and Miss White.

For a time, it seemed as though these two would have to share the honors, so well did they both drill, but at last Miss White had to surrender the laurels to Miss Ward on the command "Column right."

It had before been decided, that the Corporals should be selected from those in the company last year, so that the following were taken from the ranks, in the order given: Misses Ward, Cole, Hoffmayer and Biart.

THE OUTLOOK FOR FIELD DAY.

There was once a track team from the Omaha High School that went to Council Bluffs. Yes, the writer was along, too. While this is a very tender subject, it is not brought up to lacerate feelings, or to criticise anything in the past work, but only to suggest that the operation of "laying for 'em" might begin soon.

It is noticeable that of last years runners none of the sprinters are with us, but that the distance men are, with the exception of Young, all back in school.

This means that new material must be developed for the hund yard dash and

the four hundred and forty. It is to be hoped that the fifty yard dash will be replaced by either a two hundred and twenty or a half mile, as either of these races is better than the fifty.

Field will jump again this year, but should not be left to go it alone. Candidates for the jumps should do winter practice and not be entirely green when training time comes.

Some young man can earn fame as a hurdler next spring and we sincerely hope he will turn up, for there is no available material in sight yet.

McKell will put the shot again this year and with the assistance of some of the big foot-ball men he should show them "whatfor." He will also instruct the innocent youth of Council Bluffs in the art of hammer throwing.

It is officially announced that "Toad" Hopkins and "Billy Mac" will take first and second on the base-ball throw.

The walk will be better contested this year than last as the men will have time to train. The walkers had only four actual training days last year, when at least sixty days are required for proper training. Walkers take notice of announcement in athletic columns.

I would suggest that the weight events, that is, the hammer throw and shot put, be put under one competent coach, that the jumpers be supervised in the same way, the bicycle men to form a squad, and the track men form a fourth division.

The men who have done good work could in this way help the new men, and these squad captains could be directly under the chief coach or coaches.

The question of a field captain is not important compared with the coach, and can only be settled by the team itself.

Now if the O. H. S. Field Day is held early and the O. H. S. vs. C. H. S. late, the new men can be developed.

As for the sprinters, let every fellow that can run at all come out for Field Day. Commence training early and train slowly and moderately. A man cannot possibly get ready for a race in a few days' time, and if he tried it he is apt to break down in competition, because of either too fine an edge or one fine enough. Take your time to it, and don't work too hard at first, but work *steadily* and you can win.

A. ACHERSON.



BLAIR DEFEATED.

The University Juniors, composed principally of players from the first and second High School teams, downed Blair in a hotly contested game of foot-ball on October 10th. It was a horribly disagreeable day for foot-ball, a cold drizzling rain falling most of the day, but this did not seem to affect the spirits of either side.

Crandall made two of the touch downs and Hughes the other, the game ending about dark with the score 14 to 0 in favor of Omaha. Tukey kicked but one goal owing to the slipperiness of the ball. The boys lined up as follows:

Reed.....	Full Back
Crandall.....	Left Half
Hughes.....	Right Half
Cotton.....	Quarter
Gillespie.....	Left End
Fowler.....	Right End
Tukey.....	Left Tackle
Thomas.....	Right Tackle
Spafford.....	Left Guard
Hopkins.....	Right Guard
Hutchinson.....	Center

A large crowd is expected to escort the team down to Lincoln on the 17th of November. Can't you go?

All contributions for THE REGISTER in regard to athletics will be gladly re-

ceived by F. B. Knight, Sporting Editor.

Thomas, who coached the State University last year, has been giving the boys pointers on foot-ball, and several new "confusers" are being practiced.

Gardner is distinguishing himself in every game he plays with the Chicago University. The Chicago Tribune pointed him out as "the star of the game" in the contest with Oberlin.

The O. H. S. tennis tournament, held last June was the most successful we have ever had. The entry was larger than for the annual city tournament, and some of the playing was excellent. In the doubles Collett and Lehmer are champions. They defeated Parmelee and Powell in the finals. Powell defaulted in the finals for the singles and Millard Hopkins is champion.

"Uncle" Joe Lillie is anxious to get the track team into shape for practice, and with Archie Acheson as helpmate he expects to bring about quite a change in our sprinters, jumpers, hurdlers and walkers for the better this year. We were not up to the standard last season—far from it, but by beginning early, it is hoped that our track team will excel any heretofore representing the Omaha High School.

A walking squad is being formed for the purpose of developing heel-and-toe walkers for next Field Day. Acheson will coach the new men on the mysteries of "toeing-in" and "the wriggle." The work will be light until all candidates are thoroughly seasoned and will prove pleasant for all who care to walk. Report to A. A. Acheson for work. Time for practice will be decided upon soon and will appear in this column.

What boy thinks of the value of the setting-up exercises given him in drill? I should say that very few do. Most of

them think that it is of no particular value to them, and is given them simply to prepare them for drill, or as some very few think, as a punishment for misdemeanor in the ranks. But this idea is a very wrong one. The good these exercises do the boys physically and mentally is more than is at first realized. The set of setting-up exercises in use in the Omaha High School Cadet drill is carefully drawn up and prepared by the directors of physical culture of the United States army. These directors take the best of the exercises—the ones best fitted to develop the body. If each boy would select a set of the best of these exercises, and use them every night before retiring, he would scarcely recognize his physical self by next summer. He would feel strong and healthy, and be in better condition to study next spring, which is a time when most boys have what is commonly called spring fever, and when they suddenly loose their ambition to learn. Boys, just try this plan and don't be discouraged if you don't seem to see any great results at once, but keep it up though it may become irksome. Then remember too, that Field Day is coming, and the O. H. S. needs such boys as those who persevere in training well. In our coming meeting next spring with Council Bluffs in Field Day contests, we must, and I hope, shall take away the flag which they so rudely took from us last spring.

W. M.

"Well I'll be blowed!" said the safe when it saw the burglar approaching.—Ex.

Butcher—"I need a boy about your size, and will give you \$3.00 a week." Applicant—"Will I have a chance to rise?" "Yes, I want you to be here at 4 o'clock every morning."—Ex.

O. H. S. vs. C. B. H. S.

Well, well, and we beat 'em! Field Day debt is paid at last with interest. Although the day was rather warm for foot-ball, yet a good game was put up and it was full of excitement from kick off until time was called. A much larger crowd witnessed the game than turned out Field Day and this in itself spurred the boys on, if not their own conscientious desire to win.

As usual Omaha won the toss up, and the game began by Reed's kicking off for 30 yards. Dailey captures the ball and advances it 7 yards. In quick succession, Mather, Pardey, Flammant and Mather again, with the aid of good interference, carry the ball through the line and around the ends for several good gains. The team from Omaha seem to have been in a trance during this time, but gather themselves together and Tukey gets the ball on a fumble. Crandall, Hughes and Reed all give the pig-skin a lift, and then Reed punts for 25 yards. In this way the ball is balanced in the center of the field until someone is hurt. Here comes the first rest. Pardey and Mather then make good gains and Hopkins objects but is overruled by "circumstances." Pardey is hurt and rest number two occurs. Here Council Bluffs makes things hum. Our line is opened up in several places and end runs are frequent. The ball is carried down the field slowly but surely towards Omaha's goal. During the excitement someone calls out "six minutes more to play" and Omaha settles down to hard labor. Hopkins makes a beautiful run of 15 yards diagonally across the gridiron but after three downs Omaha looses the ball and Council Bluffs by a series of plays carries it to within 2 yards of our goal. The line holds them and Reed, Lehmer, McKell, Crandall and in fact, the whole

team show their coaching and bunch at every play, and, after hard work we obtain the ball once more, and carry it 25 yards up the field. Council Bluffs is tired and a rest is taken on some one's being winded. Council Bluffs ball. Flammant gains 10 yards and Lehmer downs him by a fine tackle. Time is now called and the first half is finished, the ball being just 15 yards from the O. H. S. boys' goal. Score 0 to 0.

Crawford takes the boys aside and gives them a talk. Omaha has done exactly as he wished and the Bluffs while seeming to have had the best of it, have in fact tired themselves out.

SECOND HALF.

Mather of Council Bluffs kicks off for 30 yards. Gillespie catching the ball and returning it 3 yards is downed by Dailey. Another rest, but this time McKell is the cause, having received a vicious kick in the ribs. Omaha now begins to play hard and Crandall bucks for $3\frac{1}{2}$ followed by an end run—Lehmer gaining 5 more. The play is quick and sharp now and the Bluffs, although blocking well, give away slowly but surely before the fierce onslaught of our boys. McKell makes 1 yard, Lehmer $7\frac{1}{2}$ and again through the line for 12 more. Council Bluffs holds firm here and receives the ball on downs. They try several different rushes but have to resort to a kick. Reed hits the line in fine shape for 10 yards, and Lehmer fails to break through. Here comes the play of the game. Lehmer receives the ball and dashes around the end dodging, squirming and shoving, and is clear of the line and off down the field before Council Bluffs fully realizes what has happened. Lehmer scores a touch down after a run of almost one-half the length of the field. McKell kicks goal and the score stands 6 to 0 in Omaha's favor. The Bluffs play hard to score but, with

the exception of a few advances, they are held down to 40 yards of the grid-iron, until 10 minutes for play is called. They are within our 40 yard line. Mather, with the help of a criss cross, stretches himself for 6½. He then bucks for 4½ more. Pardey goes around the end for 18 yards, and, although Reed is sighting him, Gillespie makes an elegant run and downs Pardey. Gillespie follows this up by tackling Flammant who had a 6 yard start. We get the ball here on downs and "Stub" goes in for 9 yards followed by Reed, who splits the line and covers 16 yards; 5 more by Lehmer, and then Omaha loses the ball. Pardey goes around left end for a gain of 20 yards and with only 4 minutes to play, the ball is in exactly the same place as when "10 minute play" was called. The Bluffs gradually carry the ball toward our goal, and most of the gains seem to be through the line. With first down and only 4 yards needed for a touch down, things looked bright indeed for Council Bluffs, but it was not to be. Omaha takes a mighty brace and their next advance is stopped. Flammant, Mather and Pardey are each sent toward the line with such force that it seems each time as if we must give in, but with the exception of 2 yards, Council Bluffs fails to "break 'em up" and the way that Omaha held its own was a sight worth seeing. Time was called then with the ball in Omaha's possession on their 2 yard line. The line up:

O. H. S.	POSITION	C. B. H. S.
McKell	Left End	Hutchinson
Tukey	Left Tackle	Anderson
Jensen	Left Guard	Knox
Field	Center	Meisner
Fradenburg	Right Guard	W. Dailey
Hughes	Right tackle	Datesman
Hopkins	Right End	H. Pardey
Gillespie	Quarter back	R. Dailey
Lehmer	Left Half Back	Flammant
Crandall	Right Half Back	W. Pardey
Reed	Full Back	Mather

NOTES ON THE GAME.

Field at center was a match for Meisner.

"Big Jensen" as usual, was steady and sure.

Fradenburg, although a new man, did well.

Gillespie played in splendid form, making several "grand stand" tackles.

McKell and Hopkins both put up a stiff article of ball, each making good gains.

Tukey worked like a horse and almost every-down found him near the "center of the mess."

Crandall at right half needs nothing said about him as his play is always uniform and "gainsome."

Reed punted well, and played a hard, rough game, always being where most needed, and tackling excellently.

Lehmer was carried around the field after the game by the enthusiastic Omaha boys. He should feel justly proud.

A very noticeable feature in the game was the umpiring, done by a man who was for Council Bluffs in every sense of the word.

Hughes, at right tackle, did exceedingly well, making several good runs. The Bluffs found it almost impossible to break through him, his blocking was of such a high order.

When the team and O. H. S. boys came home from the game Sherman & McConnell set 'em up to drinks at their soda water fountain, and the boys showed their appreciation of this by cheering for the store when marching about the streets.

O. H. S. vs. UNIVERSITY CLUB.

A Tie Game—4 to 4.

Saturday, October 10th, was an ideal day for foot ball and quite a number of enthusiasts turned out to see the game between the two "home elevens." A number of O. H. S. girls, for the first time this season, were on the side lines. From the time the ball was put in play in the first half, until time was called at the end of the last, every play was watched with eager interest by the excited and cheering spectators. The boys showed a marked improvement both in the team work and individual playing. Though much lighter than their opponents, they made frequent gains through the line and put snap and vigor into their play that was not so conspicuous in the Council Bluffs game. The line, with a few exceptions, held together well, and the backs worked in unison, striking hard and getting off in good time. The tackling was not as sure as it should be, and interference in the end plays was at times rather loose. Hughes was hurt almost immediately after the kick off, and Swartz was substituted for him; playing a strong game throughout. Lehmer and McKell, with Reed and Crandall made most of the gains; McKell circling the end several times for 5 and 10 yards advancement of the ball. The guards could have, and must in the future put more life into their work. They will make a strong pair. Reed's punting was greatly improved since the last game. Capt. McKell should feel encouraged, and if the improvement in the eleven continues, the High School will soon be "at the top notch." The two teams were as follows on the line up:

O. H. S.	UNIVERSITY CLUB.
McKell	Left End..... Leonard
Tukey	Left Tackle..... Coleman
Jensen	Left Guard..... Snyder
Field	Center..... Lawler
Griffith	Right Guard..... Kennedy
Hughes(Swartz)	Right Tackle..... Prickett
Hopkins	Right End..... Cowin
Gillespie	Quarter..... Whipple
Lehmer	Left Half..... Taylor
Crandall	Right Half..... McMahon
Reed	Full Back..... Wright
Touch downs: McKell and Taylor. Goals kicked, o. Referee — Pixley, Linesman, Knight. Umpire—Arter.	



"Is Lew Reed full?"

"Yes."

Promotions will probably be made this week.

What about that Bugle Corps Musician Cotton was getting up?

And what did they do to Sgt. Fonda last week? Nothing rude, we hope.

Lieut. Hutchison inspected the uniforms in the absence of Lieut. Clement.

Ex-Lieut. Bowen presents his smiling face about the grounds on drill day occasionally.

Matter for THE REGISTER, pertaining to the Battalion, should be handed to Wagner.

The drum corps has been out on several occasions, and shows up exceptionally well.

The other day Acting Lieut. Done gave "Left forward, fours right!" without a smile.

First Sgt. Barrows, of Company E, has been nicknamed "Sleepy." Very appropriate.

If you know you have a cap that doesn't belong to you, try hard to find the real owner.

Jensen's company of picked soldiers has been creating a good deal of interest during the noon hour.

"How does it fit?" "All right, but the pants are too long;" was often heard during inspection of uniforms.

More attention should be paid during drill. There is no such thing as a good company, without strict attention.

When the Cadet Officers' Club gives its entertainment, in the near future, the school will see one of the best things of the kind yet given here.

Any one that is so anxious to wear chevrons or gold cord, when he knows and every one else knows he is not entitled to them, should be severely reprimanded.

There is some one in or about the building, that delights in stealing caps from their proud owners. If it is found out who the culprit is, he will be severely dealt with.

Company Z is all right. More attention is paid than in some of the regular companies, and the marching movements are very good. Look out, Cadets, or the girls will beat you.

Lieut. Clement has been present during the last few drill days, and drilled some of the companies himself. One of the worst faults he had to find was that Cadets do not pay good enough attention.

"What did you say they call Capt. Tukey?"

"Tackey."

"He plays tackle on the team, doesn't he?"

"Yes."

The uniforms arrived during the first part of the month, and on the whole, gave satisfaction. A few that did not fit well had to be sent back to the factory to be altered. Pettibone Bros. engaged no tailor here this year as they discovered last time that it is more of an expense to have a tailor here, than to have suits sent back to the factory.

The War Department at Washington has endorsed the military instruction at the Omaha High School, and has also recommended that the Battalion be supplied with arms and equipments. This is a good thing and should be pushed

along, for there is no reason at all why our Cadets should not have these equipments. The army has recently been supplied with new arms and the old unused ones could be supplied to the High School without the least expense to the government.

The following is the translation of a poem, found among the archives of what is supposed to have been a secret society in the Omaha High School. It was called the Hexagon, and is thought to have existed sometime during the present era.

AFTER EXAMINATIONS.

BY DIOMEDE.

Alone in a corner, sick and sad,
And far away from his gentle dad,
Saw Diomedes, for all things had gone wrong,
He sung, and this is the burden of his song.

"Twas but the other day, and yet,
Greek,—sixty-one, that's all I could get;
Blame the old thing! It gives me a pain,
But next exam. I'll do the same."

"Then the English, hang the English!
Ah! 100,—all that I could wish,
But fifty-three, 'twas all I got;
By the horn spoon, earth's a dreary spot."

"Next the Algebra. I'll soon swear,
Bless my buttons, I'll tear my hair;
Said I'd get a hundred, well I guess!
Got sixty-one, and did my best."

"And the blankety, blank, blank Latin!
I'd thought of velvet and satin;
And fifty-eight!! Can't be helped, well,
But I wish the old thing would go to —"

But there he stopped and thought,
Meditated, deliberated, furied and wrought.
"No, I'll not swear," and he swore,—
"By Hexagon! I'll have laurels by the score."

"Scholars, remember," said the teacher, "that the secret of reading is to read exactly as you would speak. Now James, you may read the first sentence." The first sentence was: "William please loan me your kite." James looked at it thoughtfully, then exclaimed: "Hi, dere, Bill! lend me your kite a minute or I'll break your face! See?"—Ex.



M. Y. O. B.

E Pluribus Nit.

The center of gravity.

Time lock—a gray hair.

Ask Vore if wood floats.

"But the glass will rust."

Is "hm!" English or French?

Subscribe for THE REGISTER.

L.—What's the end of infinity?

The Senior play will be a dandy.

In third hour Physics—(R A T S)*

Gemina Nemora—Twin Woodlands.

In Homer—"O, thou jagged king!"

Delong, with his fine squad. Wow!

"Rhetoricals, alas," sighs the Senior.

Three cheers for Sherman & McConnell!

Have you seen the noon hour company?

What became of the '98 mascot? I dunno.

A High School Wheel Club would be a good thing.

Seen on Senior English board—College, universete.

All the town at Blair is a vivid red, since October 10.

The Class of 1900 has adopted the name of Nitty Nit.

Order No. 41—"Cadets, grease your trousers annually."

Don't ask Nesladeck about "both of those three points."

Some students hate to trouble their dads to sign their cards.

Ray C. says the floor is much more comfortable than the seat.

Jensen is now called the Dwarf Leader of the Backwoods Brigade.

H. G., after reading about Milton's hell—"Now will you be good!"

"Some poor devil has more use for my pad than I have, it seems."

Have you heard the organ in the Physics Room? If not, don't miss it.

"With all the force of his lung." Evidently French anatomy differs from ours.

Puns and Squibs furnished at an hour's notice. Class Editors apply to Laura Brunner, '97.

"We are supposed to be more civilized now, than twenty thousand years ago."—H. W., in Latin.

"This is the day they give foot-balls away with a half a pound of tea." (Where was this song sung?)

English Teacher—What feeling does fasting produce in the soul?

Smart Scholar—Dyspepsia.

"Then the nobles and their retainers withdrew into the hat." They must have worn large hats in those days!

In Virgil—"It was night and sleep held the animals upon the earth." (Otherwise they would have slid off.)

"Caesar in silvis Germanis bellum fecit." The translation of this is: "Caesar faked a bell of German silver."

Who, among the studious boys of the Senior Physical class, has substituted "Treasure Island" for "Hall and Bergen?"

By the way, where on earth is that beautiful Parian marble mascot that belongs to '98? Everts is getting worried and anxious.

Heard in the Cercle Francais—"Must we laugh in French?" "For three English words, three cents." English is growing expensive.

Teacher—Mr. F—a, why haven't you your lesson?

F—a—I was out late last night.

Teacher—Mr. S—r, why haven't you yours?

S—r—I went to bed early last night.

The advanced French class consists entirely of girls. It is pleasing and hospitable to any visitor, to be received with murmurs of "Êtes vous Français?" and "Fermez la porte;" but if the stranger happens to be one of the masculine gender, the universal sigh of "Voilà un garçon!" contains a feeling of such joy that it amounts almost to pathos.



Miss Mae Sargent, '91, visited friends in Chicago.

Mr. Fred Van Horn, '93, is attending the University of Wisconsin.

Miss Edith Schwartz, '93, at the State University is the assistant editor-in-chief of the Nebraskan, of which Frank Riley is editor-in-chief.

Mr. Paul Ludington, '89. (Princeton, '94,) left recently to take up his senior studies in the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania.

EXCHANGES

In accordance with the plan introduced last year, the exchanges received by THE REGISTER are put on the bookcase in the Senior study room, so that they may be seen by all—not monopolized by the staff.

We have the September number of The Mercury from Milwaukee, with its neat cover.

We agree with what the Calender from Buffalo High School says about training for foot-ball.

Old Hughes, from Hughes High School, Cincinnati, comes out this year with a new and tasteful cover.

The High School Record from Sioux City is right on the question of what an exchange column is for. It's not by any means to be filled with borrowed jokes.

Judging from the opinion given in The Fence from Hopkin's Grammar School, New Haven, we shall expect to see a model exchange column in this paper always.

The Nebraskan from our State University had a number of yells ready for the Doane game that showed there is great talent in that direction among the University boys.

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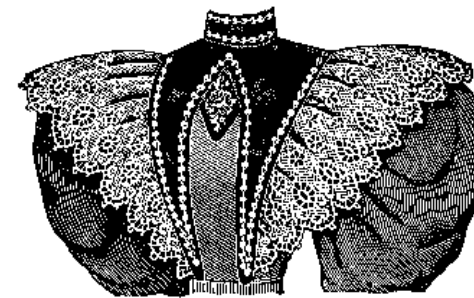
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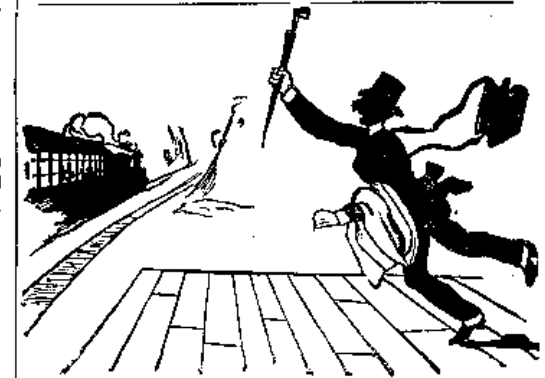
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