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VOLUME XI.

No. 5.

JANUARY '97.

Delectando Pariterque Monendo.



In the Interest of ...  
The Omaha High School 

## A Big Head



Is in a measure excusable in the young man who is always well dressed, for fine clothes imply a certain amount of means as well as of taste.

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We call especial attention to our high grade Coals, suitable for domestic use. Canon City Lump, Canon City Nut, Ohio Lump, Walnut Block and Whitebreast Lump and Nut. Also the very best Scranton Pennsylvania Anthracite in all sizes. Crushed Coke for cooking stoves and ranges and Charcoal. Lowest Prices, Prompt Service. Full Weight and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

# High School Register.

VOL. XI.

OMAHA, NEB., JANUARY, 1897.

NO. 5.

THE REGISTER

Editorial.

THE REGISTER is a monthly journal published each month from September to June, in the interest of the Omaha High School.

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Entered as second class matter in the Omaha P. O.

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THIS number of THE REGISTER is a week late and we feel that we owe an apology to our subscribers, although we had good and sufficient reason for the delay. Examinations, coming as they did during the week when as a rule the contributions and articles for a number are received and arranged, interfered with the usual plans, and the confusion attending examinations, to say nothing of extra study usually done at the time, made it necessary to put off publishing the January number, one week. We hope this explanation will be satisfactory to our readers, particularly to those few that are inclined to find fault, and criticize, and that these may enjoy THE REGISTER much more by having to wait a little longer for it.

SOME of our readers that have taken THE REGISTER for almost four years have confessed to us lately that they do not know the meaning of the Latin words, "Delectando Pariterque Monendo," seen on the cover of THE REGISTER each month. What shocking ignorance for Seniors, who have studied Latin ever since they entered school, not to know the motto of the school paper, that most sacred institution. Verily, this is an extraordinary revelation, and one that will make the hearts of the Latin teachers bleed; we feel certain. But we have now the opportunity of enlightening these poor souls that have acknowledged their pitiful ignorance and

we take advantage of the opportunity, with the greatest of pleasure. "Delectando Pariterque Monendo" freely translated means, "For amusement and equality for instruction."

THE Senior play was not given the Monday and Wednesday of the week following the Social, as was intended, on account of the objections and criticisms of certain teachers and by members of the Board of Education that were present at the first (and only) performance. The features in the play that were considered objectionable, were the smoking of cigars and drinking of what was supposed to be sherry, on the stage, by two of the boys that took part. It was thought that the influence of these features on the Freshmen and the younger members of the school, would not be good, and the play was not repeated. From the very fact that some of the teachers were so strongly opposed to the play and expressed such determined opinions on the question, we shall not venture to argue it here, but we think much might be said on both sides. We think it is a question, whether the wide discussion, the newspaper notoriety and the feeling resulting from the suppression of the play have not exerted as much influence as the play *might* have done, had it been given without any interference or comment.

IN THE latter part of January the Board of Education sent to the parents of students in the schools through the pupils themselves, printed notices in which the desperate financial condition of the Board was clearly and plainly set forth. The facts contained in the statement are most alarming and certainly of vital importance to every High School student. Think of there being no High

School next year! It is hard to imagine, but yet such a state of affairs is possible and perhaps probable. There is of course no necessity for stating here why such a condition would be disastrous or arguing on the "values of an education." But in order to make our readers realize vividly the situation in which the Board is placed and the precarious condition of school finances we cannot do better than to resort to some of the figures given in the notice which we have mentioned. As a rule figures and statistics are dry, but under these circumstances it is certain that they are what we want and they are certainly startling. Of course the attendance in the public schools has been constantly increasing, but on the other hand the money to support them has not increased proportionately. *The number of pupils has increased 133 per cent (since 1887); but the money for their education only 23 per cent!* That is, to put it in a different way, whereas in 1888 the school treasury received \$66.79 for each pupil in average attendance, in 1896 this amount had fallen to \$28.73. The strictest economy has been maintained. Teachers salaries as well as those of many other employes have been reduced to such a point that further reduction is out of the question. The difficulty is simply "an increase in attendance and decrease in receipts," to use the words of the Board's statement. So the change required is manifestly an increase in receipts. These receipts for the most part are from four sources, namely, licenses, fines, state apportionment and taxes. Income from the first two having shrunk considerably, and from the third remaining about the same, there is left the last source, taxes. Clearly the tax levy for schools *must* be made; there is no reasonable way out of it, and it is to be hoped that this is the decision at which the parents to whom the question is put,

will arrive. In spite of the fact that through the influence of the hard times the word "tax-payer" has become obsolete and the word "tax-ower" substituted for it, as every one knows, in spite of this fact it is imperative that the proposed tax levy be made. No matter what else perishes from lack of financial sustenance, education must not.



#### THE HON. PETER STIRLING.

In the first place we are interested in Paul Leicester Ford's "Hon. Peter Stirling" because it is a clever story, cleverly told, and with all so very American, so full of American ideas, people; and even of American peculiarities, for surely we may so designate the daring with which Mr. Ford has done for Grover Cleveland, what Lytton did for the Earl of Warwick, Muhlbach for Friedrich der Gross, and Dumas for Marie Antoniette, with but this difference; Cleveland has the advantage of these earlier potentates in being able to read his own characterization.

As a boy, Peter was, I fear, rather uninteresting. He was liked well enough by "the boys" and by his teachers; he was in fact mildly approved of by the world in general, but one exception. This exception, seemingly the only redeeming feature in his early history, was that the girls did not think him "nice." By this criticism, unenthusiastic as it certainly was, but nevertheless a criticism, we are encouraged in following the development of his story.

As a young man in society his success was even less marked. Young women called him a bore and laughed in their

sleeves at his ponderous attempts at conversation. His college chum once told of him that after sitting at a dinner table for ten minutes, silently and painfully racking his brain for something to say to his neighbor, she startled him half out of his wits by sweetly saying, "And now let's talk about something else."

With the usual irony of fate this social impossibility fell madly in love with a pair of slate-colored eyes. Her refusal gave Peter, in after months when he sat in his New York office, waiting for clients, ample food for reflection.

It was two years before the clients came, or rather the client, and with him the chance which Cassius tells us comes to a man but once in a life time, the choice between obscurity and fame. Few men would have recognized, and it is doubtful if Peter recognized his chance, attired as it was in a garb of controversy between an Irishman of the New York slums and a Milk Company. But he did know that the Milk Company had sold poisoned milk, which had caused the death of two poor little children, and that he had the lawful right to punish whoever had drugged the milk to make it saleable.

His first difficulty in bringing about justice was to get the case into Court. Everything seemed against him, the Attorney-General was out of town, the Press was unable or unwilling to help him, and the Milk Company had influence in Court. But Peter refused to be daunted. As a last resort he went to Albany to see the Governor, to whom he told the story of the two little Blacketts who had died from drinking the milk. The Governor, not only touched but convinced that the case deserved a hearing, appointed Peter to be Deputy Attorney-General to prosecute the case of "The People of New York versus James Coldman." James Coldman was the

manager of the dairy. It is needless to say that Peter was elated.

He tried his case, won it against great opposition, and having made a brilliant speech, woke up next morning to find himself famous, and to hear his name cried at every street corner by the news-boys.

Peter's sudden and most unexpected notoriety, one could hardly call it fame, won him many new friends and clients. One of the latter, Dennis Moriarty, was to change Peter's life more than either of them realized. He was a saloon-keeper, had kept open Sunday and been fined, and wanted Peter to help him out. "But how can I? It is right and lawful that you should be fined," said Peter. Only hear me to the end," replied Dennis, and so Peter listened. It seemed that Dennis was what is called a caretaker, that is, he was merely an agent for a brewer, and his patron brewer obliged him to keep open Sundays. After a great many questions, Peter started out to get Dennis' fine remitted. He even went so far as to go to another brewer and ask if he had any place for Dennis. The brewer, who was no other than the owner of the Milk Company which Peter had fought, surprised Peter by proving himself really humane. He gave Dennis a place under exceedingly fair terms and thereby earned for Peter the eternal gratitude of the young Irishman, who vowed he would repay him.

He did so by taking Peter to the primary of his ward, and nominating him a delegate to the state convention; and before he realized it Peter found himself launched into politics. When he found that he was to go to Albany he began to do what politicians call "feel about," that is he tried to find out what the real desires of his constituents were, and this was no simple matter. For this reason he went to a dinner given by a pop-

ular ward politician and heard the approaching convention and probable candidates discussed. Peter said little and came away quite unconscious of the effect which his straightforward political ideas had produced.

He went to the convention very much at a loss what to do; the peculiar principles, or rather lack of principles of his fellow delegates startled him, he resolved to be honest, and in consequence made what seemed to be a mess of things, and puzzled the newspapers greatly. Each of them gave a different vision of the policy of Mr. Stirling, and if the truth had been known, he had none.

Once in politics, Peter stayed there; he became better acquainted with political methods and aims. He realized and tried to make the friends, which his friendship with Dennis had brought him, realize the importance of voting for a principle. When a *labor* candidate was suggested for the Democratic Governor, he threatened to bolt his party and vote for the Republican nominee. He was, however, spared this ignominy by being himself nominated.

Meanwhile Peter has been falling in love and marrying the daughter of the girl with slate-clored eyes, she whose refusal in earlier years had made him a bachelor. That this winsome and patriotic Leonore of the books, is not Frances Cleveland, is readily seen, but she is notwithstanding a very charming compliment to the graver characteristics of the hero.

While the book is certainly a very bold idealization of Mr. Cleveland, we are indebted to Mr. Ford for a very vivid and interesting picture of American politics as seen in the great city of New York. And it illustrates what may be done by an honest man who is not a theorist but who works with the tools and materials at hand, and, out of the

unpromising elements which are found in politics, brought about such praiseworthy results.

H. E. M.

### Department of the Interior.

INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE,  
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,

GENOA, NEB., Jan. 8, 1897.

The Genoa Indian Industrial School is a government non-reservation school under the sole management of Jas. H. Ross, and under him are our thirty-five employes who look after the general routine work of the school.

Our attendance during this year is slightly in excess of the previous year.

There are under instruction upon the grounds 230 pupils, of these 85 are girls. Pupils who are brought in by government transportation are obliged to attend the institute for the term of three years. There are four regular branches of industry taught in the school, those of carpentry, tailoring, harness-making, and shoe-making, only about fifty boys could be accommodated in these shops. In these shops are skillful foremen and assistants, the assistants generally are Indians.

These boys are termed trade students who devote their time to the trades. The boys in the shops are divided into two squads, while one section goes to school the other works.

It is thought by many that the home is the cornerstone of true progress; on this line it is thought best to give the girls an all-around industrial training that will fit them to make their own homes what they ought to be. In their every day life at the girl's building, each girl, unless incapacitated by ill health, has constant practice, under careful supervision and instruction, in bed-mak-

ing, sweeping, dusting, and scrubbing the different corridors and dormitories.

They also have instructions in sewing, dress-making, etc., washing and ironing, making and mending their own clothes.

There are also between fifteen or twenty girls in the kitchen who prepare the food for the whole school under the supervision of competent instructors.

Once a month changes occur in these departments.

Different squads are shifted from one department to another thus giving the girls full knowledge of house-keeping.

We have on the grounds four imposing brick structures fronting on the railroad track; this way of arranging the principal school buildings gives the travelers a full view of the handsome buildings.

The main building, and also the largest, is called the "Girl's building." It is three stories high with a basement. In this basement are located the music room, girl's assembly hall, washing room and the girl's bath rooms.

On the first floor, above the basement, are the teachers rooms averaging one teacher in a room.

On the second floor are the rooms of the older female pupils, those who are capable of taking care of a room are allowed to occupy the rooms averaging two girls in a room.

On the top floor are the dormitories where the smaller girls retire each night.

PETER ROUILLARD.

[EMERSON'S NOTE—The above article is written by a full-blooded Indian. We insert it as written except that we changed spelling in some places. The article, with its queer expressions and punctuation, is, we think, very interesting.]

Many gems of thought might be preserved that are lost to the world, if, as is the habit of many literary men to do, more people would jot down ideas in the pages of a note-book as they occurred to their minds. Emerson was a noted example of this habit.



### THINGS ONE WOULD NEVER GUESS.

Gold-beaters, by hammering, can reduce gold leaves so thin that 282,000 must be laid upon each other to produce the thickness of an inch, yet each leaf is so perfect and free from holes that one of them, laid on any surface, as in gilding, gives the appearance of solid gold. They are so thin that if formed into a book, twelve thousand would only occupy the space of a single leaf of common paper; and an octavo volume of an inch thick would have as many pages as the books of a well-stocked library of 1,500 volumes, with four hundred pages in each. Still thinner than this is the coating of gold upon the silver wire of what is called gold lace. Platinum and silver can be drawn in wire much finer than human hair. A grain of blue vitriol or carmine will tinge a gallon of water so that in every drop the color may be perceived. A grain of musk will scent a room for twenty years, and will in that period have lost little of its weight. A burning taper uncovered for a single instant, during which it does not lose one thousandth part of a grain, would fill with light a sphere four miles in diameter, so as to be visible in every part of it. The thread of the silk-worm is so small that many of them are twisted together to form our finest sewing thread; but that of the spider is finer still, for two drachms of it by weight would reach four hundred miles. In water in which vegetables have been infused, the microscope discovers animalcules of which many thousands together do not equal a grain of sand; and yet nature, with a singular prodigality, has

supplied many of these with organs as complete as those of the whale or of the elephant, and their bodies consist of the same substance, ultimate atoms, as that of man himself. In a single pound of such matter there are more living creatures than of human beings on the face of the globe.—Ex.

### HOW TO MAKE ICE.

By H. N. WARREN, RESEARCH ANALYST.

To produce ice in the laboratory, even when intended to illustrate the same as an experiment, is generally brought about either by the clumsy method of mixing large quantities of the original compound with sodium or calcium chloride, and exposing to its influence the substance under examination; or when in larger quantity, by employing one of the costly refrigerators now upon the market. With a practical chemist all such apparatus is ridiculed. Take for the expensive refrigerator a fractional distillation flask; place the flask in the desired quantity of water which is intended to freeze, contained in a suitable receptacle. Through the neck of the flask is now inserted a rubber tube terminating in a glass point, which should all but touch the surface of the liquid contained in the flask, which consists of about 20 c. c. of an equal mixture of ether and carbon disulphide. The further end of the rubber is now connected to a pair of constant bellows, and a brisk current of air continued for about three minutes; almost immediately the thermometer will sink to zero, the vapor of the mixture introduced escaping through the small tubular of the flask, while the outside vessel, containing the water, will be found to have become inseparable, owing to the thickness of the ice formed. This constitutes a beautiful experiment for a lecture table, where the gradual

development of the ice can be readily observed. By this means I have frozen a liter of water when the room was at 70° F. in half an hour.—Chem. News.

### THE MANUFACTURING OF ALUMINUM.

In a lecture dealing with this subject lately delivered at a meeting of the Manchester Association of Engineers, Mr. W. S. Sample, of the Patricroft Magnesium and Aluminum Metal Company, said that the development of the electrolytic processes for making aluminum created a demand for pure alumina, and manufacturers had succeeded in supplying an article over 99 per cent pure, the 1 per cent being made up principally of water and silicon. Pure carbon electrodes were necessary, and these were furnished with a fraction of 1 per cent of ash. The result was that aluminum was made so that the entire product was over 99 per cent pure, which was much better than the regular results obtained by the chemical processes.

As the methods at present employed consisted of the direct reduction of the oxide of the metal, it did not seem possible to have a more simple process, and not probable that a more complicated compound could be treated in a more economical manner. It might be inferred, therefore, that further cheapening of aluminum would depend upon the greater consumption of the metal, and also upon cheaper power and materials, and the consequent decrease in the average general expenses with greater output. The present total output of pure aluminum was between 4 and 5 tons per day, which was more than the annual production up to 1886. The rapid increase in production had been due primarily to the decreased selling price, which encouraged consumers to make practical use of the metal. The present consumption might be graded into

three classes, each of which took about equal parts. These were iron and steel, brass and bronze, and pure metal. The best testimonial was the continued use of the metal by both iron and steel makers, and brass and bronze founders. The properties of aluminum had been greatly exaggerated and as greatly depreciated by many writers. Notwithstanding the difficulties in perfecting a new process and in introducing a new metal, it had obtained a place among the metals of ordinary and daily use, and its position was continually being made more secure by a further appreciation of the uses to which it had been put successfully, and by new uses to which it was being applied almost daily.

### AN EASY METHOD OF KEEPING WARM.

I should like to call attention to an easy method of warming one's self when other and more common means are not available. It is a method that I suppose is well enough known to the profession, but probably not often used. I allude to warming the body by merely taking deep inspirations.

On one very cold afternoon of last winter, though walking briskly along, I was uncomfortably cold; feet and hands were very cold, and my ears so chilled as frequently to require the application of my heavily gloved hands. In addition, the whole surface of the skin was unpleasantly chilled "creeps" ever and anon running up and down my spinal column and radiating thence over the body and extremities; in short, a condition that every reader of this little article has doubtless many a time experienced. I then began taking an exercise often employed before with benefit; deep forced inspirations, holding the air as long as possible before expulsion.

After a few inhalations the surface of my body grew warmer, and a general



sense of comfort prevailed me. Continuing, the next to feel the effects of the effort were my previously frigid ears. They grew agreeably warm, and within the time required to walk three blocks, at the previous pace, hands and feet partook of the general warmth, and I felt as comfortable as if the same length of time had been passed by a glowing fire.

The happy results obtained from this simple method are probably owing to several causes:

The cold, of course, chills the surface of the body and contracts the superficial blood vessels, usually affecting first hands, feet and ears, and afterward the general body surface. Contraction of the blood vessels results both in less blood to the part and in stagnation of the current, thus rendering the tissues still less able to resist the cold. Deep forced inspirations not only stimulate the blood current by direct muscular exertion, but also by compressing and expanding the lungs the flow of blood is greatly hastened through this organ, and on account of the increased amount of oxygen inhaled, this abundant supply of blood is thoroughly oxygenated; tissue metabolism is increased and more heat necessarily produced.

Many times unavoidable exposure, as in riding, driving, standing and the like, for a longer or shorter time in the cold, has been the cause of severe and even fatal congestive troubles, such as pleurisies and pneumonias, and a means of quickly stimulating the flagging peripheral circulation which a person has always with him, and which can be employed without moving a step, is one that ought not to be neglected or forgotten.—E. B. Sangree, M. D., American Therapist.

Subscribe now for THE REGISTER.

#### TEN MILES ABOVE THE EARTH.

One of the most interesting experiments with balloons that has ever been undertaken was that of Messrs. Hermite and Besancon, at Paris-Vaugirard. They succeeded in sending a balloon to the unprecedented elevation of 16,000 meters, or about 10 miles. There were no people in the balloon, but it carried a variety of self-registering instruments designed to record the temperature, the atmospheric pressure, etc. The little balloon was started on its lofty trip about noon, when the air was remarkably still and clear. It rose rapidly, and in three-quarters of an hour had attained an elevation of 10 miles, at which height it remained for several hours.

It was there subjected to an atmospheric pressure only about one-eighth as great as that at the surface of the earth, and M. Hermite explains its floating for so long a time at a constant height by supposing that the temperature does not vary sensibly with the elevation of the floating body after the latter has attained an altitude where seven-eighths of the atmospheric pressure is lacking and where there remains no trace of water vapor.

But toward 6 o'clock, when with the decline of day the temperature began rapidly to fall, the balloon started back toward the earth, arriving with a gentle motion which did not disturb the instruments it carried, at 7:11, at Chanvres, near Paris-Vaugirard, from which it had started.

The balloon was visible with a telescope during the entire time. It shone like the planet Venus seen by day. By means of a micrometer attached to an astronomical telescope the apparent diameter of the balloon could easily have been measured, and this would have furnished a means of calculating its alti-

tude independent of the record of the barometer which it carried.

The barometer and thermometer were furnished with automatic pens driven by clockwork, by means of which diagrams of the changes of pressure and temperature that the balloon experienced were obtained. At the height of about  $7\frac{3}{4}$  miles the thermometer marked a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit below zero. Then the ink in the registering pens of both the thermometer and the barometer became frozen and the records were interrupted.

But, as the balloon continued to rise, the ink thawed again, and at the ten-mile level the automatic records were renewed. The temperature registered there was only about 6 degrees below zero. The increase of temperature is ascribed to the effect of the unclouded sun heating the air in the basket that contained the instruments. The lowest record of the barometer was 103 millimeters, or a trifle more than four inches.

Mr. Hermite calls attention to the fact that the density of the air at the height of ten miles, where the balloon remained during most of the afternoon, is less than that existing upon the plains of the moon, on the assumption that the atmospheric density on the moon is proportional to the force of gravity at the surface of that orb.

If this is correct, then the instruments would have behaved about the same if M. Hermite had been able to place them on the moon as they did when he sent them only ten miles above the earth.—Youth's Companion.

It is almost, if not quite as important for one to read so he may acquire a knowledge of the sources of information as to attempt to remember the information itself.



#### SENIOR SOCIAL.

As the last strains of Mozart's New Bully rose with the curtain and the smoke of the footlights, a scene of dazzling brilliancy met the gaze of the thousands of expectant Seniors crowded before the stage in '97's auditorium, on the night of the social. In the foreground lay the magnificent Turkish carpet stretched in all its beauty to away back in the distance until it seemed to melt into the lemon-colored drapings that shone like a glorious sunset out of the western horizon. To the right lay a beautiful arm chair, its graceful dimensions set off to great advantage by the felicitous pose of Mr. Litherland; to the left a polished settee, equally well set off by Miss Watmuff; a spicy flavor of excitement being given by the threatening angle of the picture hung over her head. Among other features of the stage setting was to be seen the hand made checker-table (the work of one Mr. T-k-y) which lent a touch of rugged grandeur to the scene.

Despite the statement of an esteemed contemporary, the Omaha Daily Bee, the play was most praiseworthy. Mr. Ferdinand Swift stroked his mustache with much grace and delicacy and indulged in the "flowing bowl" in a manner which, it was thought by some, could have been acquired only by long practice. The audience was aroused to the highest pitch of excitement as Mr. Watmuff, with unconcealed trepidation, touched the match to his cigar, and the thumping of hearts could be plainly heard in the audience. Mrs. Watmuff received a volume of smoke in her face

with a self-control that displayed great histrionic ability in that person.

After the play the Socialists adjourned to the first floor and tripped the light fantastic until Saturday morning, interspersing the dances, we are sorry to say, with third floor romances (which generally ended in a precipitate flight from our honored principal). The musical firm of Cuscaden & Bro. discoursed sweet music, but did not discuss bitter lager, according to the usual custom of musicians. In a sequestered nook, smiling gentlemen of color ladled out lemonade to the dear girls. By previous arrangement with the Electric Co., the large arc light was allowed to wane and die out at convenient intervals. All enjoyed themselves and would have stayed till breakfast had not circumstances, and the lack of lights after a certain hour prevented and caused the festivities to cease.

The cast of the play, "Freezing a Mother-in-Law," was as follows:

Mr. Watmuff..... Frank Lehmer  
(Attached to the Past.)

Ferdinand Swift, his nephew..... Harry A. Tukey  
(Attached to Fortune Hunting.)

Walter Litherland..... Lewis B. Reed  
(Attached to Emily.)

Mrs. Watmuff..... Ethel Tukey  
(Attached to the Memory of Her Parents.)

Emily Watmuff, her daughter..... Edna Robison  
(Attached to Walter.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—The above report of the Senior Prom. was written by Mr. Blank, our dramatic critic. We think that in some places he made rather unpleasing insinuations, but as we cannot afford to lose such a literary light from our staff, we did not venture to make any corrections.]

A business meeting of the Class of '97 was held after Rhetoricals on January 13th, to receive the report of the Play and Social Committee and to decide how to raise money to cancel the debt caused by the "non-repetition" of "Freezing a Mother-in-Law." The class decided that the same committee should provide for the rendition of a new play, whereupon Mr. Tukey immediately withdrew his name and Mr. Wagner was elected to fill his place. A vote of thanks was

given the Decorating Committee for its splendid work. Flowers provided for Rhetoricals, it was decided, should be sent to any member of the class who is ill, or to some hospital.

Ninety-eight held a class meeting on December 18th to elect officers for the remainder of the school year. Lynn Robison was elected President after much discussion between him and Barrows. For Vice President Edith Jackson was elected unanimously. The meeting then adjourned, but the other officers were elected at a subsequent meeting on the 21st. The result was: Miss Burgess, Secretary; Miss McNair, Treasurer; Brace Fonda and Gertrude Macomber, Sergeants-at-Arms.



Co. Z has received caps. Have you seen them?

Have you noticed the size of Co. "C"? Six full sets of fours.

Co. Z is better armed than the cadets, with those tassels on their caps.

Lieut. Clement has begun his course of lectures which take place on days when drill is impossible outside.

Another company of girls has been started, which is being instructed in the science of drill by the officers of Co. Z. The new company will be called Company Y.

Lieut. Clement announced before his lecture the other day, that he had received a letter from a man in Lincoln offering to sell him one hundred wooden guns for \$25. Don't laugh.

From present indications it looks as if the cadets will have a practice march

sometime during the Spring. This will be a great thing and will be greatly enjoyed by both officers and privates. None but the uniformed cadets will be allowed to go.

The positions of the companies about the building have been changed. Co. C occupies the first floor hall while Co. A goes to the basement. Co. C. drills in the same place by the office. Co. D drills on the second floor and Co. B on the third.

The Officer's Club held a short meeting on Jan. 26. The program for the musicale was submitted to the club. The following committee was appointed by the president to take charge of the stage decorations. Lieut. Yates, Q. M. Wigton, Capt. Holmes, Capt. Sumner, Sgt. Lillie, Sgt. Maj. Knight.

The third annual musicale under the auspices of the Cadet Officer's Club will be given Friday afternoon, February 5th. Following is the program, representing talent within the school and also from outside:

1. Selection..... Cadet Officers' Banjo Club
2. Piano Solo..... Miss Bell
3. Selection..... P. T. A. Quartette
4. Violin Solo..... Robt. Cuscaden
5. Mandolin Solo..... Albert Innes  
(With Guitar Accompaniment, Will Innes.)
6. Vocal Solo..... Miss Burnham
7. Selection..... '97 Mandolin Club
8. Piano Duet.....  
..... Fred Cuscaden and Chas. Engle
9. Vocal Solo..... Miss Bowen
10. Mandolin Solo..... Mr. Vincent
11. Vocal Solo..... Mr. McCune
12. "Jolly Fellows Waltz".....  
..... Albert Innes, Mr. Vincent, Will Innes
13. Vocal Duet.....  
..... Miss Burnham and Miss Bowen
14. Selection..... '97 Mandolin Club.

Sir Andrew Clark defines health as that state in which existence, just of itself, is a joy.



The following article we take bodily from The Nebraskan. We hope this will not seem a shiftless thing to do, our reason for it being simply that we did not think best to try to improve on the article. It seems to be correct and needs no improving. We might say, by the way, that we hardly think the bill mentioned will pass:

There has been considerable comment heard among those interested concerning a bill recently introduced in the house which is entitled, "A Bill for an Act to prevent Football Playing in the State of Nebraska," providing punishment for the violation of the act, and providing for the arrest of persons in preparation or training to engage in any football game.

The bill was introduced by Speaker Gaffin, "in accordance with a popular demand" as he puts it. The text of the bill is as follows:

Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Nebraska:

Section 1—That if any person shall engage as principal in any game of football within the limits of the state of Nebraska, every person so found shall on conviction be fined in any sum not less than twenty dollars nor more than \$100 00, and be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten days, nor more than three months, and pay the costs of the prosecution.

Section 2—If any person be concerned in or attend any such game of football as described in section one, of this act as, backer, umpire, assistant, reporter or looker on, every such person so found shall on conviction be fined in any sum not less than five dollars, nor more than

twenty-five dollars and pay the costs of prosecution, one-half of such fine to go to the informer.

Section 3—It is further enacted that if at any time, the sheriff of any county, constable or marshal or other police officer of any city or incorporated village shall have reason to believe that any person in his bailiwick is to engage as principal in any game of football as described in section one of this act, or is in preparation or training to engage as principal in any said football game, he shall forthwith arrest any such person, and conduct him before any judge of the district court, or before any county judge, magistrate, or any justice of the peace in his county, and upon the proper affidavits, prosecute the complaint, and thereupon the judge or magistrate shall inquire into the truth of the charge, and if he shall find it true, he shall require the accused to enter into a recognizance, with sufficient sureties to be approved by such judge or magistrate, in a sum not less than \$100.00 nor more than \$500.00, conditioned that the accused will not engage in any game of football within the period of one year on after the date of such arrest, and in default of such recognizance, such judge, justice or mayor shall commit the party accused to the jail of the county to remain until he gives recognizance with sureties.

Provided that after the expiration of one month the person so confined is unable to enter into such recognizance, in the same amount and with the same conditions, on proof satisfactory to such judge, by the affidavit of the accused and other evidence, that the person confined shall not be concerned or engage in any such game of football within the time limited in said recognizance.

The bill has passed second reading and has been referred to the committee on miscellaneous subjects.

As to his motive for introducing the bill, and its prospects for passage, Speaker Gaffin, when seen by a Nebraskan reporter said: "There is no chance yet to give a guess as to what will be done with the bill. It has been referred to the committee but no action has been taken. I do not intend to make any great fight for the bill, but I am strongly in favor of its passage. I simply introduced it because there is a strong public sentiment in favor of such action. More than that, a number of the members have come to me since I introduced the bill, saying that they were in favor of such a law. There seems to be much more sentiment in favor of its passage than I imagined there would be when it was introduced."

Noran of Platte, a member of the committee to which the bill was referred, expressed himself as being strongly in favor of abolishing the game if it can be lawfully done. As to the constitutionality of the bill as framed, he was not so sure. There are laws making people who witness prize fights subject to a fine and he could see no reason why it could not be done in the case of football.

Smith of Richardson, also a member of this committee, said: "As to what action the committee will take, I cannot say, but think it likely that they will recommend the passage of the bill. From all reports. I have heard, it seems that football is a dangerous game, and as such, I do not think it should be allowed to be played in the state.

Lemar of Saunders, another member of the same committee, seemed also to be in favor of abolishing the game. He was not yet acquainted with the details of the bill, but thought it probable that some legislation concerning the game would be enacted by the session.

It hardly seems probable that the bill

as introduced can be passed, but it need not surprise anyone if some action of this kind is taken. In general the members of the legislature know very little about the game, and few of them indeed have ever seen it played.

H. F. GAGE.

The Athletic Association held a meeting on January 15th and elected new officers. Interest in the election was unusually great, Knight and Engel each having a large number of supporters for the position of Manager. When a ballot was taken Knight was elected, and in the next vote Engel was elected for Secretary and Treasurer by a large majority. For Base-ball Captain, Harry Crandall was elected, by the Association, only one member of last year's team being present. Charlie Schwartz, was elected unanimously by the football team, for captain in '97.

The question of Field Day was then taken up and two committees appointed by the Manager. The first committee, to arrange our Field Day and the one afterwards, with Council Bluffs High School consists of, Acheson, Lehmer, Lillie, Hutchison and Crandall. The committee on training quarters and grounds consists of Schwartz, Lillie and Acheson.



Don't misspell Charlie's name. It is Swartz.

Don't tell us the decoration committee didn't work.

"The bay, curved in an arch." (M., in Senior Latin.)

Was there ever such a fine social as '97's? No, never!

"The Iliad is a lyric-dramatic poem." (C. W. E., '97.)

Senior (attempting to make a pun): "Aren't those Co. Z caps cosy?"

How sorry we feel that Gillespie is gone, when we start to write Squibs.

What is the principle of Physics that makes some pupils always drift to the back seats?

It is thought that a rhetorokleptomaniac is at large in the school, judging from the advertisements on the blackboards.

Haven't you heard how Morsman distinguished himself in the Greek exam? He's very modest, but you might ask him about it.

Pupil, translating "enim est obscura."

Teacher: "Your translation isn't very clear."

Pupil: "No, it is obscure."

Mr. M. (who has not been paying attention): "I now come to that golden name—"

Teacher: "Well, we have passed it."

The plan of starting a scandal column in THE REGISTER is now being discussed. Lehmer volunteers to edit the column and how interesting it would be! But—

The Seniors are now trying to get up a play that will be at least moral, whether good as a play or not. No scandal about '97's next dramatic venture!

The boys that are trying to get advertisements for the program of the Officers' Club Musicale, can now sympathize heartily with our unfortunate Business Manager.

A secret society, about which much curiosity has been manifested, has lately been organized and the proud members wear badges on which is to be seen "M. B. A. A., '97." They are supposed to be anarchists.



The Officers' Club had a very original idea for advertising its musicale. On the different blackboards about the school were to be seen crayon portraits of the prominent members of the Club.

"I shot Mrs. Briggs' cat."

The above sentence was to be corrected. The correct version, according to a certain Freshman, is:

"I shot at Mrs. Briggs' cat."

A few guesses at what M. B. A. A. stands for:

Muckers and Bums Athletic Association.

Mutual Beauty and Admiration Association.

Must Be All Anarchists.

The majority of the students say that of late they have missed something, in walking through the halls. They feel a longing for an indefinable something. They have a consciousness that some prominent feature is lacking. Few can tell just what this is, but we believe that we can relieve their anxious minds and reveal the cause of their longing. Harry Lindsey no longer wears his golf stockings to school.

The following little verse, a parody on Gray's Elegy, was written by a disgusted O. H. S. student after our team's defeat by Council Bluffs. We think it unnecessarily severe, considering the circumstances under which the game was played. We submit it to our readers and ask their opinion as to whether the writer should be expelled from school, or only tarred and feathered.

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,

The Bluffs team wanders slowly o'er the stream;

The High School pupils now have gone away  
And left the pieces of their snitchy team.

Full many a gem of purest(?) ray serene

The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear;

Ah! fellow students, would it not be fine,

If our immortal team were also there.

"Do you like your Vergil?"

"Yes, of course."

"Do you like Homer more?" (Homer Moore.)

## DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION!

Second-Hand Clothing Store of Lyman & Sumner  
Totally Destroyed by the Fire Fiend!

At about half past nine o'clock last evening the second-hand clothing store and pawn shop, owned jointly by Mr. Isaac Sumner and Mr. Moses Lyman, took fire in some unaccountable manner and burned to the ground. The fire was discovered by Patrolman Lindsey who notified Mr. Sumner. This gentleman, instead of ringing an alarm, stood helplessly by and wrung his hands! The alarm was finally turned in and Company No. 999 soon had four streams playing on the conflagration. The water did not seem to do much good, for the stock of old bedsteads, chairs and old clothes burned like tinder. Mr. Lyman was heard to remark that all his customers' watches were melted in one mass, and "dot he vas entirely ruint." Mr. Sumner said that the insurance would not nearly cover the loss, but that he had a cool thousand in the safe. When asked how it could be cool in such a fire, he laid his finger on his nose and said: "Oh! It was in a draft!"—Meteorological Satellite.

## EXCHANGES

We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of the following Exchanges, among them many unusually good designs for cover and other features of holiday numbers. The High School Journal, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Zenske Listy, Chicago, Ill.; The Student's Pen,

Pittsfield, Mass.; High School Argus, Harrisburg Penn.; Epsilon, Bridgeport, Conn.; The Silent Spectator, Indianapolis, Indiana; The Calendar, Buffalo, N. Y.; The Dartmouth, Hanover, N. H.; College Chips, Decorah, Iowa; The Lyceum, Los Angeles, Cal.; The Nebraskan, Lincoln, Neb.; The Advocate, Lincoln, Neb.; The Whatnot, Fort Dodge, Iowa; The Lafayette, Easton, Penn.; The Catholic High School Journal, Philadelphia, Penn.; The Tattler, Port Huron, Mich.; Old Hughes, Cincinnati, Ohio; The High School Quill, Galena, Ill.; The Phonograph, Winona, Minn.; The Tattler, Des Moines, Ia.; The Polyglot, Milton Junction, Ia.; Coe College Cosmos, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; The Lever, Skowhegan, Me.; The Hesperian,

Lincoln, Neb.; The Studentana, Tuscola, Ill.; The Mercury, Milwaukee, Wis.; The High School Record, Sioux City, Ia.; The Recorder, Springfield, Mass.; The Tattler, Ithaca, N. Y.; The Viewpoint, Hopedale, Mass.; The Beech Grove Oracle, Pittsfield, Mass.; The Fence, New Haven, Conn.; The Tripod, Saco, Maine; University Record, Chicago, Ill.; Columbia University Bulletin, New York, N. Y.; Montclair H. S. Bulletin, Montclair, N. J.; Mercer Student, Charleston, West Virginia.; The Guardsman, Omaha, Neb.; The Minute Man, Concord, Mass.; H. S. Recorder, Ellsworth, Wis.; Silent Hoosier, Indianapolis, Ind.; The Monthly Visitor, Haverhill, Mass.; The Pennsylvanian, Philadelphia, Penn.

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THE EDITOR called on DR. W. I. SEYMOUR, Optician, in his new location in the Karbach Block, cor. 15th and Douglas Sts., and in discussing the question of eyesight among the students of the public schools, was informed that many availed themselves of the opportunities offered through the school authorities of having their eyes examined. We have made arrangements with Dr. Seymour whereby Chester Sumner holds a number of introduction cards which he will fill out on application of students, and will entitle them to an examination of their eyes free of charge. This is a special offer and will not appear in this paper again.

MR. AND MRS. MORAND'S Dancing School, 1510 Harney Street, Spring Term will begin February 1st. Children Saturday, 10 A. M., 2 or 4 P. M. Adults Tuesday and Friday, 8 P. M. Assembly with cotillion every Monday, 8 P. M.

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