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VOLUME XI.

No. 9.

MAY '97.

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In the Interest of ...

The Omaha High School.



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Is in a measure excusable in a young man who is always well dressed, for fine clothes imply a certain amount of means as well as of taste. But the young man who counts his dollars and hasn't any too many of them can dress as well as the next one if his judgment is good.

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# High School Register.

VOL. XI.

OMAHA, NEB., MAY, 1897.

NO. 9.

• THE REGISTER •

Editorial.

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

SUBSCRIPTION: Fifty cents in advance; by mail, sixty cents. Single Copies, 10 cents.

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GERTRUDE WATERMAN - - - ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

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MARY CHAPMAN, '97. ANNA WHITE, '89.  
CARL HEINRICH, '98. WILL WOOD, 1900.  
DOROTHY YOUNG, '93.

CHESTER B. SUMNER - Business Manager.

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

**CALENDAR.**

OMAHA HIGH SCHOOL.

Irwin Leviston.....Principal  
S. D. Beals.....Librarian  
Lieut. H. B. Clement.....Military Instructor  
Number of Teachers.....31  
Number of Students.....1181

**CLASS OF NINETY-SEVEN.**

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ENTRIES FOR Field Day are closed now, and all that is needed is good weather. Everyone is interested and desirous of seeing what the athletes of the school can accomplish this year. Last year's records were not so wonderful that there is no hope of breaking them, and those who are to enter the contests, if they have trained faithfully and worked conscientiously, as they should, ought to make the events interesting and resulting in records not to be ashamed of. If this is certain to be done there were will without fail be a crowd sufficient to make the affair a success financially.

THIS NUMBER of the REGISTER is a week early on account of the date set for Commencement, when our last number will be published. With Class-Day, Play, Examinations (for some), and Commencement (for many, let us hope) all within a short space of time, it seems as though members of the Senior class will have their hands full the latter part of this year. If, added to all of this, two numbers of the REGISTER should come out within a week or so of each other, the Senior might find that he would overtax his brain if he attempted to do full justice to the paper as usual, studying out the profound thoughts expressed in the Squib column, as well as the less(?) important parts, such as Society or Literary. Appreciating these facts we publish our May number a trifle ahead of time.

THE QUESTION of which company is to have the honor of the colors for the coming year, has finally been settled in the Annual Competitive Drill, and with a result that was very surprising to a good many of those interested. It seems that these drills have been fruitful of painful surprises every year, but there is not the slightest question of the correctness of decisions and those who have met with disappointment can but grin and bear it, while the winners are to be congratulated on earning a good reward for hard work well done. Speaking of the military in the school reminds us that there is another rumor afloat concerning furnishing the Cadets with rifles "in the near future." To the minds of a great many this has become very much like the time-worn fable of the boy that cried wolf. They have indeed become so skeptical on this subject that they will not believe in any report of the equipment of our Cadets, until they see its fulfillment with their own eyes. A sad state of affairs! The longed-for time will not come while '97 yet treads the floors of O. H. S., but to those who are anxious and expectant that it "may be" next year, we can say, it will do no harm to hope.



#### ARBITRATION.

Jessie Kroh, '97.

[This was one of the Commencement Essays receiving honorable mention.]

The United States, as we all know, is at the present time very much interested in a plan, which, if realized, will work untold reforms. This gigantic project promises innumerable conveniences and pleasures for the freedom-loving citizens of America. Why may not this be real-

ized? Civilization is advancing day by day with rapid strides. Can there not, then, be found two nations, who will be willing to take the greatest stride in advance of barbarism that has ever been proposed? All thoughts turn to America and England. These two are great, kindred, English-speaking powers. They are best fitted to teach the world the great lesson of humanity, and end forever the horrors, dangers, cruelties, and the vast expenses that always follow in the merciless path of war.

That the time for this change has come, that the day is past when one nation makes war upon another for booty or for vengeance, is shown by the late Conference of Arbitration. The immediate cause of the Conference of Arbitration was the preaching of "Jingoism," a low political idea from England, which advocates the settlement of claims by the force of arms—not by righteousness. The time seems to have gone by for the inculcation of such doctrines. Yet it is surprising to note how many highly educated men have adopted these principles of jingoism. The Conference furnished a fitting opportunity for the furtherance of the opposite doctrine of Arbitration. When Prince Albert opened the first exposition, and by that means called together the people from all parts of the globe, his object was to teach them a lesson of trust and friendship. He hoped forever to abolish war by the effects of this lesson. He failed. But is it not possible for us, with the help of the vast progress that civilization has made, to succeed where Albert failed? Could we crown the brow of our own Exposition year by putting into effect this treaty of Arbitration?

The idea of Arbitration is not as new as some are inclined to think. The Greeks used it with great success. Not only was it used in olden time but it has

been used in our own day. The recent Alaska fishery claims were settled satisfactorily by arbitration. The Venezuela boundary claims were settled by the same method. Although it was hard for England to yield to this manner of settlement, she did at last, much to her national credit. But probably the most brilliant success lies in the settlement of the Alabama claims. England had transgressed on American rights. America demanded a fabulous sum of money which was quickly paid by England. This success has had a lasting effect upon all nations, and they have not been slow to follow the example of peace set before them.

This special treaty provides for both small and large pecuniary claims, for territorial claims, that is, questions of access, navigation, fisheries, boundaries, but with no certainty of final judgment. The award is not binding and is open to three months' protest. If the award is protested, or if the members of the tribunal are equally divided, there will be no recourse to hostile means of any description, until one or more friendly powers have been invited by one or the other party. It is to remain in force five years only, and for one year after either party shall have notified the other of its wish to terminate it. If it works successfully it is to go into effect for all time. If it is not satisfactory to both parties, either one has a right to express a wish to terminate it, when one year from that date, it will be dropped, until civilization has advanced far enough to appreciate its merits. Surely, the two great English-speaking powers will not reject such a measure without first giving it a fair trial!

Many objections have been offered to the plan. One of the most important is that questions may come up that cannot be settled by the treaty. It is argued that questions of honor can be settled

only by war, but who is to decide whether the honor of the country is at stake? Honor can only be at stake when justice and happiness are at stake. Justice is not promoted by war. Is honor, then, promoted where justice is not? Another objection is that arbitration will weaken the efficiency of diplomatic methods of settlement. But this could not possibly be, as arbitration is a substitute for war, not for diplomacy.

The objection that will probably be the hardest to overcome is that which pertains to the Monroe doctrine. It is claimed that the Monroe Doctrine will be endangered by general agreement of Arbitration. But England understands very well that she must not interfere where American rights are concerned. She might as well ask to bring up the Declaration of Independence for review, as to bring up the Monroe doctrine for review. No one would think of vesting a court with the right to pass upon questions which affect the fundamental principles of the respective governments. Concrete cases, not abstractions, are subjects for submission. Questions involving the establishment of a boundary line, the payment of an indemnity, the restoration of a ship, the liberation of a prisoner, may all be submitted for settlement. But questions which do not involve a personal or property right are excluded from submission. It is not at all probable that a question will ever come up in which the Monroe Doctrine will be involved to such an extent that America will not be able to defend herself. Moreover, by looking at the statistics of the different questions that have come up since 1873, not one on the list could not have been settled under the provisions of this treaty.

Will it be possible for England and America to make this stride in advance of civilization in spite of the warlike na-

ture of the literature by which our opinions are formed; of the belief that war is necessary; of the fact that war has always been the practice of nations; in spite of the influence which war has derived from the sanction of the Christian church?

The treaty promises untold good. It is strong where it seems to be weak, by not ensuring a binding verdict. It is safe, because it does not attempt too much. It bids fair to be effective, because it does not promise efficiency. Can England, can America miss such a chance as this opportunity affords? Can they fail to appropriate to themselves the honor of making the first step toward perpetual peace, trust and friendship? The United States and England are twin-burning and shining lights to all peoples who walk in darkness. They are free nations, and a quarrel between them reacts on human progress the world over. The sight of two nations so strong, so energetic, coming together to settle all differences between them by a tribunal, instead of rushing headlong into battle, cannot fail to exert a great and lasting influence for peace over all nations, and their example will be stimulating to all nations who, for the want of such an example live in a backward state of civilization.

Dare England and America fail in the great opportunity to show to the world the spirit of trust and friendship—this opportunity to make the civilization of the world take one more stride in advance of barbarism?

#### DEFENSIO STUDII LATINI.

ELLA M. ANDRESS, '98.

The study of Latin is often depreciated by those partially or totally ignorant of the language. Because it is a dead

language it is said to be of no practical benefit. But a thorough acquaintance with it reveals clearly its intensely practical nature.

Though not now spoken, it exerts unmeasured influence over all spoken languages, for as a near relation of all European languages, it forms a basis for their study. But especially as an aid to the study of English can we see its importance. In fact, Latin is a study of English. Grammatical constructions are essentially the same in both, while English derivations are so often of Latin origin as scarcely to need mention here. But the history of the words from the original to the present form and use, through the many changes and corruptions, cannot better be acquired than by thorough Latin study. And how better learn "pure English?"

Moreover, the training of the mind by this study is of no slight consequence. It prepares the mind for all study as no other branch can. It cultivates memory, alertness of thought, and closeness of observation and application.

Aside from its philological and psychological value, the Latin text itself has great merit. It abounds in beautiful legends typical of some truth. To these the best English literature has many allusions.

We can never enjoy these in their true power and beauty excepting in the original tongue; for example, this is impressive from very comprehensibility: "Dux femina facta."

The Latin text also serving as a history written by contemporaneous authors sheds light upon a period in the world's development darkened by the curtain of antiquity, though glorious in civilization. Had the Latin never been studied this must have been lost, as were many Egyptian arts, and wrapped in mystery.

#### CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

FRANK W. LEHMER, '97.

[This Essay was one that received honorable mention.]

One of the most hopeful signs of improvement in our government's national, state and municipal, as well as in our own political life in general, is the fact that the obstacles in the way of that reform which narrows the area of patronage and puts public office under the merit system, are steadily diminishing. The public sentiment which deprecates the use of public office as spoil, and demands that in appointments the public interest shall be the ruling consideration, has spread wonderfully during the last few years. The professional politicians to whom the distribution of official spoils forms the only means of sustenance, are still struggling to keep the vicious system alive.

In the beginning of our government there was the greatest apprehension of the danger lurking in patronage; this apprehension reveals an instinctively wise forecast. The danger was there, but the precise form was not accurately foreseen. Soon, however, it appeared; gradually the sovereignty of party was substituted for that of king, and it sought to maintain its power by the king's old weapon of patronage. Before the Constitution was adopted by the necessary number of states and before Washington had accepted his nomination for president, the pressure for place began with extraordinary force. Yet the whole number of employes in the civil service was but a handful.

But the only consideration Washington entertained even in his chief appointments was fidelity to the Constitution. It was through General Jackson forty years after the government was established, that the spoils revolution was accomplished, and the transfer of the power of patronage from king to party was

completed. During its progress it was opposed in speeches, reports, warnings, and proposed acts of legislation, but nothing could withstand it. Ten years later reform was the war cry. But it was only a cry, for later the Whigs out-Jacksoned Jackson. Reform was a convenient cry to turn the revenue of patronage from Democratic to Whig pockets.

From that time until recently, party has prostituted the power of patronage as ruthlessly, as arbitrarily, as selfishly, as dangerously to the liberty and public welfare as it was prostrated by the Hanoverian kings. Public service ceased to be regarded as a public trust and became mere party spoils.

Under the system which has so long subjugated the country the newly-elected president, compelled by the demands of his party, turns out the great body of public officers, agents and employes, and, necessarily ignorant of the proper persons to appoint, depends for information upon senators and representatives, upon whom also the success of his administration depends. The executive and legislative authority, carefully separated by the Constitution, become dangerously confused. Every four years the whole machinery of the government is pulled to pieces. The country presents a most ridiculous, revolting and disheartening appearance. The business of the nation, the legislation of Congress is subordinated to distributing the plunder among eager partisans. President, secretaries, senators, representatives are dogged, hunted, besieged, besought and denounced. The country seethes with intrigue and corruption.

And what is the consequence? Can it be otherwise than that the public service is more wretchedly performed, and at a higher price than any public work? Officers appointed, not from considera-

tions of fitness, but merely as a reward for the boisterous and busy idleness of politics, who knowing that there is no promotion, no reward for zeal or efficiency, and that they are removable at the will of others, have neither pride nor hope in the fulfilment of their duties. Taught by the system to regard office a prize and warned by the same system that their tenure depends neither upon industry, fidelity nor efficiency, the officer seeks to make the most of it in the shortest time, both to pay himself handsomely for his trouble in procuring it, and to provide against his early removal. This may be either by the victory of his opponents or by the victory of his own party, in which case the great principle of rotation in office will roll him out and whirl a needy fellow-partisan in. Meanwhile, as a part of this vast scheme of patronage, the officer is judged, not by the manner in which he does his duty, but by the zeal with which he serves the party and the appointing power.

I do not want it to be understood that there are not many men of the highest honor, industry and ability in the civil service of the United States. I am speaking of the system—they are good servants in spite of it. What we want is to intrench the principle and practice of Washington in the law. The post office is the chief patronage department of the of the government, but there is no party method of sorting letters, and the only politics of the railway mail service are honesty, quickness, accuracy and self-possession. Politics have no more to do with the business of the post office than with the teaching of Greek in Yale. Yet post offices have become the local centers of public politics because they were treated as party prizes and not public trusts.

There have been many plans and surmises made about reform, but all have

failed. Presidents have strongly advocated it, but they have been swept away by public opinion. The four-years bill of 1820 only gave the appointing power an excuse for turning efficient men out of office. Removal for legitimate cause, such as dishonesty, negligence, or incapacity has also failed. This must also be determined by the appointing power. But all this leads to the fact that the only way to annul personal influence in elections is by free and open competition.

The reform does not intend that fitness shall be proved by competitive literary examinations, but proposes to make appointments depend upon proved capacity. It intends to determine this by fair and sensible examinations on the official duties required. It can at least be said that it is a great deal better than at present where nothing is required of the applicants.

There are now over fifty thousand offices under the civil service reform, and these include some of the most important and the salaries constitute half the amount of the whole civil service. Many branches can yet be included, as the government printing office, the employes of the navy yards, arsenals, armories, etc.

Those who have had practical experience in the administration of the government bear almost unanimous testimony that the method of securing competent officials by competitive examinations has greatly improved the working force. Officials thus appointed see that they are appointed not for services to a party but solely for the service that they render to their country.

With such a need of reform let us, instead of trying to narrow its scope, assist in extending it to our municipal government as well, which I need not say is sorely in need of a Civil Service reform.

The Senior French pupils, unlucky for once in their brilliancy, are going to have to write themes in French, in place of the examinations they do not have to take. These themes are to serve as specimens of the work that has been accomplished in the four years' course; though the standard in the future may be higher as this class has the disadvantage of being the first fourth-year French of O. H. S., and is composed mainly of irregular pupils, and those who have not fully completed the first three years' work.



The question of Senior Essays has been settled with the following results: For the Commencement program, besides, of course, the work of the honor pupils, the essays by Gertrude Waterman, Harry E. Crandall and Lewis B. Reed were selected. Those receiving honorable mention were Jessie Kroh, William F. Krelle and Frank W. Lehmer. The judges were composed chiefly of the teachers of the Senior Class.

Wednesday, May 12th, the class of '98 held a meeting and a delightful program was rendered.

Piano Solo .....	Edith Thomas
Recitation .....	Alice Weller
Piano Solo .....	May Itner
Vocal Solo .....	Lee White
Recitation .....	Camilla Gsantner
Guitar and Mandolin Duet .....	.....
.....	Brace Fouda and Jean Whinnery

The enjoyment was greatly added to by an impromptu recitation with which Miss Gertrude Macomber favored those present.

Friday, the 14th of May, eleven girls ably contested for the honor of a recitation on the Commencement program.

These were Misses Brunner, E. Ward, Mosser, Hall, Levy, Robison, Hurst, Will, Olsen, Boyer, Rehfeld. The judges were Misses Ogden, Walker, Wheeler, Lloyd and Roudebush. They spoke very favorably of the whole program. The decision was in favor of Miss Will who was determined to win, if you judge by her name; (I. Will.) Miss Mosser came in for second place, and will take part in the Class Day exercises.

An interesting feature of the Class Day exercises will be the scarf drill by sixteen girls, whose scarfs will be alternately yellow and white—the class colors. The limit of height, which is the first consideration in a drill of this kind, is further narrowed by the decision that no girl shall take part whose graduating depends on the final examinations. This is a wise provision, not only because fairest, but because it would be awkward to find, when it is too late to train another girl, that the one first chosen could not be on the stage Commencement night. The girls chosen for the drill are Misses Laura Brunner, Pearl Rockfellow, Mabel Gordon, Ethel Tukey, Mary Chapman, Cecil Matthews, Hanchen Rehfeld, Edith Vapor, Ada Boyer, Alviua Spetman, Laura Jordan, Edith Snell, Harriet Marsh, Johanna Christopherson, Ora Hooton, Zelma Fleming and Ella King. The Class Day program will consist of the recitation by Miss Georgia Mosser, the class poem, to be written and delivered by Miss Oreta Matthews, the Class History by Mr. Harry Wigton and Miss Laura Goetz, the Class Prophecy, by Misses Edna Shipman, Macy Stapenhorst, Gertrude Chapman, Martha Pinkerton, Charlotte Templeton, Louise Edwards, May Heller, Fanny Hurst, Jessie Kroh, Maywood Schreiber, Fanny Ward, and Edith Ward, and Messrs. Frank Lehmer, Har-

ry Tukey, Albert Innes, Fritz Krelle and Fred Neilsen, and others to be decided after the contest for the declamation has taken place. The Class Day program will be concluded by the Valedictory by the class president, Mr. George Morton, and the Will by Mr. Lyman. Music for this program will consist of two songs written by the class, to the tune of well-known college songs, and a third by a delegation, which is to remain a mystery to the rest until the eventful day; a violin solo by Mr. Lyman, and a piano solo by Miss Margaret Currens. The honors for Class Day have been awarded as far as possible with reference to standing in the class.

#### *To the Class of '97:*

The Alumni Association of the Omaha High School invites you very cordially to be present at its annual reunion, Friday evening, June 11th, 1897, the evening following Commencement, at Metropolitan Hall, 23d and Harney streets. The occasion is designed as an opportunity for the older graduates to meet the most recent alumni, and for reunion among themselves.

The plan of admittance successfully inaugurated last year is that every graduate who pays the initiation fee of 50 cents shall receive a ticket admitting himself, or herself and escort. Each member of your class will receive an envelope, which, when filled out and returned to the class treasurer with the initiation fee of 50 cents enclosed, will be receipted by him with a ticket of admission.

Metropolitan Hall is well suited for reception purposes. The guests will be met on the first floor by the entertainment committee, and at 8:15 sharp the program will commence on the second floor. Its features will relate to High School life and the Alumni

body. At 9:30 the dancing programs will be distributed and dancing will begin ten minutes later. Music will be furnished by a first class orchestra, and refreshments will be served during the entire evening.

The executive committee has spent much time preparing for this yearly renewal of O. H. S. friendships, and earnestly and sincerely hopes to meet each member of '97 personally at the reunion, and in a handclasp strengthen the bonds which are the sole perpetuation of the affection we bear the Omaha High School.

#### THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

Jas. L. Houston, Jr., '93, Pres.  
Victor Rosewater, '87, 1st V.-P.  
Mabel Kelley, '94, 2nd V.-P.  
George Karbach, '90, Treas.  
Daisy M. Bryant, '96, Secretary.  
Ephraim D. Pratt, Jr., '88.  
J. Wirt Thompson, '93.



Died, at his home, May 8, Mr. Frank B. Harris, of the class of '90.

Born, to Mrs. Ralph B. Weller, '93, of Norfolk, a daughter.

Russell J. Wilbur, '93, has returned from Williams College on account of ill health.

Miss Margaret McKell, '92, has left town and will make her home in Des Moines, Iowa.

William R. Shannon, '92, was married on the 28th of last month to Miss Grace K. King, of Austin, (Chicago) Ills.

Miss Jessie Thain, '93, and Miss Marion Schibsby, '93, have both taken honors at Vassar this year, the latter having a place on the Commencement program.



John Hayes has been promoted to Quartermaster-Sergeant.

Tan shoes were out of order at the drill, yet some cadets wore them.

Each company had only four sets of fours. What became of all those extra men?

Companies A, C and D have each won the flag once. It's Company B's turn next year.

Three of Co. C's ex-captains—Egbert, Connell and Thurston were witnessing her drill last week.

Cotton ought to have been at the competitive drill to give that drum major some pointers about battalion parade.

Stoney was seen wandering about the Charles Street park Saturday morning hunting for his voice which suddenly got away from him the night before.

Lieut. Ord will be the military instructor at the High School next year, and if he does what he says he will the Battalion will be equipped with rifles.

The following promotions in Co. C have been made:

Corporals Sweely and Powell to be sergeants:

L. Corp. Hancock to be Corporal.

Private Sugarman to be L. Corporal.

#### THE COMPETITIVE DRILL.

The Third Annual Competitive Drill is a thing of the past, and Co. D will carry the flag for the ensuing year.

On last Friday evening the Battalion was formed at the High School. From there it marched to join the parade in which the military companies and uniformed organizations of Omaha and Council Bluffs took part. The line of march was crowded with people who could not refrain from cheering the cadets again and again for the excellent lines they kept.

At the Charles Street Park, where the drill was held, a large, enthusiastic crowd was present. Co. D was the first to drill, and the cadets of that company showed plainly the results of the training that Captain Morton has given them.

Companies B, A and C followed in the order named. The drill was exceedingly interesting, and it was some time before the judges, Lieuts. Ord, Hall and Newall, of the 22nd U. S. Infantry, could decide upon the winning company. As it was, Co.s A and C tied for second place, Co. D taking first.

The Thurston Rifles gave an exhibition drill, and also the Council Bluffs High School cadets.

The Council Bluffs cadets put up a

good drill, and our boys did not fail to applaud them.

Then followed the individual drill, five cadets from each company competing. Private Norton of Company C, carried off the honors. Three Co. C men, Sergts. Potter and Sweely, and Private Norton, were of the last five to stand up, as was the case last year.

After this individual drill, the Battalion was formed for parade. The winner of the competitive drill was announced, and the trophies presented by Major Van Dorn. It was not distinctly understood by all what company had won the flag, until a wild, barbaric yell from Stoney cleared all minds of doubt. After Co. D had received the flag and Private Norton his medal, the Battalion was passed in review and dismissed.

## EXCHANGES

We are pleased to acknowledge the receipt of the following exchanges since our April number:

Tidbits, Cohoes, N. Y.  
The Tattler, Ithaca, N. Y.  
Epsilon, Bridgeport, Conn.  
The Tatler, Des Moines, Ia.  
H. S. Truth, Medford, Wis.  
The Senior, Holyoke, Mass.  
Aggie Life, Amherst, Mass.  
The Aerolith, Franklin, Wis.  
The Kodak, Eau Claire, Wis.  
High School Item, Boone, Ia.  
College Chips, Decorah, Iowa.  
The Nebraskan, Lincoln, Neb.  
The Amulet, West Chester, Pa.  
The Mercury, Milwaukee, Wis.  
The Pulse, Webster City, Iowa.  
The Helios, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
The Dartmouth, Hanover, N. H.  
Oak, Lily and Ivy, Milford, Mass.  
High School Leader, Butte, Mont.

The Steele Review, Dayton, Ohio.  
The New Republic, Lincoln, Neb.  
The Lake Breeze, Sheboygan, Wis.  
The Students' Pen, Pittsfield, Mass.  
High School Record, Sioux City, Ia.  
The Hill-top Delver, Council Bluffs, Ia.  
The Pennsylvanian, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Coe College Cosmos, Cedar Rapids, Ia.  
High School Bulletin, Montclair, N. J.  
Beech Grove Oracle, Pittsfield, Mass.  
The Cherry and White, Williamsport, Pa.  
The Nebraska Wesleyan, University Place, Neb.



Don't miss Field Day.

Commencement—June 10.

"There, surrounded by armed men sat Dido in her high chair."

"Open your books to your Sheldons."

Beginning to worry about examinations, are you?

Those who didn't go to Council Bluffs Field Day missed a treat.

Creighton College objects to our "rooters." The pitcher was rattled, it is said.

Two Senior boys attempted to create a sensation in the Freshmen study room fourth hour, last week. (Some Seniors have been seen at seventh hour lately.)

One of our exchanges classifies the girls of a school under three heads—"the Dig, the Cut-up, and that abomination of man-kind, the Sentimental class." Do you think it good?

It seems the ancient Greeks might enjoy very much the privilege of entering our Field Day. A pupil said the other day that in one instance "The Greeks ran forward five days' journey."

## IN MAY.

Freshie:

Summer's comin', ain't I glad?  
First High School year gone at last  
I'll have best times ever had!  
(Wisht them old exams was past!)

Sophomore:

School's most over for this year;  
Commence again next fall tis true;  
Well, maybe I'll be dead by then—  
I hate Latin! Say don't you?

Junior:

Dear me! Juniors are most men!  
'98 will come in time!  
Hum! I'll be a Senior then!  
Don't you think our play was fine?

Senior:

High School over, to be sure;  
Glad or sorry? Don't quite know.  
It's fun to think our lessons o'er,  
But then, somehow we hate to go!

Graduate (at parting, with emotion)—  
Professor, I am indebted to you for all I know.

Professor—O, don't mention such a trifle.—Ex.

Miss L.—"What modern philosopher opposed the theories of Aristotle?"

No answer.

Miss L.—"What has he sometimes been accused of?"

Fred C.—"Bacon?" !!!

The base-ball team has not played many games yet this season. Field Day has been absorbing the attention of nearly every one. The team has not suffered defeat except at the hands of our neighbor, Creighton College, and is looking forward to an out-of-town trip in the near future.

"What is it?"

"Open a window!"

"I'm going to change my seat!"

These and many other utterances were heard in certain recitation and study rooms last week. The cause of them? Why, it was the most unfortunate acci-

dent that ever happened to anyone. One of the Senior boys, who, by the way, resembles quite closely one of our '97 editors, was so imprudent as to wander up to the region of the chemistry room, by way of the third floor, the domain of the Freshmen. Being unused to this locality, he got into trouble. There was spilled upon his right sleeve a small quantity of what is known as butyric acid, which same, in many ways, is like unto Limburger cheese, and substances of such nature, except that its power of affecting the olfactory nerves is considerably more developed. The result was that though the quantity of the stuff was small, yet it permeated wonderfully the clothing of the victim as well as the surrounding atmosphere. To say that his life was made miserable for the rest of the day would be putting it mildly. It has been suggested that if this accident ever happens to anyone again, a bell be tied upon that person to give warning to all to enable them to escape in time.

## EXCELSIOR.

The shades of night were falling fast,  
As by a dry-goods store I passed;  
And this sign, strangely out of place,  
Stood forth and stared me in the face—  
Excelsior!

Next day unto a man I went,  
And much of my good money spent  
For a mattress which was hanging there,  
And in it I did find—not hair—  
Excelsior!

Two rats ran up and down a wall  
Of a rich and spacious castle hall;  
One said, "That sofa over there  
Of hair, will furnish us our lair."  
Excelsior!  
And in our life we often find,  
If to them we do turn our mind,  
Though people look like "genuine hair,"  
When looking close we see them—they're  
Excelsior!

**BORROWED FROM OUR FRIENDS.**

I noticed she was pretty,  
I thought she smiled at me,  
And after I had passed her  
I turned my head to see.

A piece of banana peel  
My careless wheel beguiled;  
I cracked a curbstone with my head,  
And then I knew she smiled.—Ex.

Teacher—How was Tyre destroyed?  
Scholar—Tyre? Punctured, I guess.—Ex.

Dogs and men both have summer pants, but a dog has a fit sometimes.—Ex.

Teacher—Do you stutter all the time?  
New Boy—N-n-no, ma'am; only when I t-t-t-talk.

How is this?—"Duo sumus sola turba terrarum." We are the only pebbles on the beach.—Ex.

"Pa, what is the board of education?"  
"When I went to school it was a pine shingle.—"Ex.

Sunday School teacher—What makes you feel uncomfortable when you have done wrong?

Pupil—Pa's trunk strap.—Ex.

Miss M.—Have you ever been through Algebra?

Mr. —.—Yes, but it was in the night and I didn't see much of the place.—Ex

Irate German (to stranger who has stepped on his toe.) "Mein frient, I know mine feet vas meant to be valked on, but dot privilege pelongs to me."—Ex.

Professor—Where is your book?

Student—It is laying on the table.

Professor (correcting him)—Lying, sir.

Student—Am not.

Professor of Astronomy—Mr. —.—, What is an equinox?

Student, (in deep thought.)—Equi means horse, and nox night. Nightmare, sir.—Ex.

Willie—Mamma, what does "blood relations" mean?

Mamma—It means near relations, Willie.

Willie, (after a thoughtful pause)—Then, mamma, you and papa must be the bloodiest relations I've got.—Ex.

The teacher—When a woman's husband dies, Patsie, what is she called?

Patsie—A widder.

The teacher—And when a man's wife dies, what do we call him?

Patsy (after some thought)—A wid-out-her, mum.—Ex.

"What kind of goods, ma'am?" asked the salesman.

"I think," replied the young woman who had just bought a wheel and was about to order her first riding suit, "you may show me some of your early fall styles."—Ex.

**JOHNIE'S COMPOSITION.**

Hens is funny critters. They don't have any nose nor teeth, nor ears. They swaller their vittles whole and chew it inside of em. The inside of a hen is filled up with marbles, shirt buttons and sich. Hens is smaller than a good many critters, but will dig up more garden stuff than any critter that is not a hen. Hens is handy to lay eggs for plum pudding. Shimmie Clarke ate so much plum pudding wonct that it set him into the collery. Hens has got wings and fli like 60 when they get started. Hens sometimes make very fine spring chickens. I cut my uncle William's hen's neck off with a hatchet and it scart her to death.—Ex.

Teacher—How would you punctuate this sentence, "I saw Eva a charming girl walking down the street."

Pupil—I should make a dash after Eva.—Ex.

Prof. (stuck by question)—Mr. Torts, fools can ask questions that wise men cannot answer.

Torts—Is that the reason so many of us flunk.—Ex.

Conductor, to a young lady passenger; "Miss, your fare."

"Well, if I am," she laughingly replied, "I don't want any of your impertinent compliments."—Ex.

Mamma—Willie, do you know that it is as great a sin to steal one cent as a dollar? Now, how do you feel?

Willie—Like a chump.

Mamma—Why, Willie?

Willie—Because there was a dollar lying beside the cent.—Ex.

A young student in college writes his father, thus:

"If you love me  
As I love thee,  
Send me fifty—See?"

Father replies:

"The rose is red,  
The pink is pink,  
I'll send you fifty—  
I don't think."—Ex.

It was a terrible cyclone. The chimney flue, and I saw the wine vault, and the coal-scuttle away, the kitchen sink, and I never saw the lawn mower. The floor was flooded. "A boat is what we rafter," cried my father, as he began to fire tongs andirons. "Now we're ready; castor off!" said he, taking up a broken chair. We made the curtain pole and the bureau. Said the picture: "Wire things thus?" and we laughed to see the hatrack its brains for an answer.—Ex.

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"Young man," said the professor, as he stepped into the hall and caught a friskie Freshie by the shoulder, "I believe Satan has got hold of you," "I believe he has," was the reply.—Ex.

A certain politician, lately condemning the government for its policy concerning the income tax, is reported to have said: "They'll keep cutting the wool off the sheep that lays the golden eggs until they pump it dry."—Ex.

Conductor on a street car—I don't want that nickel; it's bad.

Passenger—Well then, give it to the company.—Ex.

If you want to be well informed, take a paper. Even a paper of pins will give you some good points.—Ex.

Twinkle, twinkle little star,  
I don't wonder what you are;  
You're the cooling down of gases,  
Hardened into solid masses.—Ex.

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Gladys—What are the silent watches of the night?

Ethel—I don't know, unless it is those they've forgotten to wind up.—Ex.

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Mr. Brown?

Mr. Brown—I don't know whether it  
smokes, chews or drinks, but I shouldn't  
be the least bit surprised, as it goes out  
nights.—Ex.

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