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Near the banks of the Ohio,
In the days long since gone by us,
Where the breezes sighed in zephyrs,
Through the forests tall and dark'ning,
Stood a little humble cottage,
Room below and attic over.
In its side the doorway opened,
Opened into kitchen, parlor;
Here within, in quiet manner,
Lived an honest, sturdy workman,
Lived 'mid rustic joys and pleasures,
Blest with toil and family noble,
Blest with one—the brave Ulysses,
Brave Ulysses that's now resting.
Born secluded, when the beauty
Of the vernal spring was bursting,
Bursting from the lands that held it,
Safe, secure from Winter's coldness.
Born, of humble, noble parents,
Near the banks of the Ohio,
Near the lovely Cincinnati.
The "Queen City of the West."
He was named a fitting title,
Such it proved in later efforts,
When he braved the wily red man—
When he fought for this fair country.
Brave Ulysses—thus they named him.
Brave to honor, brave to freedom,
Brave in battle, brave in office,
Brave in death's last mighty struggle.
Let us follow, brief, his footsteps,
As he travels o'er life's highway;
As he leaves the mad Ohio,
Rushing, rolling in the spring time
To the mighty Mississippi—
To the "Father of the Waters."

At West Point Ulysses entered
At the age of seventeen.
Made no record of much notice,
Made no signs of glowing genius,
But with mediocre standings,
Standings gained by toil and study,
Finished thus, his course of training,
Training for the army's phalanx,
Training for the nation's safety,
Learning all the arts of warfare.

Soon the Mexic war-cloud lowered
O'er Columbia's southern limit,
Soon the call for war was issued,
Soon the war-cloud rose above us.
Then the true and brave Ulysses,
Bold and brave as Troy's Ulysses,
Sung and honored by old Homer,
In that marvelous, wondrous, poem:—
Went he forth to aid the Union,
Keep and limit her just title,
Keep the lands of her dominion,
Safe from foreign foe's invasion.
Brave he fought the Mexic soldier
On the field of Palo Alto,
On the field of Cerro Gordo,
Fought he all but Buena Vista;
When the booming of the cannon,
When the mighty tramp of horses,
Sounded like the rolling thunder
Echoing thro' some distant cavern,
Stout he struck for right and justice,
Boldly won the soil he fought for,
Beat he back his foes with swiftness,
With the swiftness of the arrow
Shot from toughened bow of ash tree.
Thus he fought the bold intruders,
Thus he battled with the foemen,
But few honors yet were gained him,
But small fame as yet was known him,
Little thought he of the White House,
Little thought he of his travels.

When the Mexic war was over,
When the clash of steel had ended,
Then the brave Ulysses entered
The militia of the nation,
Naught as yet his genius sparkled,
Naught as yet his fame grew wondrous,
And ere long he left the army,
And his skill at agriculture,
Near the mighty Mississippi,
Near the "Father of the Waters,"
Near the city of St. Louis,
On the prairie of Missouri,
Tried, but failures seemed to thwart him.
Even draws he wood to market
In the chill and gloomy winter,
Struggles hard to make a living;
Struggles hard 'gainst want and penury;
'Gainst the ills of poverty.
Soon the farm he leaves behind him,
Enter speculations crafty,
But the world all seemed against him.
So he seeks for other labors;
Up the Mississippi goes he
To Galena, to his father,
Where he learned the craft of currier,
Where he tanned the silky beaver,
Where he changed the coat of ermine into coverings for the people.
But Galena could not hold him.
So, he left the modern village,
For the nation's call to battle.

He asked the patriot up to duty.
Once aroused, the brave Ulysses could not stop his longer stay.
When the cry of "Save the Union!"
When the thunder of the cannon,
In the nation's darkest moment—
Bold Ulysses braved the dangers,
Braved the shot and shell of rebels;
Fondly went he forth, to battle
For the land that gave him birthright,
For the home of his ancestors.
But we need not sing of victories
That Ulysses gained in battle,
Fighting for the rights of freemen,
Fighting for the Union's safety.
Now we not sing of Vicksburg,
Or of bloody Donelson.
Now he braved the glittering bayonet.
Where he fought with brave endurance
Shiloh's church, if it were mortal.
Could the story truly tell us,
How the noble sons of freedom,
Fell beside their southern brother.
Fell with wounds and bloody bruises,
Torn by shot and firing missiles.
It would tell of brave Ulysses,
How he cheered his faltering soldiers,
How he rode in thickest battle,
Caring not for lance or saber.
Or the battle of Cold Harbor.
Needs no requiem sung upon it,
Needs no plaintive funeral lament,
But it speaks to loyal freemen.
Speaks the tears and mothers' sighings,
To the noble sons and brothers.
Fell while fighting for their loved ones,
Fall as noble patriots.
Ay! it speaks of other heroes
Wise enough to know the glittering fame,
Who aid all the awful death scene,
Laid their troops to speedy victory.
Now we'll leave these scenes of battle.
Where Ulysses won his glory.
Where by deeds and acts heroic,
Made his name to be immortal,
And we'll go into the White House.
And behold our hero honored
With the highest place of honor,
That the nation ever gave.
For eighty years he led the people
Safely, surely, by his genius,
On and on to love and union,
On to perfect harmony.
Then Ulysses left of travels;
Other lands he wished to visit.

Other countries broad he much for,
For a reason to inherit.
Round the world he went; his journey
Then the old world and the new one.
Meets he always generous people,
Marked he true unqualified kindness.
China's emperor hailed the chieftain.
Kings and queens his voice imitating.
Japan, Iran greet him kindly.
Give him presents, trophies, keepakes.
But his travels need no comment.
Known are they to every person,
Known to children, known to parents.
Known on history's page—forever.

Now his journeyings all are o'er,
All his wanderings have ended.
Decks he now from scenes of conflict.
Decks he now in peace forever.
For nine months the scene of sickness
Lowered around the brave old chieftain.
Naught could human aid avail him.
Maegeht McGregor's pure air yield him.
So the fairy bowmen took him,
Took him over the mystic river.
Took him to the crystal fountain.
To the land of the Hereafter.
There to rest in scenes of battle.
There in peace and quiet,
In the arms of Jehovah.
In the arms of the Great Spirit.
So well's we sing no requiem over him,
Sing no plaintive funeral dirge.
For his name will live forever,
For his noble deeds of valor,
Will be chanted by some minstrel.
Will be sung by distant poets.
War by chief, thy warfare's o'er,
Rest in heaven, in peace, above us.
Rest from toil and scenes of conflict.
For thy noble work is ended.
Long will nations numer the bawage
Of thy spirit over the river.
And thy noble deeds of bravery.
Will keep bright the name—Ulysses.

Mental Concentration.

As announced elsewhere, this year's News will contain ten articles written by members of the Faculty. It is evident that ye editor recognizes the power of rhetorical climax; at least he has so arranged the series that its least impressive member appears first.

It can but be admitted that every organization, mechanical, physical and mental, is especially fitted for some one position or occupation. In mathematics this is obvious; and when we ad-
vance from these unorganized forms of matter to the higher order of the organized, and consider only physical qualifications, we find the principle equally plain.

When we come to man, the dual being, mind as well as physique must be considered, and the physical development of men, of the same race, being so nearly equal, mental qualifications are of paramount importance in choosing a profession.

Each of us should follow that branch for which he has a mental aptitude. But, it may be urged, there are many who do not know that they have any mental specialty, who are not conscious that their minds tend in any one direction. This argument lacks truth. Each of us can tell for what he is mentally best fitted. Most, yes, all of us, know what ought to be our chosen branch, but often, too often, we allow ourselves to be turned by adverse circumstances into other paths. An exaggerated sense of his own unworthiness keeps many a one from naming his ambition even to his most intimate friend, and some try to hide it from themselves. The culture of the present day would be far in advance of what it is now, if every one had had the perseverance and the courage to try to occupy the position for which he considered himself naturally fitted.

Admitting, then, that each mind has its own peculiar inclination, and knowing that a union of parallel forces increases power, are we not inevitably led to the conclusion that it is desirable for us to confine our mental energy to a particular line of study, to become specialists in the truest, broadest sense of the term? Not only and make his chosen branch his specialty. He who disregards his natural inclination, and attempts to cultivate a taste for other branches is distorting his mind, and there is danger of its becoming a mental monstrosity. We should follow our nature, not drive her.

If we would have fame we must be specialists. It has been said that history resolves itself into the biographies of a few men, and each of these men was a specialist. Kingsley, himself a specialist of no mean repute, says: "Men of boundless learning like Humboldt must have once had their pet subject." If we would have satisfaction, we should be specialists. He who arrives, almost to the extremity of some branch of knowledge, lives in an atmosphere of perpetual enjoyment, unknown to the un-initiated. If we would have wealth, we must be specialists. In fact, if we have any aim in life we will succeed best by making it our specialty.

The mind which does not choose a course will be like the spring in the hollow, which, by spreading in every direction, exhausts its energy, and becomes a stagnant, pestilential pool. On the other hand, the mind of the specialist may be compared to the spring, which, choosing a course, goes babbling down the hill-side. Even though at first its very strength be weakness, and its impression on the pebbly sand imperceptible, it comes at length to be the mighty torrent, which overcomes every obstacle and sweeps grandly along, through an ever widening channel, toward the calm, peaceful sea of eternity.

THE WOMAN QUESTION.

NORA A. CLARK, ADELPHIC.

The world's growth is uniform; its tendencies extreme. The individual spirit of freedom sweeps everything before it; but as the flower grows around the roots of the tree that has been overthrown by the storm, so civilization springs from the soil in which revolutions had their roots.

This tendency involved Germany in the Thirty Years war; and in another form brought about the French Revolution. It is inherent in human nature to think that because the present state of affairs is bad the opposite condition would necessarily be good. And on this principle the undisciplined French peasantry rushed from one extreme to another throughout the shifting scenes of that eventful drama.
Because amusements had been indulged in to excess, the English puritans decided that "All recreation is productive of evil," but the fallacy of this reasoning was startlingly portrayed in the following period.

Similar upheavals are seen in our own country, but owing to the character of our civilization they have assumed a different form. Because this country is inclined to give to woman the rights which are justly hers, we find persons saying that there is no mental work for which woman is not fitted.

It has been wisely said, "The men of a country are never much above or much below the women of a country." There have been in all ages both men and women who have risen above circumstances; and the greatness of a nation may be measured by them, but the condition of a people never. The life of a nation must be studied in its masses.

There is much talk of late years about the wrongs and injustices that women have endured, but it is well to bear in mind that wrongs and injustices are not peculiar to the feminine portion of humanity. The fact that she has not been allowed the full development of her mental faculties has been sounded by every advocate of so-called woman's rights throughout the land, until there has grown up in the minds of some an honest conviction that it has been the chief object of the world hitherto, and of a certain class at the present time, to persecute the weaker sex, and that furthermore the one thing needed to bring about a millennium is to give woman the ballot. They speak of the condition of women in ancient times and forget the condition of men in the same period. They talk of the sages and philosophers of those early days and seemingly forget that the masses of men were little better than slaves. They lament the absence of women in the ancient records and forget that the home, as we understand it, was a thing unknown, and women's highest sphere therefore unheard of. They sigh over the absence of marks of her distinction among the early nations and forget the reply of the Roman matron, "These are my jewels."

The education of the race has been slow and sure; but it has not been any slower or any less sure for women than for men. But while the stages in man's progress may be traced step by step in constitutional liberty those of women are not so clearly defined. Yet if we look closely they are there firmly and eligible traced. Every right and liberty achieved by man has been indirectly an equal gain for woman. It has been a step in civilization, and civilization means mental power in preference to physical strength.

Civilization arrived at that stage in this country where the floodgates of liberty were loosened and innumerable blessings poured down upon the masses. It gave to man full powers of citizenship, to the country free schools and an educated populace, and to woman the privilege of a higher education.

In this trial, which is yet in its infancy, the brains of women have stood the test beside those of men. But some people are not satisfied with the experiment, and seem to think that the question should be brought within the domain of pure mathematics and made to read "woman's brain is the same as man's." As well compare Shakespeare and Newton and endeavor to decide whose intellect was the greater, when all the world acknowledges that each is pre-eminent in his own sphere; while Shakespeare might have studied nature forever and never realized the relation between the earth and the apple, and Newton have spent a lifetime in the vain attempt to paint a Hamlet or Macbeth. It is universally conceded that there are many things outside of the home which women can do better than men; and it would indeed be a strange state of affairs if there was nothing in the world that men can do better than women.

It is urged that certain moral reforms would be brought about by woman's voting. In a moral point of view people are about what they are educated to be, and as a factor in this education the home stands first. If woman suffrage will make better homes it will help the temperance cause, otherwise it will not; and if it takes one iota from the sanctity of such relations, it will be detrimental.

There is, perhaps, no better living example of a thorough statesman, untied with nobleness of character and breadth of intellect than Gladstone; but what true woman would be able to receive, without flinching, all the sneers and bespitting that have been hurled at him? The right to vote is not the only safeguard against oppression. A few educated minds may instruct an ignorant people in vicious doctrines, but can never impose upon intelligent masses
An educated nation, an educated class, or an educated sex, will never be seriously oppressed.

Whatever may be the rights of which women are now deprived, it is safe to assert that they will be gained not by spending her best efforts in fields for which nature never destined her, but by the progress of ages which steadily pushed back ignorance and superstition, and placed in their stead the enfranchisement of mind and the suffrage of Eternal Justice.

HIGHER PHYSICS OF THE FUTURE.

O. D. MOLOUTH, CRESCENT.

The past century, and especially the last decade, exceeded all other like periods of human history in demonstrating the rising ascendency of mind over the forces of physical nature.

It seems to have become a rule of modern progress that each generation shall accomplish what the preceding had never anticipated or had pronounced impossible.

One century ago, to have predicted the present railroad facilities of the civilized world would have gained one the reputation of a lunatic. Fifty years ago Congress treated Morse and his great invention with indifference and even contempt. The telephone and the electric light have been perfected and made practicable within the memory of every student of the Normal.

It is doubtless true that in recent times invention has been more active than discovery. Most of the great, revolutionizing improvements have involved nothing new in principle, but have consisted merely in mechanical application of laws and principles already long known. This noticeable fact has been an important factor in creating the popular notion that "there is nothing new to man under the sun."

The falsity of such an impression is apparent to anyone giving the least attention to the work which is being done along the advance lines of scientific research. New laws are discovered, new relations perceived, familiar laws and principles are found to extend to, and govern, things not previously known to be subject to their influence, and occasionally a new element is dragged from its hiding place in nature, named, and added to the list of known elements of the universe.

The preceding statements need no verification for those who are familiar with the results of such experiments as those which have proved the existence of a magnetic sense in the human system; or the experiments of Prof. Bjerknes who shows that bodies immersed in fluids and subjected to rectilinear or to circular vibrations exhibit analogues of all phenomena of induction, attraction and repulsion heretofore known only in connection with magnets and electric currents; or the recent discovery of a valuable metal.

Let the scientific revelations of such men as Tyndall, or the great army of progressive chemists be studied by those who need convincing that what is known of nature is but the rudiments of what may be known.

The doctrine that the mind forces are separate and distinct in kind from the physical forces of nature, is surely losing ground. It seems to be established beyond controversy that the physical, the vital, and the nervous forces and energies are entirely correlated. From this it is reasoned, and to the satisfaction of some demonstrated, that the mind, which has never been proved by man to exist independently of a nervous organization, is therefore but a correlated form of energy.

But aside from the usual intellectual, emotional and volitional activities of mind, there are numerous phenomena, deeply mysterious in character, yet which, from the circumstances of their manifestations, would seem to be effects of workings of laws, which laws being known, and conditions given, would enable a predetermination of the phenomena.

As representative forms of the phenomena referred to may be mentioned the mesmeric influence, the somnambulic state, "personal magnetism" and presentiment. Latest conclusions seem to be that the mesmeric influence does not consist in an "emanation" from the mind of the "mesmerizer." Yet the mystery remains practically unexplained. How does one person possess the power in an intense degree, for a thousand or more who are conscious of no such power at all? And on the other hand, why are most people more or less susceptible to the influence, while a few are unimpressible? It is not to be questioned that the reason lies in a difference of constitution of mind or body, or of both. What that difference consists in being known, and also a means of measuring that difference in individuals, the determination of the power one individ-
ual can exercise over another, reduces to a question in mathematics.

It is commonly understood that persons in the somnambulistic state accomplish things which would be impossible to them while in the normal, waking condition. It is also testified by reliable witnesses that the known senses of the body remain inactive while the person continues in that state. What then, while the usual gateways of knowledge are closed, enables the mind to perceive external things with more than ordinary acuteness and to act with unusual precision?

That personal power which unconsciously subdues, or irresistibly attracts all others in its presence, has been ascribed to the effects of voice, manner or personal appearance, or all combined acting upon the sensibilities. Admitting such influences to be the cause, then do they act upon recognized sensibilities of the mind, or is there a susceptibility as yet unannounced which responds only to such impressions? Or, discarding that theory, then may not the "magnetic" person be a center of some subtle force which radiates from him?

Probably there is no person of mature years, possessed of an observing and reflective mind who has not at frequent times, witnessed, or himself experienced the verification of a presentiment. It can not be doubted that such instances occur with a frequency and precision which deny the probability of chance occurrences, and under circumstances where suggestion could act only through some unknown relation of mind to mind or of mind to matter.

The problems of nature are like a series of problems in geometry, not to be solved promiscuously, here one, there another; but the simpler and more tangible must precede the more intricate and subtle, of which they form the basis, while at the same time, disciplining the mind of the race, in the powers of observation and perception.

The utilitarian tendency so characteristic of the present time is bringing the world to a condition in which man, made comparatively free from the cares which the demands of his animal nature compel him at present to bear, may engage much more freely in the solution of those higher problems of the universe.

Considering the progress of the past, and the promises of the present for the future, the possibility of human achievements seems unlimited only with the life of the race. Does it then, seem improbable that sometime in the future phenomena of the nature indicated may be understood through their governing laws, and that they may be predicted and mathematically determined as is the strength of an electric current, the energy of a ton of coal, or the focal length of a lens?

TRUE LIFE OR DISINTERESTED LIFE.

GARTHCLARK, OLYMPIA.

In the early days of life few persons are devoid of noble aspirations; but association with the world instills selfishness into the human character and teaches man to live for self, disregarding the interests of those with whom he is brought in contact, and for whose good God created and endowed him, with powers capable of development and expansion.

Before him who enters upon the stage of life, the world has placed wealth, power and fame, as her most powerful incentives to action. Wealth, with the supposed happiness it brings, lures her devotees from a life of disinterestedness; power displays her servile worshipers; and to thousands who never win the gilded summit of the temple of fame, it displays itself bathed in the sunlight of the world's applause, and, regardless of obligation to God and man, multitudes sweep on to be entangled in the brambles that skirt its approaching pathways.

A life of disinterestedness, devoted to unselfish ends, and rich in deeds of benevolence, presents few allurements. The path to such a life lies open, but few discern it, and yet true happiness lies in no other, because in the gratification of selfish desires, man is out of harmony with the purpose for which Divinity ordained his existence. A few of today, stepping aside from the on-rolling tide of selfishness that bears the great mass of mankind upon its bosom, have seen the beacon that shines forth from the path of true life, and guided by its rays have been powerful in lifting, to a knowledge of their true position, a fallen humanity.

By life long devotion to his object a Garibaldi has brought religion and political freedom to a nation of 25,000,000 of people ground down for centuries beneath the sway of a bitter tyranny, and planted her standard almost within the shadow of tyrannical thrones.
A Phillips, in an age of selfishness and in the midst of a popular sentiment that insisted upon the toleration and support of a cruel system of oppression, disregarding political preferment, plead with more than the clearness of Grecian eloquence for the recognition of the inalienable rights of man.

Noble names have been added to the list of those, who, seeing the world-wide, destroying influences of intemperance, have sought to inaugurate the day when reason should rule passion, and the efforts of a benevolent disinterestedness bring knowledge to the fireside of the most humble home. Humanity calls for laborers to follow these pioneers in the field of reform, and the erring are pleading for strong natures, with one hand to hold back the crushing weight of public opinion, and with the other point them to the highest standard of moral excellence.

The history of the past teaches how vain are all ambitions, save disinterested ones. Trace the history of all the world’s great men, whose deeds are worthy of emulation, and their fame is but the result of well directed efforts to benefit the human race; some choosing to bear forward the standard of liberty, some to labor in the attractive fields of literature, science and the arts; others to tread as devoted followers in the paths of charity and benevolence.

The names of such, associated with the blessings of their bestowing, will go down from generation to generation, held in grateful remembrance; and unborn millions, in the enjoyment of civil liberty, catching up the anthem chanted by the present, will tune their harps in praise of Washington and Lafayette, and with grateful hands find new laurels for the wreath of Franklin’s fame.

Future ages, as they raise the voice of praise unfettered by the adherents of a cold, scholastic philosophy, will bless Luther, Adolphus and the Pilgrims. The shrill whistle of inland and international commerce, will sing of Watt and Fulton when those whose aims were self aggrandizement will sleep in unknown graves and be remembered only in connection with their crimes. The thousand voices of the past, speaking to us from every point of the world’s history, bid us live disinterestedly, live for others, looking beyond the trials in such a path as the pilot gazes, beyond the billows that surge and roar around him to the beacon for which he shapes his course.

SOCIETY ITEMS.

OLYMPIC.

The first meeting of the Olympic Society was held, as prieviously announced, on Friday evening, Sept. 18, in room A. and was attended by an exceedingly large and attentive audience.

With Mr. Kennedy in the chair and Miss Thompson with the pen, the session opened by a well rendered selection by the old Olympic Quartet : Misses Hunter and Champion, Messrs. Miller and McGee, which was followed by the reading of the 97th Psalm and prayer by our worthy chaplain Mr. Wilson.

* We then had the pleasure of listening to the inaugural address of President Kennedy, which was a masterly effort delivered in a fine style on, “Indolence and want of Order,” and showed to the new students and prospective members that work, hard work, was the “ticket” that admitted them to honorary positions in the Olympic Society. The next on the Program was an Oration by Daniel Wilson, who made a “hit” at his “start,” and followed it up with well directed blows at laziness. Work, he told us, was the means, and the only means, of obtaining our desired ends in the Society, as well as in the world. The audience was then favored with an essay by Miss Eva Smith which was rendered with all the power and life that characterize Miss Smith’s productions. The Olympic Society does well to retain Miss Smith among its active members. Then followed the reading of a beautiful selection by Miss Cora Deak. The Pres. then announced, that if there was any miscellaneous business it should be attended to before recess. The announcement was responded to by the reading of twenty-seven new names for membership, which shows, “which way the wind blows.”

After recess the program was continued with a solo, by Miss Claribell Champion with Miss Matie at the piano; which was beautifully rendered and warmly appreciated by the audience. The Literary part of the program began by a Declamation, by C. Cone Warner; in which he attempted to show that the ‘college’ does not always...
make the man. Following was a recitation into which all the vivacity and the reciter, Miss Lena Bissell, was cast which made it a decided success. The next on the program was an essay by Miss Gertrude Clark on which it is unnecessary to comment as all the audience present fully realized their ideal essay in Miss Clark's production. The titule of the program was an oration by N. J. McKone, on the "unseen" teachings and wonders of nature, "unseen," not because they can not be seen, but because they are not sought for and found. It was delivered with the customary spirit and earnestness of Mr. McKone, and fully justified the appreciation of the audience which he received.


We judge it superfluous to extend an "invitation" to the new students after the hearty support we received from their presence at our first meeting. And therefore would rather extend a cordial "welcome" to them, and would wish them to remember that the doors of the Olympic are always open to them, and a good program for their enjoyment.

ADELPHIC.

President, E. DeBar; Vice-President, Maude Day; Recording Secretary, Maggie Murphy; Executive Committee, F. S. Lamb, Hattie Bray, H. D. Thompson; Editor, Nora Clark; Treasurer, A. L. Marvin.

The Society met in Room No. 3, Friday evening, September 18, 1885. Attendance good. The literary exercises were opened by the inaugural of Mr. E. DeBar. The principal features of the address were, the desire for thorough work, active members, and a desire that the society's work in harmony. No lary members among us and we desire none. The remainder of the program before recess was as follows: Parody, Miss Tuttle; Recitation, Miss Bray. After recess: Quartette; Declamation, Harry Thompson; Extracts from a Journal of Travel, Miss Paton. Some five or six names proposed for membership. The outlook for the Adelphic is good. New students call and see us.

ATHENEUM.

At the last regular meeting of this Society in June, the following officers were elected for the present term: President, E. F. Gee; Vice-President, E. Mac Bullard, Recording Secretary, Minnie Dixon; Corresponding Secretary, Nora Willkerson; Treasurer, L. S. Overholts; Editor, Minnie Hyde; Chaplain, Mae Bullard; Librarian, C. M. Thurston; Executive Committee, Minnie Hyde, J. C. Glenn, H. P. Bump.

According to program, the Athenian Society met in Room 2, Friday evening, Sept. 18. The room was crowded. After a vocal duet by Messrs. Key and McGee, we listened to the President's address by Mr. Gee. He used no preliminaries, but came directly to the point, speaking briefly of the success of the society in the past, its prospects for the future, duty of members, etc. All felt assured, the President will do his part to make the Athenian a success.

The remainder of the program was as follows: Recitation, Mae Bullard; Reading, Minnie Hyde; Instrumental Duet, which was received with an encore. After recess: Declamation, F. C. Glenn; Paper, Mora Field; Medley, Nora Willkerson; Essay, Minnie Dixon. A number of new names were proposed for membership.

CRESCENT.

The Crescent Society met Friday evening, September 18. When the room had become filled with our friends, some of whom had been former members of the Crescent, the Society was called to order by the President. We were then favored with an instrumental solo by Miss Minnie Hill, which was rendered in a manner well worthy of commendation. After invocation by the Chaplain, the President delivered his inaugural address. He set forth his views, both on the general object of the society work, and the duties of individual members. He denounced part of our past history, in which the object of our labors had been to draw a crowd, leaving the true object of the organization neglected. His views in a condensed form were as follows: "that the society had been formed against some opposition and with an earnest object in view, and not to become a place of idle amusement for spectators, who have no interest in the work. He also stated that each individual was entitled to the same opportunity regardless of his ability or past advantages. He then briefly intimated,
that the future success or failure of the society depended on the efforts of each member, and that he hoped each one would readily and willingly, contribute his “mite.” His address was appreciated and well received by those present. A select reading was then given by Mrs. DeWitt, which was followed by some very encouraging remarks from Prof. Brooks, in which he spoke of the importance of society work, stating that each member should give a portion of his time to it, as he considered its importance second to none in our school-life, not even Latin or Geometry. After recess we were favored by a very fine instrumental duet, rendered by Messrs. Ulrich and Davis. Mr. Paton then delivered an oration, on the subject of Time, showing well the importance of improving it, which was highly appreciated by all. The essay by Miss Robinson was equally meritorious. Following this was the declamation by Mr. Hanna, which closed the exercises of the evening. Although some defects were apparent, yet, on the whole, the program was well rendered. We would say to the erring ones, “Go thy way and sin no more,” and to those who may feel disposed to join with us we would extend a hearty welcome.

STUDENTS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

At the regular business meeting of the S. C. A., held in June, the following officers were elected for the Fall term: President, Edward F. Gee; Vice-President, Minnie Hyde; Secretary, Daniel Wilson; Librarian, Tracy Andrews; Treasurer, Edwin DeBar.

Regular prayer meetings are held every Wednesday evening, in Room No. 2, from 6:30 to 7:30. Sunday afternoon meetings on the first Sunday of every month at 3:00 to 4:00. All students are very earnestly invited to attend these meetings. Following is the program for the month:

- Wednesday evening, September 23,—Faith—Leader, W. H. Brooks.
- Wednesday evening, September 30,—Obedience—Leader, Hattie A. Bray.
- Sunday afternoon, October 4,—“The More Excellent Way”—Prof. D. Putnam.
- Wednesday evening, October 7,—What does religion do for you?—Leader, Minnie Hyde.
- Wednesday evening, October 14,—Denying Christ—Leader, Edwin DeBar.
- Wednesday evening, October 21,—No man liveth unto himself—Leader, Mollie E. Tuttle.

THE NORMAL NEWS.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The great number of inventions, discoveries, etc., of the nineteenth century have aroused in the minds of the people a demand for more scientific work among teachers. That this demand might be supplied, as far as the Normal was concerned, the Scientific course was introduced. Since its introduction it has been observed that many of the students have formed a liking for scientific work, either in mathematics, natural history or some division of the work; and some have developed considerable talent in original investigation.

That these students might have an opportunity for more extensive and thorough work than could be given in the class-room, the Scientific Association was organized. As its name implies, the object of this association is scientific investigation in all its numerous fields. The members of this society are largely students of the Scientific course, and are nominated by the Faculty. Those are chosen who do thorough work in the classes, and the fact of being elected a member is an acknowledgement on the part of the Faculty of their appreciation of good work. This is an important consideration, for it not only gives those chosen an opportunity for extended study, but it incites other members of the course to more energetic work.

The work of the society is designed to develop, as much as possible, originality both of thought and method of working, and to cultivate the habit of observation. That reliable results may be obtained, each member is assigned some subject, which must be thoroughly investigated, after which his observations are reported to the society, and are subject to discussion and severe criticism by the members. The circumstance of their articles being criticised, urges the student to get as near the facts as possible. By this means, the design of its work is wrought, and in the little while in which the society has been organized, the results have been very flattering. Also all the latest scientific discoveries are studied and discussed by the members, and this proves to be a very valuable source of information and discipline.

The students of the Scientific course should congratulate themselves that such an organization was formed, and strive to show their appreciation, by doing thorough, earnest work. By so doing they can not only supply the demand of the people, but they better prepare themselves for the duties of the high calling which they have chosen.
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THE NORMAL NEWS.

In general, the work of The Normal News during the present year will be the same as heretofore: a part of the educational system of the Normal, devoted to the interests of the School and those connected with it. There will be considerable space each month devoted to articles on educational subjects. We shall endeavor, each month, to have an article from some member of the Faculty. These will also be the same space devoted to society articles, and they will be made so general as to interest all who are interested in education. It is the design to make the news department a source of special interest. There will be an associate editor in charge of this feature and all members of the Normal will be considered special contributors. We shall consider it a favor if any member of the School hands us items for this department.

A member of the staff will have charge of the alumni department. It is our aim to make this department a means of binding the graduates more closely to their "Alma Mater." We hope all those who have ever received their parchments from this institution will aid us in our labors by sending us a note or postal stating where they are and what their work is.

We expect to devote some space each month to the Practice School; and to present notes, plans of lessons, professional work, and hints on teaching special subjects, and such experiences of some of the student-teachers as will aid those who are engaged in that noble work. By this we expect to give through The News points of interest to teachers in general, in addition to the society articles and news, and the alumni column.

As has been said, The Normal News is a paper, "for the students, by the students, of the Michigan State Normal School." We have undertaken the guidance of the paper during this year; but the success of it does not depend wholly on us. The real success of The News rests with the students, as its source. We hope that all the students and alumni will be interested enough to become subscribers.

Friends, we enter upon our new work with a determination to give it our best efforts, and, with your aid, we hope to keep The News in the place it has attained—the first rank of college journals.

MICHIGAN STATE NORMAL.

The Michigan State Normal School stands today at the head of the institutions of its kind in the United States. During the past ten years
its growth has been very rapid. This, of course, is due mostly to the instruction received here.

For the past two years, Pres. Willits has been at the head of the Normal. Under his leadership the school continued its upward strides. When it was announced that Prof. Willits was to leave us and go to the Agricultural College, we were somewhat anxious as to the future of the Normal; but when we learned that Prof. Daniel Putnam was to take the direction of the School for the coming year, we felt that under his leadership, supported by the Faculty, the Normal would have a prosperous year, which has been verified, for never before has the Normal opened up with such flattering prospects as this fall, never before has the Faculty of the School been as strong as now.

Prof. Putnam, the Acting Principal, has the work in Mental and Moral Science, and School Organization, Government, etc.

Miss Julia A. King, the Preceptress, has charge of the department of History, and by her labor has brought it up to a level which does credit to the School. For excellence of instruction and thoroughness of work the department of History has no rival in the country. Miss King has charge of the ladies of the Normal, and tries to make their work in the school, and stay in the city, not only profitable but pleasant. Those who have been under her charge have not only found her a good teacher, but a good friend. Miss King is assisted by Anna Paton, '80 and Nora Murphy, '85.

Prof. C. F. R. Bellows, who has been connected with the Normal for eighteen years, and is well known both within and outside of the state, through his personal work and by his series of text books on Mathematics, is still in charge of that department, and is assisted by two of the Normal's best scientific students—H. T. Coe, '84, and Amelia Hale, '85.

We shared in the universal feelings of regret and disappointment when we learned that the Board of Agriculture had so out-generated the State Board of Education as to secure the services of Prof. McLouth in the Agricultural College. We felt the loss of so old and time tried a teacher. In his place, in the department of Physical Sciences, the Board of Education has been fortunate enough to secure the services of Prof. E. A. Strong, who for the past twenty-seven years has been Principal and Superintendent of the Grand Rapids Schools. Prof. Strong is a specialist, and is one of the best instructors in the country. We know Prof. Strong personally, and highly esteem him as an old friend and teacher. We feel that with the assistance of Mr. St. John, who is making that kind of work a specialty, the department of Physical Sciences of the Normal will fully sustain the reputation it has attained.

Prof. F. H. Pease, the oldest member of the Faculty, is director of the Conservatory of Music. Prof. Pease, by his extended study, both in this country and abroad, has gained such a position in his profession as to be considered one of the best in the United States. Too much credit can not be given him for the interest he has taken in the Normal Choir.

One of the greatest advantages the Michigan State Normal School has over other institutions of the kind, is the Practice School. During the past few years that department, under the direction of Prof. Austin George, has been keeping pace with the other departments of the Normal; and it must be gratifying to Prof. George to know that his labors are appreciated, and that the Training School has been the means of drawing many to the Normal in order to apply their theory under the guidance of experienced teachers. Prof. George is assisted in this school by W. H. Brooks, '83, and Abbie Pierce, '78.

Prof. Vroman is still at the head of the languages of the ancients, and is this year assisted by W. A. Weeks, '82. Prof Vroman's ability to handle his work is well known. His work is made doubly interesting and instructive to those under his charge by his extended knowledge of ancient history and mythology.

Prof. August Lodeman, who for the past fourteen years has had charge of the department of modern languages in this School, is known to be one of the best linguists we have. A native German, well disciplined in youth in the ancient languages, and a life spent in teaching German and French, have enabled him to become a thorough teacher, and his department is one of the strongest in the Normal. Miss Anna Paton, '80, is assisting in German.

The popularity of the department of Natural Sciences is due to the labors of Mrs. Lucy A. Osband. No department in the School has developed more rapidly in the past four years than this. Mrs. Osband has charge of the Museum,
position Editor Murray once held, and he is occupying Mr. Dole's place. It is with pleasure we announce that A. Jay Murray, '84, and Grace M. Ausbie, '84, were married in New York, at the bride's home, and begin married life at Sault Ste. Marie, where he has a position as Principal of the High School, which position he filled successfully last year. We wish for Mr. and Mrs. Murray the success in "The Problem of Life" which they have always met with.

At the residence of the bride's parents, at Rockford, Mich., July 23, J. B. Montgomery, '83, and Annie Chalmers were married. Mrs. Montgomery is a member of the class of '85, Sparta High School, and is this year teaching with her husband in Cabinet.

August 4, Nettie E. Vliet, '84, was married to Charles Lambert. Their home is in Corunna.

September 28. B. J. Taft, '85, and Miss Minnie Fairchild, of this city, were united in the bonds of Holy Matrimony. They go at once to Royal Oaks, where Mr. Taft is engaged as Principal of the High School.

During the summer vacation, James H. Harris and Mamie Kilbourne, both of '85, were married at Lansing. Mrs. Harris goes with her husband to Oxford, where she will aid him by helping him bear his burdens.

F. D. Rolison, '84, and Miss Grace Fairbank, who graduated from the Conservatory of Music in '85, were married, and go to Ann Arbor, where Mr. Rolison is to pursue a course of study in the University.

We are very sorry we are not able this month to inform our readers of others made happy; but we have our "cyc" on a few other cases which we hope to report a short time hence.

MARRIAGES.

In looking over the initial number of the third volume of THE NORMAL NEWS, the volume for which A. Jay Murray trimmed the quill, we find, in his article on "The Problem of Life," he says, "George H. Dole, '78, and Louise Stuart, '83, were married at Petersburg, and begin married life at Sault Ste. Marie, where he has a position as Principal of the High School." What changes time brings about! And yet, it inspires us with hope when, considering the law of rotation in position, we are now occupying the

a plant set out mainly by herself, and which under her care will in a few years become the pride of the School.

We were pleased to recognize an old teacher in Prof. F. A. Barbour, elected to fill the vacancy left by Hon. Theodore Nelson. Though a young man, he is well known throughout the state as a close and accurate scholar and thorough teacher. Prof. Barbour has, as his co-worker in the department of English, Miss Louise McMahon, who is his equal in thoroughness. Miss McMahon has her work well in hand, and those who have had work with her are unanimous in saying that it was satisfactorily done.

Miss Fannie Goff is this year missed in the Normal. THE NEWS wishes for her in her new fields of labor the success which is her due. Prof. Goodison, of Ypsilanti, who is no stranger to his work, or to the Normal, has charge of Drawing and Geography.

Miss A. J. Ignicc is this year missed by the classes in Grammar. Miss Helen Post, who for the past thirteen years has been at work in the Normal, is now in Miss Ignicc's place.

After thus reviewing the heads of the departments and instructors, the present prosperity of the Normal is easily explained. Although the present fullness of the Normal was unlooked for by many, yet it is not accidental; and the future of the School is easily predicted when we see the unison existing in the Faculty. Although the number of new students the first day of school was far greater than expected, yet there was no confusion. It was gratifying to all concerned to see with what rapidity the examination, classification, and other arrangements were made. Prof. Putnam has good executive ability, and we earnestly wish that the present organization of the Faculty can be made permanent.

a page journal to a 24. Never before was the NEWS printed on as fine paper as it is this year. This, of course, involves the expenditure of more money. The subscription price remains the same; but we expect to gain by increasing the list. Let every student and alumnus take an interest in the paper and feel as if it were theirs. A year's experience as Business Manager will so aid us, we hope, as to obviate any difficulty as to mailing. THE NEWS this year will be mailed as all the large-failies are mailed, so that when a name is once put on the mailing list no mistake can be made.
THE NORMAL NEWS.

MUSEUM NOTES.

The old students have not forgotten us. Not a day passes without some contribution to our resources. Ores, crystals, fossils, chrysalids, larvae,—all are welcome and accepted with thanks. This is the way in which the Museum must grow. The Board have generously granted $500 to be expended for us this term; but these individual gifts, brought in as the result of exploration among our common surroundings are of more value, often, than collections already formed.

Those who can find nothing of interest in an "ugly worm" should see the Chrysalids brought in by Mr. Key. No jeweler could equal the delicate traces of green and gold, which mark these cases.

Benj. Murray, found on his father's farm in Superior, a large blue heron—Ardea herodias,—which he generously presented to the Museum. The bird measured in length 45 inches, spread of wings 72 inches, and was mounted by Messrs. Norton and Hixson.

During the vacation a box was received from the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, containing over a hundred specimens of marine life on the Atlantic coast.

Capt. Vivian, of Hancock, whose generous interest in the welfare of the Normal is eminently worthy of imitation, has sent us a box of specimens from the copper mines, all valuable, and some exceedingly beautiful. We shall have more to say of these specimens when they are mounted and labeled.

LOCALS.

School has begun,
So come every one,
And come with smiling faces.
Here you will find
The teachers are kind,
So come and take your places.

All here!
No, not all.
"Only a drop in the bucket."
Everybody is on hand for—fun.
Poets, send in your poems.
Alumni Items crowded out this issue, will be a "Feature" next month.

Prof. Geo. F. Key is making the cuts for Prof. Bellows' forth-coming book on Surveying.

Prof. H. T. Coe is in charge of the "fellows" in the chapel and is as humorous as ever.

The seniors are exulting over the prospects of their new critic.

Rev. Mr. Springer conducted chapel exercises Monday, September 21.

Mr. John B. Montgomery and William W. Chalmers are not only friends, but brothers-in-law.

Two, who were seen on the stage twice last year, will be seen in that much envied position each day.

We have not been able to notice exchanges this month. We promise to do better in the near future.

Hon. J. M. Ballou, of the State Board of Education, was present at chapel exercises, September 16 and 17.

Prof. Strong not only fills the vacancy left by Prof. McLouth in the Normal, but occupies the latter's house as well.

Teachers sigh when they gaze at the pile of examination papers—two hundred and ten the first day, so we hear.

New students wear a forlorn look, and frequent the post-office. We know not whom they have left behind them.

The Primary students were mourning the loss of their old teacher; but when they saw their new one, all tears vanished.

Choir met Tuesday for the first time, and we think Prof. Pease may well be proud of this chorus, as of his previous ones.

At a meeting of the Faculty last week, Profesors Lodeman and Barbour were elected as directors of THE NEWS for the current year.

Prof. Nelson, our former teacher of Rhetoric and Literature, now Superintendent of Public Instruction, visited the Normal, September 18.

Old students are all smiles. Think they're big, don't they? Guess they're glad they are not leaving their Ma's, or Pa's, or—for the first time.

We hope THE NORMAL NEWS will be well supported by the students this year. The subscription is only fifty cents, which the paper is well worth.

Most of the members of the Faculty have been engaged in institute work this summer, but Prof. Bellows was kept busy at home attending to the Normal correspondence, he being the Secretary of the Faculty.
For the past two Wednesday evenings, Room No. 9 has been uncomfortably filled—some being obliged to stand. This ought not to be, some means ought to be provided by the executive committee of the S. C. A., whereby all might be comfortably seated.

The first meetings of the societies, Friday, September 18, were well attended. The halls were crowded and quite blockaded by the poor bashful young men, who hugged the corner of the walls, that they might make a hasty exit should the young ladies become too numerous.

Last Wednesday the seniors met in Room 3, and were assigned to their respective divisions in the practice school. The only change made in the program of last year is, those who teach reading the first recitation period will meet the second recitation period for professional work in that subject.

The managers of the Arcade Roller Rink opened the season last Tuesday night. They had a very successful week, Thursday night being the largest crowd ever in the rink, the occasion being the race between Ward of this city and Gale, the "Champion" of the State. The race was won by Ward.

Manager Curtis opened the season at the opera house, last Monday night, by introducing the Egbert Dramatic Company. Mr. Egbert is an old student of the Normal. The plays for the coming month will be: Oct. 1, "George Maxwell's Spectatorial Uncle Tom's Cabin Co." Oct. 15, "A Brave Woman."

The programs of the different societies, September 18, were excellent, but there was a marked absence of original work. This was due, no doubt, to lack of time for preparing essays and orations. There will be undoubtedly an improvement in the future, and for individual improvement original work is preferable to declamations or recitations.

Prof. Kellogg, after lingering along trying to teach Geometry by Prof. Bellow's method, without his text book, has secured an introduction of that book into the Brighton Schools. It seems to us that Prof. Bellow's method of studying Geometry is the only true way, and the way which, sooner or later must be adopted by all educators. The only objection raised against it is, that it is too hard. This objection we know to be groundless. It has been proved otherwise by his own work in the Normal. We have known students of only common ability who have commenced, pursued, and completed the study of Geometry with Prof. Bellow's Book without outside help, and without the aid of any other text book; or "Pony." It seems to us that the two methods can be narrowed down to this: The one to train the memory in memorizing demonstrations, and the other to train the intellect, to teach students to think for themselves.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Cora Kinnes Russell is visiting her parents in this city.

Mrs. Cora Cronin is teaching district school near Ypsilanti.

W. F. Lewis, who attended the summer classes, is teaching at Homer, Mich.

Miss Grace Rowley, who was in school in '82, has again resumed her studies in the Normal.

J. B. Van Fossen, J. D. S., who attended the Normal in '62, is engaged as a dentist in the Business College block.

Prof. F. R. Cleary, Principal of Cleary's Business College, is engaged to give instruction in penmanship in the Normal.

Miss Clara Coleman who graduated from the Conservatory of Music last year is at her home in this city. She is engaged in instructing others in the art of music. See her advertisement on page 10.

Prof. H. N. Walbridge, who during the summer severed his connection with the Michigan School Mediator, is Principal of the Evart Schools.

Mrs. Walbridge has the Grammar Department. We wish them success in renewing their old callings.

E. M. Blankett, who attended the Normal in '62, and was a classmate of Professors George and Goodison, is Principal of the Vermont Schools, a position which he has held for five years. He is also Secretary of the Board of School Examiners for Shiawassee County.

Mrs. McMahon spent a part of her vacation very pleasantly teaching a class in rhetoric in the Agricultural College at Lansing. She seems well pleased with the school, and reports the young men of that institution not only zealous students, but very ambitious ones.

The following Normalies have been seen in and about the Normal since it opened: J. H. Hallowell, Elisha Aldrich, George M. Goodell, Howard Benton, E. F. Ferguson, Louise Dodge, Louise Bridge, E. G. Crittenden, Andrew Miller, Blanché Remington, B. J. Taft, and Kittie Cross.
The News Directory.

NORMAL SOCIETIES.
(Meet each Friday evening at 7:30.)


Adelphic—Officers: Pres., E. DeBar; Rec. Sec., Anna Estes.


Normal Lyceum, composed of the above named societies in joint session. The public exercises are held under this name. Executive Committee—Andrew Paton, C. W. McKee, T. S. Lamb.

Christian Association—Officers: Pres., E. F. Gee. Meets in No. 2, the first Sunday of each month, at 3:00 p.m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 6:30. Business meetings, subject to call.

CHURCHES OF YPSILANTI.

Baptist—Corner Cross and Washington streets; Rev. L. M. Woodruff, Pastor; Sunday services, 10:30 a.m., 7:00 p.m.

Presbyterian—Washington street; Rev. W. A. McCorkle, Pastor; Sunday services, 10:30 a.m., 7:00 p.m.

St. Luke’s Episcopal—Huron street; Rev. T. W. MacLean, Rector; Sunday services, 10:30 a.m., 7:00 p.m.

St. John’s Catholic—Cross street; Rev. Father W. DelBever, Pastor; Sunday services, first Mass, 8:00 a.m., High Mass, 10:30 a.m., Vespers, 3 p.m.

Methodist Episcopal—Corner Washington and Ellis streets; Rev. I. E. Springer, Pastor; Sunday services, 10:30 a.m., 7:00 p.m.

Congregational—Corner Adams and Emmett streets; ———, Pastor; Sunday services, 10:30 a.m., 7:00 p.m.

A. M. E.—Adams street; Rev. Alexander, Pastor; Sunday services, 10:30 a.m., 7:00 p.m.

RAILROADS.
Trains run by Central Standard Time.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.
Trains arrive from the East: 8:52, 10:13, a.m., 1:47, 5:12, 9:05, 10:11, p.m.
Trains arrive from the West: 4:55, 6:23, 10:45, a.m., 5:45, 6:10, 10:21, p.m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—YPSI DIVISION.
Train arrives from the West: 5:10 p.m.
Train leaves for the West: 9:00 a.m.

Students! Students!

— Trade with: —

A. A. Graves, The Grocer.

This is the most popular Grocery house in the city. This is the place where the students are always welcome.

All those who belong to Clubs, or think of joining the same, should get Special Club Discounts of Mr. Graves. This will please you, as will also the prices and the goods.

Good goods are what you want, and this is what you will get at this store.

Be sure and look for the sign.

A. A. Graves, The Grocer,

No. 5 Congress Street, — — — YPSILANTI, MICH.
TO THE STUDENTS.

JOE SANDERS

CLOTHIER,

Will make it to your interests to buy your goods of him. Call and see.

NO. 1 UNION BLOCK.

YPSILANTI, MICH.

C. S. WORTLEY & BRO.,

Clothiers and Gentlemen's Furnishers.

FINE TAILOR-MADE SUITS A SPECIALTY.

Hats and Caps, Neckwear, Collars and Cuffs.

And in fact everything to be found in a First Class Furnishing Store.

CONGRESS ST., YPSILANTI, MICH.

THE BAZARETTE

Receive a full line of

Stationery and Blank Books.

Inks, Pens and Pencils.

Novelties in Fancy Work and Plush Goods in abundance.

Basket, Bird Siles, Jewelry and Trimmings, Glassware

and Work Baskets, Bird Caps and Lamps, will

all Prices Clear Below Cost, in the

BAZARETTE, FOUR DOORS SOUTH OF P. O.

LIFE SCHOLARSHIPS IN

BUSINESS COLLEGE, SCHOOL OF PENMANSHIP

AND SHORTHAND INSTITUTE,

WILL NOT BE SOLD AFTER OCTOBER 1ST.

Students entering after that date will be required to

pay the monthly term. For new circulars

giving full particulars call at the College in the Union Block,

or address,

P. R. CLEARY, Principal, Ypsilanti, Mich.

MISS CIARA A. COLEMAN,

Teacher of Piano and Drawing.

Miss Coleman is a Graduate of the Normal Conservatory of

Music, and has a wealth of experience. She would be

pleased to introduce the purchase of the Equi

ments of the Normal School, at very

low prices.

CORNER PEARL AND BALLARD STS.

TERMS, $10 PER QUARTER.

CHINESE LAUNDRY!

HING LEE, PROPRIETOR.

Corner Pearl and Ballard Sts.

(Next door to Anderson's Ice Cream Parlor).

I wish to thank the public for past favors, and solicit con-

tinuance of the same during the coming year.

PRICES REDUCED TO SUIT THE TIMES

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
THE NORMAL NEWS.

QUEEN CITY BARBER SHOP!

Corner Room Over Post Office,

H. G. JACKSON,  Proprietor.

First-Class Shop, First-Class Work, Special Rates to Students.

Ladies' and Children's Haircutting.

DRURY & TAYLOR,

Leading Hardware Dealers

Have the Most Complete Stock of Hardware, Stoves, Builders' and House Furnishing Goods in the city.

26 CONGRESS ST.,  YPSILANTI, MICH.

J. H. Van Fossen, D. S.

DENTAL ROOMS,

OVER MAPES' DRY GOODS STORE

UNION BLOCK,

YPSILANTI,  MICHIGAN.

TONSORIAL PARLOR

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

CHAS. SEEGER,

The Popular Barber of the "Queen City," is now located in the Opera House Block, and solicits the patronage of the Students.

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