1896

The Normal College News, September, 1896

Eastern Michigan University

Follow this and additional works at: https://commons.emich.edu/student_news
THE NORMAL NEWS

Sept., 96.
THE NORMAL NEWS.

JUSTICE! JUSTICE!!

Justice We Want,
Justice We Must Have,
Justice We Get at

WATERMAN'S:

- - Class Photographer, - -

124 CONGRESS ST.,
YPISILANTI, MICH.

'94, '95, '96.

Geo. J. Preston,
Merchant Tailor.

200 CONGRESS STREET.
No. 1 UNION BLOCK.

REPAIRING. CLEANING. PRESSING.

Fine Stationery.
The Writing Tablets and Fine Box Papers handled by us are not surpassed by any line in the city. We carry and make a specialty of only high grade fine paper in colors and white. We can furnish you anything in the Jewelry line. Alarm Clocks, warranted, at 8 each.

W. S. Carpenter & Co.,
Karpenter's Korner, 102 Congress St.

Flowers.
Choice Cut Flowers at
Norton's Greenhouse,
LOWELL STREET.

First National Bank.
D. L. Quirk, C. E. King, Geo. C. Bradley,
President, Vice-President, Cashier.

Capital, Surplus,
-$75,000.00 $74,000.00

Interest paid on Certificates of Deposit.
Office Hours—9 a m. to 4 p m.

No. 121 Congress Street.
THE NORMAL NEWS.

O. WESTFALL & SON,
LIVERY, FEED & SALE STABLE
HACK, BUS AND BAGGAGE LINE.

Livery Hack and Trunk orders at Hutcheson House, or Telephone No. 75.
Passenger and Baggage Line. Calls promptly attended to night or day.

YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN.

Beall, Comstock & Co.
Retailers of Strictly High-Grade
and Reliable
DRY GOODS.
DRESS GOODS our Specialty.

Our Motto - Best goods, lowest prices.

WOOD.
Tabor & Daschner,
can supply you with Hard and
Soft Wood at Low Prices.

609 Ellis St.
Large Orders at Keif & Monmells.

Webster's
International
Dictionary
The One Great Standard Authority, Sucessor of the
"Unabridged."
The Standard
of the U.S. Govt. Printing Office, the U. S. Supreme Court, all the State Supreme
Courts, and of nearly all the Schoolbooks.
Warmlty
Commended
by College Presidents, State
Superintendents of Schools,
and other Educators almost
without number.

THE BEST FOR PRACTICAL USE.
It is easy to find the word wanted.
It is easy to ascertain the pronunciation.
It is easy to trace the growth of a word.
It is easy to learn what a word means.

William R. Harper, Ph.D., D.D., President
University of Chicago, says—A copy of Web-
ster's International Dictionary always lies on my table,
and I find myself constantly referring to it. My habit of
using it continually increases. It is thoroughly
reliable and full of just the information one wishes to
secure.—April 7, 1908.

Specimen pages sent on application to
G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Publishers,
Springfield, Mass., U.S.A.

M. J. LEWIS & CO.
Carry a full line of
GROCERIES.

Students' Orders Given Prompt Attention.

17 HURON STREET,

YPSILANTI, MICH.
Charles King & Co., Grocers.

Dealers in Portland and Louisville Cement, Calcined Plaster and Plastering Hair.

Ypsilanti, Mich.

Densmore & Fell, Clothiers.

Up-to-date clothing, hats & men's furnishing goods.

At the corner.

C. S. Smith, East Side Meat Market

Sugar Cured Hams and Bacon a specialty.

We always please ladies who keep boarders, as our prices are as low as the lowest.

38 East Cross Street.

Michigan Central

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Between

Chicago, Detroit and Toledo,

and

Buffalo, Syracuse, New York,

Boston and the East,

(Passing directly by and in full view of Niagara Falls),

and to

Mackinaw and Northern Michigan.

Running through cars without change.

A summer note book, descriptive of the Eastern Resorts and Tourists' Points of Interest handsomely illustrated, will be sent on application.

Robert Miller,

Gen'l Superintendent,
Detroit, Mich.

O. W. Ruggles,

Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agent,
Chicago, Ill.
MORFORD & HYZER, 
Drugs, 
SOUTH SIDE CONGRESS STREET.

RANDALL, 
- Photographer, -
ARTISTIC POSING AND LIGHTING AND SUPERIOR FINISH.
15 E. Washington St., ANN ARBOR.

A Business Opportunity

doesn't always mean a chance to get work. It's a business opportunity to have a chance to save money on every piece of furniture you buy. We give you that chance at this store.

WALLACE & CLARKE, 
5 Union Block.

LADIES OF THE NORMAL—
Call at your first opportunity and see a fine stock of Millinery Goods at

Mrs. Curtis' Millinery Parlors, 
210 CONGRESS STREET.

THE MEASURE
of cheapness is not how little you have paid, but what you have gotten—how much of quality and how much of quantity. Our prices are low for the quality.

DAVIS & Co., Depot.

JAMES NEAR,
Students' Wood Yard!
Four foot and Stove Lengths. Listings at 8 cents per bunch.

KEROSENE AND GASOLINE
Prices to suit the times.
A bunch of kindlings given away free with each cord of wood sold.

No. 116 Hamilton Street.

CLARK & HOUSE, 
Dealers in
STAPLE AND FANCY
GROCERIES
18 CROSS STREET, DEPOT.

VACATION IS OVER

and we are glad to welcome the Students back. Thanking our many friends among you for the liberal patronage extended

The Fruit House

last year, and assuring you that with better facilities than ever before to take care of your orders, we expect to largely increase our trade, and welcome many new among the old friends.
THE NORMAL NEWS.

THE PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Assets, December 31st, 1895, - $29,476,103.47
Liabilities, - - 25,706,800.12
Surplus to Policy Holders, - - $3,679,603.05
Insurance in force, - - $108,822,534.00

Has $1.15 of Assets for every $1.00 of Liability.

There is no other form of investment, for young men and women, or any one earning a salary, which will yield a better rate of interest upon the investment, and at the same time combine so many advantages, as an Endowment Insurance Policy; this is the testimony of the best and most conservative business men.

In looking toward such an investment, two points are of the greatest importance: 1st, the strength of the company, 2nd, the lowest cost; in both these points the Provident Life and Trust Co. is unequalled. 

Lowest Expense and Death Rate of any Company.

For information call upon or address,

JENNINGS & COOK, General Agents,
Suite 25, Home Bank Building, Detroit, Mich.

HIRAM W. MILLER, Special Agent,
YPSILANTI, MICH.

Fred Coe, the Printer.

Does nice, careful work; does it at a reasonable price, too, and has it done AS he agrees and WHEN he agrees. 

He asks you for one trial, and is pretty sure about where you will take your next job of printing.

H. D. WELLS. H. C. FISK.

WELLS & FISK,
GROCERS.

First Class Goods and Low Prices Our Motto.

123 Congress St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

FRANKLIN I. CARPENTER,
124 CONGRESS STREET.

Students'
Oil Stoves and
Oil Heaters
a Specialty.

Hardware, Stoves and House Furnishings.

A FULL LINE OF

GARLAND STOVES,
PARIS RANGES,
GARLAND STEEL RANGES.

It will pay you to call and see what improvements I have to offer.

ALL KINDS OF
COAL and WOOD

TELEPHONE 16.

Thompson’s, Depot.
We leave to the imagination of the charitable reader to picture the fear and trembling with which this, our first editorial, is penned. Never, we feel sure, did any former editor, in any previous year, experience such difficulty in "marshaling his verbal battalions." The eccentricities of the English language have displayed themselves in new and startling forms. The definition of language—a vehicle for the expression of thought—seemed misapplied.

Throughout these struggles, however, we have been consoled by the thought that no one ever reads an editorial. After that eye, whose duty it is to exercise the right of "higher criticism," has glanced over these pages, and a few personal friends of the editor have amused themselves at his expense, this production will be consigned to that kindly oblivion which hides so many failures.

Calmed by this cheerful view of the case, and the thought of how many editors have survived this year of editorial "grind" and still live to rejoice in free copies of The News to the end of their earthly career, we turn our attention to other matters.

Again we stand at the opening of another school year. As we look forward to our work can we not gain inspiration from these words spoken in an address delivered at Oxford? "We live in a small bright vasis of knowledge, surrounded on all sides by a vast, unexplored region of impenetrable mystery. From age to age the strenuous labor of successive generations wins a small strip from the desert, and pushes forward the boundary of knowledge."

Can we not feel the grandeur of engaging in this work, and being in some sense co-laborers with those great minds whose influence has made the world of to-day what it is? Proofs are abundant to show the increased ratio with which, during the last decade, this boundary has been extended in all departments, but nowhere has
the territory been of fairer promise, or the boundary pushed farther than in the department of science. If, as scientists tell us, this branch of knowledge is as yet in its infancy, what may we not expect of the scientific developments of the next ten or twenty years?

As a further incentive towards vigorous effort, we may remember that the work done here is the index of all our future work. It does not require the gift of prophecy to foretell the career of the uninterested and half-successful student. The teacher he becomes will be described by the same adjectives. With this thought in mind let us begin the new school year resolved to improve the one talent given to all—our time.

The usual changes confront us. The loss of many familiar faces and their places filled by new ones makes us realize, indeed, that “another leaf has been turned.” We trust that those who have left us will not allow themselves to be forgotten, but, from time to time, by means of The News, let old friends know of their location and work.

To the new students, whom we regard as prospective friends, we offer the heartiest welcome. Few schools afford greater opportunities than does this institution. Its situation, its musical and literary advantages, are not easily surpassed. All these things have no doubt been carefully considered by you, or for you, before coming here. It is now your study to know how they may be best appropriated to your use. Among the many objects claiming your attention it is feared some important ones may be overlooked, and we would call to your mind the fact that the several literary societies cordially invite you to membership. While the literary culture is worth much to you, the social life is worth still more in making you feel at home and among friends.

Speaking of these societies and their work, we urge it upon them to make their affairs hold a more conspicuous place in the columns of The News. This publication is intended as a means of communication between this school and other schools and colleges. In acting thus, it is desirable that we set forth the workings of all phases of our Normal School life. While we know that good work is being done, yet the reports concerning it are often very meager, and we would suggest that these intellectual luminaries let their light so shine that the societies in other schools, whose reports we find in our exchanges, may have a clearer idea of Normal society work.

Too much cannot be said of the advantage of such a library as the State has supplied. And here we wish to call the attention of both old and new students to the list, so kindly furnished us by Miss Walton, of new books received during the summer. Many of these are reference books which were in great demand last year, and by reading the list over carefully we will be able to remember that the library does now contain them.

We have been asked to urge the claims of The News upon the students and the alumni. We may say, indeed, that it exists for them. Certainly without them it would have no “excuse for being.” Thus their school paper has a claim upon them to support it, both by contributing such articles and items as make it more interesting, and by supporting it financially by their subscriptions. Unless it is one of those things which they would “willingly let die,” we suggest that they give it their earnest support. Will superintendents who receive copies of The News announce in teachers’ meeting that we are anxious to hear from the Alumni?

We have received several letters asking the price of the “Aurora” of ’96, and where it may be obtained. For the benefit of others we will say that it may be obtained by addressing Miss Genevieve Walton, Librarian of the Normal School, and enclosing ninety-one cents, which includes price and postage.

The prospect is excellent for another year of successful work at the Normal. While the number of students is about the same as at a corresponding date last year, yet the records show an increase of fifty-five taking the longer course, a decrease of one hundred nine taking the certificate course, and a decrease of fifty in preparatory work. The preference for the higher courses, and the better preparation shown, cannot be otherwise than gratifying to everyone interested in our Normal School.
**Locals and insurgents.**

**Faculty Notes.**

Miss Pearce spent the summer at South Haven.

Miss King and Miss Norton spent the summer in Ypsilanti.

Miss Mary Putnam spent a delightful vacation at Cape Cod.

Miss Fairchilds was at home during the summer at Wyandotte.

Prof. Pease and Prof. Gareiss were in Europe during the summer.

Dr. Smith and Prof. McFarlane spent the summer in Europe.

Prof. Bowen and Prof. Jackson attended the summer school at the U. of M.

Miss Walton attended the N. E. A, and later took a trip on the Lakes to Duluth.

Prof. D’Ooge spent the first part of vacation in Ypsilanti, and later went to Charlevoix.

Prof. Putnam spent some time in Boston and at Cape Cod, and also took a trip to the Upper Peninsula.

Mr. Kennedy taught in the Cleary Summer School, and spent the remainder of the vacation studying in Cleveland.

Miss Woodard, during vacation, attended the annual meeting of the American Library Association held in Cleveland.

Professor Barbour attended the N. E. A., visited at Toronto, and did institute work at Ionia, Ludington and Saginaw.

Miss Shryver took charge of the Nature Study work at Chautauqua. This is the third summer she has supervised this work.

Dr. Boone attended the N. E. A. and spent a few days at the Thousand Isles and in Canada. He also conducted institutes at Glen Falls, N. Y., and at Ann Arbor.

Profs. Sherzer and Cramer spent their vacation investigating the geological structure of Monroe county for the State Geological Survey. A pleasant and very profitable time is reported.

Miss Ada V. Harris attended the N. E. A., and later took charge of the Primary Method Work at Bay View. She reports a large and enthusiastic class, representing many different states.

Miss Shultes and Miss Plunkett took a trip planned last June, going up the St. Lawrence to Montreal, then down Lake George and Lake Champlain. Boston, Saratoga, Newport, and other places of interest were visited.

Prof. C. O. Hoyt spent some time during vacation in visiting Normal schools in the eastern states. He also attended the N. E. A. and conducted institutes. Albion College has recently conferred upon him the degree of A. B.

**Notes.**

See Mr. Irving Cross and subscribe to THE NEWS.

Adella H. Cady, ’92, is continuing her work at the Normal.

Martha McArthur, a student here in ’95, is again at the Normal.

“Sixteen to one,” Prof. Gorton’s class in Laboratory Practice. Who is the one?

Miss Maudie Ball, former critic teacher in the second grade, has a position in the Normal school at Whitewater, Wis.

Miss Annah May Soule of Ann Arbor, formerly of the Normal faculty, is one of the instructors in Mt. Holyoke Seminary this year.

Miss Lettie Augustine, ’95, returns to Evart at an increased salary. She spent the greater part of the summer in Ypsilanti, and attended the N. E. A. at Buffalo.

During vacation, Hon. D. A. Hammond has resigned his position as member of the State Board of Education, and Gov. Rich has appointed Supt. J. W. Simmons of Owosso to fill the vacancy.

Miss Lois McMahon has returned from her European trip. She promised to remember THE NEWS in her travels, and we trust she may see this and have that promise brought to her remembrance.

Miss Chloe Daniels has accepted a position in San Jose, Cal. Many are the regrets expressed by both students and faculty that she returns no more. She has work in English, and receives a salary of $1200.
Mary Horn, '96, is taking post graduate work.

Miss Byrd L. Burck of Galveston, Texas, is attending the Normal.

Miss Margaret Stark of the class of '79 spent a few days in Ypsilanti during the month.

New students, old students, alumni, everybody subscribe to The Normal News. See Mr. Cross or his agent.

Misses Jones and Carmichael and Messrs. Sparks and Van Remer attended the M. A. C. during the summer vacation.

Among those who are taking post graduate work are Mr. Ira Thorpe, Mr. Vanderburg, Mr. Ernest Goodrich, Miss Ada J. Prudden.

Miss Georgie Robinson, who takes Miss Daniel's place, has spent several years in California. Last year she attended the U. of M.

Miss Flora Wilber, a former critic teacher at the Normal, accepts a position as director of the training school at Moline, Ill., at a salary of $100 per month.

Students will find it to their advantage to patronize those firms which advertise in The Normal News. This is but a fair return for the support which they give the Normal School paper.

Several of last year's students not of the graduating class are teaching. Miss Maggie Hope teaches at Milan; Miss Minnie Hosner, at Chelsea; and Miss Louise Pomeroy will teach at the 'Stone Schoolhouse' this winter.

Dr. Eliza Mosher, professor of hygiene at the U. of M., the first lady to occupy such a position in that institution, visited the Normal, Sept. 10th. She was much interested in the gymnasium. For seven years she has been a member of the faculty of the School of Physical Training at Chautauqua.

Last June the U. of M. conferred to degree of Ph. B. upon Miss Lois McMahon. The following graduates from the Normal also received degrees: Stratton D. Brooks, Charles A. Farnam, James W. Sturgis, Herbert S. Voorhees, Katherine Wiltsie, Willis H. Wilcox, Ernest Browne, Arthur H. Burleson, Fred Lewis Ingraham, Harry H. Wait.

Prof. Austin George begins his work as superintendent of the Ypsilanti schools with the most flattering prospects. The High School enrollment is over 200 and other departments are also full. The new catalogue issued shows the thorough equipment of the school. Among the corps of teachers in the High School we notice Miss Hattie Culver, recently promoted to that position, and Miss Angeline Wilson, Normal '95, as teacher of mathematics.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The annual open sessions of the four literary societies occurred Friday evening, Sept. 18, in their respective rooms.

The Crescents wish hereby to extend greetings to all new students, and trust a goodly number will seek to fill the places left vacant by the class of '96.

The Olympics have reason to be much encouraged in their prospect for a successful year, owing to the fact they are being reinforced by many old and loyal members.

Among the old Olympics who have rejoined the society are the following: Arthur Farmer of '95, Ernest Pitkin of '92, A. H. Murdock of '93, S. D. Grove of '95, and C. E. Richmond of '92.

S. C. A. NOTES.

All are enthusiastic over the appearance of the new S. C. A. building. Work on it has been progressing finely, and it is expected that the S. C. A. will move into their new quarters in Starkweather Chapel on Starkweather Day, November 11th.

Never before has there been a brighter outlook for the success of the work undertaken by this Association.

Do not fail to attend the Wednesday evening S. C. A. meetings this year. You will find them a source of help and strength.

This year, in accordance with the custom for several years past, S. C. A. workers met the incoming trains, welcoming and directing new students, who were soon made to feel that the spirit of the "Normalites" is a friendly and cordial one.

As is usual at the beginning of each semester, the S. C. A. held a reception for the new students, Sept. 12th, in the Gymnasium. Several hundred were in attendance, and all enjoyed the
evening, greeting old faces and welcoming new ones. Many thanks are due Misses Bird and Newcomer for the excellent piano solos rendered during the evening.

TRAINING SCHOOL NOTES.
The Training School opened Sept. 9, with the following teachers in charge of the different grades: Miss Stowe, kindergarten; Miss Wise, first grade; Miss Caffee, second grade; Miss Starks, third grade; Miss Plunkett, fourth grade; Miss Hand, fifth and sixth grades; Miss Montgomery, seventh and eighth grades.

Miss Harding, who was engaged to take charge of the fifth and sixth grades, resigned to accept a position in a mission school at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

The assignment of Seniors to the work of observation and practice will be given in the next number of The News.

CONSERVATORY NOTES.
Miss Gareisscn, '96, is taking work in the Normal.

Miss Myra Bird, '99, is teaching in the Conservatory.

Miss Holbrook, '97, is teaching in the fifth ward school.

The Counterpoint and Composition classes are very large.

Miss Haight, '96, will return in a short time and take studies at the Normal.

Miss Marie Dickinson spent part of the summer in Chicago studying music.

H. C. Maybee, '97, had charge of the choir at Sylvania, O., during the summer.

Misses Pomeroy and Newcomer, both of the class of '97, gave a recital at the latter's home during vacation.

The enrollment in the Conservatory of Music is said to be the largest ever known in the history of the department.

Miss Loughray, '96, has the pupils under fifteen years of age to teach. This is a new department, and is growing rapidly.

Miss Wilders, '96, conducted a male chorus during the summer at her home, and it is reported that the work was very successful.

Prof. Pease is re-arranging the choir. He is giving the bass and tenor voices special drill, and we are to have a male chorus for a time. The singing in chapel has been led by Mrs. Pease, Miss Gareisscn, Prof. Gareisscn and others.

ATHLETICS.
The faculty committee on athletics have been investigating the organization of the athletic associations of the eastern colleges and have recommended to the N. A. A. the plan of government by a board of control to consist of the faculty committee, the president, director of sports, base ball and football managers, and the manager of track athletics.

Formerly, as it was impracticable to call frequent meetings of the association, the manager of each sport had almost complete control of his department, and often adopted plans and incurred expenses which would hardly have received the sanction of the association. The board of control is expected to remedy this in the future, and prevent anything being done which would not be creditable to the association.

Enough suits have been purchased to accommodate two football teams, and the teams are being rapidly filled up with good men. Manager Phillips hopes to be ready for games about the first of October.

Messrs. Walters, Pierce, Wilson, Broesamle and Lawrence of last year's football team, and Messrs. Richmond and Murdock of the team of '93, are among the players. The other places have been filled with new men.

John Taylor has accepted a position at Gilead and will not be in school this year. The base ball and basket ball teams lose a good man.

MARRIAGES.
Again vacation brings the usual number of weddings for which the Normal is said to be responsible. See Mr. Pattengill's remark in the Moderator, Sept. 3.

The News extends its congratulations to all the happy couples noted below.

Married, at Charlotte, June 23, 1896, Mr. Charles D. Livingston, principal of the Jackson High School, and Miss Edith N. Resch of Charlotte. Both were members of the class of '95.

Married at Charlotte, Miss Belle Stokes, '96, to Mr. Cecil J. Barnum, M. A. C. Mr. Barnum
was a student at the Normal last year. He is now principal at Goodrich and Mrs. Barnum is his assistant.

The following notice is from the Congregational Advance. Mr. Fuller was a member of the class of '96. "At the home of the bride's mother in Farwell, July 29, by Rev. S. A. Long, Mr. William C. Fuller of Milan and Miss Alice Hitchcock of Farwell.

Married at Niles, Aug. 6, Miss Mabel Smith, '93, and Mr. Charles Curtis, class of '92. Mr. Curtis was business manager of the News in '92. Their home will be in Detroit.

August 5, at the residence of the bride's mother, Ypsilanti, Miss Elizabeth Cromie, '92, was married to Mr. Hilon Ellis Morrow of Blissfield. The bride is followed to her new home by many good wishes, having been a popular teacher in the city schools for the last three years.

On June 30, at the home of the bride's parents in Ferry, occurred the marriage of Miss Leona B. Mallison, class of '94, to Wilber D. Adams, one of Shelby's most enterprising young men. The young couple began housekeeping at once in a beautiful new home near Shelby.

Elmer Mead of the class of '91, was married Sept. 2, to Miss Stella Harris, a former student of the Normal. Both are to teach at New Boston the coming year.

Married, July 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, Detroit, Miss Edna Phelps to Mr. Robert E. Barbour. The happy couple took a trip to Georgian Bay, Duluth and places of interest in the Lake Superior region. Mr. Barbour was a member of the Columbian class of '92. He was class historian and a prominent member of the Athletic Association. He was present at the alumni banquet given last spring.

In order that all the blessings conferred upon him may appear in the same column we say that a later exchange states that Prof. Barbour has been made president of the Wayne County Teachers' Association.

Obituaries.

Died, at the residence of her uncle in Colon, July 17, 1896, Miss Della McDonald. The deceased was a well-known Normal student, graduating from the German-Latin course in 1895.

Died at her home near Belleville, Aug. 1, 1896, Miss Edith Lilley, who will be remembered as one of our students in 1895.

Miss Viola Louise Fuller died in Detroit, July 16, 1896. Miss Fuller was a student at the Normal during the past year.

We have to chronicle the death, during the summer, of Mrs. Hattie Bray DeBar. She and her husband were both members of the class of '86. Her death took place at Norman, Oklahoma, where they had removed with the hope of restoring her health, which had been undermined by severe illness during their residence in Ann Arbor three years ago.

Prof. Ezra M. Foote died July 12, 1896, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. T. C. Owen, in Ypsilanti. Those who listened to Prof. Putnam's address Foundation Day remember his reference to Prof. Foote as one of the early teachers in the Normal.

We believe it is quite true that students highly appreciate the items found in this department, which is devoted exclusively to giving them an opportunity to know where and how others are situated. But notwithstanding the appreciative reading that it finds the department is greatly neglected by these same readers. Will they not kindly co-operate with the management of this paper in making these items as numerous and of as much use and interest as possible? By each making such contributions as are in his power these columns will be well filled, and the result will no doubt be highly satisfactory to the alumni. There can be no greater mistake than to suppose that the editor and his staff can accomplish this. For these few persons to supply this department satisfactorily is clearly an impossibility. Making bricks without straw would be mere bagatelle in comparison. As the matter rests so entirely in the hands of the students, past and present, we trust they will do all in their power to render it a success.

Henry Coe, ’85, leaves journalism to accept a position with the Nebraska Telephone Company, Omaha, Neb.
Henry C. Miller, '91, will continue his studies in the theological department of the Chicago University.

E. E. Ferguson, '85, takes charge of the schools at Sault Ste. Marie another year. Mr. Ferguson taught in the Cleary Summer School, and attended the N. E. A. at Buffalo during the summer.

Miss Lida Clark, one of our Normal graduates, has charge of the music and drawing in the Ionia schools for the coming year. She attended the Chicago School of Music during the summer. Mr. Tomlins, who visited the Normal last year, was one of the instructors.

Miss Tillie Mutschel, '90, who has been teaching at Flint, will have charge of the mathematics in the Detroit High School. Miss Mutschel was five years in the High School at Hudson.

Class of '93.

Altavene Briggs, Bessemer.

Bertha Marshall, high school, St. Clair.

T. W. Paton, superintendent at Iron Mountain.

Lynn J. Tuttle has a position at South Manistique.

A. H. Murdock, who has been teaching in the Hudson schools, is doing post graduate work at the Normal.

Class of '94.

Maude Fraser, grades, Ypsilanti.

Nettie Nott, first grade, Wyandotte.


Salary, $600.

Bertha Drake, high school work, Hudson, Wis.

Dennis C. Van Buren, was again offered the position of principal at White Sulphur Springs, Mont.

Miss Bertha Goodison spent part of her summer at Marquette, where she teaches this year.

Miss Edith M. Eldred retains her position as 8th grade teacher in the Quincy School at an increased salary.

James E. Kelley, who spent the summer in Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor, is principal of a school at Sault Ste. Marie.

Class of '95.

Jean McCallum teaches at Hesperia.

Lester McDiarmid, superintendent of schools at Chelsea.

Kate Godfrey has returned to the Normal.

Nellie Stewart accepts a principalship at Boyne Falls.

Carrie A. Barber continues to have charge of the Latin in the Mason High School.

S. C. McAlpine, News' editor in '95, continues principal of the Summer School, Peoria. Salary, $1,300.

Mary Cromie returns to Iron Mountain for another year.

Miss Grace Carney, who taught in the Ypsilanti schools last year, was released from an engagement here to accept a position at her home in Battle Creek.

Blanche Geaghan has a $500 position at Champion. Miss Geaghan did post graduate work at the Normal last year.

Susie Glass resigned her position at Grass Lake to accept a principalship at Plainfield, New Jersey. Salary, $700.

Maggie Cromie, who taught last year at Charlevoix, has a position in the grades at St. Clair.

Edna Kopp remains another year in the kindergarten department at Mount Clemens.

Jessie Foley, who did post graduate work last year, is teaching at Cassopolis.

Class of '96.

Belle Kennedy, grades, Ypsilanti.

Edna Tucker, grades, Manistique.

Flora Greenaway, 8th grade, Flint.

Ella Fouche, grades, Manistique.

Effie Sands, kindergarten, Hillsdale.

Angie Ransom teaches in the grades at Jonesville.

Earl Benson has charge of the Montgomery school.

Mina Bordine has a position in the grades, Ypsilanti.

Mina M. Gates, sixth grade work at Saginaw.

Salary, $450.

Nellie Van Patten returns to the Normal for another year.

Frank A. Sinclair is principal at Gladwin.

Wm. Gregory, principal at Mackinac Island.

Salary, $65 per month.

Belle Hanford has high school work in the Benton Harbor school.

Harriet L. Bouldin, ex-editor of The News, teaches Latin and German at Traverse City.
Myron A. Cobb is principal of a school near Detroit. During vacation he taught science in the Summer Normal at Ann Arbor.

Ida M. Robbins, the scribe of the Graduate Club, has a high school position, in Butte, Montana. Salary, $850.

Frank Mellencamp has a position as principal in a ward school at Jackson. He has four assistant teachers.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

For the benefit of those of the alumni who were not present at the meeting of June last, we copy the following from one of the local papers:

The regular Alumni meeting was held Tuesday evening, Warren C. Hull presiding. It was notable for the re-appearance of Mary Latson Manning, who sang the "Bel Raggio" cavatina which she made so dear to Normalites of '89 and '90, with all her usual beauty of voice and finish of execution. In response to a hearty recall, she kindly sang the "Bluebell and the Bee."

The '93 Conservatory Quartet, Misses Bassett, Buell, George and Rowley, also sang two selections, and Miss Adeline Rowley gave two fine solos. The only literary exercises was the address by W. J. McKone, '87. After singing Prof. George's Normal Song, the Alumni held their business meeting. Speeches were made by Prof. Walter C. Hewitt, Mrs. Grace Ainslie Murray, Miss King, William Campbell, Prof. George and Prof. Ross. At the President's suggestion, a committee consisting of W. C. Hewitt, Misses King and Paton, Mrs. A. J. Murray and W. J. McKone, was appointed to investigate the question of endowing an Alumni scholarship to be open to graduates studying for the degree, and to report at the next meeting. The Association also discussed purchasing an Estabrook memorial window for the S. C. A. building. The officers for next year are:

President—Austin George.
Vice-president—Grace Ainslie Murray.
Secretary and Treasurer—Jessie Rogers Miller.
Executive Committee—E. A. Wilson, W. R. Moss, Maude Fraser.

The officers have the authority to select literary program participants for next year.

RE-UNIONS.

A number of classes held re-unions Tuesday afternoon. The class of '91 mustered only 14 members on its quinquennial anniversary. Officers were elected to serve till the next re-union—1901:

President—Will R. Mars.
Vice-president—Eunice M. Lambie.
Secretary and Treasurer—Hattie M. Plunkett.
Historian—H. O. Severance.

The class of '93, which also had 14 members present, voted to hold its next re-union in '98, and make a special effort to gain a large attendance at that time. Officers were elected:

President—Marna Ruth Osband.
Secretary—Elvin O. Loveland.
Treasurer—Willis Wilcox.
Member Executive Committee—Lillian Eads.
The class of '94 elected as officers:

President—Maude Fraser.
Secretary and Treasurer—Charles Norton.

The king of Corea has ordered the use of the Gregorian calendar beginning with this year.

Russia, whose calendar is twelve days behind ours, proposes to change to the Gregorian calendar after the beginning of the new century.

Howard college has conferred the degree of A. M. upon Booker T. Washington, the colored educator of Mississippi. The first time it has given this degree to a colored person.

If all young teachers understood the power which lies in the ability to tell good stories skillfully, they would not be slow in taking steps toward the cultivation of this art.—Ex.

The Michigan mining school, Aug. 14, graduated a class of thirty-two, being the largest in its ten year's history. The school now ranks first in the United States in attendance and reputation among mining schools and stands second only to the great Imperial German school of mines at Freibourgh.

Count Tolstoi, according to a Moscow journalist, is taking an active part in the agitation in favor of removing the prohibition against the using of bicycles in the streets of Moscow. He is himself an enthusiastic cyclist, preferring it to horseback riding.

Dr. Nansen has returned from his trip to the polar regions. The farthest point that his ship, the Fram, reached, was 84 degrees, 40 minutes north latitude. Dr. Andrée is preparing to explore the polar regions by means of a balloon.
HISTORY AND CIVICS.

While there were some excellent papers written at the entrance examinations, many showed that the students had been attempting to memorize what they did not at all understand. There was no connection of the doings of government with the life and surroundings of the present time. For example, one scholar in writing of the election of the president is fairly correct until it comes to the sending to the president of the senate the “lists of all persons voted for as President,” etc.; then he says that one list is to go by mail and one “on horseback.” The only idea he had of “a special messenger” is probably one who rode like Paul Revere. The uselessness of that mode of travel in these days of express trains did not occur to him.

When one reads that “All male inhabitants over twenty-one, born or naturalized, may vote,” or that “The duty of the Probate Judge is to be custodian of all cases of deceased estates,” there is a suspicion that the ideas on the subject may be as mixed as the mode of expression.

One student is probably more pedagogical than political for he names the Committees of Ten and of Fifteen as Committees of the House of Representatives.

There is so much ignorance as well as interest displayed in talking and writing on the “money question” that it may be well to call attention to what our library contains in that line. Beside the general reference books, and political economies, I find the following valuable works:

- The History of Bimetallism in the United States—Laughlin.
- Money and Banking, illustrated by American History.—White.
- The Silver Situation in the United States.—Taussig.
- Money and the Mechanism of Exchange.—Jevons.
- The Independent Treasury of the United States.—Kinley.
- Money and Its Relations to Trade and Industry.—Walker.
- History of Monetary Systems.—Del Mar.
- Historical Sketch of the Paper Currency of the American Colonies.—Phillips.
- Financial History of the United States, 3 vols.—Bolles.
- National Finances and the Currency.—Carey.

Department Notes.

CURRENCY AND BANKING.—Price.
Practical Banking.—Bolles.
Government Revenue.—Roberts.
Essays on Taxation.—Siligman.
Taxation in American States and Cities.—Ely.

There is a fair variety in the list, some treating of the history of money systems either in general or in our own country; others touching rather on theory than on facts.

ENGLISH.

Under departmental notes we take the occasion to introduce to Normal students, Miss Bacon and Mr. Ingraham, who assume their duties as instructors in the English Department at the opening of this semester. Both have enjoyed large privileges in the way of preparation for their work. Miss Bacon graduated from the Normal School in 1886, taught for a time in Benton Harbor High School, subsequently entered the University of Michigan, and after graduating there was engaged as special teacher of Rhetoric in the Grand Rapids High School. She brings to her work at the Normal, therefore, not only a liberal culture, but successful experience in teaching, especially in the teaching of English.

Mr. Ingraham graduated at the Normal in 1890, was Principal of Schools at Morris for three years, and resigned his position to enter Michigan University. He has graduated from the Law Department, completed his junior year in the Literary Department, and at the same time made a most enviable reputation in elocution and oratory. During the past year in an oratorical contest in the city of Chicago, he won the first prize in oratory over six competing universities. Students will be interested to know in this connection that a ten weeks’ course in Elocution will be offered as an elective each semester alternating with the Elective Course in Advanced Reading.

Other changes in the opportunities offered to students should be noted in the catalogue. For two years past quite a number of students have been disappointed in their desire to elect American Literature, the subject being offered only during the second semester. Hereafter classes will be formed in both English and American Literature at the beginning of each semester. For the professional character of the course in
American Literature students are referred to the Year Book, pages 97 and 98. It is the purpose to include with the study of literature, a systematic consideration of the principles underlying the teaching of literature. Some seventy-five students who complete the course each year, may be considered to have received professional instruction in Method in Literature, just as they may elect Method in Ancient Languages, Modern Languages, Algebra, or Geometry.

It is for this reason especially that while credits are freely given in Rhetoric and English Literature, no credit is given in American Literature. The pursuit of the subject in the High School is very different from the course offered in the Normal School.

DRAWING.

Sketch books have been used this summer by last year's students to good purpose. The records of a pleasant vacation can be preserved in no better or more complete way.

Nine classes, four of which are elective, accommodate the new set of students. It is especially noticeable that almost all pupils in the elective courses enter them from the required course in elementary drawing. The sequence is regularly established.

The class in sketching from life had its first living mock Thursday.

Two classes in blackboard sketching have been formed.

An effort is to be made to obtain a full size cast of the Venus of Milo. The departments of drawing and of physical training will join forces in giving an artistic entertainment, "The Evening with the Masterpieces." The coloring and composition of well-known paintings and pieces of statuary will be reproduced by living models. The lighting will be a special feature.

An art exhibition is also to be arranged for. The gymnasiurn will make an ideal picture gallery. The proceeds in both cases are to be used in buying the statue.

LIBRARY.

The summer vacation as usual has added several hundred volumes to the library. The periodicals are bound to date, and seventy-five feet of new shelving in the reading room gives free access to the complete sets of leading magazines which have been taken down from the gallery and placed there. These include The Forum, Harper's Monthly, Atlantic, Review of Reviews, Nation, Century, and Scribner's.

Of reference books in the stricter sense, are The Annual Cyclopedia for 1895; The Annual Literary Index (1895) to American and English Periodical Literature and Essays; a new volume (47) to The Dictionary of National (British) Biography bringing the work down to Puc-Rei; and Johnson's Cyclopedia in eight volumes, thoroughly revised and edited (within three years—1893-96) under the supervision of C. K. Adams.

Particular mention must be made of Bartlett's Complete concordance to the dramatic works and poems of Shakespeare; and of One hundred years of American Commerce, 1795-1895, (covering also inventions and industries,) edited by Chauncy M. Dewey, with each article, averaging seven quarto pages, written by an authority on the subject, e.g., American labor, by Carroll D. Wright; American flour, by Charles A. Pillsbury; The packing industry, by Philip D. Armour.

In pedagogy the list is quite long, the two most valuable works being Rashdale's Universities of Europe in the Middle ages, in three volumes, and Le Centenaire de l'École Normale, 1795-1895.

A partial list only is given below, but it is intended to publish monthly a complete list of the accessions to the Library:

Harris—Moral Evolution.
Wood—Studies in the thought world.
Morgan—Psychology for teachers.
"—Springs of conduct.
Hart—Hypnotism, mesmerism, etc.
Goschen—Cultivation of the imagination.
Rashdale—Universities of Europe, 3 vols.
Holman—Education.
Mann—School recreations.
King—School interests.
Orcutt—School Keeping.
Hinsdale—Teaching the language arts.
—Studies in education.
Pollard—Synthetic method of reading.
Gebhardt—Pestalozzischen methode.
McMurry—Courses of study.
—Methods in reading.
Le Row—How to teach reading.
Perry—Spinning tops.
Riding—Boys coastwise.
Campbell—Frost and fire, 2 vols.
Brown—Forests and moisture.
Dove—Law of storms.
Dunton—World and its people, 6 vols.
Thomas—Voyage of the Challenger, 2 vols.
Cope—Organic evolution.
Romanes—Darwin and after Darwin.
Romanes (Mrs.)—Life of Romanes.
Wright—Greenland icefields.
Russell—Lakes of N. America.
*—Meteorology.
Shaler—Sea and land.
The subject of this sketch was born at Camargo, Ill. He graduated from the Illinois State Normal School, at Normal, in 1890. For the next two years he was Principal of the Grammar Department of the Practice School there. The next three years were spent abroad, mostly at Jena, Germany, studying along professional lines. Some weeks were spent in Berlin at the same work. In company with Dr. F. M. Mc Murray he traveled in Switzerland, visiting training schools and studying methods and courses of study, both in Germany and Switzerland.

Last year he was assistant principal in the Practice School of the Buffalo School of Pedagogy, and continues in the same position this year.

In the Summer School of Pedagogy, held at Buffalo, the two weeks following the meeting of the N. E. A., Prof. Hall taught "Methods in U. S. History." In his kind reply to a request for material for this biographical sketch, he says: "There is not much to my biography for, as you know, one's life is measured by his deeds." Judged by this standard there are very many who would think him worthy of a much more extended biography than he has given us material to supply. In the words of one educator, "Although a young man he has already done much for the cause of education in America." We also notice Dr. Boone's estimate of the helpfulness of the paper read by Prof. Hall before the N. E. A.

The photograph from which the accompanying cut was made, was taken three years ago in Jena. Prof. Hall regretted he had no later picture, but remarked, "No one recognizes a newspaper cut, however, so it matters little." We trust that in this instance, at least, his judgment may be found at fault.
GOOD MANNERS.

E. N. Strong.

I can hardly anticipate many readers of an article with so ill-omened a title as the above. We none of us like to talk about, manners, either good or bad. We shudder at any implication of ill breeding, and esteem him a man bold to audacity or else a hard pressed antagonist who often takes up this two-edged sword. To do this habitually, so as to appear to assume the part of guardian of the minor morals, is to bid farewell to friendship, to worldly success, and to peace of mind. When Messrs. Bancroft and Cogswell established their celebrated school on Round Hill, Northampton, they were greatly disturbed by finding in the school a growing carelessness about deportment. One morning the senior proprietor remarked, in presence of the school, rather severely upon this tendency, and announced that the management had decided to introduce into the institution a custos morum whose duty it should be to mind, and to strive to mend, their manners. No one who knows much about boys needs to be informed how it fell out with this custos morum. Nor would grown men take more kindly to a personage who seemed to exist solely that he might exemplify and extol fine manners.

Now why are we so touchy in this matter? Why is it that men of the best manners, men who feel that nothing in the world can atone for habitual discourtesy, rarely speak of good manners. Of course we all know that somebody somewhere must do a vast amount of the most earnest entreaty and exhortation to keep society from barbarism. A mother is never off duty as a custos morum. The big brother and the elder sister is each a walking arsenal of the proprieties. The schoolmistrress always bears about a great burden of responsibility concerning the behavior of her pupils in particular and the credit of American manners in general. But these blessed expositors of the proprieties are by their united influence hardly able to stem the tide of rude and ungracious manners. And they work at great disadvantage, for they work unaided and in secret; in the nursery, the back parlor, the little red schoolhouse; by a whispered word, an entreating glance, or the power of a gracious and winning personality. Why cannot these silent forces be reinforced by those that are more open and public? by the forum, the press and the pulpit? By all men everywhere who care about high and fine things? Again I would ask, Why are we at once so sensitive and so reserved upon this whole subject?

There are indeed some obvious reasons. Manners divide people very radically, perhaps more radically than wealth or race or religion. Then there is no code of manners, or a very shifting and uncertain one. It is a great assumption to be at once lawgiver, advocate and judge in this field. The most sensitive people, those most offended by and most competent to correct bad manners, are of all persons least likely to undertake the task. We easily accumulate reasons, but we feel that no one of them, indeed, not all together, account for our habitual avoidance of this theme, our natural shrinking from it.

It is common to seek the root of good manners in power. Granted men of power, there will follow an exercise of power, resulting in a ruling or leading class. This class will be much in view and much admired, and will fix the standard of manners,—often, at first, a very low one. But a sense of power gives a sense of freedom, a very important secondary root of good manners. From power also come wealth, leisure and opportunities for travel and observation; and so, to the dignity that is born of power and the ease that springs from freedom, will be added a certain distinction that only breadth of horizon can give. As a result this ruling or leading class will not only awaken the servile admiration of their neighbors, but will in time actually produce such distinguished examples of refinement and good taste in deportment as to deserve the approbation and imitation of all.

But this class will take means to perpetuate its power and influence. Heredity and the continued action of the same forces that originally brought about this distinction of manner, will finally result in producing an unwritten but more or less fixed code of proprieties adapted to their life and station. Henceforth to be well-mannered is to be like these people; to be a gentleman...
is to be one of these people.

And here comes the strain. The whole matter finally hinges upon birth. Good manners comes to be nothing more than good breeding. The word gentleman comes to have a technical significance, as denoting a member of the leading class within certain degrees of consanguinity. I once heard an Englishman say that Matthew Arnold, the most gentlemanly of men, was no gentleman. The statement was technically true and hence inoffensive. And this reminds me that Mr. Arnold, in examining the question of the comparative excellence of American and English manners, found a certain distinction in the behavior of his own countrymen (meaning, of course, the ruling class and those consorting with them) which gave them the preference. Is not this the very root of the difficulty? Is there not a beautiful behavior which shall rather unite and harmonize than distinguish and divide—a kind of manners not an affair of class or place or set?

And now we see why this field is charged with such possibilities of contention and hatred. Sooner call a man a villain or a gold-bug than assert that he is ill-born and ill-bred. A man of refinement avoids for himself and regards as ill-omened in others any reference to the proprieties. And why? Because he knows that standards are diverse, and that the main standards, formed by a class of wealth and leisure, and caught by those below, often with dazzling reflections and cross lights, can never really suit any except those for whom they were formed.

Power is the great historical ground of good manners, but is there not some other source more racial and therefore more fundamental? Certainly: the springs of deportment may be found in our social nature; in the need which we have for each other, and the pains we are willing to take to be agreeable to each other. What a cluster of delightful words this idea has called forth: good nature, complacency, courtesy, affability, companionableness, good fellowship—but why try to enumerate them. It is, then, in the uniting affections—let us say, in benevolence—that we are to look for the root of politeness. To be exact, we must join to this kindness of heart a feeling for beauty, or for fitness, which is the essence of beauty. It is indeed probable that our sense of beauty is nowhere so alert, so keen of scent, as in relation to human conduct,—nowhere finds such satisfaction as in perfection of manner. Certainly the finest bloom of gracious demeanor is impossible without a certain impressionableness, a certain delicacy of feeling.

Will goodness of heart, then, produce good manners? Yes, eventually, in all likelihood; for what is really in man finally comes to the surface: but, here and now, alas, no. The spring is fresh and sweet, but it is far up on the mountain side and it may be long before its waters descend to the lower levels of life. Common experience teaches that it is safer to trust, in matters of deportment, to imitation and searching early instruction than to any amount of right feeling. The heartless, selfish man, who has learned his behavior as a soldier learns his manual of arms, may possess a manner so winning that it is a delight to be in his presence, while the churlish saint may repel by a manner that denies every grace of his heart. Even Christianity often fails to form for itself an outward dress through which the inward grace may shine.

During the present summer, I was one afternoon approaching with a friend, a man of unusual urbanity, a building which was the place of daily assembly of a body of church dignitaries—noble and useful men. The afternoon service, which had been very elevated and impressive, had just closed, and the whole body, their faces shining as with a light from another world, swept down the sole walk that led through the village. Literally they made a clean sweep of it. An old lady stepped into the damp grass until they had passed. A lame boy retreated before them and found refuge in a stable. Not a man held his ground. As we stood in the mud and watched their victorious progress down the street, my friend said, "Never mind, I presume the golden streets have walks on both sides."

Even class behavior, within the class, rests upon benevolence. Power is its foundation only in its establishment and maintenance. If the immortal 400 were alone in our metropolis, what an ideal of society they would present. Make the
four million, and the golden age is at once here. To each other how perfect their manners. They defer to each other; the strong give way to the weak; no one is humbled or annoyed or put at a disadvantage. Even talent veils its shining qualities that the dullest may not be confused or dazzled. Once within the charmed circle and wealth is nothing; power is nothing; talent is nothing; or their absence is only an occasion for calling out a more delicate and chivalrous regard. It is only when society has to defend itself from intrusion that it begins to show its claws. Its language is "Form your own class; don’t try to break into ours." And why not? Why are classes and sets formed at all but that men may thus have somewhere a little world of peace and good-will? And why cannot men be content in their own little circle as they always have been? Why must they be ever looking downward unwilling to have a good which others do not share, or upward longing for the higher good which their fathers did not even discern? Ah, how the virus of individualism and of altruism has entered into our veins! We must ourselves experience and exemplify every form of good: and we cannot help sympathizing with this desire in others.

But if on the one hand old class distinctions are being broken down and the manners which distinguished them are escaping into common life; on the other, new classes, societies, sets, are forming and reforming on every hand in kaleidoscopic variety and profusion, each with some peculiarities of habit and manner. Does this point to the abolition or amelioration of the more permanent class distinctions? Perhaps so; just as when the ammonites were about to disappear in geologic time they broke into a multitude of strange and beautiful forms as if they would exhaust the type and go out in a blaze of glory.

The discussion seems to me to point to the formation of a type of behavior expressive above all things of kindness and individuality. If we cannot help taking on some local color from the classes and sets to which we belong we can see to it that this color does not fail to harmonize with that warm genial tone which more and more is forming the background of our common life.

From this will result a certain simplicity of manner toward which good breeding in these days more and more tends. Heretofore fine deportment has often seemed ridiculous out of the place for which it was formed. A man of ornate manners has felt himself at a disadvantage among rustics or in the simplicity of family life. Let us all help to hasten the time when beautiful behavior will be so simple and natural that our room mates and our most intimate friends will not be frightened, but only be conscious of something delightful, when we put on and habitually wear our very best manners. Indeed good manners are only appropriate manners and are not out of place at a husking frolic, in a railroad collision, or a presidential canvass.

But while we do not permit the class to stamp us too deeply and permanently, we are on the other hand not to forget the claims of the place and the hour. It is no mark of a superior mind to be above social usages. An easy and gracious conformity to that which is best in the prevailing type of manners is the mark of a gentleman. Nor is this a matter of slight importance. Many a brilliant career has been wrecked on the rock of social non-conformity. If the well bred man finds himself conscientiously unable to conform to any social usage he will make this evident without giving offence. Above all he will not mistake boorishness for heroism. There are few things which those who love our institution desire more earnestly than that it shall be known as a school of good manners. And this in both senses of the word—a school which shall be the resort of refined people, and a school the prevailing influence of which shall be to elevate the standard of taste. Good behavior is the highest expression of civilization. But more than this it has for each one of us almost supreme importance in determining our individual happiness and usefulness. How often we are compelled to add to our encomiums upon a teacher that he is yet somewhat unformed in manner. And why should we not all be as willing to take ourselves in hand on the social as on the intellectual side? Nor need we fear that we shall be thought dudish or affected in any right­ly directed effort to repress in ourselves the social crudity, the egotism, the garrulity, the want of affability, the quarrelsome habit, or any
of the ungracious ways, which offend us in others. Affectation and dudishness are also an offense against the proprieties. A perfect manner is as simple and pellucid and as little exposed to criticism as the air of heaven.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

RICHARD G. BOONE.

The thirty-fifth annual session of the National Educational Association convened at Buffalo, New York, July 7, 1896. It was the second largest meeting in the history of the organization, the largest enrollment being that of a year ago at Denver, that having enrolled something more than eleven thousand members. The registration of the present year was about ten thousand. No other similar organization in the world approaches the National Educational Association in its size or breadth of influence and wide spread patronage. Of course it goes without saying that its educational benefits are quite commensurate with its size.

The meeting was a very enthusiastic one, and included one or more sessions of the General Association, National Council of Education, Kindergarten, Elementary, Secondary, Collegiate, Normal, Art, Music, Industrial, Business, Child Study, Physical Culture, Natural Science, and School Administration sections. In addition to these there were two sessions of the National Herbart Society held July 8 and 10.

Every section of the country and almost every state were represented. New England had a large delegation and of course the central states. The State Teachers' Association of New York, which was to have met Tuesday, July 7, at Rochester, adjourned after a single session, the teachers meeting with the National Association at Buffalo. There was a large representation from the south, every state south of the Ohio river being more or less well represented. The far west perhaps sent fewer delegates than usual, but eastern meetings.

Canada sent Hon. J. R. Harper, inspector of Superior School, Quebec; the Catholics of this country, Rt. Rev. John Lancaster Spalding, of Peoria, Ill.; Chautauqua, Rev. John H. Vincent; Chicago University, Prof. Albion W. Small; Columbia University, Prof. Brander Mathews.

The general sessions were opened on Tuesday afternoon with prayer by Rt. Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, Episcopal bishop of western New York, since deceased.

Our own Normal School was represented by Prof. George, Prof. Strong, Prof. Hoyt, Miss Shultes, Miss Cannell, Miss Wise, Miss Ball, Miss Taylor, Miss Walton, and the Principal.

The local accommodations in Buffalo were unusually good. The general sessions were held in Music Hall, seating near three thousand people. There was perhaps no single session when the room was not more than comfortably filled. The offices were in Ellicott Square Building, a magnificent stone structure, ten stories high, and covering several acres of ground. Here were the registration, social parlors, a large educational exhibit, the Association post-office, bureaus of information, etc.

Never in the thirty years of its history have the Association's administrative affairs been so well cared for. The hotel accommodations were ample and attractive. Three evenings during the week receptions were tendered to the teachers generally, or to particular sections, by the Women Teachers' Association, of Buffalo, at their Chapter House. This is an organization of the women of the city schools of Buffalo, who own their own Chapter House, have weekly meetings, business rooms below which they rent, and a reception hall which yields them a handsome income. A reception was also given to the Science Department by the Y. M. C. A., in their parlors, and to the Art Department, by the Buffalo Society of Artists, in the city Library Building. Gratuities stenographic and typewriting service was afforded members of the Association at the reception parlors in Ellicott Square, at the executive headquarters, at Iroquois Hotel, and elsewhere. The gentlemen members of the National Association were provided with free cards of admission to the Business Men's Club, of Buffalo. The teachers who were in attendance at the thirty-fifth meeting of the National Association will not soon forget the accommodations, privileges and courtesies of their week at Buffalo.

Among the important subjects discussed were

In the section meetings, the Kindergarten, Child Study, and the National Herbart Society commanded the largest attendance. The Child Study section, which was assigned to the large room in the Church of Our Father, was compelled to adjourn to Music Hall because of the clamor for attendance.

In this section, Miss Sarah E. Wiltsie, of Massachusetts, gave a sketch of Child Study up to date; Francis W. Parker reported for the work in Illinois, Prof. Galbreath for Minnesota, Prof. Brown for California, Prof. Bryan for Indiana, and Dr. Hall for Clark University, Worcester. Prof. Van Liew read an interesting paper on "Child Study as a Part of the Teachers Art," and Supt. Gilbert, of St. Paul, Minn., on "The Relation of Child Study to the Work of City Supervision." Prof. Thurber, of the University of Chicago, made a report upon "What Children Want To Do When They Are Men and Women," Prof. M. V. O'Shea, on "Interests in Childhood," and Miss Anna K. Eggleston on "Child Study in the Country Schools." These papers were very interesting, and will prove, doubtless, to be profitable.

The sessions of the National Herbart Society were given over to the discussion of a series of papers found in the second year book of the organization, a review of which will be published in this paper later.

Newest among the sections is that on School Administration. Organized at Denver a year ago, it held this summer its first annual session. More than two hundred members of boards from different sections of the country were present, and the discussions were protracted and enthusiastic. Wm. Geo. Bruce, of Milwaukee, discussed "The School Board Convention Idea;" R. L. Yeager Esq., of Kansas City, "The What and Why of School Boards;" Wm. S. Marsh Esq., of Illinois, "The Relation of the Board to its Superintendent;" Mrs. Louise Reed Stowell, of Washington, D. C., "The Free Text Book System." Teachers' pensions, and school hygiene came in for considerable discussion by members of the boards of education, among whom were Dr. J. E. Clark, of Detroit.

Among all the sections, the one of most immediate value, perhaps to us, and of most interest to my readers, would be that upon Normal Schools. On Wednesday afternoon, July 8, Prof. John W. Hall, of the School of Pedagogy, Buffalo, read a paper descriptive of Dr. Ryan's practice school in Jena. The paper was scholarly, but a plain and helpful one, especially so for the American normal schools, and was ably discussed by Prof. Frank M. McMurry, of Buffalo, Prof. J. N. Wilkinson, of the Kansas State Normal, and Prof. C. C. Van Liew, of Normal, Ill. Scarcely less profitable was the paper by Dr. E. A. Sheldon, of Oswego, "How can a Practice School be made to answer the purposes of a good Public School?"

Of all the meetings of the Association, that which is usually regarded as the most suggestive and helpful and scholarly and dignified is the Council of Education. Here were read papers upon "Manual Training," "The higher Life of the American College," "School-room Hygiene," and "The Business Side of City School Systems." Perhaps the discussions were this year not quite up to the average. This, however, can not be said of all the papers, and particularly that by Dr. Harris, "How the Will combines with the Intellect in the Higher Orders of Knowing," which was theoretical and critical, but withal very practical. Of course all these papers will be found ultimately published in the proceedings of the National Association.

Honors were done, at more than one session of the Association, to Horace A. Mann, the centenary of whose birth falls within the present year, and to Dr. Norman A. Calkins, who was a charter member of the National Association, and for many years one of its honored directors.

Scarcely too much can be said of the value of such meetings to teachers. The social privileges are beyond question. The friction in meeting with intelligent and successful men and women from other sections, laboring under other conditions, meeting with the same difficulties as our own, having to do with unusual and often antagonistic social influences, overcoming and failing as we have overcom and failed, can only be helpful to any observant, thoughtful and interested teacher. Whether the meeting next
year shall be east or west, every one who aspires to be a professional instructor, and to fit himself for more than average or mediocre work in teaching, should plan to attend part or all of the session.

**THE FUTURE OF CUBA.**

**JUNIOR CLASS-DAY ORATION, JUNE 23, 1895.**

IRVING CHINN,

No page of history is more sacred than that upon which is written the story of the struggle of an oppressed people to break the bonds of their oppressors. In such a struggle are the people of the neighboring island of Cuba engaged. To subdue them Spain has spared neither men nor money. Her already depleted treasury has become well-nigh exhausted. Yet thus far her efforts are in vain. Poorly armed, indeed, in many cases only with the weapons God has given them by nature for their defense, these people have successfully withstood the best equipped soldiers Spain could send against them.

You are familiar with the continued course of extortion and oppression that has characterized Spain's treatment of her American colonies. You remember that one by one, these colonies have thrown off the 'yoke of bondage' and set up independent governments of their own, until now Cuba and Porto Rico alone remain to her. These still holds; for the one seeming purpose of squeezing revenue from them.

During the present century, slowly but surely, inch by inch, Spain has freed herself from the heel of the Bourbon despot; yet the liberties, from time to time, secured for herself, have almost always been refused to her colonies across the water. Petitions have been sent in only to be ignored, or, if acceded to, afterward utterly disregarded. Cuba has not borne this calmly. Time after time has she risen in revolt and again been borne down by her oppressors. In 1868 a rebellion broke out more fierce and bloody than any that had preceded. The inhuman mode of warfare practiced by the Spaniards horrified the civilized world. For ten long, weary years the fighting went on. At last, worn out, but not conquered, defeated, yet not despairing, the Cubans succeeded in making with their oppressors a treaty of peace, the provisions of which contained promises of liberties that were never granted nor intended to be.

Many of the participants in the present rebellion are survivors of the former, who, despairing of ever securing justice from Spain in any other way, are again endeavoring to secure it by force of arms. They are resolved to die rather than yield; they are thus far nearly alone in the fight. Though the hearts of all true patriots in every land have throbbed with sympathy for them, yet the official arm of no nation has been stretched out in their support. One thing is certain, however; whatever the result of the present struggle there can be no doubt of the final outcome. As one American writer puts it: "Either in this revolution or the next, or the next, or the next, Cuba shall be free."

What, then, will be her future government? Liberty's surest bulwark is a republican form of government. Under such a government must the future laws of Cuba be made. Two courses are open to her. She may either become an independent republic, or a state under the 'Stars and Stripes.'

There are several reasons why to become an independent state would not be best for her. She can never be a strong nation. The position of the island makes it the prospective prey of every European nation. Spain herself, continuing to look upon Cuba with a jealous eye, would do her utmost to further any scheme that might help her to regain her "Pearl." Then, again, a new government in such a state is not easily set up and made permanent. Uprisings, the natural results of the lack of a strong central government at the beginning, would be incited by the dissatisfied and discordant. Witness the revolts in Brazil and other American republics, not excepting even the United States in her early days. Do not think that I fear the final result. The same spirit of patriotism that bore them up in their struggles with Spain, would carry the Cubans safely through these new dangers; yet there are advantages, mutual advantages arising from a political union with our own country that would make that in every way the more desirable course.

From a physical standpoint Cuba is naturally one of the United States. She was a part of the
same original continental mass. In prehistoric ages the narrow belt of ocean that now separates Cuba from the coast of Florida was not there. Washed by the warm waters of the same ocean current that bathes our own shores, not sixty miles distant from our coast, her soil abundantly moistened by tropical rains and producing in greater quantities the same products as the states of ‘our own sunny south,’ justly described as the fairest land the sun shines on, and the eye has ever seen; by natural right Cuba is ours.

Commerically, the relations of Cuba with the United States are closer than with any other nation. Her products we must have, while many of ours are a necessity to her. The balance of trade with the island has always been greatly against us. Aside from this, Cuba lies in the direct commercial route to Central and South America as well as to our own states along the Gulf.

Politically, there ought to be no objection to the union. Have not the Cubans again and again plainly proven, and sealed the proof with their own blood, that they are a liberty-loving people? Under our Constitution, the Cubans could have as free a government as if an independent state. Neither Spain nor any foreign nation would dare to molest them. The dangers and difficulties coincident with the founding of an independent government would be avoided. As a political stratagem on our part, there can be no doubt of the wisdom of the union. The position of the Island with respect to the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico enables it to command both these waters. With Cuba under the control of any formidable foreign nation, in case of war with that nation, not only could our commerce with Central and South America be destroyed, but the cities along our Southern Coast would be completely at its mercy. It is true Spain is no longer formidable; she has become poor and weak, but she is in the power of England, and England is not weak.

Do not think that annexation is merely a visionary scheme of the present. It is not. Many statesmen of past generations foresaw its advantages, and endeavored to bring about its consummation. Thomas Jefferson, John Quincy Adams, Daniel Webster, and Edward Everett were among them. Adams, looking down
through the vista of future years and almost foreseeing the present crisis, said he could scarcely escape the conviction that, some day, the annexation of Cuba would be indispensable to the continuance and integrity of the Union itself.

On consideration of the present situation, what is the proper course for our government to pursue? Shall we officially continue to regard the Cubans as outlaws? Shall we go on blindly pursuing a course that may place a European nation in a position to destroy our commerce and our cities? No! The law of self-preservation says, "No!" The common ties of humanity appeal to us. We should cease to regard the Cubans as outlaws. They are fighting for the same freedom for which our fathers died. They suffer under even greater tyranny. Shall we not—ought we not—under our duties to God and to ourselves—to reach out to this people the official right hand of fellowship and wish them a God-speed in their struggle for liberty?

Of course, the things of interest here are, first of all, the people of wealth and leisure that make this their resort, and second the immense hotels, the mineral wells, the private residences, and parks. A few hours at the right time in the afternoon are sufficient to give one a good general idea of everything at the "Springs."

The "resorters" are fewer in number this year than formerly, but are a higher, or better class, as the gambling and horse-racing which drew so many there in years gone by, have been taken to other resorts. As a consequence, "For Sale" and "To Let at Sacrifice Prices" meets the eye at every corner, though the great hotels like the United States and Grand Union seem to have their full quota of guests, and there is no apparent diminution of effort to entertain and please. We had the pleasure of hearing one of the concerts given by the orchestra of the Grand Union in the court of the hotel.

Leaving Saratoga late in the afternoon, we spent the night in Albany, passing the evening very pleasantly in the society of friends, and took the Str. Albany down the Hudson next morning. The day was beautifully clear, as nearly all our days had been thus far, and the ride down the historical old river was enchanting.

Miles back from the river, the Catskill Mountain House and Kaaterkill House could be plainly distinguished perched on the crest of the range and then the Highlands with their ever-changing panorama of light and shade and wonderful coloring shut us in more closely. The cannons frowned on us from West Point, and the Stars and Stripes saluted us in graceful folds at Newburg, locating Washington's Headquarters. All to soon the Palisades were passed, the busy bustling city was visible on our left, and we turned the leaf of another "red-letter" day.

We selected the St. Denis, a down town hotel, as our place of abode, since so many points of interest are readily reached from there, and being on Broadway, one is always sure of a car without waiting a moment.

This was our home for five days, or perhaps I should say nights, as our waking hours were spent in sight seeing. We were very near the most noted "shopping" district of New York City, viz: 14th St., 6th Ave. and 23rd St. and of course, explored the mysteries of that region.
We took the ride up Fifth Ave. to 50th St. in a regulation Fifth Ave. coach, as no car lines are permitted on that street, and then alighted to visit St. Patrick's Cathedral, the finest Roman Catholic cathedral in the U. S. It is carpeted and furnished in the Saint's own color, and the windows of modern stained glass are wonderfully beautiful. The structure is of white marble in the Decorated Gothic style. While very imposing it seemed to us not quite as effective as the Notre Dame cathedral at Montreal.

From the Cathedral we walked up the Ave. to Central Park, "New York's great breathing place," passing on our way the four houses of the Vanderbilt families. The streets about the house of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt were covered several inches deep with tan bark to deaden all sounds on the pavement, owing to the severe illness of the millionaire owner. A drive in Central Park and a stroll on the Terrace made us familiar with its various charms, then we wandered over to see the home of Mr. Tiffany, the world famous goldsmith and jeweler.

It is suggestive of a mediaeval castle, with its entrance through a great archway guarded by a portcullis.

Among Libraries we visited the Lenox, Astor, and that of Cooper Institute. The first has besides its 75,000 volumes, a fine collection of paintings (modern) and rare treasures in the form of original manuscripts and ancient books. Possibly our greatest treat in New York was our half-day at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in Central Park.

One of the pictures having great attractions for us was Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair," this being no copy but the original masterpiece of the artist. Several of her smaller pictures are here, also several canvasses of Messonier, some of Corot's, Carl Marr's, a beautiful picture by Hovenden, whose work will be recalled by all who visited the Art Gallery at the World's Fair, and hundreds of others, ancient and modern. One needs weeks, not hours, to do them justice. Another half day we devoted to a trip to Rockaway Beach. The steamboat ride down the Harbor is an interesting experience, as the boat passes near Ellis Island, where the emigrants are first landed, near the Statue of Liberty, not far from Governor's Island, with its U. S. fort, among sea-going craft of all kind, ocean steamers, ocean barges, schooners of one, two, three and even four masts, tugs, ferry boats, excursion boats, steam and sail yachts, even small row boats, finally out through The Narrows with two forts on each side, into the Atlantic, where you get a little touch of the ocean swell, as the boat passes Coney Island on its route to Rockaway. The bathing at both Beaches is surf bathing, with a strong undertow.

Thursday evening we left New York City for Boston by the popular "Fall River Line," our steamer being the Priscilla said to be the finest of the line. Starting at 5:30 p. m. we had daylight for the ride up through East River Hell Gate, and the narrow channel leading into the Sound.

With the setting sun on our left, the full moon rising on our right, and the water with its green irregular islands, and sail-dotted cover all about us, it was one of the most picturesque rides we have taken.

—F. S.
TH E NOR MAL NE WS.

STUDENTS, You will find at

Frank Smith’s Emporium

Many things you need and can have for the lowest possible prices.

Daily Papers delivered at your rooms. Fine Ice Cream and Soda Water delivered on the counter.

A Warranted Fountain Pen for Thirty-Five Cents—this is a special price for a few days only.

A good stock of Books. Any book not in stock supplied on short notice. The finest stock of Fine Stationery and prices as low as usually charged for cheap goods. You will find that Frank’s Smith’s Emporium the Students’ best friend. Please call now and often.

Morning Exercises in Schools

We have recently published a pamphlet of

Scripture Selections and Hymns

for use as indicated above. It is similar to that used in the Normal School; has been compiled with great care, and is printed on heavy paper, permanently bound.

A sample copy will be mailed free to any teacher who will apply Address:

COE & SMITHE, Ypsilanti, Mich.

The Spot Cash.

Everything in the line of eatables at “Spot Cash” Prices, and always of the very best quality obtainable.

Ice Cream Soda served cold and clean.
Ice Cream, Fresh Cream and Milk.

Harris Bros. & Co.

Groceries, Meats and Bakery.

Ladies’ Gymnasium Suits

Made from all-wool Imported Serge.
Well Sewed. Cut very full.
Price $3.50. We solicit your orders.

E. M. Comstock & Co.,
128 Congress Street.

The Ypsilantian

Discusses Live Themes, Gives all Important Local News, Has an Enterprising Normal Correspondent.

PRICE: 1 to Normal Students and Alumni, $1.00.

W. M. OSBAND, Editor and Proprietor.

Grape Leaf BAKING POWDER Is Perfect.

A High Grade Cream of Tartar Powder.
If your grocer doesn’t keep it and won’t supply you, don’t get another Baking Powder—get another grocer, or send us a postal card and we will tell you where to get it.

The Geo. G. Harris Mfg. Co.,
YPSILANTI, MICH.

S. H. DODGE & SON,

THE LARGEST STOCK.
THE FINEST GOODS.
THE LOWEST PRICES.

Eyes Tested Scientifically. No charge for Testing Eyes.

A Line of Fine Stationery.
SCHOOL
Furniture and Supplies
Including the
"Model" Combined Desk and Seat,
and the
"Columbia" Adjustable Desk and Chair
Everything Needed in the Schoolroom.

CHURCH FURNISHINGS
of all kinds, including
PEWS, PULPITS, LECTURNS, CHAIRS,
ALTARS AND
COMMUNION TABLES.
Manufactured and Sold by
Globe Furniture Co.,
Wayne County, NORTHVILLE, MICH.

An Ideal Text-Book on Civil Government
FOR MICHIGAN SCHOOLS.

The Government of the United States and
of the State of Michigan.
Price, $1.00.

The two parts of this work are published in separate volumes, viz:

For further information please address
ELDREDGE & BRO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Ellen B. Murray, M. D. Carrie M. Stewart, D. D. Sc.

MURRAY & STEWART,
PHYSICIAN. DENTIST.
Office over Book, Comstock & Co.'s,
Next to Postoffice.

John Geoghan, TAILOR AND CUTTER.
120 Congress Street.
REPAIRING Neatly Done.

John VanFossen, D. D. S.,
DENTAL OFFICE.
Union Block, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Would You Keep Up With the Procession?
— TAKE THE —
Michigan School Moderator.

DON'T BEG IT. DON'T BORROW IT. DON'T LACK IT.
A 32-PAGE SEMI-MONTHLY
640 Pages Per Year.
It makes poor teachers good, and good teachers better. It brightens the mind and cheers the heart.
NORMAL STUDENTS should take it, as it keeps them in touch with the educational world. Send for Sample Copy and Club Rates.

The Moderator and The Normal News $1.75

H. R. PATTENBELL, Editor,
LANSING, MICH.
ALBAN & JOHNSON
Clothiers and
Gents' Furnishers,
Have the largest stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING
HATS AND CAPS,

Satchels, Umbrellas & Gents' Furnishings
IN YPSILANTI.

MERCHANT TAILORING A SPECIALTY.

Ypsilanti Is Noted far and wide for
its Educational advantages,
and that is the very reason you are here; but
while here your wants are not entirely confined
to educational matters; you must buy some
goods in many different lines. The object of
this advertisement is to call your attention to

W. H. SWEET'S
Department Store.

FIRST FLOOR—Fine Dress Goods, Silks, Trimnings,
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.

SECOND FLOOR—The finest Millinery Parlors in
in the city; we are now showing our new Fall Hats;
Hats trimmed to order on short notice.
Cloak Department on same floor. New Capes and
Jackets now on sale.

Our Private Banking Department is largely patron-
ized by students on account of its convenience, as we are
open at all hours, and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock.
Deposits received payable on demand. Ask for a deposit

Safe Drugs at Safe Prices
—At—

Fred S. Davis' Drug Store

Ypsilanti Savings Bank,
Cor. Congress and Huron Streets.

YPSILANTI, MICH.

FAIRCHILD & KUSTER,
CITY MEAT MARKET!
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fresh and Salt Meats.
Poultry and Fresh Fish in Season.
No. 12 NORTH HURON STREET.

J. D. COOK, The Barber
First Class Work Guaranteed

Hawkins House Block.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

FREDERIC H. PEASE, Director.

FACULTY.

PIANO.
Miss Marie Dickinson.
Mr. Frederic H. Pease.
Mrs. Helen H. Pease.
Mrs. Oscar Garriques.
Mrs. Jessie L. Scrogan.
Mr. Felix Lamond.

ORGAN.
Mrs. Bertha Day Barre.
Mr. Frederic H. Pease.

VIOLIN.
Miss Abba Owen.
Mr. Frank Smith.

VIOLONCELLO.
Mr. Alfred Hoffman.

VOICE CULTURE AND SINGING.
Mr. Oscar Garriques.
Mr. Marshall Pease.
Mrs. George L. Tyler.
Mrs. George L. Tyler.

ITALIAN.
Mrs. George L. Tyler.

For Circulars concerning Terms and Tuition, apply to
the Director.
THE NORMAL NEWS.

You will find all the new and latest styles of FINE MILLINERY also a city trimmer who will make your old hats to look as well as new, at

MRS. E. M. DANIELS',
31 HURON STREET, 4th door South of Postoffice.

GROCERIES.
You can save money by buying your Groceries at the

DUNLAP & WELCH STAR GROCERY.

Students’ Barber Shop,
Opposite Hawkins House. Finest Three Chair Shop in the city.

READER & CORBEIL.
Ladies' Shampooing and Hair Dressing.

C. F. ENDERS,
PICTURE FRAMING & ART GOODS,
230 Congress Street.

Tugbor!

"I will defend." Yes, defend myself against dry rot by buying and reading some of these excellent 25 cent books.

POPULAR BOOKS.


Manual of Orthography and Elementary Spelling: By H. R. Patterson. Complete, convenient, up to date; 80 pp.; linen, morocco finish; $2.40 per dozen. Third edition, revised and enlarged.

Civil Government of the United States: By W. C. Hewitt. 228 pp.; cloth, complete, new; $2.40 per dozen.

Civil Government of Michigan: By H. R. Patterson. The constitution of the state; explanations of all statutory provisions; 600 suggestive questions. Revised to 1893. Cloth 100 pp.; $2.40 per dozen.

Primer of Michigan History, with Character on Material Resources: By W. J. Cox. The choicest little history of the State published. It should be in the hands of every child in the state. 112 pp.; cloth, $2.40 per dozen.


School Songs Knapsack. 40c each; $1 per dozen. 155 songs for schools. Morning Exercise Songs, War Songs, Exhibition Songs, Special Day Songs, College Songs, etc., etc.

Address, ROBT. SMITH,
Lock Box, 609, LANSING, MICH.

GEO. M. GAUDY,
Confectioner & Baker,
110 CONGRESS ST.
Bakery.—You will find all kinds of Bread, Cakes, Rolls and Tea Biscuits fresh every day. We can please you in anything you want.

Confectionery.—"Delicious" Chocolates and all kinds of Fine Creams, Taffies, Nut Candies, Buttercups, etc., fresh every morning.

Ice Cream.—We can please with our Delicious Ice Cream and Fruit Ices, in bulk or brick form.

Students invited to make my store their headquarters.

For.

Delicious Chocolate Candies,
Fresh Foreign and Domestic Fruits
Staple and Fancy Groceries,
Fine Table Delicacies,

KIEF & MEANWELL'S
Free Delivery.
19 Huron Street.

Lessons in Bicycle Riding.

JOHN WHITE.

Terms—35 cents per hour with wheel furnished; 25 cents for each additional hour. Hours, 6:30 to 9:30 p.m.

Two pupils 40c. Complete training $2.

Apply to one of the Normal Juniors.

E. R. BEAL,
DRUGGIST, BOOKSELLER, AND STATIONER,
224 Congress Street, Opera House Block.

J. H. MILLER & SONS,
LEADING GROCERS.

Groceries, Boots and Shoes—40-42 East Congress St.
Crowbery—30 Huron St.
**MICHIGAN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.**

**PURPOSE OF THE SCHOOL.**

The aim of the school is fixed by statute to be "the instruction of persons in the art of teaching, and in all the various branches pertaining to the public schools of the state of Michigan." It is essentially a teachers' school. The proportion of professional work is yearly increasing. To prepare young men and women for fair scholarship to teach in the public, elementary and higher schools and academies of the state, is its sole purpose.

**EQUIPMENTS.**

It has one of the largest and most carefully selected libraries to be found in any normal school in this country. The physical and chemical laboratories occupy three floors and six rooms. The biological laboratory is complete and modern. A large double gymnasium has just been opened with a director and one assistant, and an elaborate equipment of apparatus.

**ATTENDANCE.**

The annual enrollment has exceeded 900, for three years. Connected with the school is a training school of eight grades and a kindergarten, comprising 350 students.

**THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.**

The Diploma Course covers four years of study and leads to a life certificate good throughout the state. This is shortened for the graduates of certain approved schools, to two years. The completion of the first three years of work of the full course entitles the student to a state license to teach, valid for five years. This, for graduates of the approved schools, is shortened to one year.

For the former course, there are required of every student working for a certificate:

- Three Semesters (half years) of Science.
- Three Semesters of History.
- Three Semesters of Mathematics.
- Three Semesters of English.
- Two Semesters of Teachers' Review.
- Seven Semesters of other Professional Work.

Aside these, nine and one half semesters of work are to be selected, with the advice of his teachers, from any one of the courses offered.

Special courses are offered in Kindergarten, Music, Physical Culture and Drawing.

The degree of Bachelor of Pedagogics is conferred upon graduates from the full course, after two years of additional study.

**POINTS OF INTEREST.**

**Living expenses are moderate.**

The health of the town and the school has been exceptionally good.

Graduates from its several courses are given by the authority of the State Board of Education licenses to teach.

The only school expense for teachers taking the regular course is an entrance fee of five dollars per semester ($10.00 per year). Legislative appointments are accepted, releasing the applicant from the payment of fees.

There is a large and thoroughly equipped school of observation and practice of all grades in all branches of kindergarten. This has an elegant new building for its exclusive use.

There are unusual facilities for the study and practice of music.

The new physical culture building affords excellent opportunities in that department possessed by few schools.

There is a daily clear practice of 150 voice-s, with a large pipe organ.

The Teachers' Review of the Common Branches are begun each quarter.

The Library contains over 16,000 volumes, easily accessible to all students.

With a single exception no other institution in the state has so complete equipment of laboratories and museum, in Physics, Chemistry, and Biology.

A strong Students' Christian Association is maintained and occupies Starkweather Hall.

The faculty of forty have been selected with care and will commend themselves to students and patrons.

For details send to

**RICHARD G. BOONE, PRINCIPAL,**

Ypsilanti, Michigan.

---

**Chinese Laundry**

**Hing Lee, Proprietor.**

We would call the attention of the citizens of Ypsilanti to our unequalled facilities for doing

**First Class Laundry Work.**

Goods ordered for and delivered, always on time.

All work done by hand, consequently clothes are never damaged.

Sixteen years the favorite laundry man of Ypsilanti. Your patronage is solicited.

144 Pearl Street, Opposite Box Factory.

---

**Flowers for Receptions**

Roses, Carnations, and all kinds of Cut Flowers constantly on hand.

Floral Designs made to order.

**Chas. F. Krzysske,**

205 South Washington St.
F. H. Barnum & Co

Jewelers and Stationers.

We carry a full line of everything that is expected to be found in a first-class Jewelry store, and also have a full stock of Musical Instruments, Strings, and all Trimmings.

NORMAL SOUVENIRS

such as Spoons, Pins, etc., always in stock.

We handle the Hurd & Crane Stationery in all the new shapes and colors.

We also pay strict attention to repair work of all kinds, and guarantee to give you satisfaction.

F. H. Barnum & Co., Jewelers

Cor. Congress and Washington Sts.

We Guarantee our

“YPSILANTI”

FOUNTAIN PEN

—TO BE—

UNEQUALED AT THE PRICE.

ASK TO SEE THEM.

C. W. ROGERS

Books and Drugs,

Students' Headquarters. 118 Congress.

--- COOPER'S ---

PHOTOS ARE GETTING FINER EVERY YEAR.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST, CALL

OVER the POSTOFFICE

AND EXAMINE THEM.

The Normal Book, Stationery and School Supply Store.


Blank Books, Fountain Pens, Pencils, Tablets, Drawing Paper, Paper Covers, Hair Brushes and Tooth Brushes, and in fact everything usually kept in a first-class Book Store.

Call in and examine our stock. Remember the place.

J. GEO. ZWERGEL, - Opposite the Normal.