1894

The Normal News, November, 1894

Eastern Michigan University

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

Recommended Citation

https://commons.emich.edu/student_news/1

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the University Archives at DigitalCommons@EMU. It has been accepted for inclusion in EMU Student Newspaper: The Normal News & The Eastern Echo by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@EMU. For more information, please contact lib-in@emich.edu.
Students'noonote-Right

WRITING MATERIALS,
Perfumes, Drugs and Medicines

AT

A. L. SMITH'S,

South Side of Congress Street.

Look for the White Mortar.

INSURANCE.

George J. Preston,
Merchant Tailor,

No. 1 UNION BLOCK.

Entrance same as Drs. Hull and Van Fossen.

High Grade Tailoring at Lowest Rates.

Suitings, Overcoats, Pantings, Fancy Vests of Foreign
and Domestic Goods. Cleaning and Repairing
done reasonably. Don't forget the place.

No. 1 Union Block, Up-Stairs.

Fountain Pens.
Suitable for school use

At only $1.25.

We sell the Celebrated John Holland Fountain
Pen—Warranted—at only $1.25. Come in and see
one.

A fine stock of stationery, also quite a quantity of
tablets slightly damaged we are selling at less than
half price—just as good for school use.

STONE & CARPENTER,

Eyes tested free.

33 Hur St. eet.

RANDALL
Photographer.

ARTISTIC POSING & LIGHTING

Superior Finish.

Highest Standard of Excellence in all details
pertaining to the art.

30 East Huron St., ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Your Eyes

May suggest that you buy a new
LAMP.

WE have a nice line, and would
try to please you.

Davis & Co., Depot.

Did you say . . .

SHOES?

WILBER & HORNER'S Store is full of them.
Any Size, Style and Width you want.

Prices Right, and no trouble to show goods.

WILBER & HORNER,

Shoes Mended.

No. 106 Congress St.
THE NORMAL NEWS

Published Monthly During the School Year, by the Students of the Michigan State Normal School.

S. C. McALPINE, '95, Editor-in-Chief.
CHAS. D. LIVINGSTON, '95, Business Manager.

Staff:

Athenæum
Georg. E. Shervan, '95

Mock Congress
C. V. Wisner, '97

Adelphic
Ornella Grigsby, '95

Olympic
L. S. Loomis, '95

Crescent
GEO. E. Stetson, '95

Athletic Association
M. C. Vanbeter, '95

Conservatory
Frank Andrews

Subscription Price, 50 cents per year; Single Copies, 10 cents.

Entered at the postoffice at Ypsilanti as second class matter.

There is, perhaps, no system of "internal improvements" going on in our country to-day more potent for good than the improvements being made in the minds of our people. Anarchy and rebellious outbursts against authority are companions of ignorance, and as education becomes more general, we shall expect to see these disappear. The fruits of our free schools are evident.

The book will probably be somewhat larger than usual this year, though the purchase price will remain the same. Some new features will be introduced, but these are not sufficiently matured to speak of at present. An outline of the book will be given later.

As the Aurora will be the culminating effort of the class, it should receive the entire support of the class. As it will be of interest to students and alumni alike, it should receive their hearty support. Financial failures heretofore have resulted from poor sales. We are told that even some seniors failed to purchase a copy of last year's Annual. Such a condition of affairs is a menace to the enterprise, and will surely work its downfall unless those who should be patrons of the Aurora awake to a realization of their duty.

The News is designed to represent original work in composition. Some hesitancy is felt, therefore, in making changes in articles handed in for publication; yet the reputation of the paper demands that faulty expressions be excluded from its columns. Those who pass judgment upon the literary articles often find it necessary to make changes in them.

We advise students who are to contribute articles for future publication to exercise more care in composition, giving special attention to diction, and the arrangement of words and sentences in such a way as best to express the thought. It would be well if contributors would subject their productions to some competent judge for criticism, and then make their own corrections before giving the articles to the management of THE NEWS. Writers should remember that while their productions may seem very clear to themselves, yet the mind of the reader does not so readily catch the thought unless the greatest care has been exercised in the composition.

Plans are now being formulated by which the '95 Class Annual is to be compiled. The managers purpose to make the work of interest both to alumni and undergraduates. In doing this care will be taken that all are properly represented.

The Aurora will be the culminating effort of the class, it should receive the entire support of the class. As it will be of interest to students and alumni alike, it should receive their hearty support. Financial failures heretofore have resulted from poor sales. We are told that even some seniors failed to purchase a copy of last year's Annual. Such a condition of affairs is a menace to the enterprise, and will surely work its downfall unless those who should be patrons of the Aurora awake to a realization of their duty.
great change in public sentiment. Nowhere is the fickleness of public opinion more clearly shown than in the history of political bodies.

While political parties are a necessity under our government, none will deny the fact that they are the instruments through which the unstable portion of our voters may bring about many harmful changes. We are often led to wonder how a people can be so evenly divided as to the mode of promoting their own welfare. To what extent does personal aggrandizement influence the individuals and leaders of the great parties?

Again, why these sudden changes? Surely, a vote wisely cast need not be changed so frequently. It is evident, then, that many do not vote intelligently. Ours is a government founded by an intelligent people, and under intelligence alone can it continue to exist. A celebrated English historian, viewing the ignorance of our laboring classes, once prophesied that our government would lead to anarchy, and the mutterings of discontent that come from the laboring classes seem to add strength to that prophecy. The ranks of the unstable are being daily augmented by foreigners, and these are constantly being clothed with powers equal to those of our most loyal citizens. Here, then, is a work for our free schools. The children of both foreigners and Americans must be educated. Love of country and a knowledge of those questions which touch the public welfare must be made the motives of their conduct. Such patriotism and such knowledge underlie all good government, and under such conditions we shall expect to see public opinion robbed of its unstable character, and the whole people united in one common object—the nation's welfare.

**Locals and Personalities.**

**FACULTY.**

Miss Genevieve M. Walton was elected secretary of the Michigan library association, for the ensuing year, Oct. 24.

Prof. George spent the week beginning Nov. 12 at the Cook County Normal, Chicago, and the Illinois Normal University at Bloomington, inspecting the methods and workings of those institutions. He was accompanied at the Cook County Normal by Prof. Sherzer, on a similar mission.

Prof. Putnam attended the Baptist Conference at Detroit recently.

Dr. Boone lectured before the teachers at Dayton, Ohio, Nov. 6.

Illness prevented Miss Lodeman from attending her classes a few days during the middle part of November.

The names of Drs. Boone, Smith, and Profesor Strong appear in the program of the Michigan Schoolmasters' Club, which holds its twenty-third meeting in the Normal school building, Nov. 30 and Dec. 1.

**TROPICAL AFRICA.**

The evening of Dr. W. A. Colledge's lecture on "Tropical Africa" was a stormy one, but a fine audience greeted him and followed the lecture with unusual interest. He pursued the "journey method" and although the points he made were naturally hard to combine, yet he wove them into a remarkably interesting and instructive lecture. He described the country he had visited, the habits and condition of the natives and the animal life of the different regions. He also sang a song in two of the thirteen different languages of the native tribes.

Dr. Colledge's stage appearance is very fine and he has at his command an excellent voice with a very delightful Scotch accent. He is a powerfully built man and strikes you at once as being possessed of that daring and courage so necessary to an African explorer.

**MOCK CONGRESS.**

On Saturday afternoon, November, 10, the Mock Congress, an organization of the school, just commencing its fifth year of work, held its first meeting. The society starts off with a very flourishing membership. The following program was carried out: Roll Call, Reading of Journal, Reports of Committees, Unfinished Business, Address of Speaker, Reading of President's Message, Resolution—To provide for a National Board of Arbitration to adjust all disputes between employers and employees; Adjournment.

**S. C. A. MEETING.**

Tuesday, November 11, the Christian association held it monthly meeting in Normal Hall.
Dr. D. E. Smith was the lecturer, his subject being “Is Christ Divided?” His treatment of this text was very clear, logical, and concise. He began by saying that in the life of everyone there have been some sad moments when he has doubted whether or not friendship exists. History furnishes many examples of base infidelity, but, on the other hand, it also furnishes examples of the most devoted and unselfish love. And in the heart of everyone, there is that which tells him that friendship does exist. In a similar manner he went on to prove the existence of true patriotism. He showed that one might serve his country in one way, while another would show his patriotism along an entirely different course and yet the action of both would be true patriotism. From this point he proceeded to the real subject of his lecture. Christ is not divided, he states, though the religion of some may lead them to worship God in the streets while others go into temples to pray.

THE REIGN OF THE DEMAGOGUE.

In Normal Hall, November 20, John Temple Graves of Atlanta, Georgia, lectured on “The Reign of the Demagogue.” Prof. D’Ooge introduced the speaker in a very neat speech. Mr. Graves’ lecture was very fair; his discourse was well written and the sentences and paragraphs fully rounded out, and his delivery, though quiet, was, nevertheless, impressive. His thought that the demagogue might and did exist in phases of life other than politics was a good one. The lecturer pointed out the course of the patriot, who seeks for his country’s good, in contrast to that of the demagogue, whose object is self-advancement. And he showed the ways by which this advancement was gained. Different statements during the course of the lecture make it evident that Mr. Graves is a true seeker of his nation’s good, whatever his politics may be. He said that the corruption in politics was daily forcing many good, honest men away from this interest, but in conclusion he gave the names of several as illustrations of honest politicians.

MARRIAGES.

Miss Lucy Angell, ’91, was married, Oct. 1, at Shelbyville, to Frank Laraway.

At San Francisco, California, October 22, Miss Elizabeth Strauseight was married to Lieut. Joseph R. Binns. The newly wedded couple are now to be found at their home, Angel Island, Cal.

Cards are out for the marriage, Dec. 1, of Miss Amarette J. Gleason to Mr. W. D. Hill.

NOTES.

The young men of the Crescent Society have arranged a “Boys’ Program” to be given December 7.

Miss Cora M. McGee, a student of last year, is now teaching in the grammar department at South Lyon.

Rev. William A. Colledge was present at chapel, November 6, and addressed the students on “Energy as a Power to Success.”

Miss Susan Kelb, ’91, is here visiting after her return from a trip to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. She will spend this winter at her home in Union.

Marie Louise Bailey, court pianist to the King of Saxony, gave a very enjoyable recital in Normal Hall, Saturday evening, November 10.

Prof. Lemond’s recital was a grand treat and all pianists went from the hall filled with enthusiasm, and determined to become more proficient in their art.

The interest in the Wednesday afternoon recitals is steadily increasing. Promptly at four o’clock the exercises begin and the room is usually nearly filled.

A number of talks on France and French schools have been given at chapel lately by Prof. Lodeman and Dr. Smith, both of whom visited Europe this summer.

The masterpiece class has just finished the study of Chaucer; and it was with a sigh of real regret that this charming author was laid aside. The next author studied will be DeQuincey.

Some new advertisers have enrolled with us recently. Also, some changes have been made by the old ones. Among these our readers should note the removal of Mr. Cook, the barber, to a position joining the Hawkins House on the east side. Students should give him a call.

A number of students attended the social given by the Crescent Society, Saturday evening, Nov. 3, at the home of Martha Warner on Chicago avenue. Games of dominos and charades were the principal features of the evening. Light refreshments were also served. Those who were present report a very enjoyable evening.
The seniors met November 22 and appointed committees to look after class colors, yell, motto, and pin. 

Hon. Edwin Willits, of Washington, D. C., formerly principal of the Normal, visited the school, November 7.

Mr. French, formerly superintendent of the Kalamazoo schools, but now general agent for the American Book Co., was at the Normal, Nov. 20.

The choir now meet every Monday evening in practice for their concert to be given in February. Prof. Pease also meets each division of the choir separately.

Theodore Pease Stearne is a young composer of great merit. He is a cousin of Prof. Pease which explains the fact. At a recital of recent date Miss Marie L. Gareissen sang three of his songs which were very beautiful.

The young men of the Athenæum society gave a spread and reception to the young ladies of that society at Mrs. Shankland's on Cross street on the evening of November 10. The menu consisted of oysters, raw and stewed, fruit, and ice cream. Games and music kept the guests till a late hour.

Mrs. Frederic H. Pease's lady quartet, consisting of Misses Louise George, Mollie Wise, Genevieve Cornwell, and Ada Benedict, is becoming quite popular. They have already sung "One Sweetly Solmn Thought," arranged by Prof. Pease, several times, and are now practising "The Lost Chord."

A very pleasant reception was given last Saturday evening to the members of the Adelphic Society, by Mr. Leland at No. 201 Hamilton St. Each guest was dressed, or decorated, so as to suggest the name of some popular book. Many of these were very nicely represented; one young gentleman had fastened upon his coat the letters S. A. This represented, as you have already guessed, the "Essay on Man." A prize was awarded to the person guessing the largest number of the representations. Miss Spangler won the prize, guessing the names of twenty-six books.

Mathematical club meetings were held Oct. 31 and Nov. 14. Dr. G. B. Halsted's admirable work—A translation from the Russian of an address on Lobachevsky delivered by A. Vasiliev at the Imperial University of Kasan in 1893—furnished Mr. Van Buren the data for his interesting account of Lobachevsky's life. Mr. Brockway presented very clearly Lobachevsky's theory of parallel, the basis of non-Euclidian geometry. On Nov. 14, Miss Norton stated some fundamental principles of Delereminants and the application, and Miss Treadwell traced the growth of Delereminants from Leibnitz to the present time.

The twenty-third meeting of the Michigan Schoolmasters' Club will occur at Ypsilanti, Nov. 30 and Dec. 1, 1894. An interesting and instructive program has been prepared. Prominent Michigan educators will present the subject, "Recent Text Books in Preparatory Mathematics," "Teachers' Examinations and Certificates," and "Unification of the Requirements for admission to American Universities" as viewed by the leading high schools, normal schools, academies and universities of the land. The meeting of this club one year ago at Ann Arbor was one of interest and profit. The coming meeting promises to be one of even greater value. Michigan railroads offer reduced rates to those attending. Here is a chance to catch inspiration from some of the leading educators of the state. Let none neglect the opportunity.

The N. A. A. foot-ball team accompanied by Manager Bennett, Umpire Green and an enthusiastic delegation of students went to Detroit Saturday, Nov. 17 and defeated the M. A. A. team of Detroit in a rattling game of rugby. The Normals began with a dash, and by a series of rushes, nicely seasoned with end runs, landed the pig skin behind Michigan's goal in 4 minutes. At the end of 8 minutes more the same thing was repeated. No more scoring was indulged in during the first half. The second half opened much as the first, with oval resting firmly behind Michigan's goal at the end of 8 minutes. By the interference of darkness the Michigans succeeded in scoring just at the end of the second half, making the final score 18 to 6. The team as a whole showed up well and the new men played like veterans. The boys are making vast improvement in team work, and discarding so much individual work.
WALTER HEWIT CHEEVER.

Prof. Walter Hewitt Cheever was born at Ypsilanti, Jan. 16, 1856, and spent the school-days of his boyhood in the Seminary. He afterward completed the classical course in our Normal, 1874.

He entered Michigan University and spent one year there, but after this commenced his teaching career at Alabaster, Mich., going the year following to Au Sable. He was then principal of the Dundee schools for three years, after which he went to Northville and there remained four years as principal.

Three Rivers, Mich., next claimed him, and as Superintendent of Schools there the next four years were passed, followed by a three years' superintendency at Lansing.

He has been President of the City Superintendents' Association and State Teachers' Association in our state, and a prominent institute conductor.

One year ago he was called to the Chair of Civics and Economics in the Milwaukee State Normal School, which place he now fills.

Though his work is in the main in another state, a portion of his past vacation was spent in institute work in Michigan, and Prof. Cheever's heart is always loyal to the educational interests of his native state, and especially loyal to this, his Alma Mater.

CLASS OF '94.

Lulu Palmer, 4th grade, Somerset, Kentucky.
Zelma Trowbridge, 3d and 4th grades, Ironwood.
Winifred V. Lacey, 1st and 2nd grades, Ironwood.

CLASS OF '93.

John Morse teaches at Ubly.
Nettie P. Briggs, 1st grade, Iron Mountain.
Franc A. Richart, 2nd grade, Republic, U. P.
Matie McFetridge, 1st and 2nd grades, Adrian.
Mamie Ulrich, at home, Ceresco.

CLASS OF '92.

Ester Pomeroy, preceptress, Bad Axe.
Carrie A Hardy, junior in literary department, U. of M.

Cora B. Smith teaching history in high school at Adrian.
D. G. Castell, high school, Flint.
Elizabeth E. Glover, 7th and 8th grades, Sand Beach.
Louise Rogers, 5th grade, Cadillac.
Nelson B. Beers, principal, Freeport.
Elizabeth Cromie, 4th and 5th grades, Ypsilanti.
William Marshall, mathematics in high school, Hannibal, Mo.
Chas. W. Curtis, student in law department, U. of M.
Minnie D. Warner, 2nd and 3rd grades, Charlotte.
Mary Horrigan, history and English, Negaunee.
Ada Card, kindergarten, Calumet.
M. Maude Lincoln teaches Latin at Cassopolis.
E. H. Ryder teaches science in the high school at Traverse City. He reports progressive work.
Elizabeth Gilmore, 8th grade, Negaunee.
J. J. Bronson, B. Pd., is agent for Johnson's Cyclopaedia, having headquarters at Detroit.
Robert Barber, Sup't at Highland Park.
Alice M. Eddy, assistant in high school, Hastings.
Lucy Little teaches geography and history in grammar grade at Cadillac.
Frank D. Hayman is teaching at Leonidas.
O. W. Hoffman is teaching at Roscommon.
Benj. Gregor, at home, Corunna.
B. J. Walker, 6th and 7th grades, Republic.
Bessie Earl, primary work, Schoolcraft.
Belle Stuart, student, U. of M.
F. E. Arthur, commercial teacher in high school, Pontiac.
C. E. Richmond teaches at Reese.
Mrs. Ada Slayton-Carrick, preceptress, Petersburgh.
Jessie Camp, kindergarten, Traverse City.
Ella L. Pierce, at home, Ceresco.
Ida Haines, intermediate grades, Woodland.
Mrs. Chas. Dibble, nee Belle Tanner, at home, Battle Creek.

Matie Tanner recently resigned her position at Plainwell to accept one at her home in Big Rapids.
LAKE GENEVA.

ADA M. BENEDICT.

SITUATED in the majestic woodlands of southern Wisconsin is a beautiful little lake surrounded by oak-covered hills, delightful camps and magnificent private residences. Its waters are deep and clear as crystal, and the steam yachts and sail boats, skimming over its smooth and sparkling surface, speak to us of the rest and comfort enjoyed by many wealthy citizens of Chicago during the hot and dusty months of the summer.

Such is Lake Geneva, on whose shores I was to spend two weeks of my summer vacation of the convention closing the day before, several rows of tents, and three main buildings, which, through further acquaintance, we found to be the reception room, dining hall, and tabernacle. Three other young ladies, one from Indiana, two from Illinois, and myself, stepped upon the pier that evening, were escorted to the office, and thence to supper—where we learned that we were the first and only delegates present. Each steamer, the following days, brought many more, and Friday found the school in good working order with about 160 young ladies in its ranks.

On Thursday noon the dining hall was filled for the first time, and just before partaking of the midday meal, the deep rich voice of our chorister rang out with the words, “Praise God from whom all blessings flow.” Each heart was thrilled, and soon the whole building reverberated with sounds of reverence, praise, and thanksgiving.

The first meeting was opened with a cordial welcome by Mrs. Wm. Boyd, of the international committee, and with the prayer that we might grow together in our likeness of Him and in our upbuilding and usefulness in the Master’s cause. This was followed by an address by Dr. Bristol of Chicago, subject, “Young Woman’s Duty to her country.” He very affectingly told the story of Grace Darling and her father, she at one oar and he at the other, going to save the people wrecked at sea; and with them compared the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A., rowing the lifeboat to save the world. From the very first we were impressed with the thought of the wrong in inconsistent lives, and were urged to be more kind, more loving, more earnest, more consecrated, less selfish, less thoughtless, less hasty, and then we should bear not only occasional but much fruit.

Mr. L. W. Messer, from Moody’s Institute, led
the Personal Workers' Class, and the Inductive Bible class was conducted by Prof. W. W. White, of Chicago Bible Institute. The work was too great for one to take both, and I chose the former. Each day we studied Scripture passages, and the difficulties one might meet in doing personal work and how to overcome them. Other instructors and lecturers were Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, Chicago; Rev. Frank M. White, Japan; Rev. R. A. Torry, Chicago; Chancellor McDowell, Denver University; Mrs. Lucy Meyer, Chicago, and Miss Jennie Martin, on missionary work; Mrs. Wm. Boyd, secretarial class, and lastly, but not least, I mention Mrs. Wesley Smith, New York city, whose sole work was to converse with young ladies upon any topic of doubt or question to them; and everyone felt after meeting her that they had met their Saviour in a new way, and had been drawn blessedly near to Him. She had a beautiful face and a manifold experience, but she told us the secret, "The Bible has been the answer to every question mark in my life." She was, indeed, a great inspiration to us all, and the teachers spoke of her as one living that higher life.

Parts of two afternoons were devoted to athletic sports: potato race, 100 yards dash, won by a Michigan girl, 240 yards dash, standing broad jump, running high jump, basket ball, foot ball, tennis, boat race, and tub race, which furnished much amusement for all. The underlying thought being that the young lady who is the best athlete, the best tennis player, full of fun, and at the same time an earnest, devout Christian, is the one who can do the most effectual work in reaching and bringing those in every sphere into the Master's vineyard.

Every forenoon each hour from eight to one some branch of the school was in session, and from seven to eight in the evening Vesper services were held on the lake front, which were exceedingly spiritual and helpful. The same command that Jesus gave to the fishermen on the shores of Galilee, came to many of us, "Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men." At eight we adjourned to the tabernacle for the lecture of the evening.

At the last grand meeting in the tabernacle Mrs. Boyd said, "Let the Lord Jesus shine out. We are lamps which, when properly adjusted with Jesus, shall give light to those about us. It will not always be smooth sailing, but I thank God who giveth us the victory." And Chancellor McDowell's farewell words were, 'I want to lodge this in your hearts. Go out from here repeating the life of Christ. Let us go out from this mount of transfiguration to our colleges, our homes, to make them think of Jesus Christ. Be not disturbed about weakness, Christ uses weak things. It is a great mistake to think that it takes as much leaven as meal. Believe in the Christ of Judea. Believe in the Christ who is, who is to be. I can imagine Him coming on to this platform, facing this audience and saying, 'What are you going to do with me?' And the same question I would leave with you, 'What are you going to do with him?' Earnest and ready were the words of those nearly two hundred consecrated young ladies in reply, and with tearful eyes, but glad and happy hearts, we rejoiced and sang that tender and pathetic song of parting, "God be with you 'till we meet again."
The next morning came, and with it came the “Commodore.” It had come for us, and we were called upon to sever our pleasant associations, perhaps, forever. But, although the remembrance of these pleasant times may pass away, although some of the notes taken down may never be referred to again, and many of the pleasant acquaintances forgotten, I shall always remember, with many kind thoughts of those who sent me, these two weeks as an important factor in the building and strengthening of my Christian character, and my prayer is that I may be able to minister, as I have been ministered unto.

Department Notes.

PEDAGOGY.

The tendency of teachers in this department in the Normal schools of the country generally, is to make more and more of the study of the child himself. “Infant Psychology,” so-called, has assumed almost the character of a “fad,” if one may use the term which comes very near to slang. The study has great value if pursued intelligently, and with moderate expectations in respect to immediate results.

If the teacher is constantly looking for something new, strange, and wonderful in the ordinary child, disappointment will be sure to follow. The child is “father to the man” in more than one sense; the child has not one sort of a mind, and a man another; the difference is of degree and not of nature.

One of the most interesting matters of observation is, to discover the forms in which the psychical activities, out of which the fully developed and ripened powers of manhood have come, first manifest themselves. What, for instance, are the earliest manifestations of imagination; what material does this activity seize upon and into what form does it combine this material? What distinction does the young child make between the products of sense perception and of imagination? Are the products of the one as real to him as those of the other? Does the fact that the distinction between the two is often confused expose the child to the charge of lying when, in reality, he has no adequate notion of the difference between the real and the imaginary; between what he sees and hears with the organs of sense and what he pictures to his inner eye and hears only with the inner ear? Is it not possible that many a child is wrongly accused of falsehood when there is no intention of deception, simply because the distinction spoken of has not become clear?

It is suggested to observers of children that they direct their attention to this point and make careful note of the conclusions to which they are led.

In the work of observing and examining children to discover their modes of thinking and the subject matter upon which their minds are occupied, it is of the very highest importance that they do not know that they are under observation and examination. The teacher must observe, must see and hear without appearing to be seeing or hearing; have no pencils or note books in view when observing.

Many of the published reports of the “contents of children's minds” are of very little value, perhaps one might say of no value. The results given are obtained by questioning; a number of children, two, three, or more, are taken apart by themselves and subjected to what might be called “an examination,” by comparative or entire strangers. This might be properly termed an eminent illustration of “how not to do it.” Children are not themselves before strangers, however agreeable the strangers may be, or however skillful they may be in their modes of working. Children very readily discover what the questioner wants, and their answers, consciously or unconsciously will be determined very largely by this discovery. The result affords an example of the common saying that “one usually finds what he looks for.”

Two methods of conducting observations are suggested; each of which has its own advantages and its offsetting disadvantages. One plan is to look for anything which the child may happen to be saying or doing in any direction, or upon any subject, under any circumstances. The reports of the results of such observations may afterwards be sorted out and classified so as to be of service. The other plan is to look for some particular mental or moral manifestation, some special trait of character, some habit and
its influence; the apparent effects of home or other environment, and so on indefinitely. Sometimes one of these methods and sometimes the other will be better, according to existing conditions. It is hoped that more observing work may be done in our own school, especially by pupil teachers in the training department, during the present year.

Useful suggestions for this will be found in several articles published in the *Pedagogical Seminar*, and in the recent monograph of Mr. Tracy upon the "Psychology of Childhood."

**BOTANY AND PHYSIOLOGY.**

The class in Advanced Botany completes its work in phanerogams and vascular cryptogams with the close of the first ten weeks; the remaining ten will be occupied with the cellular cryptogams, special morphology, classification and distribution.

The secretary of the State Agricultural Society kindly sends to each member of the class a copy of the 30th annual report, containing Beal & Wheeler's *Flora of Michigan*.

Prof. McLouth of Muskegon sends a fine package of plants, most of them additions to the herbarium. Some of these are rare in the state, and one, *Mikania scandens*, the climbing boneset, has not before been reported as belonging to our flora, though known to hunters along the Muskegon river for 40 years. If all the members of the Botany classes would follow Prof. McLouth's example, we should soon have a good representation of the state flora. Many of the Botany class of '93 brought back pressed plants, and several additions were made in this way, while many more were added from New York, the fruits of a summer's outing.

For advanced study in morphology special collections are desirable. Abnormal forms often throw light on the significance of normal forms, and a collection of sports, or of any peculiar growths, is very valuable. A good beginning along this line has already been made, and old pupils are asked to help us in this direction.

The State Board of Health again sends diagram-statistics concerning contagious and preventable diseases to the advanced physiology classes, and thus multiplies its good work by enlisting the teachers.

**EXCHANGE AND MISCELLANEOUS.**

Some excellent journals are on our exchange list this year. Limited space has prevented mention of them heretofore. We acknowledge the receipt of the following:

From Colleges—Michigan Mirror, School for the Deaf; Collegian, Hillsdale; Pleiad, Albion; Index, Kalamazoo; College World, Adrian; Speculum, M. A. C.; Herald, Hillsdale; Anchor, Hope; Benton Harbor Collegian, Benton Harbor; Rockford Collegian, Rockford, Ill.; College Days, Ripon, Wis.; Nebraskan, Lincoln, Neb.; Normal News, Cortland, N. Y.; Alamo and San Jacinto Monthly, Georgetown, Tex.

High Schools—Helias, Grand Rapids; Lyceum Advocate, Saginaw; Public School Monitor, Fortuna, Cal.

Educational—Moderator, School Commissioner, School Record, Normal Instructor.

Newspapers—Washtenaw Evening Times, Ypsilanti, Ypsilanti Commercial, and Beacon.

Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti, twin cities, with their nearly 4,000 earnest students, have sent into the schools, the churches, into law and medicine, into art and music, into home and office, such an array of trained men and women as no other similarly situated and privileged institutions of America have done. Ann Arbor has many other interests, but she is known to the world only as the seat of the state university, and Ypsilanti, only through the state normal school. James B. Angell and Richard G. Boone are large factors in Michigan progress. Ann Arbor rivals Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Cornell in numbers and influence, and Ypsilanti is one of the largest and best normal schools in the country.—*Dr. A. E. Winship, in New England Journal of Education*.

Princeton students vote en masse that they will haze no more. "The world do move."—*Ex.*

The Benton Harbor Collegian makes its first appearance and is welcome to our exchange list. It is a bright news periodical published by the students of the Benton Harbor College.

Here were a few days, filled with a steady radiance from morning till night, which stood out brilliantly against the setting of cloudy, fitfully sunshiny weather which made up our summer. One of these found our party on its way to Fontenay-aux-Roses. Although the name of our journey's end awoke thoughts of dewy rose-gardens, the beginning was unromantic enough. Taking a tram-car on one of the crowded boulevards of Paris, in half an hour we reached the Gare de Sceaux, situated just within the city fortifications. Our train soon carried us out of the world of houses into the world of growing nature. We passed smooth, well cultivated hills and picturesque valleys and cozy villages. At the fifth station we alighted, and after a short climb up a hill which afforded a wide pleasant view over the country, we entered the village of Fontenay. A few moments more brought us to the Ecole Normale Superieure d'Institutrices.

The building is mostly of brick and the front, which is very plain, rises abruptly from the street, with only a few windows, the entrance door, and its greater height to distinguish it from the long wall which encloses the adjoining private estates.

The school, founded in 1880, occupies a part of the estates of the Duchess of Maine. Some of the old buildings are standing, but not in use, and contrast strongly with the modern and handsome structure with its long spacious verandah looking out on the garden. It will be remarked that the arrangement of the grounds forms an exception to the modern tendency of turning the best side out. The garden is all the prettier for being hidden.

The higher normal school became necessary as the number of trained professors and directresses fell far short of filling the vacancies in the lower normal schools which were being established during the four years following 1879. This was an important event in the educational history of the country. It was the first time that the state applied its utmost resources and the university of France its best materials to the inauguration of a superior education of women, in the interest of the primary schools for girls. Both teachers and pupils have been peculiarly enthusiastic on this account; and the experiment, if that can be called an experiment which has been so long common with us, of placing the same high grade of study at the disposal of women as had heretofore belonged only to men, has proved eminently successful. In the fifteen years of its existence the number of students attending Fontenay has steadily increased. There were nineteen pupils the first year, of whom all but four became principals of normal schools; there are now seventy-one.

Before being allowed to enter the competitive examination which admits to the normal school, the young women, whose ages are between 18 and 25, must come armed with either the brevet superieur, bachelor's diploma, or certificate of secondary instruction. In spite of this requirement the number of applicants each year is five times as great as can be accommodated, there being only fifteen places in the department of science and a few more in that of letters. The final examinations are held by commissioners who are not otherwise connected with the school, and are open to any young lady, whether her preparation for them has been obtained in this school or elsewhere. The special one year course leading to the diploma of directress can be entered only on having already the title of professor of letters or science, these being conferred on passing the final examination just mentioned.

When once admitted, life there must be pleasant and profitable. There need be no worry about expenditure. The state takes that burden off the shoulders of the young students. Besides furnishing them board and lodging (each inmate has a separate room), it gives 250 francs a year to each one for clothing and whatever other necessary expenses are incurred during the two school years. In return, a pledge is given to remain in the service of the state ten years.

There is no practice school. This is admitted by the authorities to be a serious drawback. Music, chorus singing, geography, grammar,
English or German, ornamental drawing, psychology, these are familiar names found in the literary course of study. There is a short course in contemporary history besides the ancient, medieval and modern. In the scientific section, mathematics, natural history, chemistry and physics, with an extra course in geometric drawing, take the place of history, grammar and geography. A botanical garden and a hot house, besides laboratories for dissection and experiment, show a practical spirit in the scientific work. French composition has a prominent place in the curriculum.

The presentation of the subjects is interesting. The programme of the class hour is in general this: besides being prepared for the general recitation, two members of the class are selected one or more hours in advance, according to the difficulty of the material, to make a plan of a lesson on some assigned topic, supplementary to the course. One of the two explains her method before the class; this may last from fifteen minutes to half an hour. The student who has not been asked to speak, then explains her plan, and shows wherein it varies from that of her companion. Other students are called upon to make remarks. Last of all the professor proceeds to criticise, and gives his arrangement of the lesson. This pedagogical exercise usually takes up half the time, sometimes much more. Now and then a lesson is given as to children of the primary grades and this presentation compared to that given to pupils in the lower normal schools.

Lectures and discussions are held by eminent professors from the Sorbonne, the Lycees, or other advanced schools, the number of lessons a week in the different branches varying with the time at the disposal of the teacher and the extent of the course. One study is carried on for a few months in the autumn or spring, another one month only, while others continue throughout both years. There is something delightful in this irregularity, which is however not allowed to enter into the student's method of thought. Sequence is duly regarded and regular hours are set apart not only for study but for intermediate recitations, which are to clear up any knotty point in the lesson past or to come. For this purpose there are four professeurs-repetitrices, review teachers, who with the directress and the business manager, “madame l'économe” are the only superior officers living in the school.

There is no surveillance within the building, and Sundays the students are at liberty to leave the school all day, to go to Paris or wherever they wish, only mentioning to the directress the name of the place they intend to visit. This does not seem to us a great amount of freedom to allow to future directors of professors, although it forms an exception to the system, almost universal in Europe, of continual supervision in girls' schools. Are our American girls conscious of the great honor which is done them in being allowed to prove against the testimony of centuries, that women have strength to govern themselves and are truer for being trusted?

Where there is little restraint, there need be but few regulations. Of these few, the one most strenuously observed is that which forbids study during recreation hours or during the night. Beginning at six, the working day ends before dinner at half past seven. Study and recitation hours vary in length from an hour and a half to two hours and a quarter, with intervals of fifteen minutes for rest and an hour each for breakfast and luncheon. The evening hour belongs to social enjoyment. In winter it is often spent, we were told, in changing the gymnasium into an amateur theatre; and indeed the little stage with its green curtains showed unmistakable signs of wear. Dancing is a favorite amusement, and for this the piano standing in the corner furnishes the music. The older and younger women form a contented family. The hard day's work leaves no regret to lessen the happiness of well-earned rest. At this hour of pleasure there seems nothing incongruous in normal students thus replacing the fortune favored knights and dames who once peopled this spot.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

LOIS MCMARON.

Of the literary coterie that once made Boston famous, Doctor Holmes, the last representative, has now gone. He has claimed the interest of the literary world for over sixty-four
years, and few authors have enjoyed greater popularity than has the "genial Autocrat." Far be it from the design of this article to prophesy what his place in the future may be, it aims merely to test his present claim as an American man of letters, and frankly to acknowledge his failings and limitations.

During the six decades of his literary activity, his working time was devoted, for years, to a profession, the routine of which must have required his best hours. He has stood before the American public as an eminent physician, yet all the while has had another mission which has not decreased his professional reputation, but rather added luster thereto,—this mission has been to delight the fun-loving with his curious fancies, and to charm the thoughtful with his wise reflections, thus representing a man of wit in the earlier and better sense of the word, when it meant to be a man of genius, a player upon thoughts rather than words.

This reputation was gained and has been largely sustained by his poetry, yet his essays have strengthened his claim. When the Cambridge literati established The Atlantic Monthly to represent the matured thought, the literary conscience, and the growing art of New England, Doctor Holmes contributed "The Autocrat at the Breakfast Table," which always has its power to charm. The slight plot which binds together the fancies of the author, gives them an added interest; the imaginary household is lifelike, and the conversations contain the rare things which are oftener thought than said; the design being to represent the familiar, yet serious thoughts of an original and keen-witted man, the professional author is screened behind the thoughtful citizen. His practical wisdom, combined with his wit and humor, gives an air of quaintness and originality. Though keenly alive to the follies of his own countrymen, the Autocrat has wisdom suited to all people and all times, and proves himself a real talker according to his own definition, "A person of fresh ideas and plenty of warm words to clothe them in." In the wide range of topics here discussed, his ideas are ever invigorating. We laugh when the spirit of mischief takes possession of him, grow serious if he is meditative, and when the mountains are his theme, with him we ascend the heights and learn how his poet's soul sympathizes with the beauties of nature. This work, characterized by its deep insight into human life and the human soul, shows its author strong in reason, fertile in resources, and ready in wit: its felicity of expression and illustration constantly challenge our approbation. He has never posed as a philosopher, and yet from his conversations one could outline a treatise on the conduct of life, which, as has been aptly remarked, would not fall far below the standard of Franklin or of Emerson; probably many of his shrewd remarks will be current in our literature for generations. Though this volume has been so deservedly popular, the following ones of the Breakfast Table series failed, from the first, to arouse interest: perhaps the continued brilliancy dulled the edge of appreciation.

Of his next literary venture, his novel, in the early part of its career, The North American Review wrote: "The book has a value almost unapproached in giving us a wise physician's views as to certain physico-moral, and physico-religious states, phenomena, and questions, the discussion of which is usually abandoned to the moralist or to the divine." The heroine, while repulsive, is yet weirdly attractive; beautiful, but her beauty awes more than it charms. "One of the warring principles in her soul had a woman's nature with all its powers and longings; the other chilled the currents of emotion." We follow her not without sympathy as she is gradually humanized, partly through the higher nature getting the better of the lower, partly through the influence of a strong affection. The theme, moral obligation, was a fascinating one to Doctor Holmes, his aim being to suggest the limitation of human responsibility in a simple and effective way.

Some of the characters are well drawn, that of the Reverend Chauncey Fairweather, whose creed and religion were so at war, well illustrates the author's assertion, "Beliefs must be lived in a good while before they accommodate themselves to the soul's wants and wear loose enough to be comfortable." The Reverend Doctor Honeywood, and practical, far-seeing, sympathetic Doctor Kettridge are typical New Englanders; while Mr. Silas Peckham is a rare, but not unfamiliar specimen of the genus pedagogue. His
various cheats had succeeded so long that the idea of retribution had ceased to trouble him, so it was particularly appropriate for Nemesis to confront him in the act of lowering the 'pecuniary compensation' of the schoolmistress.

Perhaps Doctor Holmes felt that he had not represented the ideal teacher in the masculine characters of this story, so compensated to the fraternity in his portrayal of the other sex. Indeed, so frequently does she appear in his pages, that we almost suspect him of partiality: for after giving us the winsome little schoolmistress of "The Autocrat," and dedicating "Elsie Venner" to a lady teacher, he introduced into this novel Helen Darley, evidently his favorite woman, "true as death," conscientious, and so charming that Lowell remarked one result of the book was, "that everybody was looking about for a schoolmistress to despair after."

"Elsie Venner" has been compared to "Silas Marner," to which story it both bears a likeness and forms a contrast. The theme in each case is similar,—the restoration of some exceptional sample of humanity through the power of some human affection. George Eliot, however, was more fortunate in choosing to deal with a moral deformity and thus keeping within the range of common experience; while in technique the English novelist far surpasses the American.

In "The Guardian Angel," Holmes also keeps more nearly within the sphere of human nature, as he treats of the evolution of inherited tendencies; and the combat of the dual nature ceases when the heroine forgets herself in her ministra tion to others. Though these novels are not artistic, and Jack the element which has made "The Scarlet Letter," "The Marble Faun," and "Silas Marner" immortal, through the disguise of fiction, we recognize the underlying scientific doctrine which gives them a historical interest, and causes Stedman to observe: "If their science and suggestion now seem trite, it must be owned that the case was opposite when they were written, and that ideas now familiar were set afloat in this way." While these novels are weak in plot, and wearisome in detail, and touch questions of a past interest, they have some dramatic power, and show an able handling of a psychologically abstruse subject, though they can never impart the charm which warms the heart towards old Rappaccini's daughter.

The literary fame of Doctor Holmes must rest on his essays and his poems; in both, his style is original and characteristic. His poetry contains a life-giving element that makes it impressive. This has been variously styled touch, mastery of language and versification, versatility, and felicity in poetic invention. What mirth rousing qualities in "The Epilogue" and "Dorothy Q.!! What quaint amusement "The Latter-Day Warnings" and the "Music Grinders" afford! "Contentment" is a curious contradiction of it: real theme, "Man wants but little here below," and agrees well with the Autocrat's assertion, "Give me the luxuries of life, and I will dispense with its necessaries." Among the humorous poems, the place of honor, however, must be given to the "One Hoss Shay," a true masterpiece of humorous invention, justly called "as full of character and almost as purely Yankee as "Tam O'Shanter" is purely Scotch." Lexington," "The Boston Tea Party," and "Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill" have, in a measure, the ring of "Old Iron sides," and testify that the poet who began his career with a patriotic lyric has not neglected the call of freedom. However, on this topic, Whittier excels him in fervor, and Lowell in sublimity.

As a writer of poems for occasion, though as regards felicity, Lowell may contend with him for the palm, in variety of subjects and number of poems, he has neither a rival nor an equal. For the Harvard class of '29 some forty poems tell us of happy re-unions. For other occasions, a long list bears witness to the frequent demand for our poet's efforts: but whether he has been welcoming or speeding the parting guest, paying patriotic tributes or literary ones, rejoicing or mourning, we find him equally ready and equally appropriate.

A unique collection of occasional poems refers to old age. "The Boys," "Ad Amicos," and "The Old Man Dreams," from his class poems, are among the most mirth-provoking. Others so curiously combine the humorous and the pathetic, that we scarcely know whether to laugh or weep after reading them. "The Last Leaf," the most renowned of his matin songs, and the first to illustrate "that pathos is an equal
part of true humor, and that sorrow is lightened by jest, and jest redeemed from coarseness by emotion," is a fitting prelude for the "Archbishop and Gil Blas" and "The Last Survivor." In both poems the two qualities are exquisitely blended, the sad thoughts suggested, not losing their sentiment on account of their merry setting. "The Iron Gate" has a peculiar interest, being the poet's own contribution to the breakfast given in honor of his seventieth birthday. As if to do suitable homage to the occasion, the poem combines the humor, the wit, the pathos, and the imagination which have made Holmes famous. His picture of a patriarch "Dull-eared, dim-sighted, slow of speech and thought" recalls "The Last Leaf," and presents a contrast to his own way of meeting old age.

"I take his shrivelled hand without resistance, And find him smiling as his step draws near."

He paints us a picture of life in

"Youth longs and manhood sighs, but age remembers, Sits by the raked-up ashes of the past Spreads its thin hands above the whitening embers That warms his creeping life blood to the last."

The philosophy of his life shows itself where he claims that he is not a "limping pilgrim," and has "never deemed it sin to gladden this vale of sorrow with a wholesome laugh."

While regretting that so much of his poetry is of an ephemeral nature, we recognize fully his true power. Every stanza, almost every line, surprises us with its wit, its discrimination, its delicate fancy, its lurking sarcasm, or its surprising humor. However, when these poems are forgotten, though a few of them belong to all time, there are others, noted for their moral and spiritual beauty, which will stand as his monument.

"Our Limitations" is a lofty hymn of praise. "The Violets," "Homesick in Heaven," "The Voiceless," and "Iris" give expression to the benevolence, the sympathy, and the tenderness of his nature, and "The Living Temple" is a pean in honor of the greatest of all the Creator's works. "The Silent Melody" shows a true appreciation of the poetical capacity of the subject, while "The Chambered Nautilus," his own and everybody's favorite, will be remembered long after his Wittiest sallies and sages reflections are forgotten. In this poem, we find fancy, melody, sentiment, earnestness, grandeur, and inspiration. Who can read the last stanza without loftier aspirations?

"Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul, As the swift seasons roll! Leave the low-vaulted past! Let each new temple, nobler than the last, Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast 'Till thou at length art free. Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea."

It was his fate to live until the most of the names he used to hear" were "carved upon the tomb." However, quaintly apologizing for octogenarians, Gladstone, himself and some others, who were "breathing, moving, and writing in the green preserves belonging to their grandchildren," he met old age with the serene philosophy which enabled him to make his life-long protest against bigotry, melancholy, and pessimism. Whittier, in the closing lines of his last poem, writes thus of the mission of Doctor Holmes:

"The gift is thine the weary world to make More cheerful for thy sake. Soothing its Miserere pains With thy Hellenic strains, Enough of selfish wailing has been had, Thank God! for notes more glad."

SILENT INFLUENCE.

LURILLA TOWNSEND.

6

THE influences that are most powerful in this life are those that are silent in their operations. They come to us unannounced and fall upon the soul like the gentle dews of heaven. Every individual we meet, every emergency through which we pass, leaves its influence, slight or powerful, on the soul. We may be as unconscious of this as we are of the heart that throbs within us, but it is nevertheless true.

How little parents sometimes realize the silent influence they exert on their children. The father whose son is just merging into manhood, may give him a moral lecture every week, he may reason with him kindly or sternly forbid his indulging in the vices which always lie in wait for youth,—but if that father does not live
the life he has portrayed to his son, his words are "As sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal." The son will be sure to argue, "Father does this or that, why cannot I?" It is not so much the precept as the example, and he who would enrich others must first enrich himself.

An illustration of the power of silent influence has been recorded by an ancient writer in the story of two brothers, one of whom had lost his arm in the defence of his country, and the other for capital crimes was doomed to die. The hero appeared before the judges as an advocate for his brother. He did not speak but only held up the stump of his arm. This silent act so appealed to the sympathies of the people, that the criminal was pardoned.

Silence is often the most effectual reply to an unjust reproach, for 'actions speak louder than words' and will convince and influence the opponent more quickly than mere argument.

The greatest success of the Christian religion has been secured, not through the preaching of the gospel, but through the silent influence of example. Think you that the martyrs who perished at the stake suffered in vain? Or that the Puritans, who left their English homes for the wilds of America that they might worship as they willed, did nothing to promote the cause? But it is not these great sacrifices alone that have built up the Christian religion, any more than it is great battles that have made the world's history, but those little nameless forgotten acts of kindness and love.

The temperance question does not gain ground rapidly because of the inaudible sentiment against it. When men who profess to be moral and religious, clear the wine from their cellars and refrain from entering the back door of saloons, and when those who so eloquently tell of its degrading influences, vote as they should, then this nation will realize the power of silent influence.

Some of the most powerful influences which are exerted on us silently are those obtained from the books we read. If the literature is pure the influence will be good, for good literature improves the mind and cultivates the taste, besides being a source of comfort in lonely hours. A large part of our education comes to us through books, yet we must confess that the most useful part does not come from them. The scholar can scarcely tell how or when he acquired so much, for common sense is not obtained from the textbook studied but by daily observation and careful study of those with whom we come in contact; by the silent influence of the home, of the street and of all public places.

Every person is constantly exerting some silent influence upon those with whom he is associated. Just as a flower sheds its fragrance on the air each moment, and nothing is lost, so there is not a noble act performed, even in the sanctuary of the home, but steals through the walls and fills the atmosphere beyond.

To those who are bowed down with sorrow and affliction, there are times when words, no matter how gently and kindly spoken, fall harshly on the ear, but there never was a time when the sympathetic smile and loving caress were unwelcome.

Again have we ever paused to consider the silent influence that the works of nature have upon man? The sun, as it majestically sweeps through space, giving light and warmth to the planets, exerts a beneficial effect upon this earth to a degree beyond measure. It convinces us that this magnificent orb could not have been produced by chance, but that there must be in existence an Eternal Divinity, silent though he may be. And in the words of the poet,

"Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wondrous tale,
And nightly to the listening earth
Repeats the story of her birth;
And all the planets in their turn,
Confirm the tidings as they roll,
And spread the truth from pole to pole.
What though in solemn silence all
Move round this dark ten es trial ball:
What though no real voice nor sound,
Among their radiant orbs be found,
In reason's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice
Forever singing as they shine,
'The hand that made us is divine.'"

Silent influence is stronger than we sometimes think both for good and for evil, let us not under-estimate it. The light of day, the warmth of spring, the nightly dew, the trees, the flowers all are voiceless: yet they have influence—the influence of loving deeds.
ACROSS LOTS.

JESSIE M. LAKER.

In imagination, we have all followed the squirrel on his fence highway—a thoroughfare whose every inch he knows by heart.

In our present random trip across the field we must needs look elsewhere for our guide. We shall find him close at hand, and he awaits us in yonder tufted bed of blossoms, where we shall discover him dozing in the lap of luxury, or perhaps surprise him in an industrious moo as he revels among the plum like petals, and sips the nectar from the blossom cup.

His is the random flight I would follow, his the rare prerogative I would mine, "Seeing only what is fair, Sipping only what is sweet."

In this flight of fancy I would recall a few episodes which have furnished sweets to me in my random walks. There is something new to be learned in every square foot of mother earth, if one will only 'look with open eyes; "Whether we look or whether we listen, We hear life murmur or see it glisten."

For years I thought I knew all there was to be known about our common milkweed. I knew the savory relish of its early sprouts in spring, I knew as well every animal dependent upon its bounty, from the small red beetle, and striped caterpillar, to the fluttering butterflies, which I have so often picked, half tipsy, from its plethoric blossoms. Its floating cloud of silken sheen had always been my delight. I had analyzed its flower, had seen the bee at work upon its horns of plenty, but even with this acquaintance, "the secret of the weed's plain heart" was yet unknown to me. I had failed to discover the most remarkable feature of the plant, the actual secret of its existence, in the strange fertilization of its flower by the very insects I had seen upon it.

It is a rash person who says he knows the wild flower when he sees it—the violet, the orchid, the columbine—a nodding acquaintance there may be, but one does not thus become a confidant.

There are few of us I imagine, who could not call by name the common flowers that whiten our pasture lands and clearings, scenting the summer air with their nut-like fragrance. But how many of us have their confidence sufficient-ly to have discovered the recluse that hides among their blossoms?

The transformation of the insect is a theme which has always possessed a strange fascination for me. Even as far back as I can remember, while yet the sacred story of the resurrection was but a wierd and ghostly picture in my mind—a mind as yet too immature to realize the significance of deeper spiritual truth. I know that in the study of the insect, in the contemplation of its strange metamorphic sleep, and in the bursting chrysalis, I found my earliest divine interpreter.

"Man cannot afford to be a naturalist," says the rapt philosopher of Walden, "to look at nature directly. He must look through and beyond her.

Here is a phenomenon that is well nigh as common in nature as the bursting of a bud or the unfolding of a leaf, and yet how rarely is it noticed.

We have seen the withered sassafras a thousand times, and passed it by in ignorance, The leafy hammock of the nettle has closely covered its willing captive, not only from the bird, but from our eyes as well.

Among the meadow milkweeds a pendent gem of emerald and gold has often touched our unconscious hands, and why have we never thought to look beneath that artificial tent—the drooping hop leaf?

The poets have written many beautiful things of nature, but none of them please one more than the following: ’Tis

"Only a bank of simple weeds, Of tangled grass and slender wind-blown reeds And yet a world of beauty garners there."

’Tis a realm of singing shadows and filmy wings and

"There’s never a leaf or a blade too mean, To be some happy creature’s palace."

While on a memorable stroll not long ago, I wandered into the village churchyard. None but myself can ever know the thrill of that blessed experience, when, with my mind occupied for a moment with the thought of life and its apparent termination, my eye chanced to fall upon the ground beneath, where, among the faded grass, I discovered that omnipresent prophecy here—an open mummy case of the
moth, from which the life had flown. Such have been the impressions made by insects in my daily saunterings. Such I hope they always may be. For verily it is my belief that

“He who feels contempt
For any living thing hath faculties
Which he has never used.
Thought with him
Is in its infancy.”

Who shall solve these dark problems of nature? for it is not alone the chrysalis, or the figure of the resurrected moth that arouses our thoughts, but every living as well as inanimate thing, even the new-born fern symbolizes the interrogation point.

One is sitting, perhaps beneath the maple on the hillside. A small dead twig protrudes from the foliage just at one’s elbow. How delicate the gray tints upon its bark. See the scarred joints from which the opposite leaves have fallen and note this tiny tuft of light green lichen, and this double bud upon the swollen top. Perhaps you strive to pick it for a closer look, when lo! it moves. It is a caterpillar.

Again, a brilliant moth comes hovering toward you, flashing like a scarlet meteor in its flight. Suddenly it makes a fluttering dive, and alights at your feet, and it is gone. Had the granite boulder absorbed the insect, it could scarce have more quickly disappeared. In vain you search the lichenized surface for that brilliant glow, little knowing that your eyes have rested on the object of your search a dozen times, and that your hand is even now almost in contact with it.

These are but types of nature’s lavish hints, concessions to the superficial eye. Self-evident truths, are they involving no mental tax, we readily accept them. But how rarely do we seek the testimonies that are hidden from our view, frequently, only veiled behind a gauzy petal, wrapped in the cradle of a leaf or nestled in the chalice of a blossom.

Truly has the rapt follower of our “humble bee” attested that

“There was never mystery but ’twas figured
In the flower.”

THE NORMAL NEWS.

DEPARTMENT OF PEDAGOGY.

[At the close of each definite line of work in applied psychology, reviews of books, or parts of books, pertaining to the subject completed, are made by various members of the class.]

INTRODUCTION TO COMPAYRE’S ELEMENTS OF PSYCHOLOGY.

ELSIE EVELYN COOPER.

THERE are two questions to be settled before entering upon the subject of psychology: 1. Why has the study of psychology become prevalent? 2. How shall it be taught in order to produce the best results?

The answer to the first lies in the fact that knowledge of one’s self is the key to all the moral sciences; since to know one’s self is to know all men. Without the power to analyze motives, ideas, sentiments, and passions, history would be but an incoherent succession of facts. Knowledge of men is also the first requisite of the statesman, since no one can direct forces the nature of which is unknown to him.

RELATION OF PSYCHOLOGY TO PEDAGOGY AND ETHICS.

Theoretically, ethics is based on psychology; hence the principles of ethics are intelligible to those only who have traced their origin to psychology and tested their validity through their own consciousness. Practically, also, ethics has need of psychology, since faults may be avoided and virtues acquired through a psychological knowledge of will-power, habits, etc.

Psychology and pedagogy have the closest connection. As the physician cannot treat disease successfully without a knowledge of its origin, so the teacher who does not understand the feelings and passions of the child cannot take the wisest means to repress the evil and develop the good.

From an intellectual standpoint, surely there could be no more efficient preparation for the future educator of the mind, than the study of the mind itself.

Notwithstanding the advice of some educators, psychology is undoubtedly the study for a mature mind, and requires a power of attention of which the child is incapable; but these conditions do not affect the pupil teacher. With him psychology is a necessity for his professional
education and for his general education.

We come next to the method of teaching psychology. In the first place, the difference must be clearly established between psychology as a scientific study and psychology as an elementary study. The teacher of psychology should recall from the beginning that a choice is to be made between discussions that are merely scholarly, and really useful questions which have a practical interest and are easily comprehended. Even the latter should not be exhaustively discussed, but only the substance grasped.

The teacher of psychology may follow different directions according to the end in view. Future statesmen, lawyers, and magistrates should study the psychology of the mature mind, while the future teacher needs to be familiar with the mind of the child. Preference must be given to certain subjects and others passed over more rapidly. The basis of all psychology is the experiences which the learner himself has undergone. This natural psychology, common to all, is transformed into a truly scientific psychology through exact analyses which end in precision of classification and definition.

Let there be constant appeal to the experience and observation of the learner. Thus the Intuitive Method will find an easy application in teaching psychology. Make the pupil feel that psychological facts are as real and definite as physical facts. The teacher of psychology will employ the Socratic method; that is, will ask questions in a psychological order, leading the pupils to discover for themselves what he wishes to teach them. This inward observation must be supplemented by the observation of other men.

Psychology must not be isolated from other sciences; it has especially close connection with language, history, and literature. Since psychology is a study of the mind—of thought, and language is the expression of thought, the connection is obvious. History is psychology in action. Its most prominent characters stand forth as representatives of certain faculties of the mind. Literature unveils the human soul.

Comparative psychology—that is, the comparison of the lower human faculties with the faculties of animals—is valuable and instructive. The study of the child's mind is even more valuable, since it forms an integral part of a course in psychology, if psychology is what we claim it to be, a history of the progressive development of the human soul.

Psychology, then, must be treated practically. Empirical psychology, which does not pass the limits of observation, is a science as exact and solid as physics.

It is recommended that the teacher make sure of the comprehension of the pupil by written reviews, and also that the text-books be used for exactness and briefer statements of the truths brought out in class.

Finally, there is no proof that psychology loses either value or interest because it has set aside some problems as insoluble,—because it deals with the classification and analysis of facts which serve as the basis of moral rules and educational methods.

THE LIBRARY AND THE PRIMARY TEACHER.

Abstract of paper read before the Michigan State Library Association, 1891.

G. M. WALTON.

The library and the public school is a large and many sided subject in which all are interested. Growing constantly closer together each strengthens, sustains and elevates the other. The intercourse, however, is chiefly confined to the grammar and high school grades, and a better knowledge of the primary teacher's needs must add to the service librarians are rendering.

The librarian of the Normal is in constant intercourse with the director and critic teachers of the training school, with the students during their five months of senior teaching, with teachers who have gone out from the Normal, with teachers in no way connected with it, and with librarians,—from all these sources the statement is confirmed that the primary teacher has least help from the libraries. Among primary teachers there are the few ideals who may not need our help, but there are the multitudes of new, young teachers, Normal graduates, high school graduates, self-made teachers with slight foundation in scholarship and general scholarly culture, and to all these we should give our best service.

How can the library assist the primary teach-
A Chocolate Case

In our Candy Case. We have the Finest Line of Chocolate Cream Candies to be found in the City.

New Florida Oranges are now in the market and hereafter we shall have the best of fruit to be obtained.

We also have POPCORN THAT WILL POP.

KIEF & MEANWELL, 19 Huron St.

Jewelry. A full line of everything usually kept in a first class Jewelry Store. The best workmen in the city.


South Side Congress St.

F. H. BARNUM & CO.

Students Should Register.

A Book is open at

Frank Smith's Book Store

and all are invited to use it.

Students Should Economize.

You can do so by purchasing all your School Supplies, including

Fine Stationery, Perfumes, Gold Pens,

and 1001 other useful articles, of FRANK SMITH.

Any book not in stock supplied on short notice Daily Papers and Magazines delivered in all parts of the city. Please call; always glad to see you.
er? Along three lines. First, through books about books; second, through books directly assisting, which would be of two classes, one treating of principles and methods, the other helping directly in teaching a lesson; third, books for general culture, though somewhat in the line of work. A very few books would be of infinite service, some equally benefiting other teachers, treating only in part of primary work, while often seeing and using the books would assist the teacher in purchasing for herself those of most specific value in her department.

In the first class would be found Miss Burt's Literary landmarks; a guide to good reading for young people and teacher's assistant, with a careful list of 700 books. This would serve as a key to open the stores of literature on the library shelves. Emily J. Rice's Course of study in history and literature, is briefer, simpler and more direct, being classed by grades with reference lists for each. The Pathfinder in American history, by Twitchell and Gordy, has several pages of special interest for us; and the List of Books for District School Libraries, prepared and published by Mr. Pattengill as Supt. of Public Instruction, is a very tangible expression of his interest in libraries and in teachers who need help in selecting books.

Emilie J. Poulsson's In the child's world, belongs equally to the first class through the carefully selected reading lists at the end of each chapter, and to the second class, of teacher's helps, through its outlines, illustrations, stories and poems; and if but one book can be bought it should be this—Champlin's two Cyclopedia of persons and places, and of common things, are indispensible to the smallest collection. Bound volumes of the Kindergarten Magazine, and of Child Garden are invaluable. While in the briefest list must be found Wiltse's Place of the story of early education; Wiggins' Children's rights, and, Story hour; Pratt's American history stories, and, Fairyland of flowers; Poulsson's Finger plays; Jackman's Nature study; Drysen's Pictures and stories of trees; Tenney's Pictures and stories of animals; Newell's From seed to leaf, and, From flower to fruit; and Grant's Our common birds.

In pedagogy the briefest enumeration would include DeGarmo's Essentials of method; McMurry's General method; Lange's Apperception; Fitche's Lectures on teaching; and, Huntington's Unconscious tuition. Among the newer books Susan Blow's Symbolic Education is a scholarly and valuable commentary on Froebel's
Announcement.

We sell DRY GOODS. For years we have received the patronage of students. This year we expect a larger increase of business, because we shall offer more attractive inducements. If you are not among our customers, we invite you to join the number and make our store your headquarters.

SPECIAL.—6-4 Chenille Table Covers at $1 each. Styles are handsome; purchase one for your room.


STRAIGHT—Photographer,

Over Wortley’s, Congress Street.

Artistic Posing. Improved Lighting and Finish.

Special Rates to Students. Groups a Specialty.

THE SPOT CASH.

Grocery.

Our Grocery Stock is complete: Staple and Fancy; Table Luxuries of all kinds. Fruits, Vegetables and Confections.

Meat Market.

You will find everything in the line of Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats; also Fresh Fish, Pickled Tripe, etc.

Bakery.

A full line of Bread, Cakes and Pastry; also Fine Goods—Charlotte Russe, Angel’s Food, and Bride’s Cake to order.

Harris Bros. & Co.

S. H. DODGE & SON,

Jewelers

The Largest Stock.
The Finest Goods.
The Lowest Prices.

Eyes Tested Scientifically. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Large Line of Fine Stationery. Prices Very Low.
The ..
Ypsilanti
Sentinel,
Corner of Congress and Huron Streets,
Over U. S. Express Office.

.. BEST ..
Normal, College and High School Depts.
Job Printing of all kinds.

M. T. WOODRUFF.

Flowers for Receptions

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

Floral Designs made to order.

Chas. F. Krzysske,
206 South Washington St.

Ladies of the Normal.
As soon as you are settled, you are invited to
visit Mrs. Curtis' Millinery Parlor, where
you will see the latest designs in Fall and
Winter Millinery.

210 Congress Street.

Foot Ball, Base Ball and Gymnasium Goods

SHEEHAN & CO.'S, University Booksellers and Stationers
32 South State St., ANN ARBOR.

John Geoghan, .....
TAILOR AND CUTTER.
Agent for the Largest Merchant Tailoring Establish-
ment in New York.

Congress Street, Over Comstock's.

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
840 Pages Per Year.
It makes poor teachers good, and good teachers bet-
ter. 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. PATTEN GILL, Editor,
Lansing, Mich.
Central Drug Store.
FRED S. DAVIS, DRUGGIST,
112 Congress St., Ypsilanti.

Ypsilanti Savings Bank,
Cor. Congress and Huron Streets.

WOOD, CHEAP!

Students, go to
NEAR'S WOOD YARD

for all kinds of
Wood, Listings and Oil.

423 Adams Street.

W. H. SWEET,

Dry Goods,

Large Stock of NEW Fall Goods.

W. H. Sweet, whose business was established in this city in February, 1873, has decided to open a Private Banking Department for the purpose of cashing checks and will receive checks or money on deposit payable on demand, no notice being required. The business will be conducted on strictly business principles with absolute security to all depositors.

Customers who wish to patronize this department will find it very convenient as we are open for business from 7:30 a.m to 6 p.m. and Saturday evenings till 9 p.m.

Each depositor will be furnished with a Bank Book and when you wish to draw any part or all your money you simply present your Bank Book. Students will find our Banking Department a very convenient place to do their banking business. Satisfactory reference furnished.

Conservatory of Music.

FREDERIC H. PEASE, Director.

FACULTY.

PIANO.
Mr. Frederic H. Pease.
Mr. Oscar Gareissen.
Mr. Felix Lamont.

ORGAN.
Mr. Frederic H. Pease.

VIOLONCELLO.
Mr. F. L. Abel.

VOICE CULTURE AND SINGING.
Mr. Marshall Pease,
Mrs. Frederic H. Pease.
Mr. Frederic H. Pease.

ITALIAN.
Mrs. Frederic H. Pease.

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
and have your old hats made over to
look as well as new at
MRS. E. M. DANIELS',
31 HURON STREET. 4th door South of Postoffice

A BRILLIANT STUDENT!
Head of the class, perfect recitations and examinations, envied by all. To attain such honor a good memory is necessary. The new physiological discovery--Memory Restorative Tablets quickly and permanently increase the memory two to ten fold and greatly augment intellectual power. Difficult studies, lectures, etc., easily mastered; truly marvelous, highly endorsed, your success assured. Price, $1.00, post paid. Send for circular.
MEMORY TABLET CO., 114 5th Ave., N. Y.

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

SHOES REPAIRED
Satisfactorily and Neatly and at the Lowest Prices by
JOHN R. WHITE.
Leave them in basement of Normal, under office.

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 SOUND: By H. R. Pattengill. Complete, convenient up to date: 60 pp., linen, morocco finish, 25c.: $2.40 per dozen.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES: By W. C. Hewett. 228 pp., cloth, complete, new: 25c.: $2.40 per dozen.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF MICHIGAN: By H. R. Pattengill. The constitution of the state; explanations of all statutory provisions; 600 suggestive questions. Revised to 1893. Cloth 100 pp., 25c.: $2.40 per dozen.

PRIMER OF MICHIGAN HISTORY, with Chart 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. 122 pp., cloth, 25c.: $2.40 per dozen.


SCHOOL SONG KNAPSACK: 100 each, 28c. per dozen. 120 songs for schools. Morning Exercise Songs, War Songs, Exhibition Songs, Special-Day Songs, College Songs, etc., etc.

Address, ROBT. SMITH,
Lock Box, 156, LANSING, MICH.

GEO. M. GAUDY,
Confectioner & Baker,
119 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 Jells, in bulk or brick form.

Students invited to make my store their headquarters.

You are Invited--

TO OUR
HOLIDAY OPENING,
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24th.
Souvenirs to early visitors.

The Bazarette

E. R. BEAL,

Druggist and Stationer

234 Congress Street, Opp. Clary's.

O. R. MORFORD.

W. J. HYZER.

City Drug Store,
103 CONGRESS STREET,
YPISILANTI. MICHIGAN.

J. H. MILLER,
Wholesale and Retail

Groceries, Crockery and Tinware

12 Huron Street, Ypsilanti.
THE NORMAL NEWS.

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 ordinarily a teachers' school. The proportion of professional work is yearly increasing. To prepare young men and women of fair scholarship to teach in the public, elementary and high schools and academies of the state, is its sole purpose.

EQUIPMENT.
It has one of the largest and most carefully selected libraries and the physical plant of the school is complete and modern. A large library contains over 15,000 volumes, easily accessible to all students.

ATTENDANCE.
This annual enrollment has exceeded 900 for three years, connected with the school is a training school of eight grades for a kindergarten, comprising 31 students.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.
The Diploma Course covers four years of study and leads to the certificate of graduation in three years. This is shortened for the graduates of certain approved schools, to two years.

The completion of the first three years of work entitles the student to a state license to teach, valid for five years. This, for graduates of the approved schools, in short, is to one year.

For the longer courses, there are required of every student working for a certificate:
Three Semesters of English.
Three Semesters of History.
Three Semesters of Mathematics.
Three Semesters of Science.
Five Semesters of Teachers' Reviews.
Seven Semesters of Educational Work.

Beside these, eight semesters of work are to be selected by the student 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.

The regular course is an entrance fee of five dollars per semester ($10.00 per year.) Legitimate 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 including the kindergarten.

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 daily choir practice of 150 voices, with a large pipe organ.

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

The Library contains over 15,000 volumes, easily accessible to all students.

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

A strong Students' Christian Association is maintained.

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,
Or to the Clerk of Normal School.

Chinese Laundry

Hing Lee, Proprietor.

Chinese Laundry would call the attention of the citizens of Ypsilanti to our unequaled facilities for doing

First Class Laundry Work.

Suits called for and delivered, always on time.
Work done by hand, consequently clothes are never damaged.

Seventeen years the favorite laundry-man of Ypsilanti, ur patronage is solicited.

Pearl Street, Opposite Box Factory.

FULLER & MILLER,

Merchant Tailors

Suits to your order, $15 to $20.
Overcoats to your order, $15 to $25.
Trousers to your order, $4.00 to $8.00.
Satisfaction and a perfect fit guaranteed.

Cleaning, Dying, Pressing, and Repairing, at the lowest prices.

N. W. Cor. Congress & Huron St., YPSILANTI.

Bicycle Repairing.

L. C. MASON, 603 Chicago Ave.

Wheels repaired and remodeled. All work first class and warranted.

Morgan & Wright Tires for sale.

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.
Normal Students Should Register!

Every registered student will be made special prices for Holiday Presents on Saturday, December 15th, at

C. W. Rogers'.

We shall show by far the Largest Line of Holiday Presents in the city.

CLOTHING.

A Large Assortment. A Fine Grade of Goods.

One Low Price to All.

Densmore & Fell.

Your Dry Goods Trade

We respectfully solicit.

Watch our windows for bargains that will interest you.

LAMB, DAVIS & KISHLAR,

102 Congress Street