Normal College News, November, 1901

Eastern Michigan University

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Hail, to the colors! the green and the white!
Long wave our banner, for truth is our might!
In work or in jest,
Our college is best.

Hail to the colors! the green and the white!

Wah Hoo! Hoo Wah! let it ring clear and strong
'Till the hills shall re-echo our spirit of song!
At home or abroad
Our college we'll laud.

Then hail to your colors, ye Normal throng!

In defeat or in victory, sorrow or joy,
A true gentleman still is the Normal boy.

Hail to the colors! the white and the green!
They are the fairest that ever were seen!
Up with the colors!
Out with the cry.

Failure can never our purpose destroy.

Hail to the colors! the white and the green!
WHAT is Bacone? The railway postal clerk knows it as a crane where mail pouches are exchanged. In educational parlance it is an Indian University. Its local habitation and name is associated with one Bacon, who gave the land and built the building. Geographically it is in Indian Territory on the table-land just south of the Arkansas river, hard by the city of Muskogee. It is reached by the M. K. & T. railroad. Leave the station at Muskogee and drive out three miles and a half to Bacone. The road runs in a meandering, lazy way across the virgin prairie. If it wears into ruts or is washed into gullies there is plenty of room to go around, which seems in the Territory always to be the line of least resistance.

Old fashioned flowers, verbenas, larkspurs, spiderwort, primroses, gailardias, and the like, bloom by the way. The meadow lark whistles on the fence post, and the scissor-tail flirts in the clumps. But for the grace of abandon you should hear the mocking bird early in May. These orchestral matinees are inimitable. Doors open at five. Great reaches of fields, bunches of feeding cattle, now and then an immense pecan tree, occasional glimpses of the Arkansas running red, these are what you see about Bacone. The attractive group of farm buildings of the older country gives place to the tepee, or a nondescript hut making shift for a home. It is something surely when even these strike root and become the permanent abode, howeverthriftless, of a single pair and their progeny. It is a rare case to find an Indian with a good house and barn, implements and domestic animals, living upon and cultivating his severality. Money to meet the necessities or even the luxuries of primitive life can be secured with less personal efforts by leasing Tribal lands to the ranchmen. Even the federation of Creeks, who are the most advanced in civilization of any tribes, were not strongly in favor of the treaty which broke up the tribal into severality holding, while it prevented, for a few years at least, the alienation from the holder, by sale or otherwise, of twenty acres of land. Judging by conditions in the territory the Indian has not yet outgrown his propensity to swap. Neither has he developed much capacity for dogged labor. Indeed, I was told that the strong incentive towards the school lay in the hope of finding out how to live without work.

Muskogee, with its six thousand people, is a mongrel city. Its total lack of municipal organization is evident in the absence of all public improvements. Every man is a law unto himself in all matters of streets, sidewalks or grades. Until recently no white man could acquire a title to land in the Territory. Building lots were secured in any desirable locality, for public or private purposes, by lease. As a result it is a very irregular city without architectural effect or finish. The little hut built of cracks and patches shoulders up against the really attractive and desirable home.

One department store could compare well in size and promiscuity of assortment with "The Fair," Chicago. Curios in inlaid woods, carving in ivory, pottery, basketry, from peoples both oriental and native, filled the art room. Heaps of woven stuffs in glowing colors were piled in the corners. Rugs of Navajo weave were displayed alongside those from the far East. The Mexican drawn work was exquisite enough to fill the heart of the "one I know best" with longings to have and to hold. The pictures were of the sold-by-the-yard type. Just so everywhere, that which is finished, exquisite, beautiful, jostles the crude and barbaric.

Society is no less mongrel than the city itself, the government officials with a coterie of
preachers, doctors, and teachers make up the best while the ‘poor whites’ hold the other extreme. All sorts and conditions fill the series. Race lines are not sharply drawn. The grown-in-the-ground aristocrat is the full blood Indian. With pride he reckons his pedigree to the smallest fraction. Indian, Spanish, Mexican, and American amalgamate. The larger part of the population is this mixed class. There is much to do before civilization becomes with them anything but a thin veneer.

Among the two or three hundred students at Bacone there are but few full bloods. This group of young people have little to mark them as peculiar. Only now and then a strong Indian type appears. In dress and manner, in quick intelligence and ready response, they are quite like our own students. Under the civilizing influence of the modern toilet they are becoming attractive. One young man of the Choctaw tribe interested me much. His evening dress, correct in all the details, while it conferred grace and even elegance, rather emphasized the strong characteristics of his full Indian face, but he was rather the exception. Amalgamation and civilization certainly are at the sacrifice of personality. I had a long talk with my Choctaw friend. He had entered upon a six years’ course in Latin and Greek, preparatory to becoming a preacher and teacher among his own people.

Bacone and the other school also, at least so far as I could learn, seem built on the older lines of education. The ancient languages are very prominent, while the study of society was conspicuous by its absence. Modern methods in science have not yet found their way into the schools of the Territory. Manual training, too, is not as yet a recognized means in either private or public schools. Is the old road by the classics the shortest road by which to reach a living relation in the civil society of to-day? Is it the surest way to help a man into the possession of the wisdom needed to lead men? These students are children of nature, and yet nature is not being opened to them.

The president of Bacone has now a house for himself and family which he hopes to make an object lesson of a refined, Christian home. If there could only be enough of them it would surely work wonders with these impressionable people. As yet they have caught only the white man’s trick of buying an extravagant thing, and with it they furnish the cattle shed in which they live. If our missionaries and teachers could only carry out the ‘settlement’ idea in the midst of the people, it would just at this stage, mean so much. Later the school on the hill could get in its work. Government has tried to meet this need by sending the little children into the ‘home schools.’ But the instincts which ally these children with their own homes and tribes are too strong to be overcome by a few years of family-school life.

Government is making every effort to supplant the tribal law by that of the federal government, the tribal courts by the federal courts, tribal lands by severalty. It is also opening all schools for the education of the children, and the private schools, like Bacone, are doing noble work. But the work is not more than well begun.

Just Be Glad

O heart of mine, we shouldn’t
Worry so!
What we’ve missed of calm, we couldn’t
Have, you know!
What we’ve met of stormy pain,
And of sorrows’ driving rain,
We can better meet again,
If it blow.
We have erred in that dark hour
We have known.
When the tears fell with the shower,
All alone—

Were not shine and shower blended
As the Gracious Master meant?
Let us temper our content
With his own.
For we know not every morrow
Can be sad;
So, forgetting all the sorrow
We have had,
Let us fold away our fears,
And put by our foolish tears,
And through all the coming years
Just be glad.

James Whitcomb Riley.
THANKSGIVING dinner was just over at Grandma Graham's and everyone arose from the table more than satisfied, for the turkey, cranberries, pumpkin pies and mince pies had been so uncommonly delicious that no one had heeded the protestations his stomach had made against receiving so untold. The day was one of those bright, crisp, autumn days which allowed the younger children to spend the forenoon in the open air. Not one of the family circle was missing. Even Uncle Ben, every one's favorite, had returned from a three years study in Germany. All morning he had been exciting the children nearly beyond bounds by teaching them foreign games.

As the company began to gather in the parlor, Uncle Ben was led away by the little folks, who pleaded for a story. "Please tell us a really, truly story, uncle Ben," said little John. "I will gladly tell you one," replied he, "if you will come with me to the attic over the dining room." Away they scamperecl and were soon seated in a circle, some upon chairs, some upon old boxes, and some sat cross-legged on the floor.

"When I was a little boy about John's age," began Uncle Ben, "your grandma was going to have Thanksgiving dinner here at our house, just as we had to day. Only instead of your coming, all my aunts, uncles, and cousins were expected, many of whom were dead before you can remember.

"For a week previous mother had been cleaning and arranging the house; cooking and stewing and baking while I stood by in wide-eyed admiration.

"This room, up to this time, had been used for storage and was in very truth an attic, but I conceived the idea of cleaning it up for a play room, to which your grandmother consented. Nearly two days I worked diligently, lugging old boxes into corners, sweeping, cleaning, dusting, and tacking up picture-cards. Sister Jane made those little curtains that hang at the window yonder, and I brought up all these pieces of old furniture. We had it finished a day before the company was expected, and more than once Jane and I stole up to peep at our little paradise.

"Just as it was growing dusk, I clambered up here again, to see if all were unmolested. I seated myself in that large, old rocker and gazed with great satisfaction around me, and thought how we should enjoy ourselves the coming day. Presently the door that connects with the attic over the kitchen opened and a little mouse entered. He was dressed in the red suit which belonged to Jane's Turkey doll. He came directly forward and stopped before my hair tipped his hat politely and began in a husky voice, 'Are you Master Ben?' 'Yes,' I answered feebly. 'And are you the person that came in to this attic day before yesterday and wrought such destruction here?' 'Yes,' again still more faintly; for in some way I had become terribly afraid of this mouse, for though I knew him to be nothing else, yet in the few minutes he had been talking to me, he had loomed into a monster, nearly head and shoulders above me.

"You, who have seen mice on the ordinary scale only, have little idea how hideous they appear enlarged as this one was. Stamping his foot and putting his face so close to mine that I felt his breath, he said between shuddering teeth, 'You are a doomed boy.' He tapped the floor three times and again the attic door flew open. In came a great train of mice all of whom assumed the size of the first as soon as the door closed.

"At a word from the leader, which I could not understand, they formed themselves into a
court. The judge sat on that table, the jury­
men on either side, while the lawyers with
great law books piled up before them, sat
nearly in front of me. All eyes of the court
were turned in my direction with such a
malicious expression that I involuntarily
shrank within myself. I began to think that
I was indeed a doomed boy, for escape was
impossible. I had seen them lock and try
the door and knew by their expression that no
mercy would be shown me. I gazed around
in a dazed sort of way wondering where these
giants had kept themselves before.

"‘Let the first witness come forward,’
commanded the judge. Quickly she took the
oath and told her story. ‘For years, Judge,
I have lived in this room behind a barrel.
How many, many nights I spent collecting
choice materials for my cosy home, you all
know. Never have I been guilty of worse
sins than to now and then take a morsel of
food from the pantry below and bring it here
for my little ones. Great was my consterna­
tion when day before yesterday this lad came
here and all for a mere whim; to get a little
pleasure tomorrow, rent the walls of my home
asunder. My poor baby was killed by his
rolling the barrel over it— and—’ here the
poor creature broke down and was led away
by others.

‘One after another came forward and each
told about the same tale. At last I was given
a chance to defend myself. Upon my stating
that I wanted a nice room in which to play
with my cousins, who were coming to spend
Thanksgiving, such a clamor arose in the
court that I was obliged to take my seat. My
lawyer made a faint appeal in my behalf, but
‘twas plain that I was doomed.

‘The jury withdrew to the attic over the
kitchen but returned almost immediately with
the verdict—‘found guilty.’ The court, to­
gerther with a few who stood around, instantly
clasped hands and began a wild dance around
me, their gleaming eyes all set in my direc­
tion, while row after row of white teeth glit­
tered in the darkness. The circle grew smaller
and smaller until the crowd seemed close upon
me and I felt sure I should be devoured; but
at a clap from the judge they ceased and fell
back.

‘‘Listen to the sentence,’” he cried. ‘For
the monstrous crime which you, Master Ben,
have committed, namely, of depriving a peace­
able neighborhood of homes, in order to get a
little pleasure on Thanksgiving Day, you
are to be banished from this land. You
wished to be happy on Thanksgiving Day but
gave little or no heed to the trouble you
caused others, and now they in turn shall give
no heed to the trouble they cause you.

‘‘You shall embark in an air-ship, which
shall carry you to the land of shades of mice.
Tomorrow is their Thanksgiving and we have
decided that to see others enjoy, yourself for­
bidden, that which you were anticipating,
would be the greatest possible punishment.’

‘Immediately I was borne by strong hands
into a curiously shaped ship with sails. It
was just large enough for three, and we were
scarcely seated when we sailed out of the
open window, which enlarged itself to let us
out. Away we sailed, high above houses and
churches, over cities and farms. In time we
neared a planet where the inhabitants seemed
looking for us. Great was my surprise after
landing and looking around to see that all the
inhabitants were transparent. Ah! that is
why they are called shades, I thought.

‘‘Oh, ho, so this is the scamp,’” said one,
coming forward and seizing me by the arm.
‘They tell me you are verily a young Nero in
cruelty. In fact, some of our noble sires
who lived in Nero’s court testify that they
never suffered such tortures as my brethren
have at your hands. As you doubtless know,
this is the land of shades of mice. Here all
is the reverse of what it was where you form­
erly lived. You are not the first person who
has been punished by sending here, and like
them, you will make this your future home.
You are to live in the exact relation to us
which we sustained to you in the other world.
The mouse trap shall be set for you and the
cat shall haunt your steps as he once did ours.
Now scamper for here he comes.’
"Horrors! could it possibly be me, who stood trembling before these shades? My eyes fairly fell out of their sockets, for I was indeed a mouse, every vestige of my former self had disappeared. Looking up, I saw a cat glowing at me. Instantly I ran, oh how I ran. My feet scarcely touched ground, but finally I came to a garret where I crouched behind a barrel. Here I found another mouse. As the cat made no appearance at last we were satisfied that he had not followed far, so we ceased our trembling and told each other our stories.

"He too, bad been brought here for a similar charge, and we consoled each other as best we could, for hope was now nearly extinguished within our breasts. At night we sallied forth to find a morsel to eat. We passed mouse-traps and saw the old cat asleep. Finally we reached the kitchen. From the dining-room issued such a din that at first we were frightened, but gathering courage as nothing appeared and driven by our hunger we approached the dining-room door. There sat the shades at a well-filled table. Here were turkey, cranberries, jelly, pumpkin pies, in fact everything we could possibly wish; but alas! we knew it was not for us. In vain we sniffed and sniffed the odors but our appetite was still as sharp. At last we succeeded in getting a piece of bread which we carried off to the garret.

"Day after day passed while we lived in an agony of fear. We built us a nest in order not to freeze cold nights, and had just discovered a way to live with comparative comfort when we were rousted by the shades moving the barrel and so tearing our nest in pieces. On looking up I saw my mother with lamp in hand. 'Why, Bennie,' she said, 'we have looked everywhere for you. You ought not to go to sleep here.'

"'Was it just a dream, Uncle Ben?' 'Yes, that's all, Johnnie, and now let's play blind man's bluff.' Soon the air rang with shouts and laughter. Grandma smiled to herself as she heard the noise and knew they were playing the game she loved to play so well when a girl. That evening as part of the company left, they all agreed it had been their best Thanksgiving Day.

---

Receipt for a Happy Day

Take a little dash of water cold,
A little leaven of prayer,
A little bit of sunshine gold,
Dissolve in the morning air;
Add to your meal some merriment,
And thought for kith and kin,
And then, as a prime ingredient,
A plenty of work thrown in.
Flavor it all with essence of love,
And a little dash of play;
Let a nice old book and a glance above,
Complete the well spent day.

—Selected
Our relations to-day with Cuba correspond in many ways to those which would exist between a trustee and his ward. It may be admitted that the trusteeship came by force of circumstances or in whatsoever way you choose to put it. But it is clearly in the hands of the United States government. And as a trusteeship does not compel the incumbent to seek the counsel of the one to whom he is legally responsible; therefore of necessity the United States authorities do not seek Cuban advice.

That finally, they must give an account of that committed to them is indisputable. And it is to be hoped that the verdict of time will be such as will reflect credit upon this nation.

The policy pursued by this government must have as its ultimate end the fulfillment of the declaration made when the Teller resolution became a law, if it would have no stain of a broken promise upon its character as a nation.

In December 1898, there was signed at Paris the treaty of peace which made the United States responsible for the immediate control of affairs in Cuba. By the President this treaty was transmitted to the Senate in the early part of January. After a few days it was reported favorably from the committee on Foreign Relations. On February the sixth the Senate formally ratified it, four days later the President signed it, and on March the seventeenth it was signed by the Queen Regent. With the simple ceremony in Washington of the exchange of formal ratifications on April the eleventh the United States was in full possession of her trust.

Of what did this trust consist? A large population on the verge of starvation, a political condition little less than anarchy, a conspicuous element made up of reconcentrados, beggars and criminals, an island where the mail service was not in operation, public instruction at a standstill and local governments possessing no authority.

To bring order out of this chaos, to put forces in working order, to establish a government capable of caring for itself and then to leave them to take care of themselves, this was the problem to be solved by the United States successfully with the world's eye watching to criticize, to condemn and occasionally to offer a word of praise.

The control of the island was in the hands of the military forces with Governor General Brooke at the head. So far as was consistent the United States authorities showed it to be their purpose to recognize the rights of the native inhabitants by placing them in positions to share in the administration of civil affairs. For example there was a civil governor to act in concert with the military governor. The duties of Gen. Brooke's cabinet were much the same as those exercised by the autonomist cabinet under Spanish rule.

One of the difficult questions demanding early settlement was that respecting the terms upon which the Insurgent army would disband.

Just prior to his death Gen. Garcia and his associates had concluded an agreement with the United States that upon the payment of three million dollars the army would disband. Garcia's death interrupted the negotiations and when they were reopened the Cuban Assembly through Gen. Maximo Gomez, their representative, made a demand for a fifty-seven million loan to be paid out of the custom receipts. President McKinley sent a special commission to confer with Gen. Gomez and if possible assure the Cubans through him of the disposition of this country to aid the Cuban soldiers to return to civil life and to resume the occupations of peace, but to
show that compliance with their demand might make it necessary for our government to occupy, for an indefinite time, the island in order to collect the duties. The matter was presented with such admirable discretion, tact and courtesy by the Envoy, Robt. Porter, an unofficial representative of the Cubans at Washington, that the three million dollars was accepted.

In these first days, as probably later on, the United States had to overcome prejudices that were the results of unintentional slights or brought about by mismanagement. The occasion of Gen. Garcia's funeral furnished one of the earlier opportunities for offending the Cubans. At first there was bitter resentment, but latter it gave way to sincere regret. In their attempts to undo the mischief of the above act the United States authorities went to the opposite extreme in trying to create a favorable impression at the time of the reception given in honor of Gen. Gomez in Havana.

The honor shown to Gen. Gomez by the authorities of this country aroused suspicion in the minds of the Cubans, so that on March the eleventh by a vote of twenty-six to four, he was deposed of his command as general of the Cuban army. A tactful address delivered by Gen. Gomez soon after, again secured for him their approval so that before the Cuban Assembly was dissolved he was again placed in command. On April the fourth the Assembly voted to give to General Brooke the muster roll for the purpose of securing the three million dollars which the authorities were ready to apportion.

This muster roll contained the names of 6,000 commissioned officers and 42,000 non-commissioned officers and privates. Gen. Brooke appointed one American and one Cuban for each corps to distribute the money at places designated—one in each province. Among the difficulties encountered was the unwillingness of the Cubans to deliver their arms to the military authorities. It was finally decided to permit them to surrender them to the mayors of the municipalities in the presence of the Americans. It was not until eight mouths had gone by that Gen. Brooke was able to report to the War Department the completion of this task.

The Americans found that administrative machinery had either been destroyed or allowed to rust so that there was a great deal of work along the line of replacing and oiling to be done. In April it was rumored from Havana that bribery and frauds were perpetrated in Cuban courts as under Spanish domination. Even then, Gen. Brooke was taking steps to abate corruption, to revise the judicial procedure and particularly to abolish the practice of keeping incommunicado, persons held in prison for trial. It appears that under the system a judge could imprison for life a person ignorant of the accusation upon which he was arrested and even of the names of his accusers.

The work progressed so slowly that it was February, 1900 before any encouraging news of reforms effected, reached this country. Then there began to be circulated news concerning the changes and improvements in the Central prison at Havana. If the filth and revolting conditions were one half as bad as such writers as Jobu Kendrick Bangs reports, the work must have been appalling to those to whom it was entrusted. Three important steps were taken in renovation of this prison house. "First there were set at liberty several hundred prisoners—mostly men imprisoned without trial; 2nd, there was appointed a commission of American and native lawyers to codify existing laws, to modify them in so far as they restricted personal liberty and to devise means of guaranteeing prompt trial to accused persons." More, the appointee of Gen. Brooke, was removed and Gen. Wood "Caused it to be known that he expected the Cuban judiciary to vindicate itself from the insinuations that it could be influenced by political or corrupt motives."

The military authorities by a decree of Señor Gomez established the custom of trial by jury and of writ of habeas corpus. This decree went into effect in January of the present year.
The year 1899 saw the reconstruction of the judiciary completed by the appointment of judges of the supreme court and judicial officers in the province.

In August of the same year, by the order of President McKinley, the War Department undertook the supervision of the taking of the census. This step was one of the first in the accomplishment of the duty incumbent upon the United States in restoring peaceful conditions and giving its attention to the means by which the Cubans might form an effective self government. The result showed a population of 1,572,797. Of the total only 443,426 could read and write. The larger proportion of this educated class consists of foreign citizenship. In round numbers 20,000 persons are of Spanish citizenship, 80,000 of other alien citizenship. Upon the basis of the census, it is estimated that there are at least 140,000 qualified Cuban voters. The white people of Cuban birth constitute 58 per cent of the total. Negroes and half breeds less than one third.

In December 1899, General Wood succeeded General Brooke as governor general. The military governor aimed to prepare the way for civil government under native autonomy. By the June orders the military authorities cannot interfere, save in a supervisory sense, in the conduct of civil affairs except in matters of sanitation. To the military authorities belong the jurisdiction of Rural Guards. The commanders are required to visit the prison each month and report thereon. The military forces can be employed only when the civil power proves ineffective.

The first elections for municipal officers in Cuba, since American occupation, were held June the sixteenth, 1900, the Australian system of voting being used. Three political parties appeared. The Nationalist, which is supported by the majority of the leaders in the late revolution; the Republican, to which belong those who are most strongly opposed to American influence; and the Democratic Unionists, the Conservatives of the old Autonomist party and those who represent the wealthy, this party favors annexation or a United States protectorate.

The suffrage qualification as arranged by Gen. Wood with the seeming consent of the Cubans, was either ability to read or write, or the possession of $250 worth of property, or a record of service in the Cuban army.

In Havana the Nationalists elected all their candidates. Outside of Havana the municipalities were carried by the Republicans. The month following the elections, the War Department consolidated the three military districts into two—that of western Cuba with headquarters at Quemandos, that of eastern Cuba with headquarters at Santiago. It was further decided to keep a force of 5,000 men in the island for several months longer. The next step in the fulfillment of its obligations was the issuance of an order for the election of delegates to a Constitutional Assembly to meet at Havana, November 5. "The order recited that by Congressional resolutions of April 20, 1898, the United States had disclaimed any intention of exercising sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over Cuba except for its pacification, and had expressed its determination so soon as that was accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people. Since the people had established municipal governments, deriving their authority from the suffrages of the people given under just and equal laws, they must now proceed to establish a general government which should exercise full authority over the island." By the order 31 delegates were to be chosen from the six provinces. Of the four parties in the field the Nationalists and Republicans secured the greater number of delegates.

The Cubans quite generally objected to the order because it did not provide for the ratification of the Cuban Constitution by popular vote, and because it provided that the Convention should enter into negotiations with the United States instead of the officers elected under the Constitution. There was, however, a party of property holders who favored the plan adopted.
When General Wood opened the convention November 5, he announced that a change in the original order had been made and that it was the duty of the convention to frame and adopt a constitution for the Cubans and having done that to formulate, what in the opinion of the convention, should be the relations between the United States and Cuba. It should be noted that the original order had been that they were to frame and adopt a constitution and "as a part thereof, to provide for and agree with the government of the United States upon the relations to exist" between the two governments.

It was this change in the order and the subsequent action of our government that caused much adverse criticism in the early months of this year. It appears that the changed order did not become very generally known until about the time of the passing of the Platt amendment.

The Cuban Constitution was signed by the members of the convention on February 21. One member refused to sign the copy to be sent to our government, disclaiming our government's right to pass judgment upon it.

The next duty of the Cubans in carrying out the order of the War Department was to set forth what in their opinion should be the relations between the two governments.

On February 27, the United States Senate passed the Platt amendment, on March the 1st the House approved the bill as amended, and on the 2nd it received the President's signature.

From all accounts our government conveyed to the Cuban convention; first, a hint as to what its opinion of the relations should be; second, a suggestion as to what they should be; third, a law for them to adopt.

General Wood has been bitterly censured for inviting the Cuban delegates to accompany him some thirty miles on a hunting trip and then just before their return to Havana, in conferring with them offer them some "gifts" from the President. We would suggest that the article written by a member of the hunting party, J. K. Bangs, in Harper's Weekly, and also that one by Albert Robinson in the Forum, be read before forming an opinion as to whether our government did commit a diplomatic blunder.

The resolution passed by Congress consisted of eight paragraphs. In the first, "Cuba is asked to recognize the validity of the Monroe Doctrine, and to promise that no foreign power shall obtain control over the island. In the second she is asked to agree not to assume or contract any public debt for which she cannot provide out of her ordinary revenues. In the third she is asked to permit the United States to intervene for the maintenance of the independence of the island and of peace and order. The fourth requests Cuba to make valid the acts of the United States during its military occupation. Fifth, the United States asks her to execute and extend, after consultation with the United States, plans for sanitation. The sixth asks that the title to the Isle of Pines be settled by agreement. The seventh asks Cuba to sell or lease to the United States a coaling station. The eight asks that these provisions be embodied in a treaty."

The 3rd, 6th, 7th, and 8th clauses were the most objectionable to the Cubans. In the early part of April the Convention expressed its disapproval of the amendment by a vote of 12 to 10. After a visit to this country of a commission of five delegates, the matter was again discussed by the Cuban convention, and when put to vote was accepted, 15 favoring the acceptance and 14 being opposed to it.

On the record of the convention the amendment stood without modification, but there followed an interpretation of the clauses to which they objected.

Upon the receipt by the United States officials of the actions of the Cubans, a cabinet meeting was held at which the decision was reached that the interpretation was unfair and therefore not acceptable to our government.

On June 12th the Cuban Convention by a vote of 16 to 11 accepted the amendment unconditionally and without change.
General Wood's next responsibility is to provide for the election of president and other officers according to the Constitution and in other ways put into working order the machinery of government.

The first week in October witnessed the marching of over 20,000 persons through the streets of Havana to present to Governor-General Wood a petition to President Roosevelt and through him to the United States, to reduce the duties upon Cuban sugar and tobacco. This matter is of vital interest to the Cubans. And many who objected to the passage of the Platt amendment by the Cuban convention would have withdrawn their objection if they could have been assured that our government would make favorable reductions.

That Cuba's agriculture interests will be thoroughly canvassed at the next session of Congress is most clear. In July the American Sugar Refining Company increased their capital for the purpose of obtaining property in Cuba. "What Cuba wants," said Havemeyer, the president of this company, "is the admission of raw sugar free of duty, then the sugar industry will boom. And Congress will grant us such a tariff." The beet sugar industry of this country will oppose such a tariff.

These opposing forces will exert every effort to secure such legislation as is favorable to their interests. In Matanzas are the seats of the sugar production, while Pinar del Rio, Havana, Santiago, and Santa Clara are the great tobacco growing provinces. All the provinces except Puerto Principe produce coffee, the greatest number of the plantations being in Santiago.

The matter of the importation of laborers into Cuba may be irrelevant to our topic, yet we will state that deep dissatisfaction exists in Cuba because Van Horne's Cuba Company are importing negro laborers from Florida, and Jamaica, also some Chinese are being imported. Laborers are much needed. But the Sugar Planters' Association which voices the needs of the country, holds to white immigration, either American or Spanish.

To one who makes a careful study of the relations between Cuba and the United States, the course pursued by Governor-General Wood in establishing good educational facilities in Cuba must appear to bind most closely the Cuban to the American. He had no easy task before him when the time came for him to give his attention to this question.

The Spanish school system was not without merits, but behind it had stood a dishonest, incompetent power. The Americans found no buildings devoted to school purposes, the residence of the teachers being used to some extent. School furnishings, where any existed, were of the most meagre kind. With under-paid or unpaid teachers, there had grown up the custom of accepting fees from the pupils, and this resulted in eliminating from the school all children of the poorer classes.

Among the difficulties to be overcome in establishing a stable educational system were the jealousies of those who had profited by the former regime, the prejudices of the parents, getting the children into the school, and then keeping them there.

Mr. Alexis E. Frye was the first appointee under the Americans. Among the qualities which he is said to have possessed fitting him for the position were his knowledge of school requirements, his indestructible enthusiasm, patience, and no fear of hard work. In the preliminary work of organization he proved successful. In six months time he had accomplished reasonable results, and he had inspired his corps of teachers with a good degree of his enthusiasm. It was due in part to Mr. Frye that in July, 1900, a party of 1450 teachers, two-thirds of whom were women, the representatives of 120 out of 129 cities, towns, and villages became the guests of Harvard. Matthew E. Hanna, his successor, is the author of the present school laws of Cuba, and he is credited with the honor of a school organization of which any New England town would be proud. The increase in the number of schools from December, 1899, to June, 1901, is from 312 to
The old Spanish barracks all over the island have been refitted and turned into schoolrooms. To the politicians the expenditure of $4,000,000 yearly was an extravagance quite revolting, neither did it appeal to the ignorant. But three years have made more apparent the wise administration, and where there was apathy at first, there is now intense interest.

Of no less importance than that of education is the work done along the line of sanitation. In his papers on the Cuban situation, J. K. Langs reports that the details and organizations are so vast that in a full issue of the Weekly they could not be properly set forth. Of Havana, we have heard much as a breeding place for all sorts of disease, and of the more favorable healthful conditions according to the daily reports no comments are necessary. In the papers on Cuban situation just referred to are very vivid pictures of the conditions of 1899 and of 1901. Those of the former are revolting in the extreme, of the latter full of beauty.

The death rate under the Spanish rule was 33.21 per cent, and it was, according to a late report, 19.2 per cent, not quite so marked a decrease as might be expected, but could we enter into details an explanation could be given.

During June of the present year not a single case of yellow fever appeared in Havana, the first record of the kind in 12 years. It is scarcely necessary to mention in connection with the present freedom of Havana from the fever, the great attention given by medical authorities to the theory of the propagation of the fever by mosquitoes and the correspondingly successful war waged against them.

One of the most serious problems that the war department faced at the time of its occupation of Cuba was that of providing for the large numbers of destitute Cubans. As will be recalled, the order of reconcentration brought a very large number of families into the cities. Either because of sickness or of war, the majority of these families contained no male members, thus making a large percentage of the number women and children. Their homes in many cases had been destroyed and the land was, for the time being, unproductive.

The government at first supplied food to this class; but as a continuation of that course would foster pauperism, other schemes had to be devised. Two of the schemes accomplished the desired results in that thereby many of the destitute became self-supporting in three months. The question of dealing with the orphans was met by the establishment of four institutions—a reform school for boys at Cuanajay; a reform school for girls at Aldecoa; a training and agriculture college for boys at Santiago de las Vegas; and a similar one for girls at Compostella, St., Havana. Throughout the provinces there has been put into successful operation all of the various kinds of charitable institutions, which are practically operated by Cuban authorities.

Cuba under the Spanish was a Catholic country, but the church of Rome has a somewhat hard task in adjusting the church to the new political conditions. In the Cuban Convention the attempt to have the Catholic faith chosen as the national faith was overwhelmingly defeated. Spanish armies when starting out to exterminate the Cubans had received the Church's blessing. Cuban churches later became forts. Thus there appears to be a just cause for enmity between the patriotic Cubans and the church of Rome.

The financial problem relating to church property destroyed, has to be met. These are more properly questions which Cuba will settle unaided by the United States. And yet the American policy of complete separation of church and state will doubtless affect the final outcome.

Among the miscellaneous subjects that may be considered by us are the construction of roads in Cuba, both wagon roads and railroads. Writers on Cuba all agree that it is a country of proverbially poor roads. Americans and Cubans are equally interested in changing
this condition. 400 years of Spanish rule saw 275 Kilo. built, and in 1900 there were reported under construction or surveyed 932 Kilo.

Our navy is at the present time engaged in a theoretical and practical study of the best locations for the United States coaling stations. The positions now favored appear to be Guantanamo on the south and Nipe Bay on the north of the eastern part of the island, Havana on the west, and Cienfuegos on the south.

By recent decisions the War Department has modified the Cuban tariff to some extent. The principal features are a reduction of from 10 to 5 per cent ad valorem duty on railway equipments, and a 10 to 5 per cent reduction on sugar making machinery. These reductions were made at the earnest solicitations of companies carrying forward such enterprises. The executive can regulate the Cuban customs in our favor, but possess no power to favor the Cuban.

That the postal frauds discovered should have effected to some extent the present relations between Cuba and the United States is granted, that our government has dealt sharply with those concerned, is gratifying to all who would see the honor of the United States maintained.

In less than two months the Cubans will have elected their president, and if our present relations are not thereby effected, our future relations may be. Señores Palma, Gomez, and Montoro are the names most prominently mentioned. Señor Gomez, although not a native Cuban could be a candidate, since the constitution was so framed as to make him eligible. But having been nominated by the Nationalists, on August 12, he declined the honor and suggested the names of Señor Palma for president and Señor Maso for vice-president. It appears from recent statements that Maso aspires to the presidency. Both Palma and Montoro are regarded as very able men and strongly devoted to their country, but as idealists. Montoro during the revolution always favored the use of legal measures and was in every case opposed to violence. The chief objection to him is his having held a position of authority under the Spanish Autonomist government. When the Americans came into command he impressed them so favorably as to receive an offer of a professorship in the University at Havana. He, however, declined it, because he knew that the majority of the Cubans distrusted him, although many of their leaders supported him.

When Cuba shall have made her choice of a president and other officers, to whom she commits her cause, then, if not before, our government will in all probability fix upon an early date for the withdrawal of her forces from the island. The coming February has been mentioned as a possible date. If the verdict of other nations shall be that Cuba, the ward of the United States for three years, was educated to take her place as an independent country, with the highest political, educational, moral, and religious aims, that this government assisted her in opening up institutions equal in importance to those of far older countries, and made possible to her the development of her industrial possibilities, then the sincerity and purpose of our government will assuredly be established,
The Pilgrim Fathers at School

HSCA G. ROGGER

The schoolhouse door had closed at last,
A chill November day had passed.
I sat behind my desk alone,
And must confess I gave a groan,
As I surveyed a wondrous heap,
A paper mountain, broad and steep.
Of essays on Thanksgiving day,
Which waiting my correction lay.

I dropped my head upon my arms;
A moment's rest holds greatest charms,
For one whose toil for daily bread
Combines the use of birch and head.
But rest was short, though very sweet,
For soon I heard the sound of feet.
I raised my head and faintly signed
As someone flung the door back wide.

But weariness was soon forgot,
No sight like that you've seen, I vow,
For pushing, crowding, through the door,
Scuffling, brawling, inside they tore.
The Pilgrim Fathers, I declare,
By all the Greeks, 'tis true, I swear.
On the floor they stomped their dinner-pails,
And tossed their broad-brimmed hats on nails.

Good Gov'nor Winslow led them all,
With close behind, Miles Standish tall.
With her sober hood tied 'neath her chin,
Priscilla Alden sauntered in.
The fathers all broad collars wore;
The matrons' skirts with 'e'er a gape.
Their kerchiefs white in front were crossed,
Though their snowy whiteness soon was lost.

What dormant power in us lies!
To all occasions, we can rise.
All history itself repeats;
I sent the Pilgrims to their seats,
As every day for weeks before
I'd ordered those who passed my door;
And with parting pinches man and maid,
Half-gigging, whispering; soon obeyed.

I searched the song-book through and through,
To find a number that they knew.
'The Star and Stripes Forever, sing!'" Priscilla started to obey.
But, oh, that pen should write these things,
'To the seat were tied her upon-strings.
Miles Standish snickered as she rose,
I fear that they were sworn foes.
Priscilla laid on him the blame,
And he, at last, confessed the same.

I marched him out upon the floor,
And called the reading-class once more;
But Edward Wiseman raised his hand.
The oldest of the Pilgrim band.
"Please, Goodwife Marsden's wrote her name
On my clean collar. It's a shame."
Then Goodwife Marsden I reproved,
Though Wiseman's wrath was not removed.
Thus worried on the morning's work,
No duty did I try to shirk.
Though, brought up to revere these men,
Full heart seemed duty's calling then.
At recess came a painful shock;
'Twas some like shaking Pilgrim Rock.
A racking memory to this day,
It came about in this sad way.

'Twas Gov'nor Winslow threw a stone,
And then refused the fault to own.
It broke a window-light, you see.
"But I ne'er flung that stone," said he.
"For shame, my boy, to tell a lie,
Oh don't you think it's wrong," said I.
"For religious freedom, I've traveled wide;
I'll think just as I like," he cried.

What use to pain with more details?
Of times like those, description fails.
What need of paper-wads to speak,
Of whistles shy, and smothered shriek.
When grave John Alden caught a mouse.
As it was running to its house.
And dropped it on a good dame's neck.
Despite my warning call and beck?

There came a sudden, dreadful bang;
The very room with echoes rang.
The Pilgrim Fathers every one
Had vanished till another sun.
And I was left alone again.
A wondering at these ancient men.
A ponderous book lay on the floor.
That had lain on my desk before.
The moral, friends, 'tis plain to see.
The Puritans were bad as we.
Departmental
PHYSICAL SCIENCE

In the October number of the Normal News some general precautions were given regarding the selection of apparatus for use in teaching elementary physics. In this and succeeding issues will be found a list of such material. It will be found that only those articles that have to be purchased are listed and not the quantity of useful material that may be collected by the teacher and pupils at their homes or in the vicinity of the school. No effort has been made to estimate the prices at which the apparatus can be procured or the size, quality, etc., of the pieces. These must be left to the dealer and the judgment of the teacher. Apparatus that is usually considered of first importance is marked with a (*). Additional information in special cases will be given by the Department whenever requested.

MECHANICS

*Balance, sensitive to 1 mg.,
*Hydrostatic balance, sensitive to 1 cg.,
*Platform balance, sensitive to 1 g.,
*Set of weights, 500 g. to 1 g.,
*Set of weights, 50 g. to .001 g.,
*Set of weights, 20 g. to .001 g.,
*Set of weights, 1 kilo. to 1 g.,
*Spring balances, reading to 64 oz. or 2000 g.,
*Spring balance, reading to 8 oz.,
*Jolly's balance,
*Meter sticks, reading to 1 mm. and .1 in.,
*Steel rules, reading to 1 mm. and .05 in.,
*Micrometer screw gauge,
*Vernier calipers, Eng. and metric,
Diagonal scale,
*Protractor,
*Lever, mounted with accompanying weights,
*Car of inclined plane,
*Pulleys, single and double,
Screw model,
Wheel and axle,
Wedge model,
Rotator and accessories for centrifugal and centripetal forces,
Reflection of bodies,
Projectile apparatus,
*Clamps, large and small,
Cohesion plates,
Elastic wooden balls,
Well-squared blocks of wood,
Metal cylinders weighing from 10 to 40 g.,
Metal balls for pendulums,
*Seconds pendulum, with mercury contact,
*Liquid pressure apparatus,
Communicating tubes,
*Universal hydrometer,
*Nicholson's hydrometer,
Fahrenheit's hydrometer,
*16 in. hydrometer jar,
*12 in. hydrometer jar,
*Graduated cylinder, 100 cc.,
*Burette, 50 cc.,
*Specific gravity bottle,
Capillary tubes,
Porous cup, small,
*Lamp chimney,
*Rubber stoppers, assorted sizes, with 2 or 3 holes,
*Rubber tubing, assorted sizes,
*Rubber tissue,
Pascal's law apparatus,
Hydraulic press, glass model,
Prince Rupert drops,
*Cylinder and bucket,
*Tumblers,
*Air pump,
*Receivers for air pump,
*Hand glass,
*Magdeburg hemispheres,
*Condensing pump,
*Hollow brass globe with cock,
*Lead shot,
*Mercury,
*Barometer,
*Barometer tubes,
*Shallow dish for mercury,
*Tube for Boyle's law,
Small rubber bag,
Common and force pump, models,
*Glass funnels, large and small,
*Glass tubing, assorted sizes.

THE NORMAL COLLEGE NEWS

The month just closing has been an interesting one astronomically. The sun seemed reluctant to leave for his southern winter resort and withdrew himself from us so gently that we hardly felt that his power was waning. And the Harvest Moon, how glorious that has been! The number of clear, still nights has been remarkable. At least four of these nights have 'broken the record' for a transparent and steady atmosphere. It has been nearly ten years since the upper air has been as free from irregular refraction as it was on the night of the 21st. The twinkling of the stars was unusually slight on that evening, and the belts of Jupiter were plainly seen by the astronomy class, with the lowest power of the telescope (30 diameters), although Jupiter is now unfavorably situated for observation. On the evening of the 24th the air was still clearer, but was more agitated. The edges of the lunar craters were on this evening of incredible sharpness, and the whole visible disc of the moon was like molten silver.

During the month the class traced the very slow progress of Saturn and Jupiter across Sagittarius and had a number of observations of both of these planets, which were very good, considering how low down and near the sun they are. For months they have been the most brilliant objects in the southern heavens, but will soon disappear in the southwest. Venus, which has been for some weeks a brilliant early evening object, still further south and west, will approach and finally pass them both in her direct motion, and, before midwinter become the chief attraction of this part of the heavens.

These planetary bodies,—Venus, Jupiter, Saturn, the moon,—have served,—together with the sun,—to make real that most important concept of astronomy, the zodiac. For instance, on the night of the 21st the sun, just below the horizon; the planets Venus, Jupiter and Saturn; and finally the moon; were almost in a line marking out well the ecliptic and the southern signs of the zodiac, and showing how all bodies moving in these constellations must 'run low'—or be near the southern horizon.  

E. A. Strong.
Library

The new books are coming in, and hereafter we hope to have a long list in each number of the News. Among the last received are three of note. Bulletin 2 of the Columbia University library is a large octavo volume of 435 pages, of books on education in the University libraries. Herbart's Outlines of educational doctrine, translated by Lange, and Paul Monroe's Sourcebook of the history of education, Greek and Roman periods, have both been awaited with much interest.

A clearer discrimination between the two indexes to periodicals would save much time and much unnecessary searching for the unattainable. Poole's index publishes its annual supplement in the Annual Literary Index, which usually appears in April or May. It is therefore over a year before the articles included in the periodicals for the early part of any year appear indexed in the Annual of the following year. For example, articles relating to the death of Queen Victoria, which occurred in January, 1901, will appear in the Annual for 1902, together with those on the assassination of Mr. McKinley. The Cumulative Index to periodicals is published in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 15th day of each month. It covers a smaller list of periodicals, but indexes them much more completely. The November number therefore will index the accounts of the New York elections (contained in weekly papers) and all of the November magazines. Each quarter the three monthly parts are cumulated into one alphabet, which further adds to its use for quick reference.

The following are among the recent book accessions:

- Dictionary of National biography; supplement; v. 3.
- Reed, T. B., Modern eloquence; 10 v.
- Michigan, Public acts 1901.
- Adams, O. F., Dictionary of American authors; Ed. 4.
- Beowulf, (Early English Text So.)
- Columbia University, Bibliography of books on education in University libraries.
- Herbart, J. F., Outlines of educational doctrine; tr. by Lange.
- Monroe, Paul., Sourcebook of history of education, Greek and Roman period.
- Morgan, C. L., Psychology for teachers.
- Stout, G. F., Manual of psychology.
- Calkins, M. W., Introduction to psychology.
- Robert, Isaac., Celestial photography.
- Redway, J. W., Basis of new geography.
- Smithsonian Institution, Annals of Astrophysical observatory 1900.

My Books

Selected

W

HAT matter though my room be small,
Though red this lamplight looks
On nothing but a plastered wall
And some few rows of books?

For in my hand I hold a key
That opens golden doors;
At whose resistless sesame
A tide of sunlight pours.

There all the landscape softer is;
There greener tendrils twine,
The bowers are roofed with clematis,
With bryony and vine.

And you may hear young Orpheus there
Come singing through the wood,
Or catch the gleam of golden hair
In Diana's solitude.

So when the world is all awry,
When life is out of chime,
I take this key of gold, and fly
To that serener clime:

To those fair sunlit lawns that lie
Beyond the boundary wall,
Where summer broods eternally
And youth is over all.
Our Prize Offer

Students and readers of Normal News! Here is a chance for you.

Professor Lyman offers a ten dollar prize for the best short story written for the News. A member of the College will give to the one who writes the best review of any late book, five dollars worth of books, the winner to make his own selection. All copy for either competition must be handed in at the Normal News office on or before Jan. 1, 1902. The papers will be judged by a committee of three from the Faculty.

Let this offer receive your hearty support and watch the News for results.

We wish to call the attention of the students again to the place the News should occupy in the college work. True literary talent can no where be better shown than here. The News has a wide circulation, its literary standard should be high. Help us to make it so. Its contents are diversified and along so many lines that no one can fail to find some portion of the work suited to him and in which he may excel. If it be research work, story writing, biography or poetry, consult the literary editor; if it be a good exchange, hand it to the exchange editor; if something terse and spicy upon the campus, inform the local editors. Take a part in our paper. Make it your paper.

Students are asked to kindly examine this month's Normal News. Compare it with former issues and then ask themselves these questions: Is it better? Does it cost more? Ought I to subscribe? We feel these must all be answered in the affirmative. Call at The News office or leave your subscription with one of the staff. Money to be paid any time during the school year.

A prominent Illinois teacher, who is perhaps the man most familiar with the public schools of the state, writes concerning Prof. A. Dwight Kennedy of La Salle, Ill., formerly instructor in drawing at the Normal College: "Mr. Kennedy is today the best secondary teacher of art in the middle west; and what is well, has the reputation for it. He has beaten everything in the state exhibit here for three years. In fact, we had to cease giving prizes, because the other schools refused to compete against him. He had the best exhibit at Grand Rapids, and at Rock Island in competition with all the schools in the central west; and his exhibit at Detroit, at the N. E. A., was the only one selected for special comment."—Ypsilantian.

Marlette fixes up new laboratories, makes a neat addition to its laboratory, equips a fine reading table for the high school, and Supt. Wilber has a fine circle of teachers studying psychology.—Ex.

Miss Anna Parks, '01, has accepted the position of tutor to the son of J. Stanley Morton of Benton Harbor, secretary and treasurer of the Graham & Morton Transportation Co.
Miss Paton visited her father at Detroit.
Mr. Bedell, President of the So. Dakota Normal, visited the Normal November 6.
Miss Edith Blanchard went to Grand Rapids to attend the wedding of her cousin.
Mrs. Miller of Detroit was the guest of her daughter, Miss Miller, at the Sigma Nu Phi House.
Messrs. Bowman, Waltzer and John Schmitt are new pledged members of the Tau Kappa Theta fraternity.
C. W. Chapman has been appointed assistant in the Natural Science Department. He takes the place of Mr. Verne Davis, who will enter the University.
Miss DeGreen of Ann Arbor is filling the place of Miss Robson, who was recently called away by the death of her father, and will be obliged to remain for some time.
A few of Miss King’s friends surprised her with a handkerchief shower Tuesday, November 5. But the Faculty and students may rest assured that there is no cause for alarm.
Wednesday, November 13, Rev. R. K. Wharton officiated at chapel. At the close of the religious service, the usual college announcements were made by Principal Lyman. President Guerney of Hillsdale College gave a brief address. Prof. Pease announced the special musical number, a violin solo by Miss Silletto, Second Mazurka—Wienawski. To a hearty encore, Miss Silletto responded with Thorne’s charming “Song Without Words.”
Mr. Lawrence of Detroit visited Mr. Scovill Oct. 25.
Miss Adams visited Miss Sharp, Sunday, Oct. 20.
Miss Mary Nelson visited relatives in Detroit, Oct. 20.
Miss Edith Garrison spent Sunday, Oct. 20, in Detroit.
Miss Bertha Baker spent Sunday, Oct. 27, at Battle Creek.
Mr. Vaughn of Hillsdale visited his daughter, Miss Vaughn, Sunday, Oct. 27.
Miss Louise Petit of 417 Ellis St. entertained her sister from Port Huron, Sunday, Oct. 12.
The marriage of Miss Bethlea Ellis and Walter H. Woods was solemnized at the Methodist church Wednesday evening, Oct. 30th.
Mrs. Parker and Miss Maud Parker of California were guests of Miss Abbie Roe, Sunday, Oct. 20. Miss Parker is attending the U. of M. medical school.
Miss Cora Bowen has returned from California by way of Mt. Pleasant, whither she accompanied Miss Mary Sterling, who had spent several years in the West.
The Junior Class is a little green at the business of organizing and electing class officers. This was proved Thursday evening when a Senior girl, who was looking after some of her Junior friends and happened to be in the meeting, was nominated Vice President. She might have won out if her conscience had not troubled her so that she resigned in favor of her Junior opponent.
Prof. and Mrs. Barbour have returned from their eastern trip.

Miss Bessie Goodrich of Pontiac visited the Pi Kappa girls, Nov. 2.

Miss Rowe and Miss Norton spent Saturday, Nov. 9, in Detroit.

Dr. Daniel Putnam attended the Baptist state convention at Grand Rapids.

The Junior Class held their first meeting Nov. 7. They adopted a constitution and elected R. C. Smith as president.

Prof. E. A. Lyman has returned from a visit to the Pan-American and to Prof. McFarlane at Brockport, N. Y.

A large number of people from Ypsilanti attended the Thomas Orchestra concert Monday evening, Nov. 4, which was the first number of the Choral Union series.

Dr. B. L. D'Ooge of the Normal has prepared a series of six stereopticon lectures on Athens, Rome, Sicily, Pompeii, Greece and Italy. The first of the series was given last Monday night at the Congregational church.

The county clubs are becoming an important feature in the social life of the Normal students and they are steadily increasing in numbers and membership. Students from Ionia and Eaton counties have already organized.

Miss Anna Pratt of Galesburg, a member of last year's graduating class, has been called to the city to become the teacher of the fifth grade in the central building, and Miss Mina Jordonc has been transferred to the third grade and Miss Alma Stumpenhausen to the fifth ward.

Miss Walton, as secretary of the Michigan Library Association, attended the annual meeting at Adrian, November 8 and 9. The meeting had a good representation from Ypsilanti, Mr. F. T. D. Goodrich, of the College library was on the program for a paper "Public documents in a small library," and Miss Mildred Smith, librarian of the High School Library, for one on "High School Libraries."

Miss Pauline Maier of Ann Arbor was the guest of the Zeta Phi's last week.

Miss Oliff of Clio spent a few days last week with her sister, Mrs. Don Lawrence.

State Normal College offers the best lecture course this year in the history of the school.

Miss Rena VanBuren of this city, has resigned her position as teacher at Dearborn to accept a better one at Ironwood.

Dr. Albert Leonard lectured at Hillsdale College Friday evening, Nov. 1, and was tendered a reception by faculty and students.

Dr. D'Ooge and Mr. Gorton will give a stereoptican lecture at Three Rivers, Friday, Nov. 14. They also intend to be in Cadillac at the meeting of the Northern Michigan Teacher's Association.

The various grade libraries in the training department at the Normal College will be increased in a short time by the addition of about two hundred volumes of standard literature and fiction adapted to the children of the respective grades.

Before leaving the Normal Dr. Foster presented to the Department of Ancient Languages, a copy of the Head of Apollo, taken from the gable of the Temple of Zeus at Olympia. This is an excellent copy of this most famous work of art.

The first regular number on Students' Lecture Course was given Thursday, Nov. 8, in the Normal Hall, by Miss Eggleston, reader, and Mr. Flowers, impersonator. Mr. Flowers', Dickens' "Christmas Carol" was very well executed, and Miss Eggleston's humorous and pathetic selections were well received by the audience.

The extra number of the Students' Lecture Course, the Leonora Jackson Concert, was given Oct. 17, in the Normal Hall. The expectations of the audience were more than realized in regard to Miss Jackson's ability as a violinist. We are sure we express the feelings of the College when we thank the committee for securing us such a rare treat.
Mr. Gillespie has left school to accept a position as teacher at Gaines, Mich.

Mr. Freeman, of Cheboygan, was the guest of Miss Paquette, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

The room in the basement of the Training School which was being fitted for Manual Training, is finished and work has begun. The children already show great interest in this new phase of their work.

A very pleasant social evening was spent with the Arm of Honor fraternity at the gymnasium Friday evening, Oct. 25. This was their first social function and was a success in every way. The music for the dancing was furnished by Whitmire’s Orchestra. About eighty couples were present.

The Senior Class held its first meeting Thursday evening, Nov. 7, and decided to choose their class officers this year at a regular election, after the Australian system, to be held in one of the class rooms, Saturday, Nov. 9. Booths and printed tickets will be furnished by the college and there will be the usual election officers who are to be chosen by the acting president, Miss Anna Stevenson, with the advice of the Faculty.

The nominating convention selected the following as the candidates:
- President—John Craig, John VanAllsberg and C. W. Chapman.
- Vice-President—May Udy, Harriet Smith and Emma Parmater.
- Secretary—Anna Auls, and Anna Thomas.
- Chairman of Executive Committee—Clarence Vliet, Phillip Dennis and C. H. Ireland.
- Class Reporter—C. B. Whitmoyer.
- Class Kicker—Joseph Gill and John Druyer.
- Sergeant-at-Arms—C. C. McClelland and Earl Fuller.
- Yellmaster—J. C. Bellinger and James Melody.

Only those will be allowed to vote who are full-fledged seniors and who have paid or who promise to pay their class dues.

Mrs. Nelson of Hudson was the guest of her daughter, Miss Nelson, Thursday, October 17.

THE CLASS OF 1891

The class of 1891 celebrated its decennial celebration at commencement time in June. The reunion was held at the residence of Miss Eunice Lambie, Tuesday afternoon, June 25. Ten members were present, as follows:
- Ida M. Covert, Lake Geneva, Wis.
- W. B. Hatch, Detroit.
- H. O. Severance, Ann Arbor.
- Mrs. Anna Lane Severance, Ann Arbor.
- Mrs. Nettie Sanford Muir, Imlay City.
- Harry Doane, Ann Arbor.
- Harriet Plunkett, Normal College Training School.
- Laura Pullen, Richland Center, Wis.
- Eunice Lambie, Ypsilanti.

A very interesting hour was spent over the old class picture, where the 135 members were named, and someone present was able to give the location and occupation of all but three. H. O. Severence (the class historian) read a supplementary chapter to his original document, bringing it down to date.

A permanent organization was effected, with Miss Lambie as President; Mr. Will Hatch, Detroit, Vice President; Miss Plunkett, Normal College, Secretary, and Mr. H. O. Severence, Ann Arbor, Historian. A meeting was appointed 1906.

A delightful afternoon of good cheer and reminiscence was enjoyed by the "boys and girls," Miss Lambie dispensing her gracious hospitality and making the pleasures of the day, in every detail, complete.

Several prominent members of the class were unable to reach Ypsilanti for the day of reunion, but visited the Normal later in the summer. Among them were Miss Mabel Hale, for the ten years principal of one of the schools at San Diago, California, and Fred Jeffers and Mrs. Jeffers (nee Doolittle), Atlantic Mine, Michigan.
The football team has demonstrated very clearly that it can play ball, and its play is both fast and furious.

After being defeated by the All Freshmen team of the U. of M., the men settled down to business and, as a result of the hard and persistent practice, defeated the strong team of the Michigan Alkali Works at Wyandotte, on Oct. 19. The following Saturday they again met the All Freshmen team from the U. of M. The latter team had in a previous game defeated the Normals by a score of 28 to 0, and expected to do still better this time. But when the play started they found they had a hard proposition, and in a hard fought game were held to a score of 12 to 6. The Normal men showed both speed and skill, and excellent team work. Many fine individual plays were made, and when Dennis caught the ball on a fumble on Michigan's 35-yd. line and made a wild dash for the goal and a touchdown, the crowd fairly went wild.

In the last game with Wyandotte, Nov. 2, the latter kicked off, and after a few long gains, by the Normal, Belland was sent through the center for a touchdown. Dennis punted out and Steimle kicked goal. Score 6 to 0. Wyandotte again kicked off and, after a few minutes see-saw play, Dennis went through the line and by the aid of fine interference by McClelland made the second touchdown. Steimle again kicked goal. Score 12 to 0.

During the rest of the half the Normals were not so fortunate, for they fumbled the kick-off and the ball was downed on their 20-yd. line. Dennis punted, but a Wyandotte man broke through the line and blocked the ball and carried it over the line.

Wyandotte failed in an attempt to kick goal. Score 12 to 5.

In the second half the Normal line was weakened by the injury of one of the men, and the ball was gradually forced back, and by means of an end run the Wyandotte team secured its second touchdown. They organized to kick goal, making the final score 12 to 10.

The Normal line-up was:
- Right end—Rogner.
- Right tackle—Green.
- Right guard—Kruse.
- Center—Crandall.
- Left guard—Bellinger.
- Left tackle—Chapman.
- Left cud—McClelland.
- Quarter—Steimle.
- Right half—Dennis (Capt.).
- Left half—Salsbury.
- Full back—Belland.

Director Teetzel has reorganized six basket ball teams among the members of his Gym.
classes, and they will play off a championship series that promises to be very interesting. The following men have been elected captains: Katz, Gannon, Simmons, Salisbury, Belland, and Novak. The teams are now playing under Normal rules, and many of the men are doing exceptionally good work.

Mrs Burton reports that most of the players on last year’s star team are back, and that practice will be commenced in a week or two. Her own illness and the resulting delay in the physical examinations have caused them to be a little slow in getting to work. The Normal girls have always had a winning team, and we hope the present year will not prove an exception.

Just at present every one is interested in the site of the new science building, as there is serious talk of putting it on the athletic field. Although the field now used is too small, still it would be hard to get another as favorably located, and as well suited for the purpose. It would take some time to get a new field in good condition, and this would be a serious drawback to next season’s sports.

The football team has only three games which count on the intercollegiate percentage, one with Kalamazoo and two with Albion. It is to be hoped they will make a record of which both themselves and the college they represent may be justly proud.

A rush, then a scramble,
A tackle, a fall;
Six wounded, three senseless,
Four dead—that’s foot-ball. —Ex.

CRESCENT SOCIETY

What a reunion at the opening reception of the Crescents! Hearty handshaking and words of wit and wisdom characterized the entire evening.

The Crescent Society feel very much indebted to Prof. Jefferson for the clear and forceful manner in which he explained the structure of the earth as it is viewed from the geographer’s standpoint. But it only sufficed for an introduction, and we are anticipating chapter 1 next term, which will describe "A Trip Through the Andes Mountains."

In the spelling contest between the gentlemen and the ladies, the prize was won by our energetic president, J. B. Melody.

The program of Nov. 8, given by the ladies, was simply superb. The essay by Miss Doty on The Normal Boy, the original songs, the pantomime, and the tableaux, were especially meritorious.

ATHENEUM SOCIETY

The Atheneum Society held its first meeting of the year on the evening of Oct. 11. President Partch called the meeting to order, and after devotional exercises gave a message of greeting, and in a very enthusiastic and encouraging manner presented plans for the future work of the society. Mr. Lathers was present and also gave a very earnest talk on the value of literary societies. After a short program had been rendered the society adjourned for games and an informal reception.

Oct. 18, a miscellaneous program was rendered by members of the society, after which several committees were appointed. A literary game answerable by authors' names was a very enjoyable feature of the recreation period.

OLYMPIC SOCIETY

Under the direction of our new president, C. P. Steimle, the Olympic Society has begun its work with renewed vigor this year. The programs rendered thus far were of an excellent character and show a decided improvement over those of last year. The membership is composed of students who realize the value of this part of education and are willing to work to attain it.

The officers for the present term are as follows: President, C. P. Steimle; Vice-President, Helen Pilcher; Secretary, R. A. Smith; Chaplain, R. C. Smith; Chairman of Ex-Com., C. C. Rogner.
Clubs

A NEW ORGANIZATION— THE CURRENT EVENT CLUB

At the suggestion of Prof. King, the students of the Department of History and Civics have organized a club to study the more important phases of current history.

This club meets every second Friday at four o'clock in Room 47.

Its officers are Miss Petit, President; Miss Comstock, Secretary; and Misses Reasoner, Doty, Cosier and Mr. Van Houten, Executive Committee.

At the first regular meeting, "Our Present Relations with Cuba and Porto Rico," was ably presented by Miss Ada Norton.

Under the leadership of Miss Pearce, the various phases of anarchy were canvassed and discussed in the second meeting. The leading features of the program were, "What is Anarchy," by Miss Wood; "Anarchy in America," by Miss Elliott; "The Suppression of Anarchy," by Mr. LePurge and Prof. Strong.

Several one minute speeches by students and faculty followed.

On Nov. 22 the club will review the Anglo-Boer war with Mr. Smith as leader, and on Dec. 6, under the direction of Mr. Van Houten and Miss Cosier, the Millenary of King Alfred, and the holiday books of 1901-2 will be considered.

The Lincoln Debating Club

After a year of successful work along literary lines, the Lincoln Club has fully demonstrated the right to its existence, as one of the literary societies of the State Normal College, and in this, the second year of its being, it starts out with better plans and brighter prospects than ever.

The club now occupies an equal place with the other societies of the College in the oratorical association so that its members will have opportunity to do their preliminary work in oratory and debating in their own society.

The officers of the society are all men of push and will make it their business to see that the work is carried to a successful issue the coming year.

The club has secured the services of Mr. Lathers, who is to act as their critic the coming year and we are sure that, under his direction, the individual work of the members will be greatly improved.

In securing the services of a critic and thus systematizing its work, the club has not the improvement of its members alone in view but in thus placing the work on a thoroughly systematic basis each member is to be entitled to twelve weeks credit in the department of elocution and oratory.

Portia Club

In considering the various large societies of the Normal school we forget to think of the smaller ones. The Portia Club, which was founded by the girls last spring, has now entered upon the first year of successful work.

The plan and purpose of the club is to give each member training in extemporaneous discussion and parliamentary drill. To carry out this purpose the membership is therefore limited to sixteen. Four weeks ago the club elected its new officers for the year: President, Miss Clark; vice-president, Miss Higgins; secretary, Miss Richardson; editor, Miss Eagle; membership committee, Miss Parmer, chairman.

Webster Club

Four weeks ago the Webster Club commenced what promises to be one of its most successful years, the following officers being elected for this quarter: President, R. C. Smith; vice-president, R. A. Smith; secretary, John S. Whicker; member of oratorical association, Jobu Craig; editor, F. P. Smith.

On November 22, the club holds a joint debate with the Lincoln Club, at their club rooms from 9 to 11 A.M., the question for debate being: Resolved, That our troops should be recalled from the Philippines and that the Filipinos be allowed to set up an independent government. The Lincoln Club, will main-
tain the affirmative while the Webster Club will discuss the negative. The debate will be open to any interested.

**Fraternities**

**SIGMA NU PHI**

Carolyn Bass and Winifred Skelton are wearing the "Yellow and the White."

Mrs. Sherzer entertained the Sorority Saturday, Oct. 12.

A costume party, with the usual Hallowe'en gaieties, was given at the House, Thursday evening, Oct. 31.

**KAPPI PSI**

The new active members of the Kappi Psi Sorority are the Misses Ethelyn Ballard, Mabel De Foe and Zoa Spencer.

One of our patronesses, Miss Foster, gave us a very pleasant evening at her home Nov. 1.

**TAU KAPPA THETA**

Since the organization of the Tau Kappa Theta fraternity, in March of 1901, steady progress has marked its steps and prospects bid fair to a still greater progress this year.

We have added four new members to our number this quarter:

C. W. Chapman, Frank W. Ackerman, Roy Shigley, Roy Gilmore.

We have also three other members wearing the orange and white to signify their pledge to Tau Kappa Theta:

Stuart Walsher, A. G. Gillespie, I. Bowman.

Eleven of last year's members are again in school this year, of whom Howard Brown and Minor White are teaching in the Conservatory. The others are finishing their college course.

Our home is still at the Tau Kappa Theta house, 404 Ballard street.

Our patron, Prof. S. B. Laird, is having his vacation this quarter, which he is improving by taking work at the U. of M.

**PI KAPPA SIGMA**

On the afternoon of October twelfth, the Sorority entertained the College Faculty, Sororities and Fraternities with other friends at the gymnasium.

Tea was served from daintily appointed tables, while the hostesses greeted old friends and welcomed the new ones to our college life.

The Sorority enjoyed the first spread of the year, Saturday evening, October 26, with Miss Clara Southworth, at which Miss Mabel Skentelbury was pledged. A dainty chafing dish supper was served. Miss Edna Skinner, acting as toastmistress, asked for responses to the following toasts: Miss Himebaugh, Sorority Life; Miss Bird, Athletics, and Miss Pierce, Our Western Sisters.

Hallowe'en was enjoyed in the old-fashioned way, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Woodman. The house was decorated with the emblems of harvest time and our Pilgrim ancestors. Colonial friends, and others from many stations in life, mingled once more, feasted and revelled.

**HARMONIOUS MYSTICS**

The Harmonious Mystics entertained the Kappi Psi Sorority and other ladies of the Conservatory at a reception. All were glad of the opportunity to meet and welcome the new students. The Sorority are pleased to have Mrs. Jessie Pease Scrimger with them from her trip abroad, and regret the absence of Miss Putnam, who has accepted a position in Kentucky. Greetings are extended to other sororities and the fraternities with the hope that the year may be an exceedingly enjoyable and progressive one for all.

**ARM OF HONOR**

On the evening of October 25, the fraternity gave their annual reception at the gymnasium. Good music, a smooth floor and congenial company caused the evening to pass very rapidly and pleasantly.

The Arm of Honor gave their first house party on the evening of October 31. The evening was spent in appropriate amusements after which the guests were served with pumpkin pie, apples and cider.

S. C. A. Notes.
Y. W. C. A.

Miss Helen Elgie, general secretary of the Association last year, has reached Ningpo, China, whither she was sent by the Baptist Mission Board to act as assistant in the Chinese Girls’ Boarding School. A letter from her, mailed from Yokahama, Japan, reached us in time to be read at our first missionary meeting on the 27th of October.

Through the Y. W. C. A. employment bureau six girls have been placed in positions where they are enabled to earn part of their college expenses. There are places for more girls, if you want them.

Total membership to date is 220.

We very much appreciate the telephone and cement walk that have so greatly facilitated the work of the Association the last few weeks. Show your approval by using the walk.

The Week of Prayer for Colleges will be observed from November tenth to eighteenth. Miss Simms, our State secretary, will be with us and very helpful meetings are anticipated. Prayer services will be held each day at five o’clock and at six fifteen in the evenings. All girls are invited to meet us in the auditorium. Miss Simms will lead the devotional meeting Sunday, November 10th.

The Halloween party this year was a great success and enjoyed by a large number of young people.

An Introduction to the Study of Foreign Missions is the subject of the text-book to be used by the Mission Study Class this year. The study promises to be a very interesting one and a large class is anticipated.

The interest in Bible study this year is truly gratifying. Nearly one hundred girls are at present enrolled in the various circles and the number is constantly increasing. Miss King leads the senior class in the study of the Harmony of the Gospels, and student leaders, under the guidance of Miss Pierce, conduct the junior classes in “Life of Christ.” All girls are welcome to these classes. If you want to join inquire about these at Starkweather Hall.

V. M. C. A.

Owing to the return of but very few of the officers and former members of the Y. M. C. A., and also to the serious illness of our president at the opening of school, we have had to begin our work under quite unfavorable circumstances. But although progress was slow at first, the present prospects give us reason to anticipate a very successful year.

The year was opened by giving to all men of the college a Reception at Starkweather Hall, Oct. 4. About sixty were present. Refreshments were served and a very enjoyable time was experienced by all. The membership is comparatively large, and the Membership Committee is putting forth its best efforts to bring more men into the Association.

Among the Sunday afternoon meetings which have been helpful in aiding young men to know the larger and richer life God has in store for them may be mentioned the following:

“Bible Study Rally,” Oct. 13, led by Mr. Vau Allsbug.
“Prayer” by Dr. Strom, Oct. 20.
“Christian Fellowship,” Nov. 3, by Mr. Kellogg.

Three Bible study classes have been organized, two in the “Life of Christ,” under the leadership of Messrs. Wilber and Eldred, and one in “Old Testament Characters,” led by the president. An unusual amount of interest is being manifested in this work, and it is hoped that more young men will come to realize the importance of a systematic study of the life and teachings of the divine Master.
Exchanges and Jokes

An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest.—Franklin.

"If you'll split a little wood I'll give you a good meal," said the housekeeper.

"I am sorry, lady," replied the hobo, sadly, "but I never begin breakfast with a chop."

New York State has found out already what a good institute worker Prof. McFarlane is. A local from the Brockport Normalia says he has five days of institute work for October.

Hazing has been made a criminal offense in Illinois.

One of the small New England colleges has for a janitor a colored man, who has filled the position for twenty-five years. Like many of his race, he is possessed of much wit, and it is not often that the students get the laugh on "Sam", as they familiarly and affectionately call him. One autumn day, just after the college year had begun, when he was overseeing the burning over of a part of the campus, a freshman coming along, cried: "Well, Sam, that's most as black as you are." "Yes, sah," promptly replied Sam, "and next year it will be most as green as you is."—Ex.

For good selections look through the "Friday Afternoons" of the Normal Institute.

Servant to Milkman—What makes you come so airly of late? You used to come behind, before.—Ex.

Both were small speculators comparing notes. "Why so blue?" said one. "'Tain't goin' my way," the other replied. "I was sailing along with a fair wind when those confounded steel strikers struck a stroke that streaked the stock straddlers with striæ, the stress of the strain striking strangely strong upon my strength. I am among the stricken deer. Let us go weep."

Primary teachers will find something of interest in the series of articles, "What We Wear," begun in the September number of the Primary edition. Read the editor's note.

Miss K. (In teacher's history)—Why is it I cannot appreciate music?

Mr. G.—Because your brain cells are not developed.

Some people have a mild way of telling persons to stay out. For instance, Prof. L-th-rrs says, "A-vaunt and quit my sight."

Many friends (?) wish you success but never buy anything. Business managers always have a place planned out for such friends.

LITERARY CONUNDRUMS


When did Mary Mapes Dodge? When George W. Cutter.

Where did Henry Cabot Lodge? In Mun-go Park, on Thomas Hill.

Why did Lewis Carroll? To put a stop to Frances Quarles.

Why is George Canning? To teach Julia Ward Howe.


—H. M. Greenleaf, in The Bookman.
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Or to the Clerk of the Normal College.

1902—SUMMER QUARTER—1902

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