The Normal College News, April 6, 1898

Eastern Michigan University
The Normal College News.

APRIL 6, 1898.

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LIBERTY! Equality! Nationality! America is the champion of these ideas. We, her people advocate no creed; we do battle for no party. We stand rather on the broad platform of religious liberty, political equality and a nationality which means a government of, by, and for the people. But these ideas are not our own peculiar possession. Other hearts vibrate to the same touch. What we through great struggle have realized in our own America, the people of Ireland are striving to realize in their native land. That freedom from arrogant oppression which we once sought, they now are seeking; that nationality which we fought to maintain they are now fighting to secure; that faith in the final triumph of right which fired the hearts of our own patriots,—that same faith inspires the loyal Celts in their struggle toward the realization of a hope long cherished—the hope of a free, Irish parliament working for the best interests of the Irish people.

This does not mean the disintegration or dismemberment of the British Empire. It does not mean the nullification of the British parliament’s imperial functions. It simply means that Ireland shall exercise within her own borders those rights and privileges which are now exercised by other British dependencies. That like Canada, Australia, and even the little Isle of Man, she shall be allowed on her own soil, in a legislature elected by her own people to make laws for the control of her own internal affairs. This is the meaning of Home Rule—the dream, nay, the demand of a people who for nearly a century have been living under laws which have paralyzed their industries, destroyed their manufactures, degraded their social, religious and political condition.

This demand comes from a people who stand charged with discontent, but it is a discontent with oppression, a people declared disloyal, but it is disloyalty towards a government which has robbed and coerced them, a people convicted of uprisings and revolts, but they have been revolts against a rule exercised in direct opposition to their wishes and without regard to their needs. The bitter struggle lasting for six centuries and finally resulting in the free parliament of 1782 means not a chronic discontent. It means rather the noble faith and courage of a people led on by a love of liberty, a desire for nationality, which had been as a “pillar of fire” guiding them through wrongs and persecutions that must forever remain an “indiscriminate blackness” on the pages of English History. And these later agrarian struggles—what do they mean if not the revolt of an outraged people against a power which first robbed them of their native lands, then rented them back on terms which meant starvation to their families, exile to their countrymen, shame and ruin to their country? Ireland is discontented, but it is because she possesses an indestructible national sentiment, an inborn faith that hers is a distinct country, a distinct people, who have an inalienable right to determine how they shall be governed.

She adheres to this faith today no less firmly than she did one hundred years ago when England by fraud and violence effected the union of the two countries. Absolutely goading Ireland into rebellion the English government landed on Irish soil a body of troops. Then when the country was full of soldiery and martial law prevailed, then that same government by a gigantic system of bribery, by intimidation and false promises, wrested
from Ireland her liberties. As one English statesman said, "It was a union of the shark with its prey."—a union consummated in defiance of national sentiment by a small Protestant minority, in a country overwhelmingly Catholic. If a nation's will is the one legitimate source of power and rule of government then Ireland is not legitimately ruled, for the English authority was imposed contrary to the will of one generation, and it has been maintained despite the protests of the generations which have succeeded.

Moreover the English rule has been an unmitigated failure. As maker and administrator of law what is England's record? She has been absolutely forced into every concession she has made, resisting every demand until her own safety was threatened and concession became her only policy. The free Irish parliament was granted when England was too busy with her rebellious American colonies to disperse the eighty thousand Irish volunteers who demanded this parliament; Gladstone openly declared that the strength and attitude of the Fenians brought about the disestablishment of the Irish church; and history plainly shows that the Land Act of '81 was wrung from the Crown because there was no alternative left to the British Parliament. Nor have English laws when passed been characterized by any semblance of fairness. They have been based on custom and asserted rights which were English not Celtic, Protestant not Catholic. By the operation of these laws Ireland has been financially ruined. For over eighty years she was burdened by a system of taxation and loaded down by a public debt for which England alone was responsible. A thousand million dollars! This is the enormous sum which these honorable English gentlemen declare England has wrung from the Irish peasants during the past fifty years—and this in excess to that country's just proportion of taxation. And what has Ireland to show as value received? Simply a decreased population, undeveloped resources, barren fields, a paralyzed and poverty-stricken people.

History past and present proclaims that England in her administration of Irish affairs has miserably failed. English statesmen are united in declaring that Ireland is today a disgrace and reproach to the English government. Yet these same statesmen stand a solid phalanx against Home Rule. But why? One will answer that England is bound to deny Ireland self-government lest the small Protestant minority should suffer oppression at the hands of the Catholic majority. They forget that English-made laws by their unjust discriminations have been the chief cause of all religious differences and that it needs but the abolition of these laws to establish harmony. Moreover the Irish are not bigoted; they are not sectarian. Parnell heads a long line of Ireland's best beloved leaders and heroes who have been Protestant, while Protestants are again and again returned to parliament from purely Catholic constituencies. Again England urges that agrarian changes certain to be effected by an Irish parliament would entail tremendous loss on English landlords. But offsetting this loss there would be immense financial gains. Annually the Crown spends large sums in Ireland supporting an army of English officers whose business it is to administer Irish affairs. These men are ignorant of the country and its needs. They misapply the public funds. They waste the money of the English exchequer. Let Ireland lay and collect taxes for the administration of her own affairs. Let her offices be filled by men paid out of her own treasury. Let England be spared the expense of providing an armed force for keeping Ireland in subjection. Then the English government can well afford to reimburse those landholders who would suffer from the change. Again it is argued that if once Ireland has a free parliament she will play traitor to the Empire. But such argument is groundless. Today the Irish are a source of dissension and danger, and they will continue to be so long as they are alienated from the general interests of the government. But once grant them the privilege of freedom and their activities will be directed into proper channels. Let
England make of that island across the channel a nation of free men, let her establish reciprocity of interest, and and she will find the Irish friends and fellow-workers for the good of the Empire, allies in danger and brothers in heart.

But England is not yet willing to be just. For a while longer the great English parties will temporize with Irish demands, seeking to satisfy such demands by granting wordy concessions, and instituting so-called reforms. But if they hope to legislate out of the Celt's nature their ardent desire for home institutions and home government they will never succeed. It is a historic faith handed down the years—the watch-fire which kept hearts brave when a pall of darkness hung over the land. Out of the struggle of the past comes the voice of Swift proclaiming the inherent right of the people to self-government. The echo of his voice reaches Grattan who takes up the cry sounding it in English ears until England grants the free parliament of '82. Eighteen years of freedom and the union is consumated. Surely Pitt has forever crushed this desire for independence! No. The struggle for Catholic emancipation is on, and out of its chaos emerges that patriot O'Connell who voices the sentiment of his countrymen in the cry, "Emancipation will come with repeal." Then the famine of '48. Surely the national idea will not survive this. Yet a few years and England is confronted by the fact that the whole country is honey-combed by the Fenian brotherhood whose avowed purpose is the separation of the two parliaments. Then comes Gladstone with his measures of conciliation, but they recoil on his own head, and Home Rule once more appears championed by that giant of political reform, —Parnell. Through his matchless leadership the Irish are united. As one man they hurl themselves against the opposition. Gladstone is won; the Liberal party is captured; and Home Rule becomes a power with which Tory and Liberal alike must forever reckon.

And they must reckon with it not as a question confined wholly to the Emerald Isle! North, south, east, and west forced emigration has sent the Celt; but wherever there beats an Irish heart there is a heart that thrills with love for native land—a love which links Irishmen everywhere to the cause of their father's, and to the vindication of their fathers' memories. What mean these Irish leagues and unions in our own country? What means these hard earned dollars which are so freely given by Irish Americans for the support of the national cause? What means that recent great convention in Dublin where Irishmen from every clime united in declaring that the Tory triumph of '95 would not be accepted as the Waterloo of Home Rule. They mean that England has forced to foreign shores an army of exiles who will forever stand between Ireland's past and her present—the guardians of all she has won, her friends and allies, her treasury in struggle yet to come.

But has some dark fate decreed for Ireland a never ending strife? Shall a powerful and prosperous nation through obstinacy or avarice continue to crush the life of a weak and subject people? Shall the Irish people, brave, generous, and intelligent be denied to exercise within their own borders the prerogatives of free men? Liberty-loving people over all the earth with one united voice send back the answer, "No." Behind the ramparts they have built the Irish will continue to fight until justice shall stand forth declaring—"The God of nations is on your side. He will vindicate your cause."

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

W. R. VIDEYO.

A LITTLE more than a century ago, popular government hardly had an existence; today the absolute monarch is almost a thing of the past. The decisive point in the long struggle between despotism and democracy was reached with the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Despotism is older than history. The earliest historical nations were built upon despotism. The state existed not for the people but for the king. The great masses lived without
hope or ambition. The monuments of departed greatness are eloquent with their sad history. The magnificent palace glittering with gold and precious stones, tells of hundreds of humble cottages despoiled: the opulence of the proud capital speaks of entire provinces plundered and left destitute; the time-resisting pyramid suggests the thousands of miserable slaves who toiled for years under a burning sun to satisfy a monarch's whim.

But the people began to assert their rights, and democracy, a product of European soil, came into existence. The little republics nestling among the hills of Greece, were the first examples of popular government. The noblest triumphs of Greek genius were achieved under the inspiration of her democratic institutions. Dazzled with splendid visions of universal dominion, the Greeks threw away their liberty, but soon their little dream of greatness was over, and torn by dissension and civil strife they ceased to be a power among the nations.

Contemporary with Greece, the Roman republic gradually absorbed first the Italian peninsula then the world. Marvelous were its powers. On the field of battle, in the senate chamber, and in the government of distant provinces it was to show the intelligence, the strong, resolute nature of a self-governing people. But the time for democracy had not yet arrived, the republic passed into the empire, the noble virtues that the republic had fostered were gone, gradually the character of the people sunk and with it the power of the empire.

With the fall of the Roman republic despotism was again supreme, feudalism followed, the miserable peasant was bound like a mere slave to the soil he worked. Commerce was dead, industry languished, darkness hung over every nation of Europe. But suddenly the reformation burst upon the world and in the awakening that followed great gains were made for democracy. England made rapid strides, France was no longer absolute, and Holland became a republic.

But this gain was soon lost and the latter part of the eighteenth century found the progress of popular government checked and the tide of absolutism rising continually higher. In France, every guaranty of liberty had been broken down, over the entire continent of Europe the masses were sunk in ignorance and groaning under intolerable despotism. Even England was being subverted into a personal monarchy under the despotic hand of George III.

The long struggle of twenty-five hundred years seemed about to be finally decided in favor of absolutism. Popular government was declining and republican institutions denounced and ridiculed as impracticable and unstable. Statesmen and philosophers pointed to the past and declared that democracy was but another name for license that would drag a civilized nation down to the lowest depths of infamy. Was absolutism to triumph? The answer soon came for in 1776 a little band of patriots met in Philadelphia to found a new nation, a nation conceived in liberty. There was Adams with his rugged eloquence, Franklin with his homely wisdom, Robert Morris with his noble generosity, and Jefferson with his fervent love for democratic institutions. Here in the wilds of America, away from the great centers of civilization, there was nothing to remind them of the pomp and dignity of earthly power. The vast, unbroken solitude, the mighty rivers sweeping in majesty to the sea, the rugged life, the very freshness of the air they breathed, inspired freedom. They saw that despotism had been the common lot of mankind since the dawn of history. Its fruits were apparent, it had meant misery and degradation to the great masses, it had checked progress, multiplied human woe, and kept the millions in poverty and ignorance. The greatest foe of education, invention, and discovery, had always been despotism. They determined to throw off its shackles and undismayed by the past failures of popular government, they leveled a deadly blow at despotic power. They declared that "all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain
inalienable rights, that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving this just power from the consent of the government.

It was a bold step for a few feeble colonists to brave the mightiest nation on earth, but they never shrank from the responsibility. The memory of other people’s fighting for independence gave them life. A little hand of Greeks was sufficient to drive the Asiatic hordes from Marathon’s plain; Scotland fighting for independence had vanquished England at Bannockburn; Holland had withstood Spain; more remarkable than all these, a simple peasant girl had restored the liberties of France. Encouraged by these examples, our fathers placed their cause in the hands of Divine Providence: the power that drew a mantle of protecting cloud around the weary, broken columns of Washington at Brooklyn: the power that transformed the peaceful waters of the Dan and Yadkin into foaming torrents in the face of the angry pursuing British.

Once more it was demonstrated that a brave and virtuous people struggling for independence are invincible, out of a nation’s despair is kindled heroic endeavor and even the elements are on the side of liberty.

It was well that England did not submit peaceably to separation, it was best that the Declaration of Independence should be sealed with blood. The colonists had asserted the nobility of manhood. It was for them to show that the common people are worthy to be free men. It was for them to show that the lowly can rise to sublime heights of heroism and devotion in defense of a great cause. Grandly they did it. The common soldier who bore the terrible winters of Valley Forge and Morristown, marched shoeless and bleeding with Greene in his desperate flight through the Carolinas, or stood with Arnold before Quebec, proved more effectually than any empty declaration could have done, that nobility is a native of the cottage as well as the palace.

It was well that long years of suffering for a common cause in the midst of common peril had welded together the hearts of our countrymen and cemented the union of the states. Had there been peace with no danger or bloodshed, there would probably have been only jealousy and hatred between the states, until our strength would have been gradually wasted in internal strife. The Revolutionary war left us a heritage, richer than the gold of California: the record of noble deeds, of unflinching patriotism, of grand self-denial. It is a record that has spurred this nation on to great deeds, given us hope in the great crises of the nation’s history and brought cheer in the midst of despondency. We have felt that a nation launched amid such auspices had a great mission to perform and was destined for a higher purpose than to be dashed in pieces at the outset of her career.

The influence of American liberty has left its impress broad and deep upon the history of the world. Even England has heeded the lesson and a succession of reform bills, has enfranchised the English masses. France has waded through revolution and blood, through anarchy and empire until she is at last firmly established in republican principles. During the successive revolution of 1830 and 1848, every throne in Europe toppled and a constitutional government was obtained. Only Russia and Turkey remain absolute. The declaration of independence has awakened a sentiment in favor of popular government not only in Europe, but throughout the whole earth. It has given a constitutional government to far-off Japan and made South America a continent of free republics, guided by our example and sustained by our protection. It has planted the banner of republican government on the shores of the Dark Continent and even the interior is being opened to commerce and civilization. It has fired the lofty patriotism of the intractable Cubans, stimulated the sublime faith that looks beyond the gloom of disaster and sees the light of a new star in the western constellation.

What is more, popular government has raised the great mass of humanity out of the mire of centuries, taught it that it has rights,
placed before it opportunities to raise even the humblest to action. As the nations in rapid succession burst the chain of despotism, the intellectual pulse was quickened and a mighty social, industrial and educational revolution followed. These great inventions that have transformed the face of the earth, are the product of the nineteenth century, labor saving machinery could come only when the masses were elevated to the dignity of free men whose labor was worth saving. This unparalleled national development, these great strides in education are possible only to a people who are to make their own destiny. The triumph of the Declaration of Independence was not merely a triumph of America over England, it was a victory for the common people against irresponsible despotism. It was a victory the fruits of which shall be reaped by the peasant of France and Germany, and the commoner of England. The Declaration of Independence heralded the birth of successful republican government, shattered the power of despotism, sounded the death-knell of slavery and gave life a new meaning to the masses. It proclaimed to the world that love for humanity, not selfish ambition, is the true basis of lasting power. The empire of Alexander endured but a day, the greatness of the Cæsars is but a memory; the mighty empire raised by the genius of Napoleon left not a trace behind, but the work that our fathers did stands unperishable and its glory will endure forever.

It has hastened the day when the pillage and death and cruel separation that hover around the battle field shall no longer afflict the nations to gratify the ambition of a king, when the humble toiler shall no longer be driven to dispair by the greed of the luxurious prince. When the energies of civilized nations shall be centered, not in perfecting costly engines of destruction but are promoting the interests of common education and Christianity. It has brought us nearer to the time when from the Arctic to the tropics, humanity shall be honored and liberty crowned. Standing on the heights of a truer and better civilization, coming generations will behold towering high among the landmarks of human progress the American Revolution, and all the peoples of the earth in the joy of emancipation will unite to do honor to their liberator, the Declaration of Independence.

PREPARATION FOR ARBOR DAY.

M. E. W.

A TALK on trees.

—The many kinds.
—Their uses.
  —Furnishing fruits.
  —Shade.
  —Fuel.
  —Lumber.
—Etc.

The uses of lumber:
—Houses.
—Churches.
—Sidewalks.
—Furniture.
—Ships.
—Etc.

Useful foreign trees:
—Rubber.
—Cork.
—Coffee.
—Cinnamon.
—Etc.

ORIGIN OF OUR AMERICAN ARBOR DAY.

To the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, belongs the honor of instituting our American Arbor Day. It was at an annual meeting of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, held in the city of Lincoln, January 4, 1872, that Mr. Morton introduced the following resolution:

Resolved: That Wednesday, the 10th of April, 1872, be and the same is hereby especially set apart and consecrated for tree planting in the State of Nebraska, and the State board of Agriculture hereby name it Arbor Day, and to urge upon the people of the state the vital importance of tree planting, hereby offer a special premium of one hundred dollars to the agricultural society of that county in Nebraska which shall upon that day plant properly the largest number of trees; and a farm library of twenty-five dollars' worth of
books to that person who that day, shall plant properly the largest number of trees.

The result was the planting of over a million trees in Nebraska, on April 10, 1872.

—Special Day Exercises.

JASON F. HAMMOND.

Call attention to the streets of the city having many beautiful shade trees and those having but very few.

Perhaps the children can be instrumental in improving the appearance of some of the streets, or the school grounds.

The older boys can get young trees from the woods, the younger children can plant horse chestnuts or acorns in plant crocks and when they are well started, set them out.

EDITORIALS.

Friday evening, March 25, occurred in Normal Hall the tenth oratorical contest given by The Normal College News. Perhaps in no other News contest were the participants more evenly matched and better prepared to give a close and interesting contest.

At 8 o’clock the judges on delivery, Pres. J. P. Ashley, of Albion College, State Librarian Mrs. Mary C. Spencer, of Lansing, and Mr. H. W. Miller, of Detroit, whom many Normal students remember as formerly professor of elocution and oratory in the M. S. N. C., and the contestants were escorted to their seats.

The first number on the program, “Sir Knights,” was exquisitely rendered by the Conservatory quartette, Misses Ellis and Bird, the Messrs. Ellsworth and Kennedy. After a few remarks by the chairman, Miss Estelle Downing was introduced, who spoke on “A Struggle for Liberty.” Mr. Ebin Wilson followed with “Life and Character of Abraham Lincoln.” Miss Alla Mason spoke on “The Influence of Women’s Clubs upon Social and Intellectual Life.” Mr. W. E. Videto closed the first half of the program with “The Declaration of Independence.”

Miss Bethlea Ellis then favored the audience with a beautiful solo, “The Milk Maid.”

Miss Tidy McGillis began the second part of the program with her oration on “Remnants of Barbarism.” Mr. A. S. Nichols stepped to the front, vigorously proclaiming that “The Spirit of ’76 in the Light of History” ought to animate the minds of men today for the amelioration of Cuban affairs. Miss Edith Todd followed with her optimistic oration on “The American Ideal.” Then Mr. D. W. Kelly concluded the contest with his winning oration on “The Unwritten Constitution.”

While the markings of the judges were being summed up, the Conservatory quartette favored the audience with “Memory’s Refrain,” after which they responded to an encore with “The Bells of Scotland.”

The awful suspense mingled with doubtful hopes, for the decision of the judges, was soon broken after brief but comprehensive presentation speeches delivered by Pres. Ashley and Mrs. Spencer.

Miss Estelle Downing was awarded the first prize in the ladies’ contest, a $40 gold medal and $10 in gold. Miss Edith Todd following with a close second received $10 in gold. In the gentlemen’s contest Mr. D. W. Kelly won first place, Mr. W. E. Videto, a close second. The prizes were the same as in the ladies’ contest.

All contestants were marked on a basis of 100 per cent. Mr. Kelly, receiving the highest rank, will represent the M. S. N. C. in the “State Intercollegiate Oratorical League Contest,” to be held at Albion May 6, of this year. Mr. Videto receiving the second highest rank will accompany Mr. Kelley there.

All speakers surpassed the expectations of their hearers. Mr. Kelley’s delivery won him the distinction of giving the most powerful exhibition of oratory given by anyone in the Normal for some time. This together with his strong article on “The Unwritten Constitution,” gives us the highest hopes for his success in the state contest. May we support our representative as a college ought to support one who is willing to sacrifice so much time and expense for its prestige in oratory.
The recent addition of art both in the Training School and Normal will be "written up" for the next issue.

Mr. Kelley's oration will be printed after the state contest, and Miss Todd's oration will appear in the next issue.

The leading article of the next issue will be given by Miss Gertrude Elstner Woodard on "The Michigan System of Traveling Libraries."

**General Educational Items.**

The British Association of the Advancement of Science will meet at Bradford in 1900.

Dr. T. W. Engelmann has been elected a member of the Berlin Academy of Sciences.

The Trustees of Amherst college have given a year's leave of absence to Professor Gates.

Miss Marsland, lady principal of Olivet College, has tendered her resignation because of the illness of her parents.

Secretary Edge, of the Board of Agriculture, Penn., has received the resignation of Dr. B. H. Warren, the State Zoologist.

Prof. Stanley, of the U. of M., has composed a symphonic poem. It will be performed for the first time at the coming May festival.

The next meeting of the National Congress of Mothers will be held in Washington, D. C., beginning May 2 and ending May 7, 1898.

It is proposed to erect, by international subscription, a monument to Bunsen, the eminent Dutch meteorologist, who died in 1899.

Dr. Chas. R. Barnes, of the University of Wisconsin, has been appointed professor of plant physiology in the University of Chicago.

The German Zoological Society will hold its eighth annual session at Heidelberg, June 1–3, under the presidency of Professor T. R. Schulze.

The death of Sir Henry Bessemer, F. R. S., civil engineer and inventor, occurred recently.

His name is inseparably connected with the development of the steel industry in England and America.

A full, instructive, and very entertaining report of the third annual convention of the International Kindergarten Union, held at the Girl's Normal School, Philadelphia, Pa., February 18 and 19 is given in the March number of the Kindergarten Review.

It is a noteworthy fact that two universities like Harvard and John Hopkins have opened their doors to lectures on the kindergarten. The principles of the latter have been ably represented in the named institutions by Miss Laura Fisher and Miss Caroline M. C. Hart.

On March 16th, the committee on Ways and Means of the Maryland Legislature, reported the bill unfavorably, regarding the annual appropriation to the John Hopkins University. The House refused to substitute the bill for the unfavorable report. The Senate, however, is more favorably disposed toward the bill and it is possible that a compromise may be effected by which at least a part of the appropriation may be made.

**Local and Personal.**

**CONSERVATORY NOTES.**

Oscar Careissen is to assist Mrs. Herman Heberlein this week in Detroit. Mrs. Heberlein will give the second of her series of illustrated lectures, the subject being Schumann.

At the recital given on March 23, numbers were rendered by the Misses Lodema Miller, Jennie Stickel, Marie Harlow, Olive Brems, Minnie Mensing, Millicent Innis, Nellie Adams, Laura Cruckshank, Belle Beard slope and Mr. Harper Maybee.

The Misses Ada Miller, Isabella Garissen, Grace Paxson, Florence Bassett, Alice Cowden, Laura Cruckshank, Myra Bird, Caroline Haight; Messrs. Herman Brueckner, William Broskey, and the Conservatory Quartette contributed to a very enlivening and meritorious program on March 30.
The John Church Company of Cincinnati is bringing out Prof. Pease's "The Pilgrim and Stranger." James R. Murray, the head of the publishing department, in a recent letter said: "Allow me to say that in all my experience in the examination and publishing department of our house, I do not remember to have been so touched and delighted with a composition of this character as I have been with yours."

A high compliment has been tendered Prof. Pease in the form of an invitation from Willard Kimball, Director of Music of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition to be held this summer at Omaha, to give a series of concerts with the Normal Choir. The Apollo Club, Chicago's celebrated chorus will give the "Messiah"; the chorus from Lincoln, Neb., will give "Elijah," and a large chorus from Minneapolis will render "Isaiah." The Thomas Orchestra has been engaged from June 1st to July 6th, for a continuous series of performances. The following is an excerpt from the letter: "Knowing the excellence of the chorus of which you have charge, and trusting that your interest in the development of art in the West is such that you would lend us your assistance and give us the pleasure of hearing it, I hereby extend to you a cordial invitation to bring your chorus to Omaha."

### NOTES

Mr. A. E. Wilber has been elected superintendent of the Vassar schools.

Miss Dollie Casper has gone to Dexter to take charge of the grammar grades.

Vacation will begin Friday morning, April 8, and close Wednesday morning, April 20.

J. M. Alexander, after a severe illness, is again able to persue his work in the Normal.

Why is the human race like the tugs in New York harbor? Because some toe in and some toe out.

Miss Springsteen, drawing herself up to her full height:—"I'm High Dutch." Mr. Kelly crouching low:—"I'm low Irish."

Miss Evalyn MacDongal, director of the Y. W. C. A. Gym. in Detroit has been a visitor at the Normal College Gymnasium during the past week.

C. B. Upton has been teaching mathematics in the Ypsilanti High School during the last two weeks in the place of the regular teacher, Miss Wilson, who is ill.

Miss Mallah Godfrey left the Normal last Saturday for Union City, where she will take charge of the grammar grades for the remainder of the present year.

The Board of Education met at the Normal, March 25, and Hon. Perry F. Powers made some interesting remarks at chapel exercises on his recent observations in Mexico.

A poster exhibit was given by the advanced class in drawing last Wednesday afternoon and evening and Thursday forenoon. For some time this class has furnished excellent posters for all Normal entertainments.

Superintendents are beginning to visit the Normal for the purpose of engaging teachers. "It is truly wonderful," said an observer, "to watch the Normal girls coy these gentlemen with their peculiar bewitching fascinations."

Room 20 is now THE NEWS office. A table, a set of pigeon holes, and three chairs have been provided. Office hours any time when you may chance to catch the B. M. or Ed. there. Since there are only three chairs, not more than two should call at once.

Last week was one of special exercises in almost every department. The heads of departments gave especially prepared lectures in their own rooms while an excellent course of steropticon lectures was given in room 51, by Profs. Strong, Sherzer, and D'Ooge.

The Saturday Afternoon of March 26th was one of the most enjoyable of the winter. Mrs. Lambert Jackson, Miss Anna Paton, Miss Wise and Miss Gertrude Woodard acted as chaperones and Miss Maude Piffer gave two vocal solos which were received with much applause.
The last Saturday Afternoon of the winter, on April 2, included all the girls of the Gymnasium who had signified a desire to attend and had not been on former lists. The chaperones were Mrs. Hoyt, Mrs. Gorton, Miss Anderson, Miss Norton and Miss Mann. A vocal solo, with violin obligato, by Miss Laura Crückshank was one of the pleasant features of the afternoon.

"Foundation Day" exercises were held in Normal Hall, Monday afternoon March 28. The exercises consisted of an interesting address, "Early Society Life in the School," delivered by Dr. Putnam, an address, "Reminiscenses," by Hon. B. P. Allen, of '64. Mr. Allen clothed deep sentiment with his usual humorous style. The Normal Chorus furnished excellent music especially prepared for the occasion.

Miss Ruth Hoppin, for so many years associated with the Normal as preceptress, always receives a warm welcome when she returns. A fortunate coincidence of dates brought her to Ypsilanti as the honor guest of the Ladies' Literary Club, March 23, and she remained to spend Anniversary Day with Normal friends. Friday at chapel, and also in the afternoon at "Conversation" Miss Hoppin spoke in her earnest, interesting manner, rejoicing the hearts of her old friends, and giving pleasure to all. Miss Hoppin resigned from the Normal to accept the chair of Natural Science at Smith College, a work for which she was peculiarly fitted both from her preference and her training.

The following is an incomplete list of those who visited the Normal last week: Cornelia A. Copeland, Ovid; John W. Maybee, Jackson; L. E. Warren, Jackson; R. R. N. Gould, Saginaw, E. S.: Belle C. Jordan, Pontiac; Mildred Grosvenor, Mt. Clemens; Helen Aldrich, Marine City; Mary E. Gardner, Quincy; R. Winifred Mathews, Benton Harbor; J. H. Reiman, Monroe; Flora H. Hartheck, Tecumseh; W. G. Cowell, Reading; Ora Travis, Union City; Nioholas Knooihizen, Fowlerville; May Lowell, Owosso; Edith Broad, Mason; F. L. Evans, Standish; J. P. Everett, Grass Lake, and B. Adna Howard, McBain.


Some sorrows are unmitigable. Such was that caused by the passing from earth March 28, 1898, of Lena L. Nash Cramer. Measured by spans her days seem brief, but they were not too brief for full, ripe fruitage. School, church, society, home, all must witness to the power of this young life so richly lived but so early withdrawn from all familiar ways.

Only a few years ago, a bright, young girl she entered the Normal School. Her student life, quiet, earnest, and thoughtful, was only two years. The bright hope with which she went away from school was tender to see. She came again a bride to build her home, the center of her saving influence. This home, dainty and attractive in all externals, was the sanctuary that homes are meant to be. Into its sacred life was gathered all ministries, ennobled and enriched because ministries of love. And out from it flowed an abounding service for church and society. This tribute from one who knew was fairly won. "What ever Mrs. Cramer promised to do was sure to be done. You could rely on that. She was simply indefatigable in what she undertook."

She has finished her journey in the world and entered into immortality.

GRADUATE CLUB.

The Graduate Club of M. S. N. C., on the evening of March 28th, gave a reception to the visiting alumni, faculty, and students.

The Gymnasium was tastefully decorated for the occasion, the south side being gay with red hunting and flags, while the north side was skillfully arranged in booths with the green and white: above each of these booths were fastened cards showing where classes were to meet.

After much happy conversation, the Dean, Mr. F. Ingraham introduced Dr. Smith who gave all plenty occasion for laughter by his witty remarks, then our former Prin., J. M. B. Sill spoke upon the schools and its work which speech was followed by Miss Hoppin, a former
preceptress, who revived old memories in her old charming manner, after which Miss Myra Bird played a very fine piano solo.

The program being completed all were delighted with the sweet music of the Italian harpist from Detroit.

Many visitors were present and after "good nights" were said, all departed feeling that receptions are not wholly devoid of entertainment, especially when given by the Graduate Club of M. S. N. C.

EXERCISES OF THE WEEK.

During the week following Foundation Day the galleries of the Gymnasium were filled with visitors, superintendents, teachers, and former pupils. The program of each day was arranged so that different work could be observed each hour.

A brief summary of the work as followed by the several grades during the past week.

FIRST GRADE.
Central Subject—Nature Study, Birds.
Related Subjects—Reading, Number Work, Language.
Isolated Subjects—History, English Peasant Life.
Drawing pussy willows. Decorative Work.

SECOND GRADE.
Central Subject—Nature Study, Germination with reference to storage of food.
Isolated Subjects—Drawing, History.

THIRD GRADE.
Central Subject—Geography, Government of Home Community.
Related Subjects—History, Government of Saxon Community, Reading, Language.
Isolated Subjects—Science, Physiology, Drawing.

FOURTH GRADE.
Central Subject—Geography, Michigan, position, form, size, surface, drainage.
Related Subjects—Reading, original stories written by students.
Language.—Reproduction Legend of Pine Tree; Sketch of Carleton’s Life; Study of Carleton’s Poems.

History—Community Life, Cadalac’s Settlement at Detroit.
Arithmetic—Correlated Problems.
Science—Copper.
Isolated Subjects—Drawing, Figure Pose, Black board sketching, Pussy willows.

FIFTH GRADE.
Central Subject—Grecian History, National Festivals.
Related Subjects—Reading, Olympic Games, Athens and Athenians, Story of Minors.
Language—Reproduction Adventures of Ulysses, Picture study with story, "Aurora."
Arithmetic—Correlated problems; Drawing Athenian, Figure pose, Greek girl.
Isolated Subjects—Geography Fisheries of the U. S.
Science—Study of metals, Gold and Silver.

SIXTH GRADE.
Central Subject—History and Science.
History as a Basis—Central Thought, Conditions of decay in Roman Republic. History—The senate, the triumverate and finally Caesar the strong individual, dominates the state. Language—Rufus the Slave Boy, Caeus the Patrician Boy.
Reading—Pirates molest the Roman State, Caesar and the Pirate.
Science as a basis—Central Thought, Conditions of Growth. Science—Conditions of Germination, Development of frog and toad from eggs.
Drawing—Plant Life from Nature.
Geography—Conditions of industrial and commercial growth in Africa.
Arithmetic—Percentage, correlated problems.

SEVENTH GRADE.
Reading — Correlated with History, Miles Standish.

EIGHTH GRADE.


On Wednesday morning at 8:30 o'clock the weekly Chapel exercises were held in the chapel, and the following program was rendered:

1. Flag Salute followed by song, “There Are Many Flags,” each child waving a flag.
2. Prayer.
3. Song, “In Japan,” by Fifth Grade.
5. Song, “Voices of Spring,” by double quartette with violin obligato.

Prof. Hoyt’s lectures on Primary methods occur every morning at 11:30 in the chapel. Topics for this week: Expression, Fatigue and its Application, Rhythm and its Application.

The Board of Control has finally decided to accept the M. I. A. A. base ball schedule, which provides games here as follows: with Albion, April 23rd; with Kalamazoo April 29; with Olivet, May 7; with M. A. C., May 14; with Hillsdale, May 30. The future history of base ball at the Normal will depend largely on how these games are attended.

Lansing and Ypsilanti made bids for the Field Day that were identical. The Board of Directors voted to give it to Lansing because it is a larger city, which would be likely to give a larger attendance,—it is slightly nearer the other colleges, thus affecting cost of attending,—and the Lansing fair grounds are kept in better condition and are directly on a street car line.

The contract for medals for the M. I. A. A. Field Day was let to Albaugh & Son of Hillsdale for $218.50. This provides for 35 gold and 33 silver medals. Two students of M. A. C. bid $25.25 for the right to print and sell the souvenir program, and the bid was accepted. Both contractors are to file bonds to insure the Board against any loss.

The rules of eligibility for competition in the M. I. A. A. are now for the first time up to the standing of the leading college associations. One hundred copies of the constitution, by-laws, and list of events have been published for each college, and are being distributed to those interested.

Mock Congress.

Mock Congress held its last meeting for the year Saturday. The following officers were elected for the next semester:

Speaker, W. E. Videto; Vice President, Horace Bottell; Clerk, John Miller; 2nd clerk, Earl Reed; Ex. committee, H. A. Kendall, J. G. W. Hand, I. E. Chapman; representative to oratorical Association, H. M. Luttenton.

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Anna D. Sibley, '93, deceased.
May Shunk, '97, grades at LeRoy.
Lida Girze, '95, teaching at Bessemer.
Anna McGee, '95, teaches at Bessemer.
William Lewis, '97, postmaster at Evart.
Myron Jerome, '97, teaching near Evart.
Clara M. Cook, '93, is teaching at Cadillac.
Pearl Vanueter, '93, teaches at Cassopolis.
Addie Lappens, '93, teaching at Ypsilanti.
Katherine Batt, '97, grammar room at Le Roy.
Fred W. Green, '93, law student at the U. of M.
Nellie M. Loomis, '93, teaching at Ypsilanti.
Esther de Reimer Hawley, '93, is teaching at Lansing.
W. M. Warner, '97, Supt. of the Port Austin schools.
Nellie Lownsbury, '93, is teaching at Dansville, Mich.
Bertha Houtz, '93, Prin. of the Petoskey High School.
Helen Elgie, '96, has charge of the grades at Montague.
Anna Delaforce, '95, teaches in the Detroit public schools.
Mrs. F. L. Kern, nee Minnie Coleman, '89, Butte, Montana.
Grace D. Robb, '90, primary grades at Butte, Montana.
H. E. Straight is taking a course in agriculture at Coklwater.
Harriet V. Holloway, a former graduate, teaches at Bangor.
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Gained in premium income over .................................................................................................................................. 3,000,000.08
Increased in total income over ........................................................................................................................................ 4,000,000.00
Increased its surplus over ............................................................................................................................................... 5,000,000.00
Decreased its expenses .................................................................................................................................................. 146,178.31

For further information see T. A. CONLIN, Special Agent, Ann Arbor.

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