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Eastern Michigan University

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Appointed by the Faculty.

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Elected by the Organizations.

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General Educational Items.

Grace L. Shaw

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JANUARY 26, 1898.
STUDENTS!

You can have special prices on FANCY GOODS BOOKS, etc., for presents for friends at home.

Any book wanted supplied on short notice. Please call and look at my stock.

Frank Smith.

The Scharf Tag, Label and Box Co.

Do nice, clean Book and Job Printing, at an honest price too and promptly on time.

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WE MAKE SUITS TO MEASURE FROM $12.00, $15.00, TO $20.00.

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worn, is what the College stu-
dents desire. Such work can
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14 East Cross Street.

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COLLEGE

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Proprietor of

CITY MEAT MARKET,
Special attention given to Students' Trade.
Coupons given on all cash purchases.

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Fine Confectionery, Cigars, and Tobacco.

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JEWELER AND STATIONER.
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Stationery and School Sup-
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Ladies' Shampooing and Hair Dressing.
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All Kinds of Fresh Provisions, Bread, other Baked Goods and Groceries at the Lowest Prices.

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We carry a full line of Staple and Fancy Groceries, Vegetables, Fruit and Confections.

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

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CLOTHIERS and GENTS’ FURNISHERS,

Have the Largest Stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING, HATS and CAPS, SATCHELS, UMBRELLAS, and GENTS’ FURNISHINGS IN YPSILANTI.

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PROPRIETOR PALACE MEAT MARKET.

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GRAHAM
BREAD.

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Hot Stuff.

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The City Wood Yard.

Largest and best assorted stock in the city.
Give us a trial.

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1888
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Models.
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Choice Cut Flowers at
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Chicago——New York——Boston,
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A Summer Note Book.
descriptive of Niagara Falls, Mackinac Island, Acrornback
Mountains, the Thousand Islands and islands of the St. Law-
rence, the Catskill Mountains and Berkshire Hills, the White
Mountains and New England Coast, and other Summer Hi-
sorts of Northern Michigan and the East, revised and pro-
fusely illustrated will be sent for 10 cents postage.

O. W. RUGGLES, Jos. S. HALL,
Gen’l Pass’r and Tkt Agent, Michigan Pass’r Agent,
Chicago Detroit.
The class of '98 are going to publish an Aurora which will probably excell any that has yet been published. It will contain:

- Cuts of all The Normal Buildings; of The Heads of the Departments; of The Society Officers; of The Faculty; of The State Board of Education,
- and various other cuts of interest to all who have ever attended the Normal

It will contain a short sketch of each member of the Council; all the bright things that happen during the year, and every thing, in fact, that an Aurora should contain

It will be out about June first, and will cost not to exceed $1.00. Send in your name at once to the business manager, as only as many books will be printed as are ordered

KATE THOMPSON,  
EDITOR IN CHIEF.  

H. E. AGNEW,  
BUSINESS MANAGER.
SO rapidly and powerfully do some of the toxins of disease act upon the vital centers that the body cannot safely be left to manufacture the suitable antidote. This must be prepared in advance and be ready for administration upon very short notice. In order to make clear the processes by which such a substance as anti-toxin may be produced and marketed, it is proposed to describe and illustrate the various steps in the manufacture of that peculiar substance by which the body protects itself against the toxin generated by the bacillus of true diphtheria. This particular antitoxin yields the most certain and beneficial results of any yet produced and a description of its manufacture will help to clearly fix the principles discussed in the previous part of this paper. Furthermore one of the world's most important anti-toxin laboratories is connected with the flourishing establishment of Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, to which we are indebted for the use of the half-tone engravings used in this article.

SECRETING THE GERMS.

The so-called Loeffler bacillus, which is responsible for diphtheria, is obtained from the throat of a patient suffering from the disease. A sterilized swab of cotton is rubbed over the false membrane of the throat and then over the surface of sterilized blood serum, which has been placed in a small test tube and hardened by heat. Kept at the temperature of the body for about twelve hours, the bacilli develop with astonishing rapidity and form minute colonies upon the serum. These colonies are examined with the microscope (Fig. 1) and those consisting of the true germs are transferred by means of a needle to fresh serum and thus separated from other forms usually present in the throat of a patient. This is the method of diagnosing true diphtheria, which must be distinguished from pseudo-diphtheria, when the anti-toxin is to be administered.

THE PRODUCTION OF THE TOXIN.

When pure, thrifty colonies of the bacilli have thus been grown they are carefully transferred, by means of a sterilized platinum wire loop, to flasks of beef bouillon. (See page 188, upper left hand figure). These flasks are then plugged with cotton to filter out any germs, or spores, that may be floating in the air and exposed to a uniform temperature in the incubating room. In about a week some of the nitrogenous material of the bouillon has been converted into toxin, and if the flasks have not been contaminated with other germs, their contents is passed through an unglazed, porcelain filter to remove all bacilli and spores that may have developed. A transparent, straw-colored fluid is thus secured which contains, amongst many other substances the toxin in solution. This fluid must now be tested physiologically to ascertain...
whether or not it is of sufficient strength. By experiment upon rabbits or guinea pigs there is determined the minimum dose which will prove fatal in from 24 to 48 hours. It should be noted here that these animals really die of diphtheria although no germs have been introduced into their bodies.

THE PRODUCTION OF THE ANTI-TOXIN.

No satisfactory method of producing this substance outside the animal body has yet been discovered. It will probably long remain one of those secrets of Nature which elude the investigator. Because it is tractable, susceptible to many human diseases and readily recovers from loss of blood, the horse has been selected for the next important step in the process. The animals are selected with great care by an expert veterinarian and watched for several days before they are approved. Those that pass this examination receive in the veins of the neck graduated doses of the toxin, the first being very weak. For about six months injections are given upon an average of one a week until the animal can withstand several hundred times the quantity that would have originally proved fatal. The method of introducing the toxin is shown in figure 2. This immunity acquired by the horse is explained by assuming that its body during treatment has been slowly manufacturing anti-toxin which has been discharged into the blood. This substance may be a direct secretion of certain cells, called into activity through the stimulus of the toxin, or it may be, as some suppose, simply the toxin itself strangely altered. Several liters of blood are drawn from the neck of the horse into tall glass vessels, as shown upon page 188, lower left hand figure. These vessels are plugged with cotton and placed in a refrigerator for several hours to allow the blood to clot. The clear serum, containing the anti-toxin, is then carefully siphoned off as shown upon page 188.

TESTING THE ANTI-TOXIN.

Before this serum can be placed upon the market with safety its physiological effects must be accurately gauged. Ten times the minimum fatal dose of toxin is mixed with a certain small quantity of the serum and injected into the body of the guinea pig, (page 188)
If death results the serum is not of proper strength and the treatment of the horse must be continued. When finally a small quantity of serum can neutralize, either chemically or physiologically, a relatively large quantity of the toxin, it is put up in miniature, hermetically sealed flasks, each containing a single dose. It is now ready to accomplish its God-given mission of saving life and alleviating suffering.

During an epidemic of diphtheria in Trieste the fatality jumped from 18.7 per cent. to 50 per cent. when the supply of serum was temporarily exhausted. Out of 6,000 cases in London in 1895, in which one-half received the serum treatment, it was estimated by the Medical Superintendents that 250 lives were saved. Results in this country are even more gratifying. In the Fall of '95, Chicago was threatened with a serious epidemic and an Auxiliary Health Corps was appointed to endeavor to control the disease.

There is but little space left in which to discuss the results of the administration of diphtheric anti-toxin. Prejudice and conservatism operate still to prevent its general use. In both Europe and America statistics indicate that the mortality from this disease has been reduced from 10 to 50 per cent. through the agency of this curative. In the case of 1468 cases of bacterially verified diphtheria there was a death rate of but 6.4 per cent. Of those treated upon the first day of the disease there was not a single death. Of 1423 individuals

(FIG. 3.—MARTYRS TO THE CAUSE.)
exposed to the disease and given an immunizing dose of the serum but nine were later attacked but all recovered.

NOTES FROM THE TEACHER’S COURSE IN HISTORY.

I suppose teachers never make the mistake of teaching reading for word’s sake. No more do they teach counting for the numbers, or music for the notes. The words, the numbers, the notes, are recognized as symbols, vehicles, and valuable solely as a means of conveying notions, ideas, thoughts. But to say that no one makes the mistake of teaching history for the fact’s sake would be untrue. The affirmation that facts are vehicles, valuable only for the ideas which they carry would need explanation. So accustomed are we to look at history as written-up fact, itself the end and aim of all teaching.

To understand music without a musical sense is impossible. So the historical sense is fundamental to understanding history. The musical sense is a complex notion resolvable into the ideas of musical tone and rhythm. So the historical sense is complex and the notions entering into it are those of an organic group of people, of the law of cause and effect, and of continuous time.

The first use of historical fact is to develop in the mind of the child the historical sense. The aim is educative. The result is the transforming of mind, while knowledge of historical fact is secondary and accidental. The result can be measured only by the power to think in historical forms, the nature of the inferences made, the grasp of the significance of facts. The facts are important as vehicles of ideas.

The material for teaching these primary ideas is both abundant and full of interest. The family is a group which has its origin in the substructure of society and has held its place through all historic time. It has the same constitutive ideas that enter into all groups — reciprocity, government and ownership. While primary history can not undertake to investigate the evolution of the family in civilized society, it can use this historic form to exhibit the ideas peculiar to groups. The food or the shelter, which the child associates with his family, affords material for lessons in mutual affection and kinship — the reciprocity of this group, while the same ideas afford points of association with the earlier or primitive family. The parental authority in the family gives the child his first notion of government and may lead the way to the patriarchal state. The school, not as an institution, but as a social group, offers fruitful material. The reciprocity here is mutual advantage, common interest; the authority is parental in type but always strives away from the authority of one to that of the common will of many; both law and justice are based on general good and frequently spring from the action of the whole group. Common law and common ownership find exemplification in the customs prevailing upon the playground. The games considered as group activities are often types of those community actions which have built institutions. The school may easily be transformed into a civic community.

The gift of questioning is a fine quality in teaching. The historic forms which are linked with the child’s experience as well as the stories so much in use under the name of history, all remain worthless as historical material, except the truth is wrested from them by skilful questioning. The question leads to the abstraction of the historical notions from what otherwise must remain mere fact without special significance. The question discovers relations and causes, guides in inferences, and secures the activity of mind which is the essential condition of growth.

If the child is ever to hold the correct standard of civic right, it will be by the recognition of the operation of the ethical principle, the greatest good to the greatest number, in his...
A SKETCH OF BOOKER T. WASHINGTON AND TUSKEGEE.

BOOKER TALLIAFERO Washington, "the apostle of the advanced negro," was born near Hale's Ford, Va., in 1856 or 1858. He was reared in a one-room log cabin, where there was no floor, except the hard earth, no window and almost no door.

When he was about nine years old the war closed. His family then removed to the coal regions of West Virginia. Booker was employed by a Northern woman who was sharing with her Southern husband the fortunes of "the lost cause." She engaged him to help on a small truck farm, where the amount made was a source of wonder to the surrounding neighborhood. From her he received that training in thrift and industry which have characterized his life.

At the age of sixteen he made his way to Hampton Institute, Virginia, a school for young Indians and negroes. Starting without even railroad fare, he finally reached Hampton in a forlorn condition. "If you are worth anything we will give you a chance," was the brief reply of General Armstrong, when he applied for admittance. And a chance it was! Beautiful buildings, machinery, a workshop, and a "living atmosphere." Booker Washington soon showed such great capacity, such prudence and judgment, and such a high character that General Armstrong declared it was worth all the hard labor he had put into that school to have the privilege of moulding such a mind.

Graduating in 1875 he soon made a place for himself as a teacher. His ability as a public speaker was also discovered at this time, and he was almost persuaded to change his course and become a lawyer. He was actually engaged in law studies when he was called by General Armstrong to assist in the work at Hampton. Less than two years after he was intrusted with the principalship of the new training school at Tuskegee. From this time on the life of Booker T. Washington and that of Tuskegee are one. The principle that moral and religious life must have an industrial foundation for growth is the spring of all his efforts, and the Tuskegee Institute is the practical application of that principle.

On the fourth of July, 1881, in the "black belt" of Alabama, near the village of Tuskegee, the school was opened. Booker Washington and his thirty pupils started in a dilapidated old church and a shanty near by. During the first year two hundred acres of land were purchased. Porter Hall was the first building erected. Its completion was the greatest event in the history of the school. Now Tuskegee Institute has in its possession two thousand four hundred sixty acres of land, with over six hundred acres in cultivation. There are thirty-eight buildings, all but one built wholly or in part by the students. There is an attendance of eight hundred students, and a faculty of some seventy-five colored teachers. [The course of study at Tuskegee is practical. There is no attempt to teach the languages, a vigorous effort only being made to correct faulty English. The work is about the same as that required for an English course in our high schools. The full term covers seven years.]

Much of the students' time is spent in hand work. There are twenty-six industries represented in the institution, each with a skilled instructor in charge. There are two main objects in this industrial work: one to furnish an opportunity to poor students to work out a portion of their expenses; the other to train young men and women so that they may be skilled leaders in the communities where they may go. The greatest stress is laid on the agricultural work, since that is almost the universal occupation of the negro race. Under this department is a dairy whose graduates are in great demand. The truck garden now constitutes one of its chief features.
THE NORMAL COLLEGE NEWS.

[Besides its direct influence Tuskegee exerts a most important indirect influence, as can be seen in the social settlement idea vigorously pushed under the leadership of Mrs. Washington. Then, too, about thirty-five miles from Tuskegee is a settlement of colored people who own one thousand acres of land. They have, by their own efforts, almost completed a ten-room school house this year.]

After considering the work done at Tuskegee, we involuntarily turn again to Booker T. Washington, whose executive ability and untiring energy have made the school. Much of his time is spent in going from state to state to raise funds for the school, whose needs increase with its growth.

In these later times, also, there has been a great demand upon Mr. Washington for speeches. Although a ready, offhand speaker, he carefully prepares all his addresses. The speech which first brought him into national prominence was that delivered at Atlanta, of which President Cleveland wrote: "I think the exposition would be fully justified if it had not done more than furnish the opportunity for its delivery." His address given lately in Boston, at the dedication of the Shaw Memorial, was equally impressive.

He is a tall, angular man with a keen but pleasant face, and an earnest manner. As a speaker he is simple and straightforward, at times humorous, and again eloquent. He impresses one as being a man with a predominating idea, thoroughly worked out in theory and practice. He is well worth hearing.

Miss Starks, teaching the myth of Hercules.—"Hercules was in bondage."

Pupil—"What does in bondage mean?"

Miss S.—"You ought to know, we were talking about that yesterday. Who can tell?"

Smart pupil.—"He had a wife."

She—Oh, Jack, don't you think the greatest joy of life is the pursuit of the good, true, and beautiful?

Jack—My love! That is why I am here tonight.

EDITORIALS.

ALBION VS. NORMAL.

Resolved: That the United States senators should be elected by a direct and popular vote.


The debate occurred at Albion on the evening of January 20. A unanimous decision was very justly given in favor of Albion.

Yes, Albion, you met us and proved your superiority in debate, but remember, "that upon our failures we build our successes," so come again next year.

The Albion speakers were more mature than our debaters. They showed a great deal of pruning in argument. The political science and history departments of Albion College had spent much time with them, and it is plain, if we wish to win any more debates from Albion, that the best departments can do must be given our debaters in the future. Indeed, it was perfectly evident to the Normalites on entering Albion Chapel Hall, that the Albion debaters were "loaded for bear." Their unquestionable ability, together with their good understanding of the subject, largely the product of the best brains of the Faculty, insured them a victory. Albion's banners were flying, and every class that was represented by a speaker came in a body and cheered their speaker on to victory.

The Albion debaters showed good generalship in seizing upon two or three strong points, and thrusting them at our arguments again and again and again from different points of view, though these points had been rebutted. In delivery and argument, our boys were more adaptable to the audience, and notwithstanding the great opposition of the audience, the Normal team did better work than they have
ever done before. Their men were more vigorous in delivery, and were well trained in acrobatic performances.

The Albion College Faculty made the debate a part of the business of the institution. They intend to build up their college and the best members of the Faculty have taken hold of the work with that point in view. If the Normal isn't to be humbled by Albion again, a similar spirit must be manifested here.

Such is life for ye editor! Either somebody assails him after each issue of The News with, "Why didn't you put my name in?" or "Why did you use my name in vain?" Before each issue, he is burdened with secrets of no small significance, which he is entreated not to publish, should such secrets be contributed. In view of these difficulties, it is hereby announced that all those not willing to trust to the editor's judgment, may have the privilege of writing their own personals.

The leading article of the next issue will be given by Mrs. Burton on "The Tired Teacher."

General Educational Items.

The resignation of Professor Kelly from the chair of hygiene in King's College, London, is reported.

Dr. Ernest Hart, who has been editor of the British Medical Journal for over thirty years, died in London on January 7th.

Mr. Henry Irving has been appointed by the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University as Rede Lecturer for 1898, and will deliver his lecture in June.

On January 5th, the east wing of Ottawa University was destroyed by fire. The loss on building and contents amounted to $80,000. The loss is covered by insurance.

The German papers are now discussing the establishment of a new technological institute in northern Prussia. The places suitable for location mentioned are Danzig, Thorn and Posen.

The Educational Press Association of America will meet at Chattanooga, February 22-24, 1898. The program of this meeting is announced in the January number of the Kindergarten Review.

The Philadelphia Medical Journal, edited by Dr. George M. Gould, is now being published. The Journal has been established under the auspices of the leading physicians and medical men of Philadelphia.

The Executive Committee of the N. E. A. has voted to allow the Committee on College Entrance Requirements an appropriation of $500 to continue its work the present year. Professor W. M. Davis has accepted an appointment to serve on the committee in the absence of Professor Hahn in Europe.

An article by A. S. Draper, L. L. D., President of the University of Illinois, on "The Crucial Test of the Public School System," appears in the New England Journal of Education, January 13, 1898. Mr. Draper says many things in a delightfully clear and crisp manner, which need to be said on this subject.

Local and Personal.

CONSERVATORY NOTES.

Miss Loughray and Miss Byrd went to Albion to hear the debate.

At a recital given by the Arche Club in Chicago, Genevieve Clark Wilson sang a number of songs written for her especially by Jessie Pease Scringer. Among them was "An Irish Peasant Song."

Mrs. Marshall Pease, who is in New York, sang recently for Anton Seidl, the impresario, who complimented her very warmly on her fine contralto voice. On January 23, Mrs. Pease sang at the Popular Sunday Concert at the Metropolitan.

Mrs. Jessie Pease Scringer has just returned from New York where she attended a
number of musical affairs. At an artist's recital given in the Metropolitan building, she heard Mrs. Ella Joslyne Horn, formerly of Ypsilanti, who sang most artistically. Among her associates on the program were: Margaret Hall and Frances Fisher Powers, the baritone.

NOTES.

Miss Burkey, of the Training School, visited Detroit schools, Jan. 19.

The State Board of Education were in session at the Normal, Jan. 28 and 29.

For particulars concerning the '98 "Aurora" see the advertisement on page 184.

The Greenhouse is making a name for itself. Already carnations are in bloom.

The classes in U. S. History will use Montgomery's American History for next semester.

The prospects for a summer session of six weeks or more at the M. S. N. C. are promising.

Arrangements are being made for a match basket-ball game between Olivet College girls and Normal girls.

Mr. Harper S. Maybee, of the Normal, was absent from the Normal last week, being in Toledo on business.

Students from the Upper Peninsula had a reception on the evening of January 15. All report an enjoyable time.

Students are very busy this week recording on examination papers what they know or (?) and making their classifications.

A Normal brass band has been successfully organized. Fourteen selections are now ready for publicity. Mr. C. A. DeWitt is the leader.

The art committee, of which Dr. Lodeman is chairman, have been examining specimens of art which have been sent to the Normal for inspection.

Thirteen new chairs and a center table have been purchased for President Boone's private office, and a new walnut chair for the room used by the State Board of Education.

The members of the Shakespeare Club are very enthusiastic in the discussion and criticism of King Lear. The Club meets every Saturday evening at the home of its members.

Rumors are afloat that the Sophomore class of the Normal will organize—Another germ of college spirit. Nurture it, and it will grow, even as the Junior Class has grown.

The News offers apology for neglecting to insert the name of the writer of the "Book Review" of the last issue, Miss S. Alice Fuller, of the East Aurora public schools, Ill.

The first Senior Reception, a most important event in the life of each Senior, will be held Saturday evening, January 29. A very enjoyable time is anticipated, but they can't dance.

Saturday, January 22, from 3 to 5, p. m., the Misses Burkley, Martin, Plunkett and Norton, of the Training School, gave a very pleasant "at home" to student teachers at 614 Cross street.

Hermann Poesch of the Library Bureau of Chicago, was at the Normal, Jan. 18, and Mr. Waterman of Ypsilanti, photographed the book stacks, put in the Library by the Library Bureau last summer.

The editorial staff for the "Aurora" including the editor in-chief, Miss Kate Thompson, are as follows: Miss Mallah Godfrey, Miss Gertrude Mitchell, L. P. Whitcomb, D. W. Kelly, and E. V. Hawks.

Messrs. A. D. Kennedy, Earl and Ernest Rhodes gave a very pleasant party to a number of their friends, on the evening of January 19, which was in every way up to their high reputation as entertainers.

On the evening of January 22, the Misses Roe, Starks and Jackson, of the Training School, gave a reception to their student teachers at Waldorf House. All who attended, report a very enjoyable time.

A manual of the Training School, including Course of Study and instruction for student teachers, is now in the hands of the printer.
It would be wise for each student teacher to secure one in the course of two weeks.

Since the "Mass Meeting," held for the purpose of inspiring a greater spirit for athletics, athletics are on the boom. Training for baseball is being carried on in the Gymnasium. A number of other lines in training are also being organized for the coming Intercollegiate Field Day sports.

Jan. 13 and 14, Pres. Boone lectured before the teachers of Richmond and Anderson, Indiana. Jan. 26, he lectures at Middleville; and on Jan. 27, 28 and 29 will do institute work at Kalamazoo. During the first week of February, Pres. Boone will conduct teachers' institutes in the Upper Peninsula.

The Atheneum Society have elected their officers for the coming semester. They are as follows: President, D. W. Kelly; vice president, Miss Alice Eddy; secretary, Miss Nellie Westland; treasurer, H. M. Lutten; chaplain, Marie Copp; News editor, William Lee; ushers, D. Watson and Una Devoe.

The Mock Congress elected officers, Jan. 22, as follows: speaker, Henry Pratt; vice-president, Robert Clute; first clerk, Harry Lutten; secretary, John Mason; treasurer, Albert Taylor; editor, T. O. Sweetland; Sergeant-at-arms, Andrew Frost; executive committee, William Videto, John Merrill, Gilbert Hand.

The Crescent Society held election of officers Friday evening, January 14. The honored members are as follows: President, W. Sherman Lister; vice-president, Miss Carrie Mills; secretary, Paul Gates; treasurer, E. E. Crook; chaplain, Miss Daisy Searle; usher, Miss Discas; News editor, Miss Grace Houghton.

Faculty and students were glad to greet ex-Prin. J. B. Sill, in his long anticipated visit at the Normal, Jan. 19. During the first week of February Mr. Sill will deliver a lecture at the Ypsilanti Opera House, after which he will give a public reception. Following this, President and Mrs. Boone will give a reception to Mr. Sill at their residence.

On the evening of January 14, Miss Walton entertained friends from the students and Faculty at her pleasant home on Huron street. A similar reception was given by Miss Walton, Saturday evening, January 22. Miss Walton is well known for these excellent "at homes" which she gives, and fortunate, indeed, are those who get an invitation, for that alone is a guarantee of an enjoyable evening.

The Adelphics held their election of officers on the evening of Jan. 21. The following were elected: President, Orla Norris; vice president, Mollie Comstock; secretary, Estella DeCamp; treasurer, Mr. Shirky; program committee, Zack Kinne, M. W. Longman, Inez Clark; member of the executive committee of the Normal Lyceum, L. Webb; editor to The News, Robert Ross; chaplain, Eva Taylor; ushers, Miss Muir and Mr. Mills.

Jan. 21, the Olympic Society elected the following officers: President, Wm. Bolger; vice president, Edna Pugsley; secretary, Kate Thompson; executive committee, chairman, Asahel Waterbury; 2nd member, Ella Gardner; 3rd member, Rena VanBuren; treasurer, Dennis Faucher; chaplain, Lena Hansen; editor to The News Grace L. Shaw; member of the executive committee of the Oratorical Association, Earl V. Hawks.

"The wind bloweth,
The water floweth,
The grass groweth,
The subscriber oweth,
And the Lord knoweth
That we need our pay." Send it to H. E. Agnew, business manager, 519 St. John St., Ypsilanti, Mich. Stamps are accepted, very gratefully, too. To avoid any delay, matter for publication should be sent to H. G. Lull, editor. 802, Lowell St.

The Normal Lyceum Public, as noted in the last issue of The News, will occur on the evening of January twenty-eighth.
players rehearse every evening and the play bids fair to be a great success. We would call the notice of those who can attend, especially to the scene of the elopement of Antonio and Jessica, Launcelot Gobbo's soliloquy, the choosing of the caskets, the foot-ball game, and Antonio's trial. The entertainment will be well worth the fifteen cents which it will cost to see it.

Once again the worthy Toastmasters held their brotherly meeting. After the initiation of Mr. Elden Harner, the tempting repast, prepared by Frank Savory was indulged in. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, H. G. Lull; vice president, R. B. Miller; secretary, Harry Luttenton; treasurer, Earl V. Hawks. Executive committee, chairman, Wm. Lee: 2nd member, E. F. Crook; 3rd member, B. J. Watters. Mr. Ernest Rhodes was elected Toastmaster for the W. T. C.'s banquet to be given, Feb. 22.

Additional Notes.

Twenty-five students and Prof. Ingraham, of the Normal, attended the Albion-Normal Debate.

Oh! for space to write up the lively demonstrations of the Junior and Senior classes at Chapel, Jan. 24.

The next issue will contain a general educational item of importance, in reference to "Hints and Helps," a monthly edited by the Misses Wise, Cannell, and Jones.

Married, Jan. 25., George J. Zwergel, dot leetle poy on the corner over by the book store, and Miss Secelia Brya, of St. John's, Michigan. The News extends hearty congratulations.

The Juniors.

The Junior class held another meeting January 15, with President Kelly in the chair. The attendance was large and enthusiastic, and the members seemed to have an excellent class spirit. Various plans were brought forward and vigorously discussed, but the best of feeling prevailed.

The following resolution was introduced and carried: "Resolved that the class of '99 do resent the article in the last issue of The News regarding the present Junior class, and that we demonstrate to the public, that it is not necessary for us to "tag behind the Senior class" in any particular.

Alumni atque Alumnae.

J. E. Clark, '94, Supt. at Shelby.
Lou Millard, '97, teaches at Cadillac.
Emma Lewis, '91, teaches at Cadillac.
C. J. Barnum, '96, Prin. at Goodrich.
Flora Greeneway, '96, teaches at Flint.
Ray Randall, '97, teaching at Monroe.
Cora Bowen, '98, fifth grade at Cadillac.
Julia Dean, '96, eighth grade at Owosso.
Ella Pierce, '92, fourth grade, Reed City.
Irene Gilbert, '96, grade work at Owosso.
B. E. Richardson, '90, Supt. at St. Clair.
E. Beman, '91, insurance business at Owosso.
Wm. Smith, '97, teaching at Cottage Grove.
H. B. Woodward, '97, teaching at Benzie City.
Sara I. Farnel, '93, teaches at Benton Harbor.
F. M. Churchill, '95, Supt. at Grind Stone City.
A. S. Benson, '96, Prin. of a ward school at Owosso.
Fronia Whitehead, '90, teaching at Benton Harbor.
Frank W. Right, student of '96, teaching at Laporte.
Cora Lewis, '92, Prin. of a ward school at Cadillac.
Minnie A. S. Harshbarger, '93, teaching at Cadillac.
G. T. Cook, '85, school commissioner, of Wayne county.
THE NORMAL COLLEGE NEWS.

NORTHWESTERN CORRESPONDENCE.

BYRON M. COOK.

HOW to interest and instruct the readers of The News with regard to North Dakota is a puzzle, especially since it has come to pass that "forty eastern men are necessary to insure belief in one western man's story." The easiest way to silence questions would be to give the old reply "come and see." Still, in justice to my American heart, I must not miss an opportunity to "crow" a little over this, the best portion of Uncle Sam's great wheat field.

To relate the settlement, organization, and rapid improvement of North Dakota would be like writing a romance. However, as the phenomenal is quite the common thing during the latter years of the present century, I leave those things to your imagination and such books as you may have at hand. I shall speak of two or three things, only, as I must be brief, and leave other things for a later edition.

Of course the prairie is a vivid picture in the imagination of every American school boy, and, judging from myself, they have a tolerably correct conception. The prairie wind, however, is a more intangible affair. It comes and it goes. Verily! it does even so. One is continually reminded of infancy by the gentle swaying of his bed. At first I used to dream that I was a sailor bold. I told the "natives" that I loved the wind. It was intended as a joke, but they believed it, and of late I believe it myself. Possibly it's a love born of despair. One thing I can never love, is the "dirty" habit "real estate" has in dry weather of travelling around with every breeze that blows.

So far this year there has been no snow here worth mentioning. Last year the state was literally buried in snow, from the last of October until late in the spring. Older residents tell me it takes at least five years to learn the "freaks" of North Dakota weather. Is not that variety?

The population is indeed cosmopolitan, but Canadians and Scandinavians predominate. Every one is treated in true western style, and social distinctions are a minimum. The motto with all is: "Live and let live." Few old people are seen. Like the country every one is young. Life is swift and intensely active. Everything is on a large scale. Even children catch the prevailing spirit, and for mischief and activity surpass even Ypsilanti Training School boys.

The schools of North Dakota, like other things, are in their infancy, but give every promise of a sturdy manhood. No state has more richly endowed her public schools, and this will become more and more apparent as the population increases and the land is more generally occupied. A State University, Agricultural College, two Normals, and several denominational colleges are well organized and rapidly growing. Their faculties are good, and a brilliant future is assured.

At our late State Teachers' Association held in Grand Forks, I was pleased to see our higher institutions furnishing a considerable share of the program and taking an active and interested concern in all educational matters. The close touch between our higher and secondary schools can but breed the best results in time to come. The state is full of village schools having from two to four teachers, and these are trying to grade their schools so as to carry on from one to three years of high school work. A state board lists these schools and furnishes examinations for their high schools which admit them directly to the University or Normal Schools. The village schools are thus made largely preparatory to the higher institutions and a benefit is secured by both.

But I must close. So far as I know there are four of my classmates in North Dakota, two in South Dakota, and one in Nebraska. They all praise the prairie country. Michigan excels, but this is also good. A thousand miles from home, yet we do not notice it. We worship under the same old flag, enjoy similar favors, harbor the same ambitions, and trust to work for and share in the honor and greatness which seems to be our national destiny.

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