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MRS. K. L. STONE.
This unsurpassed picture was painted by Raphael probably about 1517, for the monks of the San Sisto monastery, and was placed on the high altar of their church at Piacenza, although it has been rumored that it was first designed for a banner in religious processions. It bears the distinction of being the only one of Raphael's works which was executed on canvas, as all the rest were done on wood.

This Madonna was purchased from the monks of San Sisto, in 1753, by the Elector Augustus III of Saxony, for forty thousand Roman scudi. It was carried to Paris by Napoleon, but was returned soon after. Some of the color having been peeled off, it was restored by the Roman restorer, Palmaroli in 1827, by cleaning and stippling. This work, all the world knows, is the pride of Dresden and has found a worthy resting place in Semper's beautiful museum.

In the Sistine Madonna, Raphael has attempted to draw down the godlike into earthly beauty. The picture represents the Virgin Mary, with the infant Jesus in her arms, descending from the heaven to the earth. She appears to walk or rather move majestically upon the clouds. Raphael has painted what seemingly cannot be represented; floating and at the same time walking upon something which, although bearing no substance or firmness, still forms a path. He also enhances the effect of Mary's movements by giving to her figure an air of supreme ease and grace.

St. Sixtus, gazing up at her on the left, as well as St. Barbara, looking downward on the right, are also in the clouds; not, however, standing upon them, but amid them, for their feet and the lower part of their heavy regal dresses have sunk into them; as if, like Mary, inhabitants of heaven, they were formed of weightier and more earthly stuff. With a certain stately grace, Sixtus moves in his heavy mantle; with one hand toward his breast expressive of loyalty and devotion to Mary, with the other he points to the crown resting upon the threshold below, which finishes the picture.

The heavy crossbeam, to which Mary is on the point of descending, signifies the earth; while two angels in front herald her approach. Having already reached the spot, they placidly await her coming. Leaning upon their little arms, they have made themselves at home. They are Mary's vanguard, while Sixtus and Barbara have been allowed to mount up some steps higher, even into the clouds to receive the Queen of Heaven.

St. Barbara looks down upon the human race, waiting unseen in the depth below and seems to commend them to the protection of the heavenly guest. Mary standing erect, floats towards us with eyes wide open and yet as if she did not know that the eyes of the whole human race were directed to her.

This same gaze is given also to the child in her arms. It seems as if he were reading in the pictures, which fill the clear air, his future fate, and reflecting upon his coming sufferings as if they were already past. We can almost read his resolve to face what lies before him in the fateful and unavoidable future. The child sits there as if he did not burden the mother although in size he is much beyond a mere infant; his steady gaze being rather that of a thoughtful man.

Raphael has heightened this effect by the contrast between the boy, Jesus, and the two heralds. These two angels represent the thoughtless contentment of simple human childhood. They do nothing, and as yet know nothing of past or future, and flutter in the sunshine of existence showing by smiles or tears their momentary experience; while on the brow of the Christ-child seems to dwell the contemplation of eon.
INDIVIDUALISM AND SOCIALISM.

IDA C. MAIER.

"I will never disgrace these sacred arms, nor desert my companions in the ranks. I will fight for temples and public property, both alone and with many. I will transmit my fatherland, not only not less, but greater and better than it was transmitted to me. I will obey the magistrates who may at any time be in power. I will observe both the existing laws and those which the people may unanimously hereafter make, and, if any person seek to annul the laws or to set them at nought, I will do my best to prevent him, and will defend them both alone and with many. I will honor the religion of my fathers. And I call to witness Aglauros, Enyalios, Ares, Zeus, Thallo, Auxo, and Hegemone."—Oath of the Athenian Epheboi.

"In regard to the Gods, I am unable to know whether they are or are not."—Protagoras.

"Man is the measure of all things."—Idem.


"The individual and yet society, that is the problem. They are distinct, but not independent. . . . The sacrifice of individuals means the annihilation of society."

Individualism and socialism are not antagonistic, if rightly understood; each has its own sphere and each is necessary to the other. It is only when society is considered as consisting of the sum of the individuals, of the absorbed totality of their personalities, that we can argue as to whether the individual or the social whole should be supreme.

There are private elements in a man's nature and here individualism must reign; but there are just as distinctly social elements and different laws govern each realm. He must act differently in society because of the very fact that he is in society and not out of it. And as to their mutual interdependence—since man in early life is absolutely dependent upon his social as well as his physical environment, and is born into such social products as language, industrial conditions, schools, church, etc., we may almost say that he is made by society; but on the other hand society depends upon the individual for its existence; is based upon the individual.

Man's social nature, his tendency to seek companionship, and "the consciousness of kind" are the fundamental principles governing the formation of society. But let a society be formed, and other governing principles such as physical features, soil, climate, etc., of a country enter in.

The location of Greece, its size, population, wealth, and the condition of commerce were factors which demand a great share of consideration in the study of the growth and development of socialism and individualism in Greek life and education.
Athenian education can best be taken as a study, since the names, effects and relations of socialism and individualism at different periods are there most clearly perceptible, but it will be treated under the general head of Greek education. The conflict with Persia, and in particular the Battle of Salamis, together with the rise of philosophy, marks the transition period between the two tendencies. The former brought external freedom, the latter internal freedom to the individual as an individual.

Previous to these events, the dominant tendency of Athenian education was socialistic. The reason for this lay in the unreflective habit of Athenian thought and the recognition of the social organism as the utricular personality.

Education was practical and its aim, worth, was objective and civic. The conception of worth frequently changed content, but it always implied those qualities which mark the worthy member of society.

Education was a branch of statescraft, although there was no public system of education, and the state was only the highest educational institution. Citizenship was a degree conferred by the state to the sons of free citizens. The whole system fell under four divisions or grades:—(1) family education from birth to the seventh year, through parents and nurses. It was “humane, but unsystematic,” the chief ethical agency employed being strict discipline; (2) school education from seventh to the fourteenth year, conducted, in part, by the rhapode or public reciter. It consisted of two branches, music composed of music proper and poetry, and gymnastics.

Music proper played an important part in Greek life, being considered by them as of value not only as a “purgative” and harmonizing influence, but they held that it also stimulated the mind to intelligent patriotism and helped to fit the student for family and state duties. This result was to be accomplished by means of simple Doric airs, all other kinds being excluded. And furthermore, music was never separated from poetry, which fact gave it an added culture value and intellectual element.

The other branch of music, poetry, consisted mainly of a study of the great epics of Homer and Hesiod, which furnished the material for a most comprehensive knowledge of all that pertained to Greek life. Through them, the boy thoroughly imbibed all the ideals of religion, morals, political and social institutions, as well as gaining a sense of poetic beauty and a power of expression.

Gymnastics included everything pertaining to the culture of the body and were conducted by a professional trainer.

The two branches were united in dancing, which exercised the whole human being—“a rhythmical movement of the body in consonance with the emotions of the soul and the purposes of the intelligence.”

The common end of these two branches, viz.: music and gymnastics, was to produce strong, healthy, freedom-loving men “devoted to their families, their fatherland and their gods.” Every thing in education took the form of competition, and the reward of successful effort was public approval.

The third division of Athenian education was college education, or training in the state gymnasium, fitting the youth for his duties as a citizen. He now passed under the direct surveillance of the state. For his physical training, he was put into the hands of a scientific gymnastic trainer. Aside from that, he was free to go where he chose, to do as he pleased. The state required him to learn the laws, but made no provision for his intellectual or moral instruction.

He was expected to acquire this from the citizens with whom he came in contact. And it is this fact, this defect—for defect it was, considering the aim and ideal of their education—in the system, which made individualism a possibility, as will be shown later.

The physical exercises were a continuation of those in school, except that they now took on a more severe form. Their object still remained of course, the imparting of strength and grace, which would enable the student to act a worthy part as a citizen.
At the age of eighteen, if his moral and physical acquirements were satisfactory, he was considered a citizen-novice and was then subjected to two years of the severest military discipline and training. Following that, if he passed the civil or manhood examination, he was considered a member, a citizen, of the state.

There was no distinction made between the man and the citizen. This is even more clearly shown in his university or state education, which lasted until his death.

No man was considered a citizen, who did not take part in the functions of the state; and state duties were so exacting in their nature, that they left no time for thoughts of possible private good apart from the state.

The state disciplined every sphere of life and made legality extend over the whole field of morality. The tendency in Greek life was religious and institutional, and the aim and sanction of all individual action was found in the state. The individual had no moral personality, but instead of the moral personality was the social organism.

Let us for a moment consider some of the conditions and principles governing society,—as before mentioned—which made a Greek nation, with institutions such as it possessed, possible.

(1.) The location of Greece, upon which depends its climate;

(2.) physical features, including soil, upon which, together with climate, depends the natural productions;

(3.) size of the political divisions, which, in Greece, depended almost entirely upon configuration of the surface;

(4.) population, (a) size, (b) classes;

(5.) wealth;

(6.) industries and commerce;

(7.) habits and customs of the people.

(1.) The location of Greece gave it a delightful, but withal, temperate and healthful climate. The temperature was mild, doing away with the necessity for excessive clothing, thus having an effect upon the habits and customs of the people. It also made slight the amount of labor necessary to sustain life, as well as having an all important effect upon the intellect of the people. Aristotle, himself, for his ideal state demanded a temperate climate, on the grounds that only in a temperate climate does one find the combination of intelligence and bravery.

(2.) The soil was fertile, conditions of temperature and moisture favorable to the production of a food supply without exhausting the energy of those engaged in this production; and natural products were varied and extensive.

(3.) The configuration of the surface divided the country into small divisions and these natural divisions became the political states. A government with such exacting state supervision of all affairs could not have existed in a large state with an extensive population. It was essentially, in its very nature, the government of a small state.

(4.) Athens could not have maintained her political institutions intact so long as she did, had she had a large and rapidly growing population. For if the population had increased more rapidly than the food supply could be produced, either emigration would have been necessary, or commerce would have been developed earlier. And in either case, new ideas would have been introduced and new industries developed; in the latter case, more particularly than in the former; although even in the latter, it would be but natural to suppose that emigrants would from time to time return to Greece with their changed ideas and ideals.

The classes of population were a determining influence in both social and political life. There were two classes, aristocratic and industrial. The one was educated, the other was not, and only the educated were eligible to citizenship. The industrial class and the slaves performed all the menial labor, leaving the citizen entirely free to exercise the duties of a citizen. This we see is a highly important condition in determining the political life.

(5.) In the Athenian state, wealth was unevenly divided. The one class possessed it all. Although the wealthy class were not given to display, yet their wealth made land ownership
and holding of slaves possible, upon which facts the state was based. And as soon as the industrial class acquired wealth, there arose a conflict between the two, which led to a radical change in the government.

(6.) Productive industries were carried on only in a sufficient degree to supply the actual wants of the people and could be carried on entirely by the subordinate class. Commerce was a thing almost unknown, so there was no contact with foreign peoples, and

(7.) since the habits, the tastes and customs of the people were simple, there was no demand for foreign products and no incentive to change the habits because there was no contact with foreign peoples.

But, following the Battle of Salamis, all was changed. The Greeks now had a broader outlook than their small state and its duties. Besides they were rather inclined toward vanity because of their victories, hence the old education seemed narrow and they readily accepted any new thing both in industries and education. Since the victory of Salamis was due to the marines from the industrial classes, the way to the development of commerce was opened, and commerce was carried on by the industrial class, who thereby gained wealth. This paved the way for a direct conflict for political power between the two classes. In reality, however, the Battle of Salamis merely completed a work already far advanced, for the "absence of a distinct priestly and military class almost of necessity led to democracy."

Another and all important result growing out of the Battle of Salamis, by means of the rise of commerce, was the influx of foreign men with foreign habits and ideas.

Among them was a class of men with advanced ideas in art, science and religion which they sought to propound in Greece. Their methods were new, their ideas were new and radical, their manners were attractive. Altogether they were exceedingly pleasing, to the younger generation especially, and it was toward the youth that they directed their energies. This they could do because of the defect in the educational system before mentioned, viz:

that after his eighteenth year, when he passed under the care of the state, the youth was left to his own devices, with no special provisions for mental or moral training. Now the Sophists, as they were called, coming in with their advanced ideas, their knowledge of other environment, introduced the element of doubt into the mind of the Greek youth, first in regard to the old gods, and by so doing, induced reflective thought.

The old Greek social existence rested upon a religious consciousness and through this, by means of ancestor worship, out of which grew nature worship, originated sacrificial or religious rites. These rites were continued after their true meaning was forgotten and they came to be vested with an air of mystery, and in this way religion came to furnish ethical sanctions and to be regarded as something against which it was "impius to utter a word."

And so long as Greek religion was not disturbed, so long as there was no reflective thought concerning it, it did furnish strong moral sanctions and this was the bond which united society. But since the gods belonged to the physical world, in the physical world there were no other moral sanctions, when reflective thought in its earliest stages turned to the world and began to doubt the gods, there was no bond to hold society together. Therefore the first effect of philosophy was to disorganize society, and give rise to individualism; for the old unreflective race thought was individual thought "and each tends to preserve its own subject and to invest in with importance."

Even though the social organism was not entirely neglected, it was regarded as a means to the attainment of individual good.

In leaving the youth without formal intellectual or moral training, the state felt confident that he would gain all that was necessary from older citizens, and this confidence was not misplaced so long as the state was the chief object of concern for every individual citizen; but when individualism entered into competition with the state, a larger culture was demanded which the state could not supply. And it was this spirit of individualism incorpo-
rated into education which constituted the "new" education.

Its aim was individual happiness and subjective good as opposed to the aim, worth and objective good, of the old education.

It is true, the two main branches of the old, viz: music and gymnastics, were continued. But music instead of being the simple Doric airs, with their accompanying poetry, was now changed to languid sentimental songs which tended to fill with a "sweet passive mood" instead of filling with patriotism.

The other branch of music, viz: poetry was continued also, but the old epic poetry, which had turned the thoughts to a "world of deeds" was by degrees replaced by poetry of a gnomic sort which turned the thoughts inward to a "world of motives" and fostered reflection instead of action. To these two branches, the new education added mathematics, as an introduction to philosophy, and philosophy which turned the attention to the "facts of nature and life and away from the myths by which the meaning of these had been distorted."

Gymnastics became less vigorous. As in intellectual education, the aim was to secure happiness or enjoyment. They aimed to fit the body for such activity as should impart the delightful sense of physical health, instead of for sustained exertion.

Through the teaching of the sophists, the sons of citizens began to think of a private life for themselves and to feel as though they had risen above the old citizen life with its ideals and to look upon this with contempt. Naturally, when they came under the teaching of the state, they neglected this teaching and lived for themselves. They came to regard pleasure as the end and the state as a means to that end. This carelessness of state duties gave another opportunity to the industrial class who were only too anxious to assume a share of the government.

The old Athenian state had been an "aristocracy of worth" and it was supposed that the party which possessed the greater power also possessed the greater worth. But although the aristocratic party had declined in worth, its power had continued, hence the struggle between the two parties, which was culminated after the Persian Wars in an Athenian Democracy.

And just as the old education of Athens showed itself in the Persian Wars, so the character of the new was shown in the conduct of her sons fifty years later in the Peloponnesian War which wrecked Athens and Greece, and paved the way for a foreign conqueror and her own subjugation.

Yet though Greece lost political independence, she gained intellectual supremacy over the world, for through the very fact of her downfall, was made possible the spread of her education to the world; and through its element of "reason" was made possible human culture, education, and freedom.
WAS OUR MEXICAN WAR JUSTIFIABLE?

A. E. M., Class of '94.

We live in an age of inquiry, investigation, and discussion. The individual, the church, the state, and the nation are constantly being improved by new conclusions. There is scant respect today for mythical, poetical, or historical ideals. In short, we believe that this organization is following the inquiring tendency of the times in demanding that the justifiableness of the Mexican War shall be shown.

In taking this responsibility, the writer is reminded that on this subject, like nearly all modern subjects of public investigation, the people in general have already the correct opinion and it is one of the duties of the inquirer to find this opinion and so state it as to make it appear at once new and conclusive.

Among our earliest recollections of historical facts we place the story of Cortes. His name has ever stirred our feelings of indignation. No bitterer tale of evil returned for good can be found in history or literature than that of the simple and superstitious followers of Montezuma led captive by those terrible Spaniards.

John Fiske in his history of the Discovery of America develops the theory that the religious fanaticism of the primitive Indians made them blindly indifferent to the necessity of quick action in their preparation for battle, and grossly negligent of the ordinary self care in thwarting the wily Spaniard. He says that there were too many victims to be sacrificed to the gods before the real work of defense could begin. Spain, and Spanish thought and ideals have been the curse of many fair countries in America, but in none did she succeed in her policy of gold getting and liberty destroying more effectually than in Mexico.

The later introduction of French ideals of liberty without self government did much to create a nation that had liberty but not law, and liberty without law is a curse to any civilization.

A fair sprinkling of United States citizens early began to carry the elements of true self government into this country and as a result in 1821 Spain lost Mexico by revolution.

With Mexico as an independent government it was not long before this group of revolution loving states found within its own borders three hundred distinct revolts, and among these was that movement which led to the Independence of Texas in 1837. Previous to this event the eastern portion of the province of Coahuila, lying to the south of Texas, had been joined with Texas and now claimed the right to independence with her.

In 1836 a joint legislature from the two provinces had declared their unity and their independence.

It was the question of boundary for this territory of Coahuila lying between the Rio Grande and Nueces rivers and claimed in 1845 as still belonging to Mexico that was taken as an excuse for war upon the admission of Texas and Coahuila though they were already united and recognized independent.

The United States government believed that the southern boundary should be the Rio Grande while Mexico contended for the Nueces boundary. The United States offered to settle the difficulty by negotiation. To this Mexico having so often threatened war could reply with "nothing but war."

The Mexicans began the war by firing on the Americans and sixteen men were either killed or wounded, while the rest of the company of Americans were obliged to surrender.

It is interesting here to note that this was Mexico's greatest success throughout the war.

The war was begun by Mexico and May 11, 1846, Congress declared that "War already
existed by the act of the Mexican government." President Polk then called for volunteers. Such was the beginning of a war that called for its support the bravest of America's sons. Every quarter of the nation responded. True, there were some 'anti's' as there are today but the war was exceedingly popular, and its heroes were beloved by all the land.

One of the reasons assigned for justifying war by political economists is, that it is fought in self defence. With this before us it is shown that Mexico had attacked the United States because she dared to assist the independent state of Texas by admission to the Union. The justification of the war is certainly shown by the theory of self defence.

A second reason for justifying war will be when it is for the interest of civilization. If the people of Texas loved the United States and wished to improve their condition by becoming loyal citizens, surely the interests of civilization would seem to justify the belief that the prospects for a better civilization in Texas were better with Texas a part of the United States than if allowed to remain an independent nation of revolutions, and ought not to have been a matter for Mexican intervention.

But those who question the wisdom of the annexation and this war will tell us that the cause of slavery was greatly assisted by this move.

To this we reply that while Texas seceded in 1861 it was done by but a small majority and the sentiment was not overwhelmingly pro slavery, and at any event not sufficient to make the lost cause anything other than what it was from the beginning of the war between wealth, prosperity, varied resources and independent manhood, and that of luxury, slavery, and few resources.

The Lost Cause was forever lost after Henry Clay's compromise of 1850 which was made possible by the success of the Mexican War. This compromise postponed the issue sufficiently long to insure the growth of the North to proportions that were absolutely beyond the reach of the South. Had the Civil War been fought in 1820 instead of 1860, it would have been of longer duration though probably of same results. In short, the Texans bettered themselves by annexation and at no time seriously inconvenienced the United States, and in fact proved a great assistance to the cause of anti-slavery.

Before entering further into the discussion, it is well for us to determine as to the evidence to be submitted on the other side first of all, and the possibility for allowing same. Testimony may have been given by witnesses who were altogether too close to the actions and events to be worthy of credence on the question involved. The writer anticipated antagonistic quotations from statements made by leading men in the heat of slavery discussion.

Historical truth we must understand cannot be properly considered except in the perspective of at least fifty years. The philosophy of history we will all admit should have premises that have been long formed in order to come to correct conclusions. In some respects, we are yet too near to the historical act in question for some of us to give unbiased opinions and correct judgments.

The writer is well aware that in the heat of slavery discussion, that some of the ablest men of our country opposed the annexation of Texas. That their ideas must have been simply opinions and surmises concerning the future we must all admit, but under the rule fifty years' perspective these opinions would not be admissible evidence.

When one looks into the future as did the opponents or advocates of the Mexican War in 1845, he is very likely to form wrong conclusions, not so much from lack of earnestness as from lack of sufficient knowledge.

The ability to prophesy concerning historical events and especially those closely connected with slavery, we all concede to have been carefully kept from the early statesmen. Therefore, in this discussion, should the names and ideas of eminent men in our past history be given as testimony opposing or
favoring the advisability of the Mexican War, let us bear in mind that one man was quite as likely to be a prophet and a patriot as another, and while such evidence is cumulative, the usual necessary sentiment and vote for the annexation of Texas and the consequent Mexican War by the United States Congress was clearly in favor of the move.

It has been stated that such annexation was unconstitutional, it being provided in the Constitution how foreign territory shall come into this Union. To this, we reply, that while ours is popularly called a written Constitution there are many powers and duties unwritten between the lines that have been interpreted from time to time.

Abraham Lincoln surprised the South when he read in our Constitution that the first duty of a nation was self-protection whether from invasion or dis-union. Others have read that self-perpetuation and growth was implied.

So Washington was in favor of the admission of Vermont though an independent republic at the time of the adoption of the constitution.

Jefferson bought Louisiana from France.

Monroe favored the purchase of Florida from Spain.

Polk was pleased with the annexation of Texas.

Seward led in the purchase of Alaska from Russia.

An McKinley, greatest constitution interpreter of them all has acquired for our nation, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

No, there is no constitutional reason that exists to-day for criticizing the annexation of Texas and the consequent Mexican War.

It was doubtless urged that it was not love of the nation but love of the South and slavery that prompted this annexation of Texas and brought on the war.

The writer has received much personal pleasure in reading the comments of eminent writers on this phase of the question.

Orators have made mole-hills into mountains on many questions and especially on this, but from the fifty year perspective standpoint, there is scarcely a sign of the awful results predicted except that the great writers themselves Henry Clay and Daniel Webster taking the wrong view of the question failed to become presidents, and their hosts of admirers and followers bewailed the degeneracy of the times that should make such a war possible, and General Taylor president.

Is it not possible that we may find a parallel in to-day’s history and see a disappointed Henry Clay retiring from the speakership, and the Daniel Websters of both Republican and Democratic parties fast losing all hope of the presidency by their blind opposition to the demand of this nation to be ever great among the nations of the world?

The writer cannot believe that a war is unjustifiable which is filled with brilliant achievement for the American troops — with courage, dash, and patriotism never excelled, battles uniformly successful not from point of number but from point of daring, and with intelligence and ability to mingle love of country with zeal to overcome unjust opposition in the cause of our freedom and a higher civilization for the people of Texas.

There is much in this history of the Mexican War and the life of General Taylor that makes us compare it with our own Philippine War and Admiral Dewey. And yet, this campaign of our heroic kinsmen in the cause of the betterment of Philippine civilization must be justified we suppose to historical critics in times to come.

Doubtless each of you have climbed to the top of some high hill or mountain. Possibly with the writer you have had the privilege of the snow capped Pike’s Peak.

Did you note how utterly oblivious the clouds as they rolled along in their majestic currents seemed to everything below? Didn’t you feel as if you had reached a height where you were above the little things of life’s turmoil and wished for an existence that would be without so many why’s and wherefore’s, so many inquiries, so many justifying, so many struggles?
Let us imagine ourselves way above the dissensions of fifty years ago and look down a Texas and the United States of today. We see nothing but good for the United States in this War. Nothing but good for Texas.

Almost a nation in itself with territory equal to the original thirteen states and all gained for our flag by this war. California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and a part of Colorado spread out empire-like in the southwestern horizon.

As we contemplate the resources now ours by the result of this Mexican War, and the superiority of the United States civilization to that of Mexico we are led to admire more than ever the theory of the destination of nations, whereby civilization shall be carried to the remotest parts of the earth and feel that as the hand of destiny has upheld President McKinley during the last years, so in times past it has been very near in all historical events in which the United States has been a party and we exclaim with Tennyson:

"I doubt not that throughout the ages
Our increasing purpose runs;
And the thoughts of men are widened
With the process of the Suns."

There is one thought that has come to me often in thinking of this subject and I have found myself asking when will Mexico reach out her hand for annexation? And will we have a war with somebody if the answer should be favorable? And did we not do only partly well when all Mexico was ours by conquest in not holding it for the higher civilization of this republic in which we have implicit faith?

As a conclusion I must quote from Bill Nye's history of the United States wherein he excels all other modern historians in his frank and interesting way of philosophizing. Concerning this historical event he says:

"Texas had under the guidance of Sam Houston obtained independence from Mexico and asked for admission to the union. Congress at first rejected her, fearing that the Texas people lacked cultivation, being so far away from the thought ganglia of the East, also fearing a war with Mexico, but she was at last admitted, and now everyone is glad of it."

Possibly others like myself had read history for several years without hearing of the unjustifiable American war until a college graduate or other critic took this for the subject of his oration.

Realizing the truth of these historical events and their difficulties, thinking of Texas, her advancing civilization and territory, the example of bravery and daring in that cause, and seeing the pages of destiny now unfolding for the United States; we exclaim, "We too believe the war justifiable and are glad of it."

"He liveth long who liveth well!
All else is being flung away;
He liveth longest who can tell
Of true things truely done each day."
A FEW REMINISCENCES OF TRAVEL

S. B. LAIRD

TRAVEL in one's own country verifies conceptions of places and things, induces in the thoughtful a greater love for the home land, encourages the tendency to prize institutions at their just value and emphasizes the variety, beauty and grandeur of the scenes visited. The full force of the meaning of "climatic changes" and the natural results as seen in productions and occupations, can be realized only through an extended trip which brings these facts before the eye. Pleasure, accurate knowledge and culture reward such expenditure of time and money. Citizenship in the country thus visited prompts to a ready and fair interpretation of habits, customs and laws, besides intensifying the feelings of pride or regret occasioned by close contact with what determines the character of the civilization.

Foreign travel, to be most beneficial, demands a certain amount of preparation on the part of the sight-seer. 1st. He should have a comparatively clear idea of the geographical facts of the country in order to understand the better, things seen and heard. He should know the most important facts of the country's history. The nature of her struggles with neighboring nations, the points in dispute, the spirit with which acted and the countries with which she is most closely affiliated, all lend a certain power of interpretation to institutions, customs and laws. The form of government comes in also for a share of attention. While somewhat included in the previous statement, it nevertheless explains many things that pertain to institutional life and national characteristics. 2nd. The traveler should possess an open, unprejudiced mind, so that every feature of interest—custom, architecture and landscape, will have a chance to influence him most fully in its behalf. This is especially needed when the countries visited stand out in strong contrast in many respects, to his home land. 3rd. A judicial cast of mind is also essential if the largest measure of good be secured from the object lessons presented often with such rapidity as to cause regret. The visitor will naturally compare things seen, with similar ones at home, hence comparisons should be just, inferences kindly and wise, if a fair estimate be gained. With the above requisites, any traveler of average ability should secure a large amount of both pleasure and profit, resulting in a broad, generous, cosmopolitan spirit.

The hour for embarking furnishes him interesting objects of study. If his small grip is safely stowed on board early, and if he is so far from home that no good byes are to be said, nor handkerchiefs waived in his behalf, he can watch the rest with profit and oftentimes no little amusement. The six hundred and more comprising the passenger list of the Steamer Anchoria at New York on August 14, 1900, presented many phases of difference. The well-to-do with means sufficient to secure the best the ship afforded constituted one extreme, while the other found its expression in the poorly clad and anxious souls who could barely pay the steerage rates. Between these extremes the majority found somewhat easy classification. Then, again, there could be seen those inexperienced in ocean travel, calm and self-possessed, while not a few nervous fellow passengers on the other hand, seemed determined to keep trunk, grip, band-box and umbrella within sight all the time. Some possessed good sturdy physiques, and strong mental endowment under the apparent control of a dominant moral impulse, while others seemed scantily furnished with any or all of the requisites for success in life. The purposes filling the breasts of that strange com-
pany—for strange they were to each other—were as varied as their personalities. Some were seeking health in change of scene and ocean breeze, others pleasure in the main; some would look upon the sea and foreign soil for the first time and were eager with expectation, others were returning home after an absence of years, looking forward to the greeting of loved ones; some hoped to secure elements of power through culture, to be meted out again when the old familiar post of duty was reached, others were intent only upon self-gratification.

Upon the ears of this waiting company sounded the whistle for starting. The tug alongside begins to strain away under its heavy burden as the ropes are cast off, the vessel moves, and soon turns in the stream, the local pilot assumes charge and we realize that the next friendly wharf is over two thousand miles away. Those with friends on the shore answer the waiving handkerchiefs as long as they can be seen, and their tear-stained eyes record the depth of human sympathy and love—the mightiest forces after all that rule this old world. If you are a pessimist and believe that faith in God and brother man is growing less, watch the departures of a single week from any large port, or the boarding of trains at a large railroad center, and explain the risks taken with so little apparent concern. Look into the grimy faces of stokers and engineers, the weather beaten visages of captains, mates and common sailors and read the full measure of the self-sacrificing spirit, and the keenness of devotion to duty for us, which they show whenever danger hovers near. "Forty-eight consecutive hours on duty" was the record of the captain of the Cambroman who watched the fog finally lift, then went to his stateroom for much needed rest. Do pilots, captains, engineers, vehicle drivers receive their just measure of consideration at the hands of the traveling public? Not always. Sometimes, we hope.

New sensations begin to appeal to us as the speed of the vessel quickens. New queries take on shape in our minds. How shall we pass the time for ten or twelve days? I wonder what kind of a sailor I shall prove to be in a storm? The first query found its answer in games—throwing the rings, shuffleboard—in walking the decks, sitting in cozy nooks watching wave and sky, in light reading, in watching the ladies heave the lead and take the log. After supper, if the Atlantic was behaving, we would meet in the cabin for an extemporized entertainment, consisting of songs, instrumental music, recitations, etc. The informality of those gatherings, the willingness to contribute to their success, the hearty applause given every effort, all conspired to make them thoroughly enjoyable in themselves, besides promoting a feeling of acquaintance and good-fellowship. The denizens of the deep seemed to catch the playful spirit and furnished several entertainments without admission fee. Schools of porpoises would follow the vessel or approach from either side, and leap out of the water several feet, affording a fine opportunity to admire the beautiful seal brown of their sides as contrasted with the strip of white above. They appeared to be from three to six feet in length and many would weigh at least one hundred fifty pounds. Dozens of them would be in the air at once and they would keep up with the vessel for a half hour or more. "There she blows," was heard many times on the voyage, and all eyes would intently scan the waves to get a sight at a real, live whale. The friendly gulls in storm or calm were never absent, but would flit about the ship as though they enjoyed human companionship.

The second query, relating to sea-sickness, became a daily one, and sometimes an hourly one, as we strived to throw off the peculiar effect of the ship's motion. At times it would seem as if Old Neptune had ordered "all hands down," judging from the appearance of decks and cabin. The words of a wagging friend who crossed a few years ago came to mind with peculiar force. Said he, "I never was in a place in my life where a
meal of victuals would go so far." In most cases the feeling of tender-heartedness toward the hungry fish would pass away in a day or two, and the sick would return to the deck and to four meals a day.

How large is the Atlantic? The geographies say it is a vast, treacherous expanse, reducing over twenty-five hundred miles to span it from New York to Glasgow, but twelve days of constant forward looking make it larger still, and we realize that there is room and to spare beneath her waves for all the creatures that throng the land.

We, too, keep the log and finally begin to look for land. A thrill of pleasurable excitement possesses all on board as the northern coast of Ireland is sighted. Soon at short range we look upon rocks which in storm and fog have wrecked millions of money and thousands of lives. The signal station reads our ship's name and cables the fact to New York twelve hours before we enter the Clyde. We stop in the quiet waters of Loch Foyle for many of our passengers to embark on the smaller steamer for Londonderry, Belfast and other Irish points. Then we steam away for the last night's run and retire with bright visions of solid lam and delightful scenery awaiting the morrow's sun for their realization. At five o'clock many are astir and their extravagant exclamations of beautiful glorious, unexcelled, cause us to hasten on deck. Five minutes is sufficient to capture us also, and we stand spell bound amid the beauties of sky, river and mountains. Tie Sunday morning and the rising sun peers above the hills and causes to glow alike the heart of the onlooker and the fresh and inviting face of nature. A moving panorama of unusual interest and profuse variety is before us. Heather-crowned hills and mountains, nesting villages, quaint little coves, and attractive pleasure resorts are seen in their most favorable light. A week of rain has added to the life and color of grass and flower, which in the tremulous rays of the morning sun showed every tint and shade of beauty. A common desire seizes all to step upon solid earth and pluck an armful of heather, but conditions urge patience and we wait. It was a sight never to be forgotten, and only fully realizable after a long and stormy passage. At last we reach Greenock, a place of considerable importance, twenty miles out of Glasgow by rail. As we were leaving the boat an unfortunate incident added to our experience but not to our comfort. Our trunks, packed with ladies' apparel for a year's stay,—the gorgeous apparel of a schoolmaster's family,—was dropped into the muddy, salty waters of the Clyde. Heroic efforts were made to get it out quickly and success was almost assured when the handle broke and down it went for another plunge. Well, it was finally rescued, but not until every garment was completely drenched. No cars were shed, no audible "bad words" were permitted to escape, as mother and daughter faced a "condition and not a theory." As none of my belongings were inside, of course I could view the situation more philosophically than they could, still I didn't offer much advice. Twenty-one years of married life has developed my bump of caution somewhat. Being "only a man," I will not attempt to describe the colors which those garments took on. Our silk flag,—Old Glory,—for once was dipped in foreign waters, and the red and blue looked as if a scrimmage had occurred between it and the Union Jack and the colors were badly mixed. The agent of the transportation company was on board and witnessed the "catastrophe." Learning of the respectability of the state, city and institution from which we hailed, he resolved to make good the damage and paid more than we asked. Being my own attorney in the case I concluded that it pays to "stick up for one's own folks." This settlement, by the way, was made on Monday. Sunday in Scotland is a very quiet day. It is hard to get a meal save at the regular hotels and they get along with as little work as possible.

Glasgow is a city of stone largely, somewhat dingy and dark with smoke, but withal presenting a very substantial air. Evidences
of commercial strength and industrial activity are seen on every side. Horse cars give ready access to all points of interest. Travel upon the top of these cars afford the stranger a good view of the streets, architecture, gardens and parks. At the wharves may be seen vessels flying flags of nearly all civilized nations. Our war ship Baltimore, with Old Glory at the mast head floating in the morning breeze, gladdened American hearts and brought tears to their eyes as she appeared at anchor. The silent comment, "still among our friends," became at once a token and pledge of love for the home of the free, whose shores were washed by the same mighty artery of commerce—the stormy Atlantic. Altogether, this city is one of the best governed in the kingdom, but here as at home poverty lurks, and neglect and shame mar the otherwise fair picture. An hour's walk along some of the poorer streets in the afternoon brought one face to face with more deformed bodies of children than elsewhere he would meet in years. The bones of their limbs were greatly bent and distorted so that in some cases it was difficult to walk. Inquiry into the cause disclosed the following reason as given by an intelligent citizen. Water for the use of the city is brought from Lake Katrine and contains hardly a vestige of lime. Thus the mineral matter for the bones must be sought in the food alone, and the poor can't choose their diet, or at least think they can't. Carrying brothers and sisters, nearly as large as themselves, only adds to the measure of the deformity.

The cathedral, dating back to the 12th or 15th centuries, and made famous by association with the name of John Knox is well worth a visit, as is also the slightly cemetery adjoining. The University buildings, art galleries, parks and stores interest all who seek some tangible sign of the strength and glory of Scotia's civilization in her largest centers.

Quaint old Ayr, boasting 20,000 people in her home by the sea, preserves the memory of Robbie Burns. Tam O'Shanter Inn, not only retains its old title but also the same appointment as when Burns and his cronies exchanged their social glasses over their social jokes. A ride of 2½ miles brings the visitor to Burns' cottage built 1759, where liberty-loving Americans pay homage to that "son of the soil" who spoke for future centuries in these thrilling, democratic words, "A man's a man for a' that," and who voiced the elements of greatness for any civilization in these simple, heartfelt strains of The Cotter's Saturday Night. For a few pence you look into those rooms where simple lives struggled between hope and fear. You see the bed on which the poet was born, the old fireplace and its utensils, the quaint old crockery, the books, relics, and handwriting. The register of visitors shows that about twice as many pilgrims visit the shrine of Scotland's Bard as wend their way to the home of Shakespeare. Auld Brig O'Doon, built 1250, the ruins of the Kirk, the winding Doon, the burial place and the monuments, all impress us as belonging to a distant past. An old man, standing in the shade of the hedge fiddling Scottish melodies for a penny, or another on the hill charming all hearts with the heroic strains of "The Cock of the North" upon his bagpipes, for a similar pittance, tend to deepen the impression. But the driver waits, and we take one last look crowding into it as much of sky, sunshine, and landscape as possible, and framing in our minds again "that lowly thatched cottage," so we may ever have it in view. We wend our way back to the quiet city along roads narrow, smooth, hard and beautifully shaded. The hedges, the well-cultivated fields, the simplicity and peculiarity of the architecture, the people industrious, frugal and earnest, all speak to us with voice that charms. Conversation lags, imagination holds sway, and we seem to have turned back the dial of time more than a century and to have reveled among the ambitions, joys, sorrows and environments of that simpler time. True hearts beat then as now, and common temptations, weak and vacillating human nature prove the kinship of the centuries. We
confess that the few hours of privilege have left a warm spot in our hearts for him who was made to sorrow because of a mouse bereft of her nest, and whose tongue sang into greater prominence the beauties of the common daisy.

Already we feel repaid for every expense, whether of pocket or comfort, and we turn with increased zeal to the prospects of wondrous beauty awaiting us in mountain, lake, and dell, the picture gallery of the Creator of the Universe.

ONCE IN A WHILE.

It is easy enough to be pleasant,
When life flows by like a song;
But the man worth while is the one who will smile
When everything goes all wrong.
For the test of the heart is trouble,
And it always comes with the years,
And the smile that is worth the praises of earth
Is the smile that shines through tears.

It is easy enough to be prudent,
When nothing tempts you to stray,
When without or within no voice of sin
Is luring your soul away.
But it's only a negative virtue
Until it is tried by fire,
And the life that is worth the honor of earth
Is the one that resists desire.

By the cynic, the sad, the fallen,
Who had no strength for the strife,
The world's highway is cushioned, today
They make up the item of life.
But the virtue that conquers passion,
And the sorrow that hides in a smile,
It is these that are worth the homage of earth,
For we find them but once in a while.

—Selected.
THE meeting of the State Teacher's Association at Grand Rapids was a success, and it was so well proven that Grand Rapids knew how to manage such meetings, that the meeting for 1901 was voted to be held in the same city.

The attendance was larger than usual of late years, and the Assembly Room provided for the General Session was most satisfactory, the acoustics being so good that every one could be heard, so the audience listened, instead of dividing into small visiting groups as is usually the plan at Lansing. The section meetings were all in the High School Building, a great gain in convenience. The program was above the average.

The reception tendered by the Ladies' Literary Club in their elegant and spacious building gave an evening of unqualified pleasure in meeting old friends. Refreshments were served and the beautiful hospitality of the club was most strongly appreciated.

The one serious disappointment to the Normal Alumni was the failure on the part of the officers of the Alumni Association to provide the usual Annual Alumni Banquet. As there are forty teachers in the Grand Rapids schools who are from the Normal, they promise to take matters into their own hands, if necessary, next year.

The News regrets its inability to present anything like a complete list of old Normalites, as it had depended on the register taken at the banquet. The following incomplete and defective list has been gotten together as a substitute. Probably not more than half present are given.

President Leonard.
Principal Lyman.
Professors McFarlane,
Laird,
Roberts.

Misses Wise,
Plunkett,

Misses B. Ronan,
K. Thompson,
Pearce,
Shultes,
Walton.

Mrs. Burton,
of the Michigan State Normal College.
Principal Grawn.
Professor Loomis.
Misses Wightman,
Wakelee,
of the Mt. Pleasant Normal.
Superintendents, Cowgill, Lapeer,
Churchill, Harbor Springs,
Webster, Three Rivers,
Gee, Reece City,
Lee, Richmond,
Ellsworth, Harbor Beach,
Lull, Carson City,
Agnew, Portland,
Coates, Sparta,
Dailey, Plainwell,
Holbrook,
Clark, Frankfort,
Plunkett, Ovid,
Quackenbush,
Grand Ledge,
Dean, Pontiac,
Tooze, Saline,
Bennett, Clare,
Clement, Whitehall,
Ferguson, Sault Ste Marie,
Merrill, Trenton,
Cooley, Middleville,
Conklin, Morrice,
Bolger, Ecorse,
Travis, Vicksburg,
La Bounty, North Branch,
Selleck, Durand,
Marvin, Belding,
Barbour, Highland Park,
George, Ypsilanti.

County Commissioners, Burhans, Ionia,
French, Hillsdale,
County Commissioners, Thompson, Oceola, Parmelee, Lapeer.

Professors Fall, Albion College, Barnows, Mitchell, Mt. Pleasant, Maybee, Ypsilanti.

Principals Livingston, Jackson, Benson, Grand Rapids, Cogshall, Rhodes, Saginaw, Davis, Battle Creek, Miller, Detroit, Dohany, Detroit.

Messrs Snyder, Miller, Keim, Torry, Jerome, Dann, Wilcox, McGregor, Reese, J. Everett, Anton.

Misses Sherwood, Niles, Blandford, Grand Rapids, Woodman, Potter.

Misses Dunstall, Lansing, Welsh, Grand Rapids, Bolden, Traverse City, Ackerman, Bay City, Jenks, Grand Rapids, Johnson, Mendou, Myers, Jackson, Cooper, Plainwell, McKenzie, Mines, Benton Harbor, Densmore, Ypsilanti, Hopkins, Marsh, Grand Rapids, Walsh, Kalamazoo, Bennett, Grand Rapids, Van Zanten, Grand Haven, Vyn, Grand Haven, Dickinson, Grand Haven, Morsc, Fennville, Chapell, Reed, Sturgis, Davis, Ackerman, Allen, Vallman.

THE NEW YEAR.

With ripple of gold on a sunlit sea,
With glitter of silver in clouds on high;
With sparkle of snow on the strong brown tree,
With winds that sing and birds that fly;
With bells that peal by twos, by threes,
Across the mead and down the leas,
The New Year comes across the sky.

With all glad things that smile and beckon,
With all sweet things that live and die;
With all good things that men can reckon,
With all strong things that strength can try;
With hope and love and undreamed graces,
With whispers low and warm embraces,
The New Year comes across the sky.
HE past century will always stand pre­
eminent as a period of marked advance­
ment in material achievement and as an age
of scientific investigation and discovery to­
gether with its practical application to the
needs of man. To enumerate the important
inventions of the century would be a hopeless
task. They enter into every detail of daily
life and reduce the amount of manual labor
to a minimum,—the modern spinning ma­
chine, sewing machine, printing press, binder
and thresher, microscope, steam and electrical
appliances, etc., etc. But the giant of the
age was the steam engine.

As men have lived through the Golden Age,
the Silver Age, the Iron Age, surely this must
have been the Steam Age, and one can easily
prophecy that the twentieth century will, after
a few hundred years, be known as the Elec­
trical Age.

Socially considered a very noticeable result
of these many inventions and achievements is
the establishment of practical equality. The
great problem of all modern education, that of
greater freedom of the individual in society,
is being worked out. Men work together for
a common purpose as they never did before.
"No honest, candid man, with memory and
observation running back over twenty-five or
thirty years," says the Philadelphia Press,
"can sit down and think without realizing
the great increase of men and women working
in a host of pursuits with no thought of a
'greed for gain.' Nearly every artist and
writer, clergyman and charity worker, pro­
fessor and teacher, judge and faithful public
servant, could gain larger material rewards in
some other field. Yearly the great army of
those who are willing to labor and be spent,
to count themselves but dross in service for
others, mounts and grows. These pace our
hospital wards; they manage charities; they
stand in schoolrooms and pulpits; they hold

A REVIEW OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
1800—1900.

brush and pen; they dedicate their lives in
public and private station to the creation of
the fruit and the harvest of the head and the
heart. Instead of being filled with the 'greed
for gain,' they accept poverty without regret
and are poor without repining. They were
never more numerous, never more useful,
ever had more of the springs of secret power.''

Below is given a brief list of some of the
important discoveries, with dates, which may
be of interest to the casual reader:

SOCIOL OGI C A L.
Salvation Army begins in U. S., '80.
Chinese Exclusion Act declared Constitu­
tional, '93.
Emancipation of Russian Serfs, '61.
Emancipation of U. S. Slaves, '62.
Standard time adopted, '83.
U. S. Government adopts 8 hour law, '68.
Paris Exposition, '67.
World's Fair, N. Y., '53.
Centennial, Philadelphia, '76.
Cotton Exposition, New Orleans, '84.
Columbian Exposition, Chicago, '93.
Paris Exposition, '00.

INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES.
First threshing machine, '21.
First mowing machine, '31.
First McCormick reaper, '34.
First hay press, '55.
Sewing machine, '46.
Steam printing, '10.
Discovery of bacilli, '50.
Antiseptics first used, '75.
Vaccination, '05.
Ether for surgical operations, '44.
Lucifer matches, '34.
Illuminating gas, '14.
Lead pencils, '30.
Photographs, '39.
Remington typewriters, '74.
Bicycles in U. S., '78.
First electric light, '09.
Morse invented telegraph, '32.
Public telephones, '77.
First arc-light patented, '78.
Incandescent light, '79.
First trolley, '82.
Niagara Falls power started, '96.
Wireless telegraphy, '96-'00.
Liquid air in surgery and medicine, '00.
Roentgen discovers X-rays, '96.
First iron railroad, England, '04.

Wagner sleepers, '58.
Dining cars, '68.
Vestibule trains, '86.
Miles of railroad in U. S., 240,000, '00.
First steamboat, "Clermont," '07.
Great Eastern launched, '58.
First screw war vessel, '42.
Deutschland crosses Atlantic in 5 days, '00.

E. S. M.

THAT TYPEWRITER.

I have a new type-writer,
And it is my delight
To patter on it gaily.
And write, and write, and write.
It aids in my labors.
When I'm in working vein,
It makes a great improvement.
I write so very plain.
It operates so very slow,
That when you find you're stuck,
and cannot find the letter,
Just sub, and trust to luck.
It's easy—very easy.
To operate it then.
Now where, oh earth, is that colon?
Give me my ink and pen!

E. S.
Wednesday night, and down the winding ice-bound road,  
From every farm and cottage by the way,  
Many laughing maids in cutters, load on load,  
Come jingling past, and shout full merrily;  
And bashful, awkward swains in new-pressed Sunday best,  
Guide the prancing teams, and answer to the jest.

Cold the air, and clear as crystal. Far o'erhead,  
Like chilly diamonds strewn with lavish hand  
On a ground of priceless velvet black, there sped  
The sparkling stars—fast driven by the wand  
Of night; while pale aurora, flashing grandly high,  
Spreads a fan of glory 'cross the northern sky.

Ruddy cheeks glow with the fire of pulsing life,  
Thrice-kissed by the frosty winter air;  
Sparkling eyes are dancing fast, with mischief rife,  
And vie the deep-set stars their task to share:  
While through the dark comes merry tinkle of the bells—  
Bounded by exhuberant girlish chorus swells.

Like a phantom grim the schoolhouse through the night  
Looms hazily, with white the shivering eaves,—  
Where the silver moonbeams play with icy light,  
And freeze upon the rails in feathery leaves;  
But soon within a ruddy glow fills up the room,  
Banishing the winter chill and arctic gloom.

Fast they come, with merry shout and stamp of foot,  
With cheery voice and red, half-frozen faces;  
Pounding knuckles, pinching nose, and kicking boot  
To force their chilled blood into its tingling places;  
And stand around the crackling pile of burning pine,  
In the caverned grate, to heat their icy spine.

Cheery voices hail each new-appearing swain,  
And boisterous laughter sounds upon the air  
As some merry joust or tale is told again,  
About some bashful beau or luckless pair;  
Recounting how the boom had broke last springtime's flood,  
Smashing bridge and raging wild through gloom-lit wood.

How the blood-mouthed wolf was pursued to his lair,  
Or how the red-man fierce, betrayed his tribe.  
Listening, bold-eyed maidens—buff their wrinkled hair  
And give a tart reply to every sly-sent gibe;  
While shrill above this babble, like the clash of gongs,  
Hear the discord of the new-learnt backwoods songs.

Hearty bassos gruffly mumble o'er the air,  
And tripling trebles catch the rude refrain,  
Shrilly mingling with the fire's sullen roar,  
Until the backwoods tales are told again;  
When soon a chuckling voice is heard above the rest,  
And the "Master" taps to put their lungs to test.

Like a pack of playful clowns—the burly boys,—  
With many awkward strides and curt grimaces,  
Take their separate books with boisterous noise,  
And then pretend that they've forgot their places;  
The master, jolly, full of nature's broader fun,  
Banters with the boys to urge them quickly on.

Giggling low, with half-bold look from brightened eye  
Or some with timid step and sly restraint,  
Trip the maidens—to their seats,—(the gallants sigh)  
And there they pucker up their lips in dimples; quaint.

The master nods his shining head in bursting pride;  
Here are lasses worth a many zero ride.

Dominie, dressed in costume couth and passing strange,  
With home-spun gray, and cravet broadly white,  
Tries to curb the riotous spirits of the range,  
By rapping with the emblem of his might.  
His shadow, silhouetted dark against the wall,  
Like a floundering eagle from the rafters pall.

Calmly glancing round upon the buoyant school,  
Selects a song—a relic of the war,—  
Lifting high his wand,—(a three-foot black-board rule)—  
He would begin. They're wilder than before,  
It seems as though the chill of this cold frontier night  
Filled their veins with bubbling nectars of delight.

Protests were vain; and with the license of the strong,  
The master rates the wayward singers loud and long.

"Quit yer chaffin'!  
Stop yer laughin'!  
Don't ye see I'm almost mad?  
Johnny Eckers,  
Drop those snickers—!
Or, be'gosh, I'll tell yer dad!  
Molly Bowder,  
Yew sing louder!  
People like tew hear yer voice:  
And a bumpkin,  
Like a pumpkin,  
Thinks thet yew air purty nice.  
Now, Joe Haskel,  
You sly rascal,  
Put away thet pipe at once!  
Hi there, Billy!  
Don't hug Tilly!  
Folk's 'll think thet you're a dunce!  
Now, together!  
Let 'er sliver!  
Make a noise, an' yell right stout!  
Look at me!  
Now! One! Two! Three?"—

And all too soon the school was out.
THE NORMAL COLLEGE NEWS
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Editorial.

We are still looking for good stories by our students. Can't you favor us with some short, interesting story of your college life? Remember the paper is yours and is largely what you make it.

Since our last number several have settled their accounts with us. We wish to say, however, to those who receive the paper that it costs money to print your paper, and we very much need your pennies to make the work interesting. We trust you will take this gentle hint and settle with the editor or manager at your earliest convenience.

The article on Individualism and Socialism which we print in this number is one chosen from a class of sixty in the course of History of Education I. It certainly gives a fine description of the development of individual thought and nature in the history of ancient education. We shall follow it in our next number with one on its development during the middle ages and modern times, taking up some of the educational problems and tendencies of the day.

THE EDITORIAL "WE."

Somebody has explained the signification of the editorial "we." It may have a variety of meanings. For example: When you read that "we" expect our brother home today, "we" refers to the editor. "We are a little late with our work," includes the whole office force, even the devil and the toweling. in "we are having a hoot" the town is meant; "we received over 7,000 immigrants this year" embraces the nation; but "we have scarlet fever in our midst" means that the man who takes the paper and does not pay for it is very ill.

REVERSIBLE SENTENCES.

I read these sentences backward and see if you can make some as long:

Scandalous society and life make gossips frantic.

Carefully boiled eggs are good and palatable.

Honesty and truth are good and admirable qualities as sympathy and love are endearing traits.

Politics and religion avoid arguing in here is good and sound advice.


Dear Harry—Devotedly yours remain I. Have you forgotten $20 check? Reply immediately, please, and hand to yours—Grace Darling.

"Good bye, old year, take care yourself."

LEFT.

Meet me, she said, by the garden wall,
Tomorrow eve as the sun goes down.
And this is the morrow and here am I,
And there is the wall and the sun's gone down.
"How's your arm?"

The past vacation was the longest holiday vacation the students have had in some time. About three weeks!

The College year is now reckoned from July to the following June. The enrollment to date since last July is nearly 1,300.

Miss Bertha Ronan, formerly assistant in physical training, has accepted a good position in the eighth grade at Crystal Falls.

It is with pleasure and great satisfaction that we read of the election of Prof. Walter Cheever as president of the Wisconsin State Teacher's Association.

Several of the teachers who have been away on their vacation have resumed their work. Among them are Prof. Strong; Misses Shultes, Pearce and Mann.

Mr. Younghusband (after traveling on the railroad) writes the following letter to his wife: "Oh, Maud, I never until now recognized the number of ties between us" (And she thought he meant it.)

At a meeting of the State Board of Education held in Lansing January 2, the following were elected as officers: President, Hon. E. Finley Johnson; Vice-president, Hon. J. H. Thompson; Secretary, Prof. Delos Fall; Treas. Hon. F. A. Platt.

The final intercollegiate debate will be held at Kalamazoo, January 18. It is to be regretted that Mr. Earl R. Rice the winner of first place on the team will not be in the debate. His place on the team will be filled by Mr. G. D. Whitmoyer who was chosen alternate. The team will consist of Messrs. H. C. Dunbrille, C. E. Miller and G. D. Whitmoyer. We have confidence in their success although fully aware of the strength of Kazoo's team, two of their men, Messrs. McGee and Nelson, having been on the team last year.

"Have you been vaccinated?"

There are about fifty new students this quarter.

The Oratorical Association is planning to give a farce "7-20-8" in a few weeks.

Mr. Earl R. Rice has left college to accept the principalship of the schools at Blissfield.

A class in Sociology has been organized this quarter under Prof. Hoyt. There are about thirty enrolled.

Prof. and Mrs. Lodeman and Miss Hilda have returned from Europe. Prof. Lodeman has resumed his work in college.

Miss Chloe McCartney, the seventh grade critic teacher, was called home suddenly last week by the death of her sister. Miss Lula Dukette has been taking her place in the Training School.

At a meeting of the Senior class on Friday, January 11, the following were elected for the Aurora board this year:

Editor-in-Chief, Miss Nellie Albertson.
Business Manager, Mr. Ernest E. Crook.
Associate Editors, Miss Lila Best, Mr. Frederic Zeigen, Mr. Ivan E. Chapman.

The following are a few of the many class yells that may be frequently heard when occasion demands:

Seniors—Who rah! Who rah!
Normal College, Rah! Rah!
Twentieth Century just begun, Who began it? Naughty-one.
Rah! Re! Ri! Ro! Ring, Rung! Rang!
Nor-mal Sen-iors, Sis! Boom! Bang!

Juniors—Hoo Rah! Hoo Rah!
Hoo Rah! Boom!
Naughty-two Juniors,
Give us room!
Hoo ra, Ho roo, Dipola, Dipoloo,
Ri si, Ri ye; Hot, Cold,
Wet or Dry—Get there Eli!
Juniors!
Line up Nor111a)s-f or vaccjnation.

Prof. J. C. Stone of the mathematical department is taking his vacation this quarter.

ThoughtfulSenior (philosophizing) Twenty years ago electricity was a wonder—now they make light of it.

The professor's version of a well known saying: "I guess that will detain your attention for a definite period."

Prof. in Physiology—What are they vaccinating all of us for?

Freshman—To keep the marriage fever from spreading.

Warning! When you meet your returning classmates at the train, be sure you know whom you are talking to. For further information inquire of J. A. E.

A true episode in chapel. Student (remark ing upon the works of art to her guest): "The statue on the right of the front is Socrates. On the left is his pupil Alexander. How stern he looks and yet how teachable!"

The last meeting of the Shakespeare Club was held at the home of Mr. Ivan Chapman, on Summit street. There were fifteen members present. The next play to be studied is King John, and at this meeting Mr. F. E. Wilcox, the leader, gave some points of interest concerning the play as introductory to it. It was voted to hold the next meeting with Miss Albertson, January 26.

On the evening of January 11 was given the entertainment by the Slayton Jubilee Singers, on the Lecture and Music course. The program was somewhat varied, the humorous selections being a decided success. The camp meeting melodies, the character songs, the whistling numbers and the imitations drew peal upon peal of laughter from the audience, which insisted on en couraging each, while the solos and octet numbers were liberally applauded also. In their line the Jubilee Singers are excellent, and as furnishing an evening of diversion the entertainment was a pronounced success.

How many sleighrides have you had?

Principal Daley of the San Jose, California, Normal School was a recent visitor at the college.

Have you found who the wotly senior was that couldn't ask the blessing when he visited the home of his friend last vacation?

Query—Is it etiquette for a physical training instructor to precipitate herself to the track when visiting the men's classes?

Our students will be pleased to learn that Prof. S. R. Laird has been chosen as one of the executive committee of Michigan State Teacher's Association.

Miss Isabella Stickney has resigned her position as teacher in the department of geography and drawing. Miss Mary J. Averett of Chicago University has been chosen to fill the vacancy. Miss Averett has been studying under two very eminent geographers, Profs. Chamberlin and Salisbury, and comes very highly recommended.

This term's work in the Webster Club is opening up in a manner that foretells a prosperous future for the organization. All members came back from vacation with a stronger determination for carrying out the purpose of the club. We are glad to have with us again Mr. Dann, who was the founder of the club last year. His encouraging speech at the last meeting was much appreciated by all the members. We are sorry to note that the heavy classification of Messrs. Sherman and Dunbrille has necessitated their resigning from the club. Both these gentlemen have done efficient work. But their places will soon be filled, as there are several applicants. At the last election the following officers were elected: President, R. C. Kittell; vice-president O. E. Blyeat; secretary, Harry Rice; treasurer, Herbert Comish; editor, R. C. Vandevoort; member of oratorical executive committee Mr. Wilbur; yell master, J. Reincke.
Marriages.

During the past holidays Cupid has been unusually busy and several of our alumni have taken up residence in the state of matrimony. The News extends its heartiest congratulations and wishes happiness to all the couples mentioned below:

The marriage of Mr. Charles E. Lefurge and Miss Ida Glanfield, both of this city, was announced Christmas vacation.

On January 1st, occurred the marriage of Miss Florence Taylor of Marcellus to Mr. Earle Sill. Mr. and Mrs. Sill will reside in Chicago.

On New Year's day was solemnized the marriage of Miss Adeline Hood of Spring Green, Wis., to Leo E. Warren of the class of '96. Mr. Warren has a good position as principal of the school at North St. Paul, Minn.

Former students will be pleased to hear of the marriage of Mr. E. Temple Cameron and Miss Mattie Johnson, at the home of the bride in Sherman City, on January 1st. Mr. and Mrs. Cameron will be at home at Holland, Mich., where Mr. Cameron is teaching.

Thursday evening, December 27, Miss Laura S. Jenness and Mr. Frank Van Tuyl were married at the home of the bride's mother on Forest Avenue. The spacious rooms, with their profuse decorations, gave a pleasing effect, while to the strains of wedding music, played by the harpist, Signor Luizzi of Detroit, the bridal party entered the parlors. The maid of honor was Miss Ella B. Van Tuyl of Detroit, and the best man, Mr. Reynolds Hill of Toledo. After the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. R. K. Wharton, refreshments were served in the dining room, which was decorated in red, the bridal table being trimmed all in white. Mr. and Mrs. Van Tuyl will reside in this city, as Mr. Van Tuyl is chief electrician with the Washtenaw Electric Co.

Miss Edith Worts, class of '98, who has been teaching at Toledo, was married Christmas Day at her home in this city to Mr. C. S. Powers of New York City.

On the afternoon of January 1st, occurred the marriage of Miss Grace Loomis, class of '92, to Mr. Eugene A. Strang. Both are residents of Ypsilanti and have a large circle of friends in the Normal.

Miss Nora D. Jacox, class of '98, was married to William H. Varney of Wayne, Wednesday evening, January 2nd, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Todd. Rev. W. H. Shannon of Wayne performed the ceremony in the presence of relatives and intimate friends. After a brief trip to Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Varney will reside in Detroit, where the groom is in the D. Y. & A. A. office.

Fraternities and Sororities.

SIGMA NU PHI.

The first meeting of the new year—and of the still newer century—was held with Miss Guerin, Saturday evening, January 12. After the regular business meeting, the evening was given over to a happy, good time. The sorority deeply feels the loss of our much loved sister, Miss Stickney, who has resigned her position as instructor in drawing. We are very happy, though, to welcome back Miss Mann, who returned recently to Michigan from the East. She has been attending the Anderson Normal School of Gymnastics at New Haven, Connecticut.

PHI DELTA PI.

Arrangements have now been completed and a chapter has been established at Mt. Pleasant under the guidance of our former member, Mr. J. W. Mitchell. The Beta Chapter of the Phi Delta Pi fraternity has several members at present with prospects for a still brighter future.

At the last meeting of the Phi Delta Pi fraternity held at the Savery Club, there were eighteen members present. Mr. E. L. Peters was also admitted as a pledged member. After
a pleasant social hour, the boys did justice to a good supper. Mr. Chapmian was then introduced as toastmaster for the evening and the responses were well and ably given.

At a meeting of the State Teacher's Association there was held a reunion of former members of the fraternity. There were twelve principals and superintendents present at the banquet given by them and good indeed did it seem to sit around the festive board as in days gone by at Ypsi. What is more the tie that binds was strengthened many fold, and the the friendships thus formed will always help recall the many pleasant days at their dear old Alma Mater. Those present were Messrs. P. A. Cowgill, F. M. Churchill, W. L. LeC, F. E. Ellsworth, H. E. Luff, H. E. Agnew, R. B. Dean, J. W. Mitchell, C. D. Livingston, H. C. Maybee, E. N. Rhodes, and E. J. Dohany.

PI KAPPA SIGMA.

Miss Gertrude Heinbach has taken the pledge of membership to the Pi Kappa Sigma.

On the evening of December 1, Miss Edith Todd was formally made a member of Pi Kappa Sigma. The initiation spread was given at the home of Lena Knapp on Perrin street. The dining room was very tastily draped with the sorority colors. After a dainty and elaborate spread had been served, Besie Goodrich, the toastmaster of the evening, introduced Mrs. Burton, who toasted "Sorority Life and its Alms." This was followed by "Sir Arthur Sullivan" responded to by Allie Lawden. Miss Kopp spoke very entertainingly of "The Successful Girl," and Miss Stevenson closed the toasts very cleverly on "The Seniors," in the following words:

Was ever a maid in such a dreadful plight? My day has all been turned into the darkest night. "Toast the seniors," said good Queen Bess. And what could I answer her but "yes." I've read the books and oracles consulted, But never from this has anything resulted. Come, then, thou gentle muse divine. Send me voice and thought of thine. "Would you praise," said she, "in song or ditts" A great man, a deed, or city? I would aid with hand and heart and voice.

Were such a noble theme your choice. The seniors—Tou sure I know them not. They are not well known to Jane and I. Are they the geniuses who in old legend said over the poor with pomp and glory? What brave deed or battle has been won By fair young maid or noble son? Shall they by their colors and see the battle through, Or do they leave the field to juniors brave and true, Who scale the walls like knights of old And gain the flag like warriors hold? They never were known to use a quadraped for tool Nor even to pin their colors on a tulip. And then in tones so high to harmonize Like strange voice of man or woman, The muse do say in accents broken And then they were by laughter shooed. —'Rais your glass and drink a toast To a class whose only boast Is a bobby, bobby, bobby donkey.

Sis! Hool! Bah! Why wussy seniors.

Huh! Huh! Huh!

N. C. A. A.

The girls will soon begin practicing for the "Showman Cup Contest." This contest is held each year between the senior and junior girls of the gymnasium for the beautiful trophy cup now held by the senior class of 01. Contests will be held in basketball, Newcomb, club-swimming, ring-work, etc., and the class winning the highest percentage has its "year of attendance" engraved on the cup.

Several new baseball uniforms have been bought. They are a dark gray with the big N on the front. At the last meeting of the M. I. A. A. directors it was decided that Ypsilanti was to play Hillsdale, M. A. C. and Kalamazoo. Manager Stebbins is trying to secure games with outside colleges, as Northwestern, Purdue, and some others. The following is the schedule announced as correct to date:

Hillsdale at Ypsilanti, April 27.
M. A. C. at Ypsilanti, May 4.
Hillsdale at Hillsdale, May 11.
M. A. C. at Lansing, May 12.
Kalamazoo at Ypsilanti, May 25.
Kalamazoo at Kalamazoo, June 1.
Basketball now has the floor.

The girls’ basketball team is now scheduled to play two games with the Lansing team, the first one to be played at Lansing, January 25, and the second one at Ypsilanti some weeks later. The team this year is unusually strong and their regular practice is showing its good effects.

At the call for baseball material given by Captain Gass, about twenty-five reported and arrangements will be made so that weekly indoor practice can be had by all prospective players. This will make much less delay in the spring work, especially in developing a battery. The outlook for choice material is good, as six of last year’s team are back and furthermore the financial side is in good condition.

Manager Dick is now trying to secure basketball games with Albion and Hillsdale, and some interesting mid-winter games will be played here. There are a large number of players who are trying for positions on the team which must be chosen before long. In basketball more than any other game can be seen the good effects of team work which can only be secured through long continued practice with the same players.

Football days are now over and the favored men of the school are wearing neat monogram caps. This is certainly a step in the right direction and the move can hardly be overestimated. It is a slight reward for the time the boys have spent on the gridiron, and will mean a larger football squad in years to come. The following have been selected as worthy the distinction: Springman (manager), Wolfe, Steimle, Edmonds, Wood, Crook, Jones, Chapman, Faucher, Broecker, Dennis, McCleland and Goodale. The choice is received with general satisfaction, although there are some who practiced during nearly the entire season and played in every game but one or two that did not win a cap, while some who played in only one or two games have won their reward. The caps are very neat and tasty in appearance, being of dark blue with a large N in green and F. B. F. in white worked on the front of them. The college would like to have given out sweaters, but in view of the fact that the other teams—baseball, basketball and track, will probably receive trophies at the conclusion of their work, it was thought best not to give the football players anything more expensive than caps, as the athletic association could not afford to hand out enough sweaters to go around to all the teams and ill feeling might be aroused in consequence.

The Library.

RECENT ACCESSIONS.

Larousse—Grand dictionarie, 17 v.
Hough, F. B.—American constitution, 2 v.
Lee, S. P.—History of U. S.
Lindsay, T. M.—Luther and the German Reformation.
Brooks, N.—Henry Knox.
Lindsay, W. M.—Latin language.
Baldwin, J. M.—Story of the mind.
Bolton, F. E.—Secondary school system of Germany.
Fitch, J.—Educational aims.
Bradley, H. C.—Rugby (Great public schools).
Tod, A. H.—Charter house. (Great public schools)
Howe, R. H.—On the bird’s highway.
Thompson, Mrs. E. S.—Woman tenderfoot.

An interesting row of books is now generally to be found on the top of the card catalogue. These are the recent accessions to the library. Among the more prominent ones at present are the last reports from the Smithsonian Institution, which are particularly rich in matter; and the series of monographs on education in the United States, edited by Nicholas Murray Butler, and prepared for the United States exhibit at the Paris exposition. Many phases and problems in education are discussed, each by a specialist of authority.

Miss Eva E. Clarke, Librarian of the Kansas State Normal School of Emporia recently, spent a day at the Normal, studying our methods in library work. The Kansas Normal is soon to have a library building.
Girls! Do you know that some of you are missing one of the best features of the S. C. A., namely the mission study class? Two have been organized, one under the leadership of Miss Elgie, meeting every Saturday evening, and the other under the direction of Mr. Nemster every Monday evening. A goodly number have already been enrolled, but new members are always welcome. Come and know more of the needs of darkened lands, where the touch of a Father’s hand is unknown, and lend your help to “the evangelization of the world in this generation.”

“Prayer is the pilgrim’s staff to walk with God all day.” Realizing the truth of this and believing that when young women all over the world are uniting in a common petition, we are banded more closely together. Neat and attractive calendars have been issued containing a definite object of prayer for each week, and a suitable scripture verse for each day of the year. New ones have been issued with the new year and are now on sale at Starkweather. Those who have used them before will be pleased to know that the new ones have arrived, and to those who have never used them we can only say, “get one and know the joy in having a Saviour’s message for each day of the year.”

THE VACCINATION ORDEAL.

By order of President Johnson of the State Board of Education, and President Leonard of the Normal School System, I am instructed to notify you that all students and teachers connected with the State Normal College must be vaccinated. The State Board of Education will pay the expense of this vaccination, and you are requested to receive no students in your classes who do not present cards from a reputable physician.

E. A. LYMAN,
Principal.

Such was the edict that was read to the students in the various classes last week. No one can tell what suffering and worry many of our students underwent before coming up as the next victim. And no one can tell what an awful disappointment it was when, after having experienced it, they found that “it didn’t hurt hardly any.”

Some were tearful, all were fearful, and a number with feminine courage required moral persuasion before they could be induced to undergo the ordeal, for the sight of sharp knives, even though they had been trained in a college gymnasium, did not add materially to their courage. Several fainted away, but it was merely a question of time before it was over. Just at present, results are awaited with interest on the part of student and teacher, as it is difficult to say which will be the greater sufferer.

It was thought best to take this precaution, as the dread disease, smallpox, has broken out in several portions of the state, and students returning here from their holiday vacation in different parts of the state might furnish a means of spreading the disease.

WEATHER SIGNALS.

Fair weather—When X——carries an umbrella.

Cold day—When W——takes any electives in mathematics.

Rainy day—When F——leaves her rubbers at home.

Electrical display—When Cr——combs his hair.

Dense fog—When Mac explains isobaric surfaces.

Clear and fair—When everybody has their lessons.

X. Y. Z.,
M. S. N. C. Weather Prognosticator.

NOT UNDERSTOOD.

Not understood, we gather false impressions.

And bring them closer as the years go by.

Till virtues often seem to transgressions,

And thus men rise and fall, and live and die.

Not understood. —T. Bracken.
CHEMISTRY OF CHARACTER.

CHEMISTRY OF CHARACTER.

John and Peter and Robert and Paul,  
God in his wisdom created them all.  
John was a statesman and Peter a slave,  
Robert a preacher and Paul was a — knave.  
Evil or good as the case might be,  
White or colored or bound or free,  
John and Peter and Robert and Paul,  
God in his wisdom created them all.  

Out of earth's elements mingled with flame,  
Out of life's compounds of glory and shame,  
Fashioned and shaped by no will of their own  
And helplessly into life's history thrown,  
Born by the law that compels men to be,  
Born to conditions they could not foresee,  
John and Peter and Robert and Paul,  
God in his wisdom created them all.

John was the head and the heart of his state,  
Was trusted and honored, was noble and great.  
Peter was made 'neath life's burdens to grown  
And never once dreamed that his soul was his own.  
Robert great glory and honor received,  
For zealously preaching what no one believed,  
While Paul of the pleasures took his fill  
And gave up his life to the service of ill.  
It chanced that these men in their passing away  
From earth and its conflicts, all died the same day.  
John was mourned thro' the breadths of the land;  
Peter fell 'neath the lash by a merciless hand;  
Robert died with God's praise on his tongue,  
While Paul was convicted of murder and hung.  
John and Peter and Robert and Paul,  
The purpose of life was fulfilled in them all.

Men said of the statesman, "How noble and brave,"  
But of Peter, alas! he was only a slave,  
Of Robert, "'Tis well with his soul, aye, 'tis well,"  
While Paul they consigned to the torments of hell.  
Born by one law, thro' all nature the same,  
What made them differ and who was to blame?  
John and Peter and Robert and Paul,  
God in his wisdom created created them all.

John may in wisdom and goodness increase,  
Peter rejoice in an infinite peace,  
Robert may learn that the truths of the Lord  
Are more in the spirit and less in the word.  
And Paul may be blessed with a holier birth  
Than the passions of men had allowed him on earth.  
John and Peter and Robert and Paul,  
God in his wisdom will care for them all.—Selected.

Exchanges.

Usefulness is the rent we are asked to pay for room on earth. Some of us are heavily in debt.

"They say first love is the sweetest."
"Well, I don't know. My first love soured on me."

Watts got his bill the other day for the rent of the automobile his wife drives and now he is sick abed suffering from an overcharge of electricity.—Life.

"The poor man was dying. His breath was becoming weaker and weaker every minute when I saw him."
"And what did you do?"
"I gave him an onion."

An exchange tells of a farmer who lost a cow in a peculiar manner: The animal in rummaging through a summer kitchen found and swallowed an old umbrella and a cake of yeast. The yeast fermenting in the poor beast's stomach raised the umbrella and she died in great agony.

"Is there a man in all this audience," demanded the female lecturer on woman's rights, "is there, I say, a man here that has ever done anything to lighten the burden resting on his wife's shoulders? What do men know of woman's work? Is there one man here (folding her arms and looking over the audience with superb scorn) that ever arose, leaving his tired, worn-out wife to enjoy her slumbers, went quietly down stairs, built the fire, cooked his own breakfast, washed the dishes, cleaned and filled the lamps, swept the kitchen, darned the family stockings,—done all this if necessary, day after day, without complaint? If there is such a man in this audience, let him rise. I should like to see him." * * * And away back in the rear of the lecture room a mild-looking man in spectacles timidly arose. It was the first chance her husband had ever had to assert himself.
An Irish brakeman was hurt by a train and his friends offered to send for a physician. They asked, "Do you want an allopath or a homoeopath?" He replied, "It don't matter—all paths lead to the grave."

Intelligent student (picking up a Caesar)—Oh say! Latin's easy. I wish I had taken it. Look here! (pointing to several passages) Forty ducks in a row (forte dux in are). Pass us some jam (passus sum jam). The bony legs of Caesar (boni leges Caesaris).—Ex.

A few mornings ago a man remarked that if three men in a boat should make E. P. Roe, and Edward Everett Hale the ships that pass in the night, they would be compelled to let Walter Savage Landor and Henry Ward Beecher, which would in all likelihood make Rider Haggard, and James Whitcomb Riley if not Oscar Wilde.—Ex.

THE SADDENED TRAMP.
"Now unto wonder wood-pile go, Where toil till return, And feel how proud a thing it is A livelihood to earn." A saddened look came o'er the tramp; He seemed like one bereft. He stowed away the victuals cold, He—saw the wood, and left.

FROM THE RANK.
She was a languid maiden Of the aesthetic school; I, waxing sentimental, Call her a poem in tulle.

Her Greek-shaped head was classic, Her pose was rhythmic, sweet; I thought her lines were perfect Until I scanned her feet.

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