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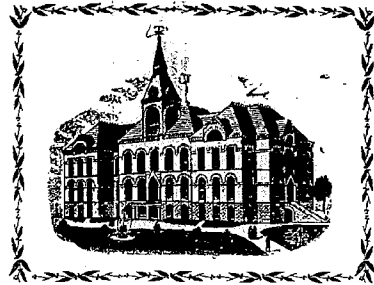
Normal Gazette, March 1889

Normal Gazette Staff

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"FIAT

LUX"

VOL. II.

CARBONDALE, ILL., MARCH, 1889.

NO. 3.

Our Mail Bag.

Edgar L. Sprecher, class of '83, has secured a very desirable position with an express company, and is now in Mexico.

Susie Allen closed her first term of school near Brayfield, Franklin county, on February 14th; but expects to spend her vacation at Dryden.

S. R. Lattimer, an old student, is now at Omaha, Ill. He writes inquiring after a teacher for a position in that place from the S. I. N. U.

Mr. James E. Gould is now with a grocery firm in St. Louis and doing well. His father died last year, leaving him in charge of the family, a mother and two brothers. He is still an earnest Christian and writes for a recommendation to the Y. M. C. A. of that city.

Louis Koch will not close his work as principle of the school in Highland for some time yet. Mr. Koch is making a very successful teacher and from reports is much appreciated by the Highland people. He expects to attend the National Teacher's Association at Nashville, Tenn., next summer and will no doubt accompany the Carbondale company.

While visiting in Ava recently we had the pleasure of attending the drama, "Louva, the Pauper," by home talent. Among those who participated in the entertainment, were two former students, Belle Phoenix and Albert E. Pike. Miss Phoenix represented the gypsy crone and Mr. Pike, Sol. Craft. They acquitted themselves in a manner highly creditable. If they had been unknown to us, we would have pronounced them professional actors. During our short stay in Ava we were informed by a number of the citizens that as teachers, they are giving entire satisfaction.

P.

SOMETHING MORE OF SALINE COUNTY'S STUDENTS.

Although Saline county has no graduates from the S. I. N. U., it has several efficient teachers within its ranks who have received from one to five terms of instruction within its walls.

J. B. Reynolds is now located at Poplar Bluff, Mo.

Albert C. Davis is teaching near Eldorado this winter.

Albert Grigg, of Harrisburg, has taken unto himself a better half and is now an old man.

A. M. Gassaway, a student of '86-7, has spent most of his time at his home in Gallatia since leaving the Southern Normal.

John Owen took a course in shorthand under Prof. Melton after leaving school in '87. He is now at Merrimack Point.

Tom. Webber, student of '82-3, after leaving the Normal, took the commercial course at Quincy. He then went

west and is now a leading stock raiser in Kansas.

J. V. Caple, after leaving school, in '87, attended Prof. Melton's short-hand school in St. Louis. Since that time he has remained in that city, but is now at home.

B. P. Weaver is well known as a student of '87. He, too, completed the commercial course at Quincy in the spring and summer of '88, and is now teaching near his home.

Jim. Jones, of West End, worked on his father's farm until the beginning of the winter, when he entered the school room. He has been wielding the birch in his home school.

T. W. Hall and A. G. Abury, students of '82, after teaching several successful schools in this county have entered upon a new course. Mr. Hall is cashier of the Saline County Bank; while Mr. Abury has chosen the legal profession and has his shingle out in Harrisburg. Very respectfully,
S. T. ROBINSON.

THE VALUE OF READING.

W. H. SMALL IN AMERICAN TEACHER.

The reading of good books is of great value.

It is education. An educated man has simply read more and retained the results better than others. He may have done this in school, at college, or at home amidst favorable or unfavorable surroundings. Any one who can read and has ambition, can educate himself to any degree he pleases.

The first good book, read intelligently, is the "open sesame" of all future knowledge; it is the key to any library. Elisha Burritt, the learned blacksmith, one of the world's self-educated men, went so far as to say, "One needs but to know the *alphabet* to know all languages."

Plutarch says: "Books have brought some men to knowledge and some to madness." The reading of good books has brought them to knowledge.

Hugh Miller, working in the English quarries, thought upon the curious formations and fossils which he found in the rock. He wanted to know more about them; he worked and read, and at his death left an enviable record as a geologist.

C. C. Frost, a cobbler, was dyspeptic. His physician recommended outdoor exercise. He took long walks in the woods, became interested in botany, and studied Latin, French and German, that he might read the best works on the subjects. He was honored by the degree of A. M. from two New England colleges, and became a recognized authority on cryptograms.

N. E. Atwood, a fisherman's son, became interested in the fish he caught in the Atlantic. He made them a study, gained much from reading and observation, delivered a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute, and was frequently consulted by Professor Agassiz.

Henry Wilson, from the age of ten to twenty-one, went to school just twelve months. Yet during his term

of bondage as a "bound-boy" he read a great many books—some say a thousand—and became an influential man in the councils of the nation.

Theodore Parker, whose father could not afford to lose his work from the farm, fitted himself for Harvard, and passed his examination; but instead of becoming a student, he remained at home, working and studying. He became one of the widest readers and deepest thinkers, "the Jupiter of the pulpit."

Robert Collyer, after he was eight years old, worked at the bellows and until thirteen hours a day. He had a hunger for books, and read while blowing the bellows or while walking, and in evenings by candle-light or fire-light. He says: "Give a boy a passion like this for anything, books or business, and you give him thereby a lever to move his world and a patent of nobility, if the thing he does is noble."

This passion elevated George S. Boutwell from a grocer's clerk to the governor's chair; Henry N. Hudson from a journeyman carpenter to an eminent Shakespearean scholar; "Pig Iron Kelly" from a jeweller to a leading protectionist; Charles O'Connor from a poor boy to the leading lawyer in New York; George Wilson from a workhouse lad to a college professor; and Caleb Cushing from poverty to the supreme bench.

It influences life. The French historian, Michelet, was roused by reading a Virgil, and an odd volume of Racine, picked up at a stall, made the poet of Toulon. Faraday's genius was awakened by the books he read while serving as an apprentice to an English bookseller. James Gordon Bennett, Sr., was turned from the priesthood to America by reading Franklin's *Autobiography*. Scott's love of story-writing dates from his ownership of Percy's *Reliques*. Goethe claimed the *Vicar of Wakefield* laid the foundation of his career.

It forms character. Hazlitt has said that the intellect only is immortal; that words are the only things which last forever. The thoughts are the closest of all companions. Let them be pure. It is a powerful antidote for evil. It lifts one away from the low qualities of his nature and ennobles and inspires him.

Boys and girls thus employed are furnished with the elements of healthy character, pleasant amusement and charming companionship. Their character is disciplined not only by the sentiment of the book, but by the fact that they are usefully employed.

Robert Collyer's book kept him from the rougls and drink; Hugh Miller's geology enticed him from drink; Thomas Hood's reading kept him from the ring, the dog-pit, the tavern and the saloon. He says: "The closest associate of Pope and Addison, the mind accustomed to the noble though silent discourse of Shakespeare and Milton, will hardly seek or put up with low company and slaves."

It is the best of companionship. A good book is the best of the author's

life. The poorest boys can, by reading, have as their companions the noblest men of all time; better companions than the richest man can collect around his board, closer friends than his silent friends, who will enter their thoughts and become one with them, lifting them into purer and better lives, inspiring them to become true men.

Recently, there died in Arkansas, W. M. Shelton, a hermit for many years. Disappointed in early life, he had removed to Arkansas, with his nearest neighbor thirty miles away. But he took and kept as his companions in his rude log cabin, Shakespeare, Milton, Dante, Homer, Hugo, and other eminent authors.

Judge Bleckley, of Georgia, moved from society into a lone cabin on the mountain; he took as his companions, Spencer, Gibbon and Thoreau.

Carlyle in his lonely lodgings in Edinburgh, praised "those companions, so steadfast and unassuming, that go or come without reluctance."

Stanley always takes books into the wilds of Africa, and once, when compelled to throw away almost everything else, he kept his Shakespeare and his Bible.

Reading affords one of the best means of quiet recreation; it is better than deadly narcotic for producing peace of mind and body.

Dean Hook always had a novel at hand upon which to spend a little time, because it always did his mind good.

Metternich read for an hour or half an hour before retiring, choosing discoveries, travels, and simple narratives, something apart from his business.

Plutarch tells how Brutus used to read far into the third watch, and Shakespeare depicts him as reading the evening before the fatal battle of Philippi.

Napoleon, in all his marching, had books forwarded from Paris by his agents.

Garfield found in books a relaxation from military duties and congressional tasks. When halt through his college course, he suffered from mental dyspepsia. Moderate novel reading was prescribed as a remedy. Its recreation cured him.

Gladstone, returning home after his political decapitation, is found reading Dante under a tree.

Napoleon III read Bulwer's *Last of the Barons* the night before his surrender to the Germans.

Dr. Holmes often reads "pillow-soothing authors" for a half hour or so before retiring, to bring in easy going, placid thoughts.

Men value its influence. Robert Collyer thinks its value cannot be over-estimated.

Gibbon "would not exchange it for the glory of the Indies."

Fenelon would not accept all the crowns of the world in its place.

Macaulay "would rather be a poor man in a garret with plenty of books, than a king who did not love reading."

When one sees the power of books, he feels like repeating with Charles Lamb, "Grace before reading," not "Grace before eating."

Contributed.

A VISIT TO LICK OBSERVATORY.

PROF. D. B. PARKINSON.

Editor NORMAL GAZETTE:

DEAR SIR.—With your permission I will give to the readers of the GAZETTE, especially to the present and former students of astronomy in the Southern Illinois Normal University, a brief account of a visit to the Lick Observatory. This observatory, which is one of the attractions of the Pacific coast, and to which all Californians point with just pride, is situated on Mt. Hamilton, in Santa Clara county, California, about sixty miles southeast of San Francisco. The data used in the following description of the observatory, and the short account of the donor are from Edward S. Holden, LL.D., director of the observatory; either from his hand-book, or direct from him in conversation. James Lick, in whose brain was conceived the idea of such a gift to the age and to science, and who made ample provision for the erection, equipment, and support in its constant operation, was born in Fredericksburg, Penn., August 25, 1796, and died in San Francisco October 1, 1876. Quite early in life he began the manufacture of organs and pianos. Not long afterwards he went to Buenos Ayres, South America, where he continued in the same business. In 1847 he landed in San Francisco, where he became very successful in all his business enterprises, especially so in his real estate investments. Good fortune so attended his efforts in a financial way that at the time of his death his estate was estimated at \$3,000,000. The larger portion of this magnificent fortune was bequeathed to benevolent objects. The following are among the most important: The erection of a beautiful monument to Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner," \$6,000; (this monument was completed in Golden Gate park, San Francisco, on the fourth of July last.) for statuary to be placed in the city hall, emblematic of the three significant epochs of the State, \$100,000; for a home for old ladies in San Francisco, \$100,000; for free baths in San Francisco, \$150,000; for a manual training school in the same city, \$540,000; for an observatory, to contain the most powerful telescope in the world, \$700,000. Beyond doubt the gift last named will bring to the donor more world-wide reputation than all the others combined.

It is claimed that Mr. Lick was restrained from building a marble pyramid, larger than that of Cheops, on the shores of San Francisco bay only by the fear that it would be destroyed by bombardment in some future war. The observatory is surely a more reasonable and philanthropic legacy to his fellows than the pyramid could have been. There is no question but that Mr. Lick was a very eccentric man. Among other strange investments made by him was the erection of an elegant flouring mill, finished inside with mahogany. As an explanation for this extravagant outlay of money, it is told that at some time before this he became very much attached in his affections to the daughter of a wealthy miller. The affection of the young man was reciprocated on the part of the young lady, but her father objected on the simple ground that the suitor was poor; whereupon young Lick replied that in the near future he would own a mill far superior to the one possessed by the father of the young lady. The whole project of the costly mill seems to have been to

carry out his statement to the old gentleman. It is further stated that by the time this was accomplished the young lady became the wife of a more fortunate applicant for her hand.

Mr. Lick hoped that a telescope could be built so powerful as to discern human beings upon the surface of the moon, provided the moon is inhabited. It seems that he did not appreciate the fact that there are limitations in the use of such instruments. According to Mr. Holden a telescope of 1,000 power is about the maximum that can be used with any degree of satisfaction. For a body to be recognized on the face of the moon, even with this powerful instrument, it must be at least 300 feet in diameter. Had Mr. Lick been aware of these limitations, perhaps he would have been less hopeful as to what his telescope would reveal.

In his later years he seemed to be oppressed with the utter inability of great wealth to satisfy the longings of the soul. Some time before his death he expressed a desire that his remains be interred on Mt. Hamilton, near the observatory. In accordance with this wish, his body was temporarily laid away in San Francisco until proper preparations could be made at the mountain. In 1886, during the construction of the foundation of the pier to support the great telescope, a suitable vault was prepared to receive the body of its liberal giver. On January 9, 1887, the remains were transferred to their final resting place. The casket, wrapped in the "Star Spangled Banner," and accompanied by a delegation of representative men from San Francisco, was met at San Jose, the point in the route where the stages are taken, by a cortege of honor. To those who witnessed this solemn procession as it slowly wended its way to the mountain top, it was truly one of deep significance. In many respects it was unlike anything of its kind in the history of science. After a simple ceremony the coffin was opened, the remains identified, and the casket sealed within a leaden case, and cemented beneath the massive blocks of stone which form the foundation of the pier, upon which rests the powerful instrument. However, before the close of the ceremonies a lengthy document of identification, written on parchment, was read and placed between two finely tanned skins backed with silk, placed again between two leaden plates, soldered securely in a tin box and finally deposited within the coffin itself. The only inscription for the visitor to see is a small bronze tablet on the base of the pier bearing these simple words:

HERE LIES THE BODY OF
JAMES LICK.

After giving the above sketch of the founder of the observatory, I proceed to narrate some of the incidents and experiences of our visit. Early on the morning of July 25, 1888, in company with Louis P. Kraft and Wesley Pieper, of San Jose, but formerly of Belleville, Ill., and J. T. Dew, of Kansas City, Mo., we started for the summit of Mt. Hamilton in a private conveyance owned by the first named gentleman. Through the kindness of Mrs. Kraft we were well supplied with ample provisions for a most enjoyable trip and camp on the mountain top. There are no hotel accommodations at the summit, from the fact that the presence of visitors during the night would disturb the quiet of the surroundings and militate against the efficiency of the work of the astronomers. It appears that these operators must be alone with the silent orbs of the universe to make the

most successful observations. Neither is there any hunting allowed upon the reservation, which consists of the congressional grant of 1,850 acres, and a purchase of 191 acres by the University of California. This order regarding the use of fire-arms of all kinds is for fear some stray bullet or wandering shot might strike one of the valuable instruments and do serious harm. The ride from San Jose to Mt. Hamilton is along the most delightful mountain roads to be found in all the land. In fact, Dr. Holden stated that it was not surpassed in its beauty by anything he saw while traveling through the Alps. The distance by the road is twenty-six miles, while by direct line it is but thirteen miles.

To secure the location within its limits the county of Santa Clara agreed to construct the stage road to the summit of the mountain according to very strict specifications. This undertaking cost the county not less than \$78,000, and is one of the best stage lines in the State. The grade is such that at no place does it exceed six and one half feet to the hundred, 343 feet to mile. To keep the grade within the limit the engineer found it necessary to make, in the course of the road 365 turns.

Mr. Kraft's home being out about five miles near the direct road to the observatory, we were able to get the start of the stages, which we were able to keep although our team was unaccustomed to such travel and we made no change of horses as did the drivers of the stage lines. To make this gradual ascent, provided with field glasses and an aneroid barometer to indicate the altitude, up out of the famous Santa Clara valley, through the foot-hills, to the summit, looking down upon thousands of acres of fruit ranches and vineyards fading away in the dim distance, is a view and an experience never to be forgotten. To be appreciated it must be enjoyed; as in all descriptions of nature's wonders, words give but an imperfect idea of the reality. During a large portion of the journey the immense white dome of the observatory, seventy-five feet in diameter, is in full view, ever encouraging the weary traveler to continue his efforts by constantly giving him an increasing clearness of vision of the goal lying at the end of the journey.

Arriving a little ahead of the stage, our party had ample time to prepare for their visit through the different apartments of the observatory. On account of the hour of the arrival of the stages, and the time for their departure so as to reach San Jose before dark, the hours for conducting visitors through the buildings are from about one to four; although the observatory is generally open during office hours. On the day mentioned the visitors were favored by having Dr. Holden himself accompany them and explain the different instruments and answer hundreds of questions. While visitors are allowed during each day, there is but one night in the week in which the buildings are open to others than the astronomers. Saturday night has been set apart for this purpose. At first thought this seems to be but a very meagre portion of the time in which the public may be afforded an opportunity for looking through the most powerful glass ever made. But it is claimed that the investment is too great and the interest of science so important, that any more time for the general public would defeat the principal object of the enterprise. Before describing the instruments and the buildings the mind of the reader may better appreciate the

surroundings if attention is called to the fact that the particular peak upon which the observatory rests is called Mt. Ptolemy in honor of the ancient Grecian astronomer. The top was graded for a proper foundation. The floor of the observatory is 4,200 feet above the sea level. About this peak at varying distances are Mt. Galileo, Mt. Capernicus, Mt. Kepler, Mt. Hipparchus and Mt. Tycho. With these imposing objects on every hand and bearing such historic and honored names, with the huge white dome before him enclosing the powerful instrument, the visitor realizes that truly his surroundings are awe-inspiring, and that his opportunities for the time are rare indeed. And when at even-tide the shades of eve close in around, and nature seems to "draw her curtains back and pin them with the stars," and all is as still as the tomb, a holy reverence possesses the soul, and the observer is led to exclaim: "What hath God wrought," both through his own creative power, and by the hand of man, the creature of his handiwork! That man, out of the crude material under his feet, has been able to construct such physical agents as to permit him to peer into the very secret places of the Most High, should be a source of honest pride and supreme gratitude.

The observatory proper consists of the large dome of seventy-five feet diameter and the smaller one of twenty-five feet diameter joined by a hall 190 feet long. The large dome stands upon a smooth cylindrical wall thirty-eight inches thick at the base and twenty-seven inches thick at the top. The moving parts of the dome, weighing about 199,000 pounds, are put in motion by a power less than 200 pounds. The bearings of all axles are anti-friction (bicycle ball). The shutters weigh 16,000 pounds. The weight of cupola, 174,000 pounds; of live ring, 25,000 pounds; of moving parts, 190,000 pounds; of metal in dome, 269,000 pounds; of elevating floor, 50,000 pounds; of rivets and bolts, 25,000 pounds.

The slit in which moves the monster tube of the equatorial is nine and one half feet wide. The entire moving floor, weight given above, is moved by hydraulic pressure. It can be raised from its lowest to its highest point in a few minutes. The moving floor is to place the observer at the eye glass, at whatever angle the instrument may be placed. Besides these domes and hall there are the Meridian Circle House, the Transit House, the Photographic Laboratory, dwelling houses, etc., for the astronomers and other employes about the establishment.

As to the great telescope, but little is to be said, save that the objective is thirty-six inches in diameter, having a focal distance of 672 inches, making the tube a little more than fifty-six feet long. In the manufacture of the crown glass, Feil, of Paris, made nineteen failures before he succeeded in getting a perfect one.

The center of motion is thirty-seven feet and ten inches from the base of the pier. To the main tube there are three finders and one photographic tube attached. At the time of our visit nearly the entire attention of the astronomers was given to the matter of making photographic observations. Mr. Holden states, in a recent article in the *Century*, that the earth receives more light from the numberless stars that are invisible to the naked eye, than from those that are to be seen without the aid of an instrument. To the general reader this statement may seem absurd.

In the smaller dome is the twelve

inch telescope, the one used during the day to satisfy the curiosity of visitors. The operator turned it toward the bright star of the first magnitude in the constellation Bootes, Arcturus. The ease with which the operator found the star and adjusted the instrument was something marvelous to those unskilled in the art. He first consulted some tables, then turned to the clock carrying London time, and by a few turns of wheels and apparently simple adjustments, the star was in range even in the early part of the afternoon. Realizing the great privilege of looking through the larger instrument, and having come prepared to camp out for the night, we made a heroic effort to secure the special favor, but our attempts in that direction were futile. However, we spent the night in our tent as we had planned; had the pleasure of seeing the sun set, and rise the next morning, in a clear sky from this exalted position. The stars were remarkably brilliant. Although disappointed in the one particular there were so many other points of rare interest that the trip was pronounced a most enjoyable and profitable one.

The people of Southern California, determined not to be out done by their neighbors of the central portion of the State, are making preparations for the erection of an observatory whose telescope shall carry an objective measuring forty inches in diameter, four inches greater than the one now at the Lick observatory. What advantage there is to be gained by this additional field of vision remains to be determined. Surely the present age possesses rare facilities for observational discovery in all phases of astronomical research. I close with a few stanzas from Dr. Richards':

"THE LAY OF THE TELESCOPE."

Here in my tower, by day and night,
I keep my watch on the sky;
But less a note in noontide's light
Than when the stars go by.

Three hundred years—a long way back
On the path of fleeting time—
There fell faint light, on man's dull track,
From skyey vault sublime.

'Twas in sixteen hundred and nine
Broke first on the world my fame,
And with it a splendor to shine
On Galileo's name.

Then the skies began to unfold
Marvels undreamed of before,
The sage, through my tube, could behold
Space through an open door.

I laid the moon at his feet;
Veils from new planets I drew;
I brought, for his triumph complete,
Jupiter's moons to view.

My work grew in wonder apace,
Round Saturn I cast a ring;
But spots to find on the Sun's bright face,
That was the fatal thing.

The world was ablaze with my fame,
Kings coveted me afar;
But the spots on the sun brought shame,
Like a cloud o'er a star.

But the spots I multiplied still,
And errant comets I caught;
Clusters of stars disclosed, until
They bewildered sight and thought.

In Herschel's hands I swept the sky
Far and wide from Afric's cape;
Left sun and stars of their mystery,
And gave the nebulae shape.

Some stars to double worlds I split
That whirl like prismatic tops;
The milky way, I gathered it
In orbs like silver drops.

My huge Herschellan bulk I held
The uttermost of my pride;
And when to Rosse's tube it swelled,
What dared I hope beside?

To-day a thousand hills are crowned,
Like Hamilton's, with my kind,
Great sentinels which sweep around
Wherever blows the wind.

We pierce the depths of outer space,
Flames of dying suns decay,
Track vagrant comets in their race,
At random through the sky.

Another Neptune for your sun
Barely hides in chance or hope;
Yet, while stars glow and cycles run,
Fame crowns the telescope.

You should not fail to stop and examine those elegant enameled photographs at Phelps'.

THE READING CIRCLE.

PROF. S. M. INGLIS, IN THE COUNTY SCHOOL COUNCIL.

(Begun in February number.)

It is not education to cram the mind with dry compilations of numbers, classifications of nature, rules of syntax, or historical dates and facts until, like the gospel half bushel, it slops over. The successful teacher does not teach dry facts regardless of their significance, but rather teaches the child to know the most important facts and things, together with their definite meaning and relation to some general truth about which, as a nucleus, the individual facts circle, or upon which, as a thread, these facts arrange themselves in their natural order as beads upon a string.

The conditions, then, by which the child is to become the student, the ripe scholar, must be laid, largely, by the teacher. We must know that the child, from its cradle, is guided by its perceptive faculties, that it learns through sensation; hence the first touch-stone of an education attracts the attention, and this calls into action the will.

The attention, the intellect and the will power concentrate their forces, and the result is conviction. From a right conviction springs obedience if the moral element predominate; and this sort of obedience to conviction produces prompt action; and action moves the world.

I say if the moral element predominate. I am speaking of the proper or positive education of the child, not of the negative side of education. So the OBJECTIVE method in the art of teaching prevails from the known to the UNKNOWN.

But along with the tangible object we must not forget the proper preparation of the soil in which we are to plant the seed of a HIGHER life, and which we are to fertilize with the streams of clear, bubbling water, flowing from gushing fountains of useful knowledge.

We must not forget the immortality of mind in contradistinction to the mortality of matter, nor the fact that the teacher will pass off the stage of action, while the pupil takes his place to promulgate the same truths taught him by his predecessor, and that others follow him in turn reflecting in their lives and characters the teachings of both, and so on *ad infinitum*, until time closes upon the scene and eternity opens to the throng of the faithful who go up higher to reap the golden fruitage of a useful life, and hear from the Master "Well done, good and faithful servant."

My fellow teacher, what part do you intend having in such a happy consummation? What part are you playing in this sacred drama of life? How many souls are you pruning and fitting for a rich fruition in the divine mission of life?

I have hinted, thus far, at the sort of teaching that the directors and manager of the State Reading Circle are striving to set before you. We want your energies exerted along the line of preparation indicated in the course of reading laid out.

The professional part of the prescribed course is made a prominent feature of the work.

Psychology and pedagogy are pressed home as prerequisites of every teacher who would do the right thing at the right time and in the right way. These teach the child-nature, the elements that go to make up the mind, the immortal part, that must be trained, cultured.

While the former of these twin sis-

ters in the work of education teaches more directly of the mind and its relation to matter, gives more of theory, the latter instructs the reader and thinker in the methods to be pursued in order that a symmetrical mind growth may result from judicious teaching.

Through the instrumentality of the reading circle, then, we are to learn:

1. The child-nature intrusted to the teacher's care, as a whole.

2. The elements that constitute the systematic growth of this delicate piece of mechanism, the child-nature plant.

3. How best to prepare the mind food, that the different elements entering into this delicate structure may be so united, or so combined, trained, as to attain the the highest good, the real manhood and the womanhood of the boy and the girl.

These belong to the strictly professional part of the reading circle course. To know these is a necessity if you would succeed as a teacher of children and youth. All this requires time and patience, and creates additional duties for us.

But there is no royal road to learning; there is no excellence ever attained without a corresponding amount of earnest work. *Dig and stick-to-it-iveness* are the essential characteristic virtues of every son and daughter of our noble profession whose brow shall glow with the luster of success.

But this is not all of the reading circle's mission. Its object is not to impart a purely professional knowledge only, but also to give the teacher a general culture by familiarity with the masterpieces of literature, the great upheavals of human passion, and the colossal reformatory movements of the past, when men of heart and brain lifted the scepter of intellectual and moral power; when the corruptions of a Druidic priesthood were uncovered and the church was forced to take a higher stand for the STATE; when from the eleventh to the thirteenth century all western Europe was astir with the Crusades for the conquest of Palestine—the Pope urging on the Crusaders, that through the invasion of Asia whole nations might be won for the church; monarchs striking for victory and increase of dominion; when a Wycliffe dared to oppose the arbitrary power of the Pope, and sowing his tracts broadcast to plant the seed of a Christianity whose fruitage was the Reformation. These things are not alone for the gospel ministry, but for the ministry that stands at the school-room desk as well. It is our duty to study the character of such men who move the ages in which they live. We are concerned in the daring of Martin Luther at Worms in the august presence of the Pope and his prelates; in a Huss burning at the stake for loyalty to an intelligent conviction of right. It is certainly to our interest to learn that one day the arts and the sciences crowned a nation with a golden age, and the next day military prowess, bloody-thirsty for conquest, tore down the temples of learning to pave the way to universal empire, or that the Vandalism of Northern Europe despoiled the cities of the south of their hard-earned glory, planted anarchy and savage life where once civilized society prevailed, and ushered in the darkness of mediæval times when ignorance and superstition ruled the hour and the mercenary was a willing tool in the hands of the military chieftain, and that when after a thousand years the old feudal system crumbled, and counts, dukes, barons and lords no longer preyed upon the helpless vassal to strengthen their strongholds of power, but when the seeds of the arts

and the sciences, saved from the wreck of empires, were again sown and the people merged into a more permanent form of government, through which was wrought out a better civilization.

In addition to an acquaintance with these and other facts in history, that their influence may be brought to bear upon the student in the class room, the instructor, to be proficient, must become familiar with the literature of the great masters in the world of thought.

He must talk with the gentle, fun-loving, dear old Chaucer, through his "Canterbury Tales"; must study Edmund Spenser's "Fairy Queen," "The Knights of the Round Table," and gather up his twelve cardinal virtues; must study Shakespeare through his model of manhood in Hamlet; must contrast the jealous, fiendish disposition of Iago with the devotion of the Moor and that highest type of womanly virtue in Desdemona, found in "Othello"; must learn what thirst for material empire will do in the person of Julius Caesar, and that even a friendly Brutus will stab his Caesar, if only his itching palm may clutch the royal scepter and command a nation; must read Richard Hooker in his invulnerable arguments for the church, built upon the eternal truths, which are the foundation of all law, all duty, and all rights, political as well as religious; must follow John Milton, the poet, the statesman, the philosopher, the glory of English literature, the champion and the martyr of English liberty; he may stop a while to converse with Bunyan and study the characteristics of his pilgrim, that he may be able to point out the pitfalls of Christian and emulate his virtues.

Sir James Mackintosh, in speaking of John Locke, says: "If Bacon first discovered the rules by which knowledge is improved, Locke has most contributed to make mankind at large observe them. His writings have diffused throughout the civilized world the love of civil liberty; the spirit of toleration and charity in religious differences; the disposition to reject whatever is obscure, fantastic or hypothetical in speculation; to reduce verbal disputes to their proper value; to abandon problems which admit of no solution; to distrust whatever can not be clearly expressed; to render theory the simple expression of facts, and to prefer those studies which most directly contribute to human happiness."

James R. Lowell says of Pope: "As truly as Shakespeare is the poet of man as God made him, dealing with great passions and innate motives, so truly is Pope the poet of society, the delineator of manners, the exposé of those motives which may be called acquired, whose spring is in institutions and habits of purely worldly origin."

Samuel Johnson says: "Give days and nights to the study of Addison, if you mean to be a good writer, or what is of more worth, an honest man."

William Cowper is said to be eminently the poet of the domestic affections.

Robert Burns was truly one of the people's own poets, in that he had charity for them in their frailties, an open heart; and hand for the poor and the down-trodden.

William Wordsworth says of Walter Scott, the literary king of fair Scotia's hills and dells:

"Blessings and prayers in nobler retinue
Than sceptered king or laureled conqueror
Knows,
Follow this wondrous potentate."

[To be continued.]

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever," and Mr. Phelps is making the most beautiful photographs ever seen in Carbondale.

Normal Gazette.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

At the Southern Illinois Normal University. Subscription price \$5.00 a year, in advance.

J. T. GALBRAITH,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

CARBONDALE, ILLINOIS.

SCHOOL DIRECTORY.

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CALENDAR FOR 1888-9

FALL TERM begins Monday, September 10—closes Thursday, October 20, 1888.
HOLIDAY RECESS begins December 31, and ends January 1, 1889.
WINTER TERM begins January 2, 1889, and closes March 21, 1889.
SPRING TERM begins March 25, 1889, and closes June 13, 1889.
EXAMINATIONS for the year begin June 10, 1889. ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT, June 13, 1889.

We are under obligations to the county superintendents who have so kindly furnished us with circulars and information regarding their teachers' associations and teachers' institutes. Such favors are always appreciated.

The county superintendents are becoming more and more interested in the work of the S. I. N. U. They are finding out just how much benefit the Normal school does for their schools, by sending out trained teachers to take up the school work in counties.

FORTY-TWO stars will now deck the azure-blue of the old flag. Nothing could be more appropriate than to have the Stars and Stripes float over the dome of the S. I. N. U. We are being outdone by a great State; let this banner wave over us a symbol of our patriotism and loyalty.

We hope our many readers will not forget to speak a good word for the GAZETTE when an opportunity offers. No reader of the GAZETTE who is near other S. I. N. U. students should stop till he gets them all on the GAZETTE

list. We are sure every subscriber could send in one more, and this would be a great help to us.

We are glad to be able to say to the people of Carbondale and the students of the Normal that Mr. Phelps has purchased the photograph gallery formerly owned by Mr. Bird, and that he expects to remain in the city. We can heartily recommend him as a first class artist, and work entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

THE library now numbers nearly nine thousand volumes besides several thousand pamphlets, and new books are being received daily. The library is now open for the use of the students almost all the time and we are glad to see that they are making a very good use of this, one of the best advantages one can have in connection with a college course.

BEFORE another issue of the GAZETTE reaches its readers, the S. I. N. U. will have closed its forty-fourth term, and the work of the forty-fifth term will be well under way. This term which is soon to close has been a most successful one. Any one who will closely study the work of the S. I. N. U. can not help but see that it is growing at a rapid pace. The facilities for illustration and presentation of the studies taught are becoming better each term. New apparatus is being constantly added to the already very complete cabinets for illustration. The museum is rapidly gaining its former dimensions and is now in many departments far superior to the old one. The outlook for the next term is very favorable indeed. Everything indicates the most successful term since the founding of the University in 1874, and it is the expectation of the trustees and faculty that the enrollment will reach five hundred before the third week of the next term.

On the 30th of April, 1789, George Washington took the oath as the first president of the United States. In a few days we will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of this event. In glancing over the history intervening between the inauguration of Washington and that of Harrison, we can but wonder at the rapid advancement. Then an unsettled government of thirteen colonies; now the strongest government on the globe proudly unfurling to the gaze of the world a banner with its stars and stripes, and to which no nation dare intimate an insult. The world looks on with wonder and admiration at the advancement of America. The men who so successfully rebelled against the tyranny of a mother country, were not wanting in the wisdom necessary to the establishment of a great and permanent nation. We point with pride to our advancement in the line of invention and discovery, and the building up of the wealth of the nation has been none the less marked than that of her civil institutions. America is not behind in the sciences, literature, or fine art; but is rapidly taking its place at the head of nations. We leave behind us a century unparalleled in the history of the world and we step out into the future. The past century predicts a future of wonderful glory for the nation.

Please bear in mind that at Dunaway's you can get more goods for your money than anywhere else in the city.

Oranges, 25 cents per dozen at Evans'.

Our spring stock is almost complete—everything in the latest shades and styles. DUNAWAY.

A NEW TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

For some months past there has existed a strong feeling favorable to the organization of a new educational association. The discussion growing out of this feeling resulted in the appointment of a committee by each of four State Teachers' Associations, these committees by correspondence or in joint meeting to plan for the new society. The four States which have appointed committees are Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois.

The committees appointed are called to meet in Chicago April 12, to complete the work begun by correspondence by giving name and definite form to the society and by putting it into working condition.

The work first proposed for the new society was the unification of the school work in the old north-western States. This thought made it in character much the same as that of the Teachers' Associations in the different States and like that of the National Association as well. A fuller study of the matter, however, has brought most of those on the committees to the belief that a limited membership will be best for the new society, and that its work must be along lines differing from those found in existing organizations of teachers. If its work is not to be different, the very number and excellence of those now at work would be evidence that there is neither place nor demand for a new society. This thought has led a member of one of the committees to prepare for the consideration of the committees at their meeting on April 12, the following plan of organization for the new society:

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF PEDAGOGY,

1. A society or college of—members, each paying annually—dollars, for —years. (See No. 2.)
2. The payment of the amount fixed by No. 1 to make one a life member, with all rights and privileges, but without further dues. Life members to have some distinctive title, as "fellows."
3. After organization, election to membership to be by the college from those nominated by state associations and by members and fellows. Some fixed part, say one half, of the members to be nominees to the state associations. Nominations to be carefully guarded, to secure worth and working qualities.
4. Those now named by state associations as committeemen to constitute the college, with such others from other states as they (the committeemen) may name.
5. The work of the college to be the promotion of sound pedagogical knowledge, by the publication, etc., of original studies, translations, etc.; also the creation of a public sentiment which will compel the thorough preparation of teachers. (No. 5 incomplete.)
6. A limited number of corresponding members in other countries.
7. The name to be The American College of Pedagogy.
As a starter: The blanks in No 1 to be filled by the numbers 100, 10 and 10.

A STRANGER'S WRITE-UP.

The following is clipped from the correspondence of the Flora Journal of the 1st instant:

CARBONDALE.—The writer had the pleasure of spending Sunday with Prof. George V. Buchanan and lady. Prof. B. has occupied, for a few years past, the Chair of Mathematics of the Southern Illinois Normal, which is located about one mile from the business portion. We were conducted through the entire Normal building, which has about 35 recitation and other rooms, all of which are well appointed. The room the Normal students nearly 400 in number occupy, is supplied with the usual apparatus. President Robert Allyn, who is 73 years of age, has been President of this Institution since it was founded, fourteen years ago, as well as four other professors have been. The building was burned November 26, 1883 and rebuilt in 1886 and in some respects, especially the interior, is far superior to the old one. A significant fact connected with the erection of this

building, which seldom occurs, is that it was finished and paid for within the appropriation, something less than \$200,000. A small sum of money was returned to the State. An oil painting of President Allyn, six feet two inches, by a New York artist, costing \$1,500, will be unveiled in June next at the commencement exercises, presented by the alumni. Four of the teachers, one gentleman, Prof. Buchanan, and three ladies, are graduates of this institution. During the fifteen years there have been 3,505 students enrolled. In the Training and Normal departments there are over 400 in attendance at this time. The entire building is heated with steam which, with the ventilation, seems to be perfect and every appointment throughout the institution is of the most modern and approved, no expense being spared to make it so. The faculty is composed of Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Episcopalians and two members, I believe, are not identified with any church. Three railroads—Grand Tower & Carbondale, Paducah & St. Louis, and Illinois Central—run through Carbondale.

Bananas—fine, large fruit—25 cents per dozen at Evans'.

CLOSING OF THE SEASON

AT MOODY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Special engagement of the Celebrated

Ford's Metropolitan Dramatic Co.

Supporting the popular young actor.

CLINT. G. FORD.

Thursday, March 21.—"MONTE CRISTO."

Friday, March 22.—"THE WORLD."

Saturday afternoon matinee, March 23.—"DAVY CROCKETT."

Saturday night, March 23.—"SILVER KING."

The finest scenery and costumes carried by any company.

Admission, 35 and 50 cents; matinee prices, 10 and 20 cents to all parts of the house.

S. A. HENKEL & CO'S

In Fine Toilet Soaps we show the following:

Cashmere Bouquet,
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Also a good assortment of 10c Soaps.

Just received—Alfred Wright's 10c samples in all the leading cities.

These are not cheap goods, but the best put in small packages. We will exchange a package of Gilt Edge Shoe Dressing for your 15c.

Don't forget our stock of Camoels Skins, ranging in price from 15c to \$1.25.

J. H. Edwards, M. D.

Treats all Diseases of the

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

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Office in new building, West Main street, west of Fatten's drug store.

Teachers' Examinations for 1889.

There will be held during the year 1889 six public examinations of applicants for teachers' certificates at the following named places and dates:

- At Murphysboro, Saturday, April 6.
 - At Ava, Thursday, May 24.
 - At DeSoto, Tuesday, May 29.
 - At Carbondale, Tuesday, June 25.
 - At Murphysboro, Wednesday, July 24.
 - At Murphysboro, in August, at the close of the annual institute.
- An average grade of 85 per cent, will be required for a first grade certificate and an average of 75 per cent, for second grade. Minimum grades and no private examination will be granted. Those who desire to teach in this county must take advantage of the regular examinations or be refused a certificate.
- Examinations will begin at 8 o'clock sharp.
- PHILIP FAGER,
County Sup't of Schools.
Murphysboro, Ill., February 5, 1889.

University Gossipings.

Don't.
Don't forget.
Don't forget it.
Don't forget "ye old folke's concert."

Tuesday, March 19th, the old folk's concert.

Rev. F. F. Stoltz was one of the callers on the 4th inst.

Money saved is money made. Try Dunaway's and save it.

The "kids" of the Paper Wad Brigade have been effectually crushed.

The Trustees are anticipating Arbor Day by the setting of some trees on the campus.

Dr. Allyn spent a few days in Springfield last week in the interest of the University.

Mrs. M. A. Phillips, of Nashville, was the guest of her sister, Miss Buck, a few days last week.

Miss Inez Green visited her home in Mt. Vernon on Saturday and Sunday, the 28d and 24th ult.

"And don't you forget it,"—the old folk's concert at the Opera House, Tuesday, the 19th inst.

Owing to the absence of Prof. Hull in Washington City, his classes have had a two weeks vacation.

Miss Minnie Tait has been suffering from illness for some weeks past; but is now entirely recovered.

Sylvester Montroy will remain at his home near Shiloh Hill next term instead of returning to school.

Prof. Melton's short-hand school has enlarged until he will soon remove to much more convenient quarters.

Robert Wilson was greeting his old friends here on Tuesday last. He has just closed a school near Degognia.

A. J. Snyder closed his school at Makanda, on Thursday, the 14th inst. He will start for Dakota in a few days.

At the close of this, the forty-fourth term, the enrollment is 472. This will no doubt be increased to 500 the spring term.

W. P. Cochran made his old friends at the Normal a call on Monday last. He has entirely recovered from his recent illness.

Professor Parkinson's little Raymond has been dangerously ill at times during the past week; but is now very much better.

Joseph B. Reynolds is now employed in the county clerk's office at Poplar Bluff, Mo., and seems to like his work very much.

Mrs. C. Nash, of this city, accompanied by Miss Nora Pace, of Mt. Vernon, Ill., made the University a very pleasant call on the 8th.

Old Father Kemp will be out in full costume accompanied by his wonderful chorus of singers on Tuesday the 19th. Don't you miss it.

Henry Lupe gave us a good-bye on the 6th and left for his country home near Murphysboro, where he will begin operations on the farm.

Miss Nellie C. Troy has just returned to the Normal and entered as a student. She has been teaching in Union county the past winter.

Married,—on February 20th, at Vienna; Charles H. Gray and Suda Bratton. The bride will be remembered as an old student of the University.

I have a membership in Prof. Melton's short-hand institute that I will sell at greatly reduced rates.

L. E. BAIRD.

Ed. T. Dunaway expects to start for Poughkeepsie, N. Y., about April 1st, where he will take a thorough business course in a college of that place.

Miss Talman, of California, responded to the request of the Zetetic society for a recitation on the 8th with a very beautifully rendered selection.

Robert M. Allen, class of '87, looked in upon the University on the 11th inst. He is now a lawyer, and was returning from Cairo where he had been on business.

The Socratic society is to have a contest between the ladies and gentlemen of the society the first of next term, which will no doubt prove very entertaining.

J. C. Stormont, the principal of the Grand Tower schools for the past two years, will enter the University the next term. He is to be one of the class of '90.

The most unique bill we have ever seen is the one of the old folk's concert, to be given by the Zetetic and Socratic societies on the evening of the 19th inst. Read it.

Prof. Parkinson entertained his astronomy class on the evening of March 4th. He presented many views relative to the study of that branch by means of his sciopticron.

Knotty questions in grammar have been submitted to Miss Buck from eleven different states for her decision. Miss Buck is authority on questions in grammar, and no mistake.

Rev. F. M. Alexander, of Murphysboro, class of '83, greeted his friends of the S. I. N. U. on the 4th inst. He was on his way to Marion county for a short visit at his old home.

Mr. W. R. Spires has just closed a most successful school at Boskydell. He is urged by the school board to take the same position again, but thinks he will arrange to attend the Normal next year.

Call and see the fine assortment of fancy candy at Evans'.

Prof. McLean, of Iowa, gave the students two talks on physiology on the 11th and 12th. His French mannikin which he used for illustration was decidedly more interesting than his talks.

We are sorry to know that Mr. C. V. McReynolds will remain at his home in Normal instead of returning to school next term. Mr. McReynolds is just the kind of a fellow we always like to have around.

Mary Mesler, of Cobden, was called home on Monday evening last by the sad news of the sudden death of her mother. She carries with her the heartfelt sympathy of all the S. I. N. U. students.

We are pleased to learn of the rapid advancement of our genial friend, W. A. Nash in the employ of A. C. McCleurg & Co., of Chicago. Mr. Nash heartily deserves any promotion which may be placed upon him.

While a company of visitors were viewing the skeleton, some time ago, the question was asked "Is it a skeleton of a man or a woman?" One of the group quickly responded that if it was a man it would lack one rib.

The editor of the GAZETTE had the pleasure of attending a social given to the Marion county students by Misses Kell and Huff on the evening of the 9th inst. It is needless to say that those present enjoyed themselves hugely, for that is the way they always do in Marion.

The inaugural ceremonies were not entirely confined to the city of Washington on the 4th, Lieut. Bell called

out the battery and fired a salute of twenty-one guns in honor of the event and in the evening the school was favored with some excellent music by the Republican League Band.

The zoology class has visited the home of Prof. French once or twice this month, by his invitation, to see his large collection of insects. This was a real treat to the bug hunters, as the Professor's cabinet contains a rare collection in that line, and his group of *Lepidoptera* is perhaps equal to any in the United States.

No special exercises were held on Washington day (February 22); but the morning quotations were proof that the day had not been forgotten by the students. The quotations were varied, but well chosen; and "I can not tell a lie, I did it with my little hatchet," and the reply by George Washington's father of course were not omitted by the little boys.

The jovial presence of Prof. Inglis was wanting in No. 24 from February 17th to March 4th, the cause being a severe illness. We are glad to welcome him again, and hope that the Professor's vacations will be of a different character hereafter. Mrs. Inglis conducted the classes in that department during his absence in a manner highly satisfactory.

The morning of March 4th furnished an opportunity for our politicians to again express themselves. Liberal and numerous quotations were made from the speeches of Cleveland and Harrison, which were much enjoyed by the students. But some quotations, slightly disrespectful to the retiring President, would have been more appreciated had they been left unsaid.

The Faculty and a large company of friends were royally entertained by Trustee E. J. Ingersoll and his excellent lady on the evening of Washington's day. Their elegant residence on West Main street was filled to overflowing with the merry company who passed the time so pleasantly as to make even a dignified professor relax his stiffness and join in the merriment.

Mr. J. B. Bundy closed a most successful term of school, in the McKinney district, north of this city, on the 15th inst. It is sufficient guarantee of his success to say that the board has tendered him the school for the next year at an increase of ten dollars per month. No one stands higher in the estimate of the Jackson county teachers than Mr. Bundy, and as president of the county teacher's association is becoming quite prominent as an educational worker.

Prof. Inglis has received a pressing invitation from Prof. D. W. Lindsay, principal of the Greenville schools, and the alumni association, to be present and deliver the address at their commencement exercises on the 29th of May, which he will no doubt accept. Prof. Inglis was superintendent of the schools in that city for fifteen years, and it is very natural that he is held in very high favor with the Greenville people, and that he has a great interest in their schools.

The school has decided to celebrate the 100 years of Presidents by appropriate exercises on the 30th of April, with a program as follows: 12:30 to 1:30 p. m., dinner, firing of a salute by the battery of the D. C. C. under command of Lieut. J. F. Bell; 1:30, call to order. Music, Socratic society; biographical essay, Mamie Lansen; oration, K. E. Keller; music, Zetetic society; address, Dr. Robert Allyn; Washington's Farewell Address, J. T. Ellis; Music by school.

A short time ago the Alumni committee received the sum of five dollars from Glenwood, Colo., to be applied on the Dr. Allyn portrait. The name was entirely unknown to any one connected with the school, and the books of the University failed to reveal any such name. One member of the committee acknowledged the receipt of the money and expressed the thanks of the committee, enclosing a photograph of the Doctor. In a few days an answer came denying any knowledge of the transaction and saying that the person had instituted a careful search but found no one with the same name in that city, nor did he receive any mail at that postoffice. Some good friend of the project is evidently playing a huge practical joke on the committee; but unlike most jokes, it is greatly appreciated.

One of the most pleasant gatherings of the whole term is the reception at its close. Last term a mistake was made in not granting the students the liberty of the Normal and society halls instead of confining them to the second floor. The Normal hall, with its piano, is the most suitable place in the building for a promenade such as have been grand successes in the past. The society halls serve as a retreat for those who do not wish to engage in the march. Now, if the parlor and Dr. Allyn's room could be opened on the second floor it would accommodate many who would wish to engage in charades and similar games. We think we are advocating the sentiment of almost every student of the University when we say, give us the Normal and society halls, and the parlor and Dr. Allyn's room.

Among the interesting specimens to be found in the college museum is a diagram of the monkey, ascribed to a small boy by the name of Johnny. It runs as follows:—

"A munky is a blame funny insek—he begins looking like people, but he runs the other 'en too far out to resemble you of his bein twins. You can't tell how menny feet he has cause he aint made up his mind yet whether his front feet is hands or feets and uses them both waze. When he smiles his his feeturs work hard enough to pan out somethin' ginowine but the real flavor don't seem to be fetched out. Monkey's hang out a tree like a grape vine but they's more meat to 'em. Monkys don't dress enough to suit some folkes an besides thare close is made of such thin stuff that it wares off when tha sit down."—[*Overlin Review*].

We clip the following very complimentary notice of one of our students from the Mt. Vernon News in a write up of the city schools: "On the same floor is the second grade, which is ably presided over by Miss Anna Moss. This is Miss Moss' second year and her success has been excellent. She maintains splendid discipline and shows good judgement in the management of her department. She has an enrollment of forty-three and an average attendance of thirty-five. During the month of February she had but four cases of tardiness. Her department also suffered from the measles and other epidemics that have affected the children since school began. Her pupils have made great advancement, especially since the holidays. She instructs them in reading, writing, numbers, language and spelling, and in lessons on general information. In all these branches the children have made splendid progress and show that their instruction has been thorough. She is very popular with her pupils."

The Societies.

ZETETIC SOCIETY.

"Learn to Labor and to Wait."

Miss Eva Tuthill is now Mrs. Dr. Falkner, and is living in Iowa.

Harman Campbell, class of '87, is a regular attendant on the society meetings.

Mamie Lansden enjoyed a visit from her little sister Margie the first of the month.

Mary Wright is again at her home in Cobden. She expects to visit the S. I. N. U. soon.

Miss Maggie Wilgus, of Ashley, was the guest of Theo. M. Sprecher the first of the month.

Callie Johnson, class of '88, is a frequent visitor at the society meetings and always welcome.

The Longfellow program rendered by the society on the 1st inst. was creditable, but rather short.

J. H. Eddy, a Zetetic of two years ago, has just graduated from The College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago.

Harry G. Dickerman is now in Washington, D. C., taking a thorough course in education at a school of oratory in that city.

Misses Sadie Foster, Josie Huff and Agnes Wham will not likely return to school next term. They will be greatly missed by the Zetetics.

Four members of the faculty were Zetetics: Prof. G. V. Buchanan and Misses Mary A. Roberts, Lizzie M. Sheppard, and Mary C. McAnally.

Miss Grace Burket has been absent from the society meetings a few evenings on account of illness. Miss B. is a faithful Zetetic and always missed when absent.

Lydia Snyder is very pleasantly situated in the schools of Collinsville, Ill. She is seriously contemplating taking a trip to Chautauqua Lake next summer with Miss Buck.

The class of '89 will likely be composed of eight members, five of whom will be Zetetics: Maude Loomis, Mamie Bridges, Lois Allyn, William Wallis, and J. M. Parkinson.

Miss Adele Chapin lives at her old home in Grass Lake, Mich., but is now Mrs. Chas. Spinning. Her husband is cashier of the bank in that place and is a most enterprising young man.

We are in possession of a choice bit of gossip concerning some old Zetetics and graduates of the latter part of the '70's and early '80's. However, we do not feel at liberty to give it just yet.

The society now has the youngest corps of officers, perhaps, that has ever held the reins of government; yet the administration is characterized by dignity and a rapid disposal of business.

Lulu Baumberger is now very busy with her duties as first assistant in the Greenville schools. She nevertheless finds time to devote to art studies, and to write to her friends of the S. I. N. U.

W. B. Bain, an old time Zetetic and a graduate of this institution, passed through this city on the 26th ult. en route to Washington, D. C. He greeted many of his former friends at the station here.

William A. Reef will soon complete his course at the Normal Short-hand Institute, and will then be prepared to manufacture marks on short notice, with a creakedness bewildering, and with a rapidity astonishing.

C. A. Vancil has a flourishing school at Courtland, Neb., and is perfectly

delighted with the west. He only regrets that he hasn't one of the S. I. N. U. girls to share his fortunes with him. Well, we don't lack for young ladies; but we can't spare any of them at present.

Harry Zuck is wielding the rod in Arizona Ty., and is putting in odd moments studying the Spanish language under the tuition of a dark eyed Spanish maiden. Some of his S. I. N. U. friends entertain the fear that this beautiful Spaniard may cause him to forget some of the fair Egyptians.

Blanche Lawrence is not in school this term, but is devoting her time to practical lessons in the art of cooking, and is taking music lessons as an extra. We suspicion she has an idea in her head, but as we are not very sure that we have, the reader will no doubt excuse us from attempting to express it at present.

We observe a very complimentary notice of our old friend, E. S. Kingsbury, in the *Wabash County School Journal*. He is the very acceptable principal of the Belmont schools of that county. The same paper speaks highly of Miss Laura Harvey and Mr. H. A. Gilkinson, both so well known to the Zetetics and the school.

Mrs. J. K. Kimmons, formerly Miss Dora Lippe, has returned to Arkansas from Florida, where she lived several years. She, her husband and two little daughters are nicely settled in a house of their own in Ft. Smith, the scene of her teaching labors for about six years. Mr. K. is in one of the banks of that enterprising city.

We are glad to note that our genial friend, and former Zetetic, Frank Toler, has received an appointment as railway postal clerk on the L. C. R. R. Frank is well known to all the students as the very acceptable assistant postmaster of this city. He has made a careful study of the business, and no doubt will make a very efficient postal clerk.

The autographs of the President and Mrs. Harrison, and little Benjamin Harrison McKee, the Vice President and Mrs. Morton, James G. Blaine, Right Hon. William E. Gladstone, James Russell Lowell, Oscar Wilde, and Mrs. Whitney, the wife of Ex-Secretary of the Navy, will be added to the cabinet of autographs in the possession of the Zetetic society.

The Zetetic society is steadily but surely gaining ground. This is due to several reasons, chief of which is that there are now no factions, but all are working together, with an earnest zeal, for the improvement of the society. The members are beginning to feel that an individual responsibility lies with them, and that it is their duty to always be in their respective places and to attempt heartily any part the leaders may choose to assign to them.

We are sorry to know that we are to miss the presence of D. W. Warren in our society hall after the close of this school term. He has always been held in highest esteem as a society worker, and has been honored with almost every office within the bounds of the society. He has performed, most satisfactorily, the duties of the two most difficult offices of the society, those of president and treasurer. Always ready and efficient when any thing for the betterment of the society is proposed, he is now considered one of the most substantial members of the Zetetic society. We understand that Mr. Warren will spend a season in rest at his Ellingham home, after which he will enroll himself as a student in a Chicago school of pharmacy. The *GAZETTE* will follow him with the very best wishes for success.

SOCRATIC SOCIETY.

Nulla Vera Felicitas Sine Sapientia.

Mrs. Mima King Trovillion is keeping house and enjoys the work no less than her worthy doctor.

The Socratic scribe is slightly unwell at present, but we hope to see him in school again soon.—[Ed.]

Have you heard the Socratic orchestra? No? Well, you have missed the greatest attraction of the term.

Mr. Papenberg favored the society with a German selection recently, which (we presume) was very good.

Anna Teeter will soon close a six months school at the Keown school house. She reports the work as very pleasant.

Mr. Sydney Jacobi, in company with quite a number of Zetetic members, paid the Socratics a visit on the evening of February 22.

One of the attractions of the Socratic program for February 22 was a female chorus, sung by some of our best singers, and well received.

The mumps have caught P. S. Ayre and he is unable to teach. We hope that he will soon be able for duty again. He was teaching at Grand Tower.

Mabel Smith has not been able to attend school regularly of late on account of sickness. We hope that she will soon be able to be among us again in good health.

It is not definitely settled how many there will be in the class as yet; as far as we know the Socratics will have but three, J. D. McMeen, Lizzie Parks and F. H. Colyer.

The present president, Miss Lizzie Parks, began her term with a very appropriate address, and from the outset has conducted the Society in an altogether satisfactory manner.

A note from Emma Begemann locates her at Baldwin, where she is teaching in the primary department of the public schools. She reports herself as enjoying the work very much.

We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. A. L. Ross on our streets recently. Arad has been teaching west of Murphysboro during the winter and reports the work as pleasant and successful.

Scott Crews closed a very successful term of school at Oak Hill, March 1, and returned to his home at Elkville. We did not learn whether Scott will be with us next term or not, but we hope he will.

Mr. C. V. McReynolds has been on the sick list and missed one week of school on that account. Mac. does not expect to be in school next term. We are sorry to lose him for he is a good society member.

W. P. Cochran closed his school rather abruptly at Harrison, February 22; cause, measles. We are glad to know that he is recovering rapidly. He does not expect to finish his term at Harrison; where he has successfully and pleasantly "wielded the birch" through the past winter.

Fred G. Curtis makes a very polite but vigilant treasurer. This we are glad to note. Although it is not a pleasant thing to ask a member to straighten up his account, it is the proper thing to do, and no one need feel offended if reminded in a gentlemanly way that he is in arrears.

The Socratic Orchestra, composed of Miss Louise Youngblood, Chas. Riesling, R. S. Towle, John Holbrook and M. T. Vanclove, is a long talked of and at last a realized feature. This quintet, although having played but a very

short time, renders some excellent music, and they are appreciated.

J. B. Bundy has just finished his term of school at the McKinney school house north of Carbondale. It is sufficient indication of his good success to know that the school board at that place are anxious to have him teach for them next winter. We are glad to know that we are to have the genial Joe with us again next term.

It is seldom that the society has a corresponding secretary that is fully alive to his duty, and any one who has filled that responsible office will testify that it is one requiring a great deal of work. The manner in which Mr. Blanchard has taken hold of the work shows that he fully understands that "something must be done." We shall expect to listen to some excellent programs soon.

We are sorry to say that there is a very small streak in some of the Socratics who are members of long standing, and who are (self) appointed to see that the Zetetics are cried down and that the Socratics are lauded. We say, unhesitatingly, that this is a very mean disposition, and are glad that we can add that they are few and far between, and we hope that they will continue to grow fewer.

One of the best presidents who has ever swayed the Socratic scepter in the past was Mr. F. F. Sams. Mr. Sams made an excellent president, ruling with rare good judgment and showing no personal favors to members. His address at the close of his term of office was exactly to the point, and every Socratic will do well to remember the sound advice given on that occasion. He also introduced the incoming president in a few well chosen and highly complimentary remarks, which were richly deserved by her.

Every once in a while we hear something about the Inter-Society Law. Now we believe that there is not one-fourth of the members of either one of the societies that know what the Inter-Society Law is. We are ready to confess our ignorance of the law except from mere hearsay. Now if such a thing exists there was a purpose in its creation and it seems to us that the societies should be familiar with its requirements and either live up to them or repeal the law. Unexecuted law is the bané of our country.

Frank Trobaugh, class of '88, has just closed a very successful term of school at Pleasant Grove, this county, where he has been busily and pleasantly working for some months past. He will probably teach a spring term at the same place, when, after a rest of a few months, he will enter a school of medicine in Philadelphia. Frank is a good fellow. We wish him success and will stand ready to give him a hearty congratulatory handshake when he returns ready to stick up his shingle thusly marked: F. E. Trobaugh, M. D.

We are sorry to say that the order in our society has not been what it should have been during the present administration. If our members have been forgetful it is bad enough, but if they have thought to impose on a president, as seems to have been the case, simply because that president is a lady, the case is still worse. We are glad to know that the president has taken deliberate and firm action in regard to the matter, although it loses us one member who has heretofore been very active in society. Miss Parks' action was exactly right in this matter; attention had been called to the disorder previous to the assessment of the fine.

Educational Clippings.

There were six college graduates in President Cleveland's cabinet.
A bill has been introduced in the Alabama legislature prescribing the study of state history in the public schools.

The sum of 1,000,000 francs has already been subscribed for a Catholic University shortly to be founded at Fribourg, Italy.

Garret E. Winants, the Bergen Point millionaire, has given a \$100,000 dormitory to Rutgers College at New Brunswick, N. J.

It is said that school teachers in Shasta county, California, have resolved not to instruct the young idea, etc., for less than \$60 per month.

C. J. Hull, of Chicago, who recently died in Texas, left Oberlin College \$55,000 insurance policies on his life for the endowment of a chair of modern languages.

The subject of education in Alaska has been before Congress. Schools have been already established, but they need better buildings, furniture and larger appropriations.

Eliakin H. Moore, Ph D., son of Chancellor Moore, of Denver, tutor of mathematics in Yale University, has been elected a member of the *Circolo Mathematico Di Palermo*, the only American enjoying that honor.

BY WHOM SAID.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever" is from Keats.

Washington Irving gives us "The almighty dollar."

Dean Swift thought that "Bread was the staff of life."

Franklin said "God helps those who help themselves."

"Man proposes but God disposes."—Thomas a-Kempis.

"All cry and no wool" is found in Bulter's "Hudibras."

Thomas Southern reminds us that "Pity is akin to love."

Edward Coke was of the opinion that "A man's house is his castle."

Charles Pinckney gives "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute."

"When Greek joins Greek then was the tug of war."—Nathaniel Lee, 1602.

"Variety's the spice of life," and "Not much the worse for wear."—Cowper.

Edward Young tells us "Death loves a shining mark," and "A fool at forty is a fool indeed."

We are indebted to Colley Cibber for the agreeable intelligence that "Richard is himself again."

"Of two evils I have chosen the least," and "The end must justify the means," are from Mathew Prior.

Campbell found that "Coming events cast their shadows before," and "Tis distance lends enchantment to the view."

To Milton we owe "The paradise of fools," "A wilderness of sweets," and "Moping melancholy and moonstruck madness."

Dryden says: "None but the brave deserve the fair," "Men are but children of a larger growth," and "Through thick and thin."

Christopher Marlow gave forth the invitation so often repeated by his brothers in a less public way: "Love me little, love me long."

Johnson tells us of "A good hater," and Mackintosh, in 1701, the phrase often attributed to Judge Randolph, "Wise and masterly inactivity."

Thomas Tasser, a writer of the sixteenth century, gives us: "It's an ill wind turns no good," "Better late than never," "Look ere you leap," and "The stone that is rolling can gather no moss."

"First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his fellow-citizens" (not his country-men), appeared in the resolutions presented to the House of Representatives in December, 1790, presented by General Henry Lee.



— THE —

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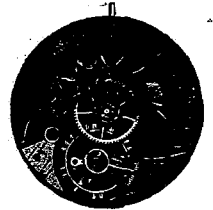
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Other contributions will be acknowledged in these columns upon receipt of same.

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