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## Normal Gazette, October 1888

Normal Gazette Staff

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"FIAT

LUK."

VOL. I. CARBONDALE, ILL., OCTOBER, 1888. NO. 6.

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study of law with Moore & Berger, of Kansas City, Mo. He enjoys his new work, and is much pleased with the city. He has the GAZETTE's best wishes for his success in his chosen profession. He can be reached by addressing 516 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Scott Crews, who came to the University from Elkville, is now teaching near Ava, this county. He says he thinks his school is a very desirable one, and we hope that he will have no occasion to change his opinion.

Miss Louise E. Phillips, class of '87, who has been teaching in Cairo, her home, since graduation, is now attending the New England Conservatory of Music, Franklin Square, Boston. She says that the visits of the GAZETTE are very much enjoyed by her.

Mr. B. H. Moore began his second term of school near Dundas, Sept. 3. He attributes much of his success to his work at this University. On Aug. 24, he was married to Miss Libbie T. Severance, of Calhoun, Ill. He speaks warmly of his old Normal acquaintances, and says he hopes to attend again in the near future.

## Our Mail Bag.

Miss Belle Kimmel, class of '83, has wandered away to the sunny clime of Western California, and enrolled herself among the teachers of the Golden State. She dates her letter from Monticello, where she says she has a very pleasant school. She speaks of the GAZETTE as "A golden link which binds us to past recollections."

Charles J. Huey adds his name to the students' list of the S. I. N. U. in California. He is now attending the State Normal school at Los Angeles, where he expects to graduate and then join the pedagogues of California. His old friends can reach him by addressing a letter to 320 South Hope St., Los Angeles, Cal.

C. A. Vancil, being very much pleased with Nebraska and its school system, is teaching a school at Cortland, for which he receives \$40 per month.

The GAZETTE has a time keeping up with Vancil, as he has been established at Asylum, Lincoln and Cortland, all within the past year; but he remembers to report, which aids us greatly.

Miss Kate G. Haekney will spend the fall term at her home, Atwater, Ill., with the expectation, if her health permits, of entering school the winter and spring terms. She seems to have a big spot in her heart for the Socratic Society, and says she hopes she is not entirely forgotten. Never. The Socrates are not given to that kind of forgetfulness.

Lewis E. Johnston, class of '87, has laid down the birch and began the

## The Alumni.

### CLASS OF '88.

Charles M. Morgau is now established as a student in the law department of the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, Mich. He writes to some of his old friends that he feels very much at home, and is pleased with the school.

Mary Leary entered upon the duties of assistant in the Makanda schools on Monday, October 1. This is her second term in that place, which goes to prove that she is a success as a teacher.

William H. Hall assumed the duties of superintendent of the Carbondale public schools on September 24. He has entered upon his duties in a manner that will no doubt insure his success.

William A. Reef began a term of school at Tunnel Hill, Johnson county, on October 1. He seems to have not found as much necessary school apparatus as the training department affords, but, as he knew how to get it, he now has chalk, erasers, etc., enough for his school work.

Kate E. Richards is employed in the intermediate department of the public schools of Delphos, Kansas, her home. Although many miles away, she has many inquiring friends at the Southern Illinois Normal University.

Callie E. Johnson will spend the winter at home reading, and studying music. She is thinking some of teaching after this year's rest.

Maggie E. Wham is another of the class of '88 who is spending this year in rest. She did not take a school, but is at her home in Marion county. Her old friends at the University would be

glad to have her visit them when convenient.

Frank E. Trobaugh is teaching at Pleasant Grove, about four miles west of Carbondale. He is nicely situated, and is very naturally at home in the school-room.

David W. Lindsay is now kept busy with the duties of superintendent of the Greenville public schools, where he will no doubt meet with the success he merits.

Miss C. J. Bribach visited Carbondale during vacation, but since that time has remained among the "un-bear-from;" but we suppose she is passing the winter at her home in Cairo. If she is not, we would be glad to be corrected.

Lulu Baumberger is passing the time as first assistant in her home school, Greenville, Ill.

Ada Hickman is teaching in Jackson county near Carbondale. She is another of the class of '83, who has not responded to our call for information.

J. N. Street is occupying the position of principal of the Kimmudly schools, where he is ably assisted by his wife.

John Marten, class of '83, is now editor of the entomological department of the Prairie Farmer.

Stephen B. Wham, class of '87, has charge of the Tamaroa schools this year, and is well received by the Tamaroa people.

Ada Dunaway, class of '85, has been very ill for some time at Springfield, where she had been visiting. We are glad to state that she is so far recovered as to be able to return home.

Dr. J. T. McAnally, class of '78, is now a licensed preacher in the Southern Illinois conference of the M. E. church; but will return to Evanston theological seminary for the year.

Mary C. McAnally, class of '78, is taking a rest this year and is at her home in Carbondale. This is the first year Miss M. has been out of the school room since her graduation.

A visit to room 12 assures us that Miss Lizzie M. Sheppard, class of '80, is as well pleased with her new position as the members of the grammar grade are with their teacher.

D. B. Fager, class of '83, is established as principal of the schools of Collinsville, Ill.

F. M. Alexander still remains at Murphysboro as the popular pastor of the Presbyterian church at that place. He has promised us another of his poems for publication in the near future.

Prof. G. V. Buchanan was too busy with the duties of his department and the care of his baby girl to prepare the Alumni notes for this issue; but we hope that he will be ready by the November number. We also hope the members of the association will be prompt in furnishing him with the desired information.

## COLLEGE Y. M. & Y. W. C. A.

The regular Sabbath afternoon meetings of these two valuable associations have, thus far this year been unusually interesting and well attended. The first meeting after the opening of the term was led by Prof. Parkinson, giving a most beautiful outline of the christian's reward. The next meeting was conducted by Miss Buck. The subject of the hour was "Being before doing," and was so presented that all were profited. The following Sabbath Mr. J. D. McMeen occupied the time in giving a detailed report of the State Y. M. C. A. convention held at Rock Island. The speaker was the only delegate to this convention from the institution. At the next meeting Prof. Jerome reviewed the journeyings of the Israelites, starting at Ramesses in Egypt 1491 B. C. and noting the stopping places and principal events as far as Mt. Sinai. Last Sabbath Miss Daisy Gage conducted the exercises. Subject, "Paul's draft on God's bank." Many practical points were brought out and several excellent hints were given by many of those taking part.

At the World's conference of Associations at Stockholm last August, the week of prayer for this year was fixed to begin November 11, proximo. No Association can afford to allow this opportunity to pass by wholly unimproved. Not only will Associations in this country be engaged in this week of prayer, but hundreds of Associations in foreign lands will like wise be enlisted. It was observed last year by over seven hundred American Associations, and it is confidentially expected the number will be greatly increased this year. The friends of the cause everywhere see great reason in the marked and very decided progress of the work for special thanksgiving to the Father of all, and earnestly join in a prayer for his continued blessing upon every effort for the welfare of the young.

Topics for the week of Prayer. Sunday—Have you seen Him? John 1:29. Luke 18:35-43. Monday—Curious, Serious, Saved, Luke 19:1-10. Tuesday—Drifting, Acts 24:24-27. Heb. 2:1-4. Wednesday—Dwellers in Darkness, John 2:19-20; 8:12. Thursday—The Danger thoroughly understood but not avoided, Prov. 6:1-13, Neh. 18:26, 1 Cor. 10:13. Friday—A wise merchant, Matt. 13:45-46, Luke 14:33. Saturday—Not afraid to stand alone, 2 Sam. 23:11-12, 2 Tim. 4:16-17.

## CUPID'S WORK.

Mr. James E. Wooters and Miss Laura E. Magness, a student of last year, were united in marriage at the residence of the bride's parents, Salem, Ill., on Wednesday evening, October 3. Mr. Wooters is principal of the DuQuoin school.

Mr. Arthur E. Parkinson and Miss Mamie Plack, of Lebanon, Ill., joined their future hopes, at that place, on October 3. Mr. Parkinson graduated from this institution with the class of '82. He is now a successful lawyer of Kansas City, Mo., at which place they will make their home. All of Mr. Parkinson's old friends will join with us in wishing them many years of happiness.

## Contributed.

## ENTOMOLOGICAL.

GEORGE H. FRENCH.

It is not many years since to do anything with insects—to be a "bug-hunter," in other words—was a sure sign that the person was a fit subject for the insane asylum; or, if not quite that, was looked upon as having a mild form of lunacy, and was an object of pity. But that time is rapidly passing away. One can not go to California today and secure a position as teacher in the schools of that State without, not only a knowledge of Zoology in general, but he must have a knowledge of at least the elements of Entomology; for now that State requires that Entomology shall be taught in her public schools. Why? Because the people have found out that to raise fruit successfully—and fruits are a principal product of the State—they must be able to successfully fight the insects that would destroy their crops. Farms have increased from five to ten fold in value there since they have found they can cope with their orchard insects. What is true of California ought to be so of Illinois; but it is not, to the same extent, at least, for the people as a whole do not realize the importance of the subject. Every teacher should know not only the general structure of insects, but something of the habits of a few of our more common species.

In structure, insects have three easily recognized parts: the head, thorax and abdomen. On the head are found the eyes, the antennae or feelers, and the mouth parts, variously modified in the different orders. The eyes are not single, but each mass, or what looks to be a large eye on the side of the head, is made up of a great many little eyes, closely packed together like the cells of a honeycomb, each eye with its crystalline lens and branch of the optic nerve. By this means the insect sees in front, to the side or behind, without turning the head but by different eyes, each taking cognizance of what is before it; and there are many reasons for believing that they have keen sense of sight. The antennae are usually spoken of as feelers; but while they undoubtedly are used for that sense, I believe they are also for smelling; and, strange as it may seem, the sense of hearing is not on the side of the head as with us, but sometimes in a leg, at others in the thorax, and wherever it will best serve the purpose.

The thorax supports the legs and wings. It has three joints; to the first is attached the first pair of legs, to the second the second pair of legs and the first pair of wings, and to the third the third pair of legs and second pair of wings. I will not speak here of the internal organs, but such as are readily seen from the outside. On the sides of the abdomen are to be found the stigmata or breathing pores, through which air is taken into the interior for aerating the blood, and the tip of the abdomen is often supplied with a sting or an ovipositor.

Insects undergo three more or less distinct changes after hatching from the egg, known as the larva, or worm-like stage; the pupa stage, usually quiescent; and the imago, or adult stage. Among those that pass through these three complete stages of transformation, all the growing is done while the insect is in the larva stage. A large fly is not the same as a small fly, only older; but is of a different kind.

Insects are usually divided into seven orders, or, according to some writers,

sub-orders; though Dr. Packard, in his last work, "Entomology for Beginners," divides them into sixteen orders. The first of these, in the seven-order system, is Hymenoptera, or membrane-winged insects. These are represented by the Bees, Wasps, Ants, Sawflies, etc. They have four membranous wings, the mouth with two sets of jaws, one for biting or cutting and the other for sucking—the latter used in collecting honey in the honey-eating species. Many of these are beneficial insects, as the Bees in making honey; and the Ichneumon Flies, which are parasites on other insects, doing more than insecticides in keeping injurious insects in check. Did you ever see a "tomato worm" covered with small white cocoons? Those cocoons were spun by the larva of a small Ichneumon fly that had deposited her eggs just beneath the skin of the worm, the larva hatching from these feeding on the nutritive substances of the worm till they attain their growth, when they come through the skin and make their cocoons and the worm dies.

The Bumble Bee (Fig. 1) is known to every boy who has had any country life in his existence.

These and the Honey Bee have three forms in every colony, males or drones, females or queens, and workers or imperfectly developed females. A cell is made, an egg deposited in it, and the cell filled with pollen as food for the young grub. There is just enough of this to take the grub through what is known to entomologists as a stunted growth, and in this growth the vegetative organs develop digestion, respiration and circulation, but leave the reproductive dormant—all but the sting, which is the ovipositor changed from an organ for placing eggs in cells to a weapon of offense and defense. If the cell is made larger, and filled with pollen, there is a development of all the organs, and a queen is the result. Ants have three forms in their colonies, males, females and workers—and Norton says a fourth, which he calls soldiers, and says they may be known from the others by their larger heads.

Lepidoptera stand next, known as the "scaly-winged" insects. These have four wings, both pairs covered with a fine dust that rubs off easily, and is left on the fingers when one is handled. The wings are broad, and altogether much larger than the wings of the other orders, giving these insects a grace in flight not seen in the others. The mouth is formed with a long, slender tube, formed of two pieces, and when not in use is coiled up like a watch-spring, beneath the head, between the organs called palpi. The larva, called caterpillar, is usually well known in some of its forms, as the Army-worm, Cut-worm, Silk-worm, Apple-worm, etc. The pupa of the Butterflies is usually naked, and suspended from some object by the tip (Fig. 2), or the tip fastened in the same way with a loop thrown under the middle of the body; but the pupa of moths are often covered by silk. Butterflies usually fly in the day-time, have bright colors, and the antennae always ends in a knob or enlargement. Moths have various shaped antennae, but whatever their shape they never are knobbed. Figure 3 represents one of our night-flying species, that may be found on warm days in summer on the bark of forest trees. A few of the moths, such as the Peach-tree Borer, and a few



FIG. 2.

others, fly in the day-time, and may be found, like butterflies, sporting around



FIG. 3.—A MOTH.

flowers in the bright sunshine, but the most of them fly at night.

Diptera, or Flies, have only two wings, the posterior pair being absent, and in their place a pair of knobbed projections called balancers. Figure 4 fairly represents an insect of this order, though some of them, as Mosquitoes, Crane Flies, and Asilus Flies, have the body much longer, in proportion to the size of the insect, than this. The young or larva of flies are called maggots, and they are footless. We often think of flies as injurious insects, and the Hessian Fly, Bot Fly, House Fly, Blow Fly, etc., come to our minds as illustrations; but there are some that are beneficial, such as the Syrphus Flies, whose young live on plant trees, the Tachina Flies, that are, with the Ichneumon Flies, parasites in other insects, and the Asilus Flies, that are to other insects what hawks are to other birds.

We may next notice Coleoptera or Beetles, having the front pair of wings hard, not used for flight but simply as a covering to the true wings that are back of them, and when not in use folded both longitudinally and transversely under the sheath wings. These insects have biting jaws, formed like the jaws of all insects, of *chitine*, a hardened albumen that forms the outside of all insects, but in the jaws of some of the beetles is hard enough to readily gnaw through an oak plank; and one writer says that one gnawed his way out of a tin can. In some of these, as the Curculios, the anterior part of the head is lengthened with a long snout, on the end of which are placed the jaws, with the antennae about in the middle of the snout. The Plum Curculio, Wheat Weevil, Nut Weevil, etc., are illustrations of this group; while the Potato Beetles, May Beetles and Spring Beetles may be mentioned as other injurious species. Many, however, are beneficial, feeding on other insects, such as the Tiger Beetles, Lady Birds, etc., while the Carrion Beetles are beneficial by removing or feeding upon dead animals. The preceding four orders all undergo complete transformations, or have distinct larva, pupa and imago stages. The remaining, those which we must briefly notice, do not have these distinct stages, the young resembling in all stages of growth the parent, except in size and the absence of wings.

The Hemiptera have the basal half of the wing, in most cases, thicker than the outer half, and the mouth is fashioned into a beak used for piercing the skin or bark of plants and sucking therefrom the sap. These are the true "bugs," mostly injurious, and may be known under the various names of Squash Bug, Bed Bug, Cicada, etc.; with another group in which the wings

are of uniform thickness, represented by Plant Lice, Tree Hoppers, etc.

The Orthoptera are known as the straight winged insect, the wings being of unequal size, the front wings narrow and stiff, the hind wings larger and folded like a fan when at rest so that they may be covered by the anterior pair. Grasshoppers, Katydids, Crickets, etc., are familiar illustrations. There are many of them of the music-makers among the insects, though the Cicadas also, and some of the beetles make a noise. And one of the strange things about these insects is the way in which this noise is made. It is not by the mouth, nor by any apparatus like the human glottis when air passing over the edge of a membrane sets it vibrating, but by rubbing two membranes together. Thus the Katydid rubs the back of one wing near its base against the back of the other, and all the rest of them "sing" in the same way. These singers do not have sore throats when asked to sing. With them the male is the singer, while with the mosquitos it is the female that sings and bites.

The Neuroptera are called nerve winged insects, not because they have so many of what are known in anatomy as nerves, but because they have a very complicated framework to their wings, these being called "nerves" or "veins." These are mostly beneficial insects, feeding on other insects in both the larva and perfect states, such as the Dragon-fly, Lace-winged fly, Boat-fly, etc., while there are a few placed in the group, the Spring Tails, wingless insects, that are injurious, feeding on clothing and other substances in houses.

There is a general belief among most people who have never studied their habits, that many insects are extremely dangerous. Thus, for a Mantid, "Devil's Horse," to get onto the clothing or hand of many would throw them into convulsions, as they believe they would bite and that the bite would be fatal. The fact is, the bite of no true insect is poisonous, unless it be to a slight extent the piercing beak of the flea and mosquito; and second, the Mantid will not bite. A Dragon fly, "devil's darnin' neelle" is also an object of terror, as are also all large caterpillars, when they are indeed all harmless. A man at one time brought a large Cereperia caterpillar to my house in my absence. Mrs. French took the larva from the split stick in which he had brought it, not daring to touch it with his hands, when he at once said, "Take care, it will bite you. I once knew a woman to be bitten by one of these, and she died in five minutes." The fact is, he did not know any such thing. The caterpillar is perfectly harmless.

## GEOGRAPHY.

INEZ I. GREEN.

In order to appreciate the beauty and importance of any branch of study to be pursued, either in the school room or without, we should first contemplate the subject. The very prominence of the old Greek word "Ge" indicates the pre-eminence which, in this science, our own planet, rather than others, receives. The earth is an old subject, it is true, but one of which we never tire. Whelp-generations, living one after another upon its face, might pass their lives in studying its phenomena without comprehending their full beauty. There is not even any special science having for its aim some portion of the terrestrial surface, or some particular series of its products, which does not present to our savants an inexhaustible field of

inquiry. Moreover, is not our little globe, as well as the sky, a real cosmos, both by the admirable arrangement of its parts, and by its supreme harmony as a whole?

The of the study of a subject whose origin, even, is lost in the dark night of our ignorance! From the observations and deductions they have made, none of our scientific men have been enabled to afford us any exact information as to the way in which our planet was formed, although new stars are constantly showing themselves in the infinity of space. The telescope serves only to demonstrate the appearance of these celestial bodies, and fails to disclose to us the mode of their formation. On one occasion only, in December, 1845, astronomers had the good fortune to witness the division of a comet—that of Biela, and they saw it in fact, break asunder and form two nuclei of unequal size, which traveled on into space, one following the other. But this isolated fact will not justify us in assuming a similar mode of formation as regards all heavenly bodies and in asserting that the stars and planets are produced by a kind of bipartition or duplication. The human intellect is still compelled to be content with mere hypotheses as to the origin of our and other planetary globes. All cosmogonies from the legend of the savage, who imagined the earth sprung from a sneezing fit of his god, down to the theory of the great Buffon, the vague conjectures of the ancients and the ideal struck out by modern science, all alike are mere suppositions, more or less plausible and ingenious.

But although the origin is still wrapped in mystery, and the earth is nothing but an almost impalpable grain of dust to the vision of the astronomer scanning the nebula in the field of his telescope, it is worthy of being studied in all its features; no point is too trifling to be overlooked. Our globe, we know, is one of the major planets of our system, all of which gird the sun with great elliptic orbs, midway in which is our own. This middle point is not without its consequences. The times of the revolutions of the earth are equally removed from extremes: the daily rotation on its axis is also only of medium swiftness. This, we know, controls the periods of waking and sleep of the entire animate creation. The earth has most perfectly retained the spherical shape, and the spherical form is in one sense a medium form: *i. e.*, it is removed from all extremes of angularity. The variations from the spherical form produced by elevations and depressions are only of medium magnitude on our globe. In respect to the number of moons, our earth is no extremist. The general law seems to be, the further from the sun the greater the number of moons—perhaps in the wonderful providence of God to compensate the feeble light of those distant orbs by the number of reflecting bodies. Now, in summing up all that has been said, it will readily be seen that the earth is equally far removed from every extreme. "A medium is seen in all its attributes and relations; it is neither the largest nor the smallest of planets; neither the swiftest nor the slowest; neither the warmest nor the coldest; in nothing is it either at a minimum or at a maximum point."

And this very medium character brings the earth in harmony with the system of which it forms a part, and specially fits it to become the temporary home of a race like ours. As the residence of man, and as the arena for his culture, it is surely worthy of

being studied. We will not encroach far upon the province of Geology by attempting anything relative to the geological history of the earth, but we know ages must have been necessary for the accomplishment of the immense geological processes the history of which are disclosed to us in the earth's strata. So the earth's surface is to us a standing monument of the past. No manuscripts in this great library have perished; they all exist, as legible, as accessible as ever. If we could follow, from age to age, all the shiftings of the outward features of the earth's surface, and the oscillations of their elevations from century to century, would not the harmony of the continental structure, even now so beautiful to contemplate, notwithstanding the apparent immobility of its outline, assume a different kind of grandeur? Is it not beautiful, after an unknown lapse of centuries, to be enabled to recognize, among all the various continental regions, those which were raised from the seas at the same epoch, and thus dimly to trace out some of the features of the ancient architecture of the globe?

But this, you say, belongs rather to the domain of Geology. For physical Geography, in confining itself to the present epoch, merely describes the earth as it is existing before our eyes. Its aim is not so ambitious as that of Geology; but still it is Geography which collects and classifies the facts; she it is that discovers the laws both of the formation and the destruction of the strata. She opens out a path for Geology to travel over, and each of her advances in the knowledge of existing phenomena helps to render easier some victory of the human intellect over the past history of the globe. Without her aid it would have been impossible even to have ventured the initiative step into the labyrinth of vanished ages. But these are among the few points of attraction and interest which the study under consideration opens up to one who will bring himself in harmony with the subject. There is beauty in the regular distribution of the continents. For the globe of our earth is in evident conformity to all the laws of harmony, both in the spherical uniformity of its shape and also in its constant and regular course through space. It would, therefore, be incomprehensible if, on a planet so rhythmical in all its methods, the distribution of continents and seas had been accomplished, as it were, at random. What is more fascinating than the study of the hydrographical systems of various parts of the earth? Since the continental masses, both in their general outline and in their different parts, present an evident equipoise in their forms; since the clouds and winds are in full obedience to constant laws; the result is, that the rivers themselves are arranged on the earth with a remarkable degree of order, which is all the more beautiful in that it so considerably deviates from any symmetrical regularity. The graceful windings of a river, its long and almost quivering curves, and the intricate bends of its innumerable tributaries, prevent our noticing the rhythm of its system, and how this system prevails from one end of the world to another. Then there are the solid rivers, on which every variation of temperature makes itself felt. It is said that as soon as the early rays of day-break have lighted up the glacier, its very nature seems changed. Just as in an adjoining forest, the field of ice is harmonious with a thousand small yet joyous sounds, the little drops, falling upon the projections in the crevasses, tinkle as they are broken up, and the gradually forming rivulet murmurs on

its way. I believe it was Angi that asked whether the monster did not possess a soul, on account of the amount of vitality with which the iceriver seems to be endowed. But these are among the few delights offered to an ardent student of Geography, and many beauties lie around us if we would only take the time to notice, and we can enjoy the music of the more distant ones through the medium of others.

AT CHAUTAQUA.

Our generation believes emphatically in taking a vacation. The old proverb,

"All work and no play  
Shortens life for many a day,"

is to-day held as a timely warning. Consequently the merchant and his clerks, the doctor, the lawyer, the preacher and even the politician, may now be seen with the teacher, the poet, and the President, seeking recreation and new vitality away from the cares of daily business.

When the blessed day of freedom arrives, the great question is, where to go during these weeks for rest. As it may aid some in reaching a decision, I comply with the request to give an account of my summer's trip to Chautauqua.

This resort is situated on a small lake of the same name in western New York. It is said to be the highest body of water in North America, and the air is therefore dry and cool; summer clothing is nearly useless, but winter flannels are a comfort on most days.

Chautauqua University had its rise in a summer school for S. S. work, held in August, 1874. I spent my first season there three years later, and found a museum of antiquities from which to illustrate Bible history; a park laid out in imitation of Palestine; a model of the present city of Jerusalem; and teachers of biblical history and geography who had themselves been explorers in the regions of which they talked. Seven years later I spent a second season there, and great had been the improvement. The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle (C. L. S. C.), was in successful operation, and a large class graduated from the four years' course of prescribed studies. But this year what a change was presented! The tents have disappeared and a city of beautiful cottages is in the place. An imposing edifice crowns the hill, in which the College of Liberal Arts is domiciled during July and August. Its nearly four hundred pupils number distinguished divines, college presidents and professors, lawyers, doctors, and educators. Any language may be studied, ancient or modern, from Sanscrit to Volapuk. Prof. W. R. Harper of Yale, is principal of the college, and its teachers are distinguished for ability in their several departments.

Amusement has a full share of consideration on these grounds. The striped suits of the tennis players, the knee breeches of the ball "nine," the gay horseman and uncertain bicyclist, are ever present; while the click of croquet, the thunder of roller toboggans, the shout of bathers and the whistle of steamboats, quite drown the dip of the many oars propelling boats which usually carry just two over the beautiful waters. Walk a little farther, and the silent fisherman is seen hauling in an abundant supply, regardless of the caution given in our old readers about "taking a life you can't restore."

The original S. S. study still goes on in August, but beside, there are classes in every art, from scripture to bread-making.

Three first-class lectures or concerts are given in the great amphitheater

every day, beside all the special work. One day there were eight on such topics that I felt unwilling to lose a single one. At its close, I felt that my capacity to receive the thoughts of others, was exhausted, and that henceforth I should have more sympathy with the pupils in my last hour class.

Of all this wonderful movement which aims to bring an education within reach of the middle-aged masses, Bishop Vincent is at the head as chancellor. But in no sense is it a sectarian project. I found among its instructors and lecturers, all denominations well represented.

From 12 to 16 thousand people lived on the ground through August, beside the many who came for a day's stay.

Carbondale faces were represented by Prof. Jerome, Geo. Ogle, and Dr. Thomas' daughters, while our State had large numbers availing themselves of these advantages.

Good board can be had at from \$7 to \$10 per week, and all lectures and concerts are free. For class work in the college, tuition is charged.

To those who would combine improvement with recreation, I would recommend Chautauqua as a summer resort.

M. BUCK.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

WHEREAS, We have recently learned of the death of Chas. E. Naylor, so lately an efficient co-laborer with us as a member of the Zetetic Society of the Southern Illinois Normal University, and

WHEREAS, While we recognize the hand of Providence in thus removing one of our active members, we truly regret the loss of one through whose untiring efforts much has been done toward the strengthening of our Society as an organization for literary work in our school; therefore,

Resolved, That while we deeply deplore our loss as a Society in the death of Mr. Naylor, we also recognize his eternal gain, and as a Society extend our heartfelt sympathies to the parents and friends of the deceased.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be published in the NORMAL GAZETTE, Carbondale Free Press, and Vandalla Union, and that a copy be sent to the parents of our departed friend and co-worker.

JOHN T. GALBRAITH,  
BERTHA HULL,  
D. W. WARREN,  
Committee.

RESOLUTIONS BY CLASS OF '89.

WHEREAS, By the ordering of the Father of us all death has come to our number, and taken from us one in the prime of manhood and full of ambition for the future; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Chas. E. Naylor we, the members of the Senior Class of the Southern Illinois Normal University, do most sincerely mourn. Remembering the years spent here, we had fondly hoped that together we might close our student life.

Resolved, That we cherish the memory of his earnestness, his energy, and the varied talents that marked his class and social life, and that would have gained for him a prosperous future.

Resolved, That to the parents and sisters, upon whom this sorrow falls with so crushing a weight, we tender our earnest sympathy. The kind Father who cares for His children will bind up the broken heart and speak words of comfort.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our brother, and copies be furnished to the NORMAL GAZETTE, the Free Press and Vandalla Union, for publication.

MAMIE BRIDGES,  
Secretary.

# Normal Gazette.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,  
At the Southern Illinois Normal University.  
Subscription price 50 cents a year, in advance.

J. T. GALBRAITH, L. E. BAIRD,  
C. ALBERTAITH & BAIRD,  
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS,  
CARBONDALE, ILLINOIS.

Owing to the illness of Mr. Baird, the Socratic editor, the Socratic notes of this issue are curtailed.

There are some of the members of the Alumni, we are sorry to say, that still say by their action that "we don't care whether the GAZETTE lives or not." We need the hearty support of every member of that association, and we hope to have it by our November number.

We are under many obligations to the Socratic Society for the recent substantial encouragement which we have received. We are very glad to know that the society appreciates the GAZETTE, and we will attempt to conduct the GAZETTE in such a manner as to merit the hearty support and co-operation of the societies. We have worked earnestly to forward the interests of the societies, and we are glad to know that our efforts are meeting with approval.

We are trying to better our paper with every issue. To do this we need the aid of all. We want the name of every old student on our subscription book. We want notes about every old student, and we want you to tell us how you are getting along with your school, how you have conducted it, how the new method worked that you tried last week, etc. You may not think it interesting, but perhaps we can make something interesting out of it. Send along your subscription, your notes and your articles, and we will thank you for them.

The University display at the State fair attracted universal attention from the public and press. The same exhibit was presented to the visitors of the Jackson county fair and was a very interesting feature there. It consisted of a collection of seeds, minerals, insects, ducks, and woods from Southern Illinois, from Prof. French's department. A large and creditable display of crayon work from Miss Salter's department, and quite a variety of work from the training department. The 110 varieties of woods which were so lately prepared and were a part of the display, will be quite an addition to the University museum.

Would it not be a good idea for the societies to keep a "record book" which would contain the names of all the former members of the societies, and a simple note of where each spends the year? Of course, it would be impossible to get such information of the former members; but such a record should be begun at once, and if need be, let a historian be added to the officers of the societies, whose duty it shall be to keep such a book. But one note per year would be necessary and that but brief, and in the years to come, when this record is an established fact, when each member makes a faithful report once a year, and the GAZETTE gives the information to each of the 4000 old students, it will never be said of you, "I wonder what has become of A or B?" Prof. Buchanan has begun just such a record for the Alumni Association, and we would like to see it continued by the societies.

We take pleasure in presenting to our readers an article on entomology from the pen of Prof. French. He has made the subject a specialty, and is well known as a writer on entomological subjects, being a regular contributor to the Fruit Growers' Journal, Cobden. The Prairie Farmer, and entomological journals, and author of "French's Butterflies of the Eastern United States." He is also an occasional contributor to The Orange Judd Farmer, The Pacific Rural Press and others. Entomology is fast becoming a practical necessity, and it will be but a few years until it will be an indispensable study in our common schools. California, the great fruit State, has already taken the step, and others will doubtless follow. In regard to the study of entomology, we clip the following from the Pacific Rural Press, of California:

The position taken by California in introducing economic entomology as a study for the public schools is attracting wide attention, and it is probable that California's example will be followed by other States. We notice that our occasional contributor, Prof. G. H. French, of Carbondale, Ill., writes in favor of the measure to the Illinois Fruit Growers' Journal. He states that no other State is so alive to the subject of protection of her crops as California. How entomology may be at once introduced in the Illinois schools, Prof. French shows in this way:

"Our State always provides that zoology shall be taught. Why not take a little of the time that is usually spent in simply classifying animals, or perhaps in learning a few names of animals, the pupils know nothing about, in learning the life history and habits of some of our common insects? This is a part of zoology, and could be thus taught without any false construction of the act requiring the teaching of zoology. Besides, this would make the study a live one, full of interest, instead of dry and almost useless. It seems to me that this would do more to make the subject popular than anything else that could be done, besides being a great saving to the country in the prevention of the loss of crops."

This strikes us as a very sensible and straightforward proposition, and we trust it will be heeded by the school boards. Certainly California's experience, so far, in the value of awakening popular interest in economic entomology is very satisfactory. Young people are easily won to it, and though it occasions the teacher some extra work and many hard problems, he is able to succeed quite well if he is honest and does not pretend to know more than he actually does of the subject. Entomology is an immense subject, but elementary facts are soon acquired, and knowledge comes rapidly to the patient observer, and such every teacher should endeavor to be.

### A FINE EXHIBIT.

The Carbondale Normal University To the Front.

[Visitors (Ind.) Commercial.]

OLNEY, ILL., Sept. 25th, 1888. For enterprise and push and vim, the display of the Carbondale Normal University, in the Fine Art Hall, should be seen. It occupies one whole side of one section of the Fine Art Hall, and is such a magnificent display that it attracts universal attention. Among the notable features is the exhibit of grasses of Jackson county, thirty different varieties, minerals from all over the world, coal from Southern Illinois, seeds of all kinds, and insects in such a multitude that it is impossible to mention them here.

The most prominent feature is the display of 110 different varieties of wood of Southern Illinois. We have spoken of this display before, and it is really a marvel of beauty. Each variety is beautifully finished in oil and varnish and is a splendid representation of the glories of nature of Southern Illinois.

This institution has one of the most

notable exhibits. They get no premiums. It is all done for the credit of the State and to bring this educational institution to the attention of the public.

Only three weeks ago was the enterprise determined upon, yet with indomitable will and unequalled skill they accomplished a task that is a splendid credit to them.

There is a large selection of drawings from the drawing department of the University which gives a fine idea of the regular school work of this institution in the drawing department. There is also the same representation of the regular class work of the training department. This training department is formed especially for young teachers, who are required to teach three terms before they can graduate. They have pupils from six to twelve years of age from the first to the sixth grade. Regular superintendents are furnished for these teachers.

An act of the General Assembly of 1869 gave birth to this Normal school. The President is Dr. Robert All, M. L. D., and the faculty consists of over a dozen highly cultured and competent instructors. The school has three departments—a Normal University, with two courses of study occupying four and three years respectively; a Grammar school, two years, and a Training department. It is one of the most noted schools in the southwest, and is largely patronized by the State.

John T. Galbraith, editor of the Normal Gazette, is in charge of the display at the fair. He is a gentleman of culture and is justly proud of the educational institution he represents. Let it be here stated that the Normal University is the leading institution of its kind, and is happily aided by a worthy and talented President and efficient faculty.

### AN ELEGANT DISPLAY.

(Barton's Free Press.)

The University exhibit in the Fine Art Hall is one of the chief attractions of the fair, and is well worthy of the universal attention which it attracts to-day. The magnificent display was prepared for the State fair at Olney, where it received many flattering compliments from the public and press. It was collected upon very short notice, under the supervision of Dr. Allyn, Trustee Ingersoll and Prof. French. It comes largely from the departments of Prof. French and Miss Salter, and occupies one whole side of the Fine Art Hall besides a table display in the middle running the whole length of the hall.

Prof. French's department is represented by a collection of minerals consisting of about 100 different specimens, some of which are very valuable and rare; a collection of coal from different points in Southern Illinois; a collection of seeds comprising 75 different kinds; and a case of game birds collected in Jackson county, order of *Lanius* or jacks, which consist of about 40 different species. He also has an exhibition eight cases of insects of the order of beetles. But the part of Prof. French's display which attracts the most attention, perhaps, is his collection of native woods and grasses from Jackson county. The collection of grasses consists of 30 varieties, among which are some very beautiful and peculiar ones, varying from the Woolly Reed, twelve feet in height, to grass but four inches in height. The most prominent feature is the table of woods in the center of the hall, aggregating 110 different varieties. Each piece is beautifully finished in oil, and although collected in Jackson county,

the collection is a splendid representation of the glories of nature in Southern Illinois. We urge every visitor to the fair to make himself familiar with these woods, while he has the opportunity, for they must be seen to be appreciated. Upon the center of the table of woods stands the model of Caesar's bridge so noted in ancient history, which was presented to Prof. Jerome by the Caesar class of '87.

Miss Salter's department consists of a large collection of drawings by her pupils, and a crayon portrait of Major Salter, her own work. The rubrics, "Harrison, Morton and Lincoln," by Miss Martha Montgomery, attract much attention; while a group of six pictures drawn by Miss Grace Burkett, challenges the admiration of all. Miss Salter may well be proud of her part of the University exhibit, as it is but an index of her regular class work.

Miss Ann C. Anderson, who is in charge of the training school, represents her department by some very neat and tastily arranged paper folding and cutting work, and quite a creditable collection of 4th and 6th grade drawing and written work. This, also, Prof. Hull tells us, represents the regular class-work in the training school, and was not prepared for any special exhibit.

The University exhibit, taken as a whole, is by far the largest and most attractive display on the grounds, and reflects credit upon its management and upon the University from which it comes.

Dr. Allyn, and those who had the matter in charge, merit the thanks of the Fair Association and the public for affording them the pleasure they have had in viewing such a grand display to-day. Mr. J. T. Galbraith has charge of this department, as he had at the State fair. He is winning celebrity as an editor.

Students should get their Prescriptions Prepared at

E. PATTEN'S

Old Reliable  
Drug Store,

Where they will find the Best Stock of

DRUGS,

Toilet and Fancy Articles,

SCHOOL SUPPLIES AND FINE STATIONERY.

Remember we are headquarters for

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We have secured many Novelties this year. We will tell all about them later.

Patten's Store has been removed to the Hindman corner, west side of Square.

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**University Notings.**

Anna Kellom is teaching at Falmouth, Ill.

B. H. Moore is welding the birch-bark Calhoun, Ill.

Lowest prices in goods at Tait's.

Curtis Monical reports that he is employed in a school near Carmi, Ill.

F. A. Louis is teaching a six months term at Pleasant Grove, Jasper county, Ill.

Miss Tillie Salter attended the St. Louis exposition and fair, Oct. 6 to 8.

Best silk felt walking hats, \$1.00 at Tait's.

School was dismissed on Thursday and Friday, Oct. 11 and 12, for the Carbondale fair.

Prof. D. B. Parkinson attended the wedding of his brother, A. E. Parkinson, at Lebanon, Oct. 3.

Dr. Allyn returned from the conference of the M. E. church at East St. Louis, Oct. 1.

John F. B. Aird is having good success as principal of the Odia schools.

M. C. Moore is teaching near Calhoun this winter.

Maggie A. Smith, a student in '88, is at her home in Vincennes, Ind., this winter. She is just as lively now as when in school.

C. H. Alexander, after attending the State fair at Olney, went to Vincennes, Ind., to work with a nursery company of that place.

Prof. Inglis attended the funeral of the late Chas. E. Naylor at Vandalia, Sept. 20.

Link Dowell is teaching near Carterville. His shadow is none the less, as the days go rolling by.

The finest dress goods in the city at Tait's.

Prof. Melton's short-hand class is still increasing. Read his announcement on page 54.

Mr. Frank Carpenter is ill with typhoid fever; but steadily improving under the efficient care of Dr. H. C. Mitchell.

Charles Jerome was at home visiting his father's family, and taking in the fair.

The trustees will have a meeting on Thursday, October 18. All the members of the board are expected to be present.

Best silk plush in all new shades at 75 cents per yard at Tait's.

As we go to press Mr. Geo. Hodges lies at the point of death with typhoid fever.

When you are writing to old school mates, do not forget to put in a word for The GAZETTE.

Prof. Melton expected to give our readers a free lesson in short-hand in this issue, but failed to get the plates from the engravers.

Miss Ann C. Anderson was called to the bed-side of her brother Henry on Thursday, Oct. 11. He died at St. Louis, Sunday Oct. 14.

MARRIED—At Golconda, Ill., on September 30, Dr. E. B. Trevillion, of Columbus, and Miss Mima King. In the marriage of Miss King the school loses a student, and the Socratic society an efficient member. We extend our congratulations.

Reader, is your name on the subscription list of the GAZETTE? If not, do not hesitate longer, but send your name with 50 cents, and have it visit you monthly.

Call on Prof. Melton, room 25 (new building), and learn something about short-hand, it will interest you.

The collection of drawings by Miss Grace Burkett, which were with the University display at the Olney and Carbondale fairs, received many deserved compliments.

When you have a note of interest about the old students, we would thank you kindly to give it to The GAZETTE readers. Let us hear from you.

Prof. Melton has something to say to every reader of The GAZETTE on page 54.

Celia Perry is holding forth at the same place she taught last year, Mount Tabor school house, three and a half miles southeast of Carbondale.

Quite a large class of students are enrolled in the short-hand class of Prof. Melton. Read his advertisement on page 54.

Geo. W. Batson is not in school this term, but expects to attend again the next term. He is now engaged in working up a S. of V. camp at this place.

E. P. Trobaugh and wife have settled on a farm about three miles and a half east of Carbondale, where they are pleased to meet any of their old friends and school-mates.

**The Societies.**

**ZETETIC SOCIETY.**

"Learn to Labor and to Wait."

**OFFICERS:**

- WILLIAM WALLIS, President.
- JOHN B. JACKSON, Vice President.
- J. T. ELLIS, Recording Secretary.
- JESSE HENDRICKSON, Cor. Secretary.
- W. M. TANGHAY, Treasurer.
- CHAS. M. GALBRAITH, Editor.
- THER. M. STRUBBER, Assistant Editor.
- J. M. PARKINSON, Critic.
- F. DANA GAGE, Chorister.

A. J. Snyder, who is teaching near Makanda this year, visited the Society on Friday evening, Oct. 5. We are sorry to know that he has been having poor health since he began his school.

Laura Harvey, a Zetetic of '87, is teaching in the intermediate grade of the Mt. Carmel schools this year. After leaving this University, she spent one term at McKendree College, Lebanon.

Emory S. Kingsbury is principal of the Bellmont school this year.

Frank Treat entered upon the duties of chief rod-wielder at Makanda on October 1. During vacation he traveled in the interest of the Loomis National Library Association.

John A. Pugh is not with us, but is employing his intellect in the management of a school at Clairmont.

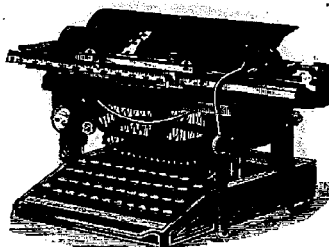
W. A. Nash has again changed quarters, and may now be found with J. B. McClurg, a wholesale book and publishing house of Chicago.

H. A. Gilkinson, who expected to be with us in society and school this year, has changed his mind and is teaching near Bellmont. It is a disappointment to not have him with us; but we wish him much success with his school work.

S. H. Goodall, class of '87, is performing the duties of first assistant in the Marion High School. It is rumored that Sam has an eye on a course at Harvard University.

The marriage of Mr. Arthur E. Parkinson to Miss Mima Plack, of Lebanon, on October 3, causes us to place the word "Married" beside the name of another Zetetic. The Society joins in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Parkinson the richest joy.

**REMINGTON**  
**Standard Type-Writer,**



Superior in mechanism, ease of operation, speed, durability, and principle of construction. Fully warranted.

**OVER 40,000 IN USE.**

Full line of supplies, and finest linen papers for use on type-writers. Catalogue on application.

**WICKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,**

**308 North Sixth St. ST. LOUIS.**

Gentlemen:—This office has been using the Type-Writer for many years, and we have now in operation about thirty machines. Our work is of a nature that subjects them to the severest tests, and from our experience we only have words of praise to offer. The amount of work accomplished is simply marvelous when compared with the old methods in use some years ago. We have no difficulty in making fifteen good copies at one writing, by the manifold process, and as to speed in writing, comparison to pen and ink is absurd. As far as our experience goes, we know of no other machine that we would care to exchange the Type-Writer for.

Yours truly,  
C. B. SMITH,

Manager for R. G. Dunn & Co., St. Louis.

Gentlemen:—We wish to express our appreciation of the good qualities of the Remington Standard Type-Writers. The writer has used one of these machines for the past eleven years, being one of the first in St. Louis to purchase one. We now have three Remington Type-Writers in constant operation in our offices, and can state that we believe them to be the most durable, serviceable and easily operated machine in the market. We would not have anything in our office but the Remington. We have come to this conclusion after examining all the latest machines in the market.

Yours truly,  
L. M. RUMSEY MFG. CO.  
M. Rumsey, Sec'y., St. Louis.

**W. O. Melton, Local Dealer.**

Any one buying a type-writer of Prof. Melton will receive a type-writing scholarship free

The sad news reaches us of the death of C. E. Naylor, who was such an active and efficient member of our Society. He died on September 28. A special memorial service was held on October 5, at which time Prof. Inglis made a very practical talk to the Society.

Lily M. Houts, class of '83, is employed in the public schools of Olney, and is much appreciated as a teacher.

Ed. Houts, a student of '84-5, is now engaged in the drug-store of William Bower, of Olney, Ill. He says he thinks many times of his old student friends, and wishes he could see them once again.

We are sorry to know that Miss Dana Gage is having trouble with her eyes. Miss Gage started on Tuesday morning, October 16, for Chicago, where she expects to have her eyes treated by an efficient oculist, and we hope to know ere long that she has been able treated and a cure effected.

**CASSIDAY & PENNINGTON,**

**MERCHANT TAILORS**

BEST GOODS, BEST FITS, BEST PRICES.

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**BOCADET SUITS A SPECIALTY.**

Can furnish custom-made uniforms VERY CHEAP and of excellent quality and make if ever so wanted.

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PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

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**W. S. STORMENT,**

**Fashionable Barber.**

All kinds of work done to order. Especial attention given to shampooing, dyeing, hollies' hairdressing, trimming bangs, etc.

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**J. H. Edwards, M. D.**

Treats all Diseases of the

**EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.**

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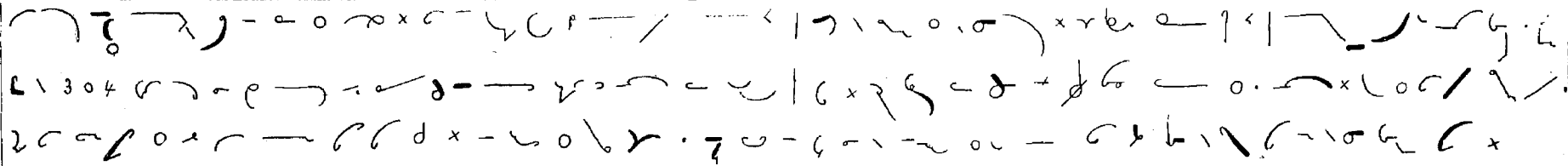
**G. W. Entsminger, D. D. S.**

REIDENT DENTIST. CARBONDALE, ILLINOIS

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# Normal Short-Hand Institute.

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### Translation of the Above.

This system thoroughly removes all difficulties in acquiring the art of Short-hand. It is the simplest, most rapid and legible, and can be learned in half the time of any other system. Any one possessing ordinary ability can, by devoting their spare time to this method, become a competent reporter in three or four months, stay at home and not lose an hour from their daily employment, as we teach it successfully by mail. Many have mastered it from the text books without the aid of a teacher.

Some of its great advantages are, namely: It is written regardless of line, thus doing away with position.

The insertion of vowels renders a transcript easy to make at any distance of time, and it is practically better in every way than any other method in the world.

**W. O. MELTON,** { Formerly President and Principal of SLOAN-DUPLOYAN SHORT-HAND INSTITUTE, St. Louis, Mo. } **PRINCIPAL**

Individual Instructions in Short-Hand, Type-Writing on Either Remington, Hammond or Caligraph, Punctuation and Business Forms.

School Open and Instruction Given from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Hours Arranged to Suit Pupils.

Students are not only taught how to write Short-Hand and manipulate the Type-writer, but each one is instructed in actual Business Methods, taught how to give the Machine proper care and attention, and thoroughly trained in Amanuenses and Reportorial work, so that before they take positions they are competent and experienced Stenographers and Type-writers.

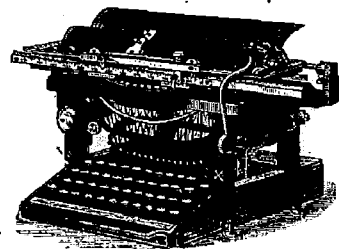
**TAUGHT BY MAIL**

This Method is the Only One that can be Successfully Taught by Correspondence.

For further Particulars, address Prof. W. O. MELTON, Box 247, CARBONDALE, ILLINOIS.

This system has been awarded eleven gold medals and is now the most popular method in all parts of the world.

It is taught in over one hundred of the most popular schools in the United Kingdom, and although it has only been in America about three years, it is now taught in many of the most popular Colleges; and Sloan Duployan Schools have been established in St. Louis, Chicago, Cairo, Washington, D. C., and Maryville, Mo., and the system is now taught in some of the common schools, and more will soon adopt it. Besides the schools, there are many private teachers teaching it. Prof. W. O. Melton introduced this system in this country, and is its most successful teacher. He is sole agent for the system in America, and will supply schools and private teachers with text-books.



**Educational Clippings.**

The income of Oxford University for 1887 was \$326,000.

Japan has 250 newspapers, 1,000 miles of railway, and more than 2,000 miles of telegraph.

The London Academy declares that it is in France that the keenest love for poetry now manifests itself.

The enrollment in the public schools of this country for last year was 12,000,000, with an average attendance of 8,000,000.

The primary condition for the needed improvement in teaching is—that we pay more for good than for poor teaching, and that we pay much better for good teaching than we now do.

Horace Mann said: "He is not worthy to have the care of children, either as officer or teacher, whose heart does not yearn toward them with parental kindness and solicitude." Horace was right.

This new age and time demand vastly more of men and women than ever before. Do we employ and pay for teachers competent to instruct this new generation for the new time and its larger duty? We ought to do this.

Gladstone's private library contains 15,000 volumes, and the venerable statesman can lay his hand upon any one book of them at a minute's notice. "I haven't a single book," he says, "that I am not on intimate terms with."

Richard A. Proctor, the astronomer, who died at New York the other day of yellow fever, was once a Roman Catholic, it is said, but severed his connection with the church when the priests informed him that his views on scientific questions were contrary to its teachings.

Webster defines an expert as "one who has skill, experience, peculiar knowledge on certain subjects of inquiry in science, art, trade or the like." Worcester says an expert is "one who has experience, a person having skill, peculiar knowledge on certain subjects," according to these definitions ought not the teacher to be an expert in the profession for which he offers his services.

The women are coming to the front as educators in Illinois. Nearly all the teachers in our schools are women. The Chicago Board of Education appointed two women as assistant superintendents of schools a year ago, and now Mayor Roche has appointed a woman as a member of the Board of Education. The Cook County Board of Commissioners recently appointed a woman on the County Board of Education; and now Governor Oglesby has appointed two women as members of the State Board of Education.

A soldier was wounded. His life-blood was fast ebbing away. The surgeon sat by his side speechless for a full minute, and thought. In one minute more the man was safe. An attendant asked him, "What made you wait so long before you went to work?" "I knew the man had at least two minutes to live," he said, "and I took one of these minutes to think what to do." He did think, and when he acted did just the right thing, and saved the soldier's life. "Be sure you are right, and then go ahead," is a grand old saying, worthy of a place in every school-teacher's understanding. "But we can't always be sure," somebody says. Well, then, be as sure as you can. That will be doing better than thousands.



— THE —

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CAPT. D. W. WARREN, not assigned.  
CAPT. E. T. DUNAWAY, Asst. Instructor in Artillery Tactics.

The military department starts off with a good enrollment and with a good per cent. of old cadets.

The cadet drill masters are better by far this year than ever before. This is due to the continued study and drill under the direct supervision of Lieut. Bell, the commander.

The corps was divided into three squads for squad drill under the command of Capt. Galbraith, Warren and Lieut. Hinchcliff. These squads were further divided into squads of two, three or four each, an experienced squad master placed over them. By this means we hope to see the best drilled corps the Douglas Cadet Corps has ever been.

Capt. E. T. Dunaway has been detailed as assistant instructor in artillery tactics, and drills a squad each drill day. The captain is the best cadet artillery officer in the corps, and is an old officer in that department.

It is very probable that a band will be organized in connection with the cadet corps. A band seems to be a necessity with a military organization, and the cadets here can not afford to be without one.

Lieut. Halley Keesee has returned to his post in the cadet corps, and reports himself ready for duty.

With one or two slight exceptions the cadet corps has drilled out upon the University campus. When the weather will not permit, the drill will either be suspended or provision will be made for drill in the temporary building.

No assignments nor appointments have been made yet. There are now vacancies, which will necessitate some promotions, which the GAZETTE will record in due time.

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