

# THE Normal Pointer.

Stevens Point, Wis.



1896.

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# THE NORMAL POINTER.

Volume II.

STEVENS POINT, WIS., SEPTEMBER, 1896.

Number 1.

## LITERARY.

### THE TIME OF GOLDEN ROD.

Whispering winds kiss the hills of September,  
Thistledown phantoms drift over the lawn;  
Red glows the ivy, like a ghost-lighted ember,  
Shrouded in mist breaks the slow-coming dawn;  
Sun-lighted vistas the woodland discloses,  
Sleeping in shadow the still lake reposes,  
Gone is the summer, its sweets and its roses—  
Harvest is past and summer is gone.

Plaintively sighing, the brown leaves are falling,  
Sadly the wood dove mourns all the day long,  
In the dim star-light the katydids, calling,  
Hush into slumber the brook and its song.  
Gone are the sowers and ended their weeping,  
Gone are the gleaners and finished their reaping,  
Blossoms and bees with the song bird are sleeping—  
Harvest is past and summer is gone.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE.

### FIVE GREAT AMERICAN POETS.

The history of literature is a fabric woven of the threads of countless lives and of their literary productions. Every country has its bright galaxy of literary characters. We have ours; and also those who are trying to reach a place in the paths of literature. In literary work we have represented the bright and the dark, the variegated or plain; and each prevails according as the courses of individual lives may determine.

The history of our American literature reveals a brilliant group of poets, and each gained success by those distinctive characteristics that made up his individual life. Their grand thoughts shine forth from the pages of literature like beautiful threads of gold; and these threads interlacing in the mind of man form beautiful fabrics of thought that influence his whole after life.

Our history represents the lives of Whittier, Longfellow, Holmes, Bryant, and Lowell, the very greatest representatives of American poetical literature.

The silent strings of the harp touched by the hand of a master, wake with tones of sweetest melody; the shapeless block of marble, touched by the sculptor's chisel, is transformed into an angel of exquisite loveliness; the mind, touched by the hand of genius gives forth thoughts that move the world. From the treasure house of our literature these poets have been selected as masters of the art of poesy.

Whittier, to my mind, is pre-eminently first, feeling and responding to every genuine sentiment of the American heart. His mind was ever filled with ideals

of the possibilities of humanity. Freedom and patriotism were twin conceptions of his soul and to help establish the one and foster the other seems to have been a precept of his life—to teach—to elevate—to perfect—these missions breathe through all of his work. From boyhood he had been deeply interested in the subject of slavery, and his convictions of the sinfulness of that institution were strengthened with his growth. The principal charm of his poetry is that he sings not of himself, but for humanity. The moral tone of his writings is exceptionally fine; his highest inspiration is found in the thought of elevating or helping his fellow man or widening the bounds of his freedom. The sentiment of his verse is elevated and is expressed with mingled tenderness and dignity.

We find in Longfellow's poems the same tenderness and dignity of expression. His best and most famous poem, *Evangeline*, contains some of the most perfect passages in the language and is eloquent with a sweet pathos that touches every heart. He may be regarded as one of the most influential founders of American literature as he is one of its brightest ornaments.

Bryant shares with Longfellow his place in the list of American poets. Unlike the other poets in this list he was precocious.

Whittier possessed a keen appetite for knowledge, but his youth was spent on the paternal farm, and his educational opportunities were very meagre; yet he so enriched and disciplined his mind that during the late war he poured forth a multitude of strong and stirring lyrics which helped not a little to sustain and energize the public sentiment.

The three remaining poets received a liberal education at college; but we see Bryant at an incredibly early age making translations from the Latin poets. A few years later he wrote the *Embargo*, a satirical poem of great merit. Then in his nineteenth year he gave to the world *Thanatopsis*. He excels the other poets in prose writing, having written some of the finest prose compositions in the country. He is a student and interpreter of Nature; all her aspects and voices are familiar to him and are reproduced in his poetry with a solemn and ennobling beauty which has never been attained by any other American poet. In many respects his verse resembles Wordsworth's. In his works we find the same lofty moral tone which pervades the writings of our other great poets, and which is the eloquence of a great intellect warmed and controlled by high and pure impulses.

In strange contrast are the writings of Lowell and Holmes. Although Lowell was the most scholarly of American poets, and his poems illustrate the highest American attainment to culture and style, his almost final fastidiousness has prevented him from becoming a popular author. He, like Bryant, was a loving stu-



dent of Nature. As an essayist Mr. Lowell is at his best in dealing with literary topics, and those on old English writers are hardly surpassed in English literature. In 1855 he succeeded to the chair occupied by Longfellow in Harvard College.

Holmes is one of the wisest and wittiest of American authors, the most characteristic of his poems being humor of indiscribably and rarely equalled brilliancy. Several of his humorous poems like the "One Hoss Shay," have been elevated by common consent to the rank of classics of our literature. In some, a fine pathos relieves the glow of his wit. We must speak of "the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, The Professor, and the Poet at the Breakfast Table, a series of papers which are unique in our literature, combining in a marvelous degree the rarest qualities of the light essay, freshness of thought, deftness of touch, keen, but good humored satire, and a prevailing atmosphere of wit. In no writer of the present day in Europe or America is there found so potent a combination of those intellectual qualities which mainly contribute to a writer's power. He is surpassed by Whittier, Longfellow, Bryant, and Lowell in single gifts, though by none in wit and grace of style. His success is due to the dexterous avoidance of the didactic. He is never tedious, and always presents even his driest matter in a guise that commends it to readers of all tastes.

How wide the difference in the lives of these great poets! How great the difference in the characteristics of their literary work! Each the sole representative of his respective province of thought, and in the higher atmosphere of their beings they figured against an open horizon like the over-topping heights of distinct and separate ranges.

E. F. PRIEST.

#### LITERARY CHAT.

The ideals of ideal people are worth knowing. We would esteem it a high honor to have been chosen the personal friend of Mrs. Stowe, Charles Dickens, Lew Wallace, or Oliver Wendell Holmes. How much greater is the honor of associating intimately with characters whom they have created.

There are some books that breathe harmony, completeness and perfection, awakening in us rare possibilities of achievement, undreamed of before. All high class fiction is ideal truth, and presented in this form the influence of truth is measureless.

There are half a dozen books I love very dearly. The exalted pleasure they have given is almost holy sometimes, so great a part have they taken in my character education. First on the list is "Ben Hur." It is the best instance of what may be called holiness in a novel. There is a grand spirit of patience living in the book. Ben Hur in all the beauty of his manly boyhood, leans against the tiled parapet of his Eastern palace to watch the Roman procession pass. His hand displaces a tile, and upon the falling of that fragment of brick turns all the rest of his life. He loses his palace, his freedom, his dearest ones—but not his great soul. The manly boyhood grows into a fine manly manhood. His losses are his means of growth; but after very many days his mother and sisters are restored to him cleansed from their cruel punishment by the hand of Christ, and then he is permitted to grow through love. The story

is fiction, but still it holds the spirit of truth. I can not look upon it as a novel, for it is always associated, to me, with the One Book.

"Les Miserables," in some of its chapters, is a strong contrast to "Ben Hur." It deals with sin, with the blackest Parisian life, with things we do not care to read of. In all this blackness, two incidents shine forth with startling distinctness, and nothing has ever been written more thoroughly dramatic, more wonderfully illustrative of the ascendancy of good over evil. The first scene shows two characters as opposed to each other as midnight to noonday. The fugitive convict's soul is sunk in baseness. He robs his benefactor, and as he turns to flee into the night would even take the life of the old man if it would make his own safety more sure. The saintly bishop lives at such heights of trust that even with unguarded doors and a convict guest he is not disturbed in his perfect rest. In the morning when the two are brought face to face his nobility and god-like purity of mind shine out in one crowning act. A word from him would send Jean Valjean to the gallows again, but it is not spoken. He simply says that the silver candle-sticks, the one luxury he has ever allowed himself, belong to the convict, and the convict goes free. The other scene is that of a dark bridge over the Seine where police inspector Javert has lately stood, and where in the river below are now a few faint widening circles. For years he had been upon the track of Jean Valjean; once, so close to him that he owed him his life; and yet when his fingers closed upon his prey his duty to the state and his duty to this lofty soul so conflicted that even to this man of one idea there was but a single escape. Jean Valjean has changed, and the intervening years have worked the change of a brute to a man—the man who loved so tenderly the child Cossette—and we think of the bishop and the convict as one.

We find the most absurd statements put forward by writers of intelligence and foresight. Sometimes it is mere ignorance of the common things of life, an ignorance which everybody shares to a greater or less degree. Such slips must be due sometimes to mental blind-folding at the moment.

Rider Haggard in his *King Solomon's Mines*, tells about an eclipse that took place at the new moon! Imagine the mental condition of one who could make such a blunder as that!

Dickens speaks of a new moon in the East; and Walter Besant makes one come above the Eastern sky at the impossible hour of two in the morning.

Coleridge makes a very poetic but questionable statement when he talks of the new moon rising in the east with a bright star between her horns.

In Shakespeare's great works there are many anachronisms. He seems by the gift of inspiration, to have foretold many things then unknown to science and to history. When he makes blunders in geography such as making Delphos an island, and giving seaports to the inland country of Bohemia, we are not disturbed. When we find him putting printing two hundred years before the day of Gutenberg, and cannon long ere they were known as instruments for human beings to use in killing each other.

George Eliot is credited with a good degree of scientific knowledge, she yet, in *The Mill on the Floss*, has the tiny boat in which are the re-united brother and sister, overtaken and submerged by the mass of driftwood from the mill, and both are floating on the same swift current onward.

A funny mistake is where the author kills one of his characters, and then brings her to life again. Thackeray did this with old Lady Kew after he had killed and had her buried.

Dean Swift made the great State of Pennsylvania a wilderness, a desert plain upon which man could not exist.

Ouida is the most reckless in her statements. She makes Plato, the Greek philosopher, the god of the infernal regions. Then she deliberately takes the goddess Minerva, brings her down to earth, and compels her to pose as a Greek woman at the time of Pericles.

Dickens, in *Nicholas Nickleby*, set the boys in Squeer's school to hoeing turnips in the dead of winter. It must have been summer when he wrote and he did not think of the absurdity.

Anthony Trollope made one of his characters come down the street whistling with a cigar in his mouth.

Nine out of ten readers never notice such mistakes, nevertheless they are there.

Can any one say what sort of an old lady the new woman will make? The new woman is not very gracious and humble in spirit. She calls her mind "broad" and tells us that heretofore women have had nothing to occupy their minds when they are old but religion. How is this, anyway? I believe in the new woman; but I also believe in the memory of a certain old lady who had never heard of a new woman. She was rather a busy old lady, in a quiet way. She kept a mending-basket in her room, and it contained a great many little stockings early in the week. I cannot remember that she was ever hurried about anything; even time reposed in her presence, and the hands of an old-fashioned dial in her room moved around with apparent deliberation. I associate her with her belongings, her spectacles that sometimes evaded their owner, and the peppermints and wintergreens that served as bribes to nimble-footed explorers in a search for them; there was a soft comb which never tangled nor pulled when its owner separated unwilling locks; there was a button box, the contents of which could be made into a fascinating button-string; and there was a cake of delectable beeswax in among the spools of her wool-basket; this was decorated all about with tiny tooth-prints that told of the samples that had been bitten from its edges. There were bits of orange and lemon peel hidden away in her bureau drawer to dry; and besides that, apples grew rosy and pears mellow as they lent themselves to the magic hiding places she found for them. She knew of toothsome remedies for childish ills; and she was such a help at Sunday School lessons, and she knew of quaint and true stories of little girls and boys of a long time ago. Every day she read verses from her Bible, and at night she knelt down to say her prayers, and she was never too tired, nor did she ever forget. I wonder if we are growing this kind of old lady now-a-days?

## TWO WOMEN IN BOOKS.

There are two women in books whom I love with a devotion as real as any that I have given to any living girl friends. They are Ramona and the womanly little heroine of *Bleak House*. I think the former is the most beautiful love story I have ever read. Is it the freedom from our conventionality that makes the unswerving love of this dusky pair so beautiful and so appealing? A feeling that is quite unworldly possesses us as we read of her trustful happiness, and her brave disappointment; of the undaunted love that neither wandering nor persecution could dim. From the happy valley and husband and children to the desolate mountain top and death—all the long way we follow her, and close the book with an awakened soul and a more tender heart than before we knew Ramona.

*Bleak House* is not a tragedy, but its dear womanly Esther is very eloquent in her unpretending life for others, and I am sure many a woman's work bears traces of her quiet influence.

STUDENT.

## AN OLD-FASHIONED LOVE STORY.

This story, told by Mr. Spurgeon, will strike a chord in many hearts.

A young gentleman and his bride were invited guests at a large party given by a wealthy parishioner. In all the freshness and elegance of her bridal wardrobe the young wife shone among the throng, distinguished by her comeliness, vivacity and rich attire; and when, during the evening, her young husband drew her aside and whispered to her that she was the most beautiful woman in all the company, and that his heart was bursting with pride and love for her, she thought herself the happiest wife in the world.

Ten years later the same husband and wife were guests at the same home, where was gathered a similar gay company. The wife of ten years ago wore the same dress she had on the previous occasion; of course, it had been altered and re-made, and was old-fashioned and almost shabby. Toil, care, motherhood and pinched circumstances had taken the roses out of her cheeks and the lithe spring out of her form. She sat apart from the crowd, careworn and preoccupied. A little apart the ten-year husband stood and looked at his wife, and as he observed her faded dress and weary attitude a great sense of all her patient, loving faithfulness came over his heart. Looking up she saw his earnest gaze, and noticed that his eyes were filled with tears. She arose and went to him; and when he tenderly took her hand, and placed it on his arm, led her away from the crowd, and told her how he had been thinking of her as she looked ten years before, when she was a bride, and how much more precious she was to him now, and how much more beautiful, and how he appreciated all her sacrifice and patient toil for him and their children, a great wave of happiness filled her heart, a light shone in her face that gave it more than youthful beauty, and in all the company there was not so happy a couple as this husband and wife.

\* \* \*

"Take all the sorrows out of life, and you take away all richness, and depth, and tenderness. Sorrow is the furnace that melts selfish hearts together in love."

ANON.

## THE NORMAL PONTER.

SEPTEMBER, 1896.

Published monthly during the school year of ten months by the students of the State Normal School, Stevens Point, Wis.  
Entered at the Postoffice at Stevens Point, Wis., as second class matter.

Terms of Subscription—50 cents per year in advance.

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## EDITORIAL.

The Normal Pointer enters upon its second year, encouraged by the patronage and support received in the year previous, and confident of even fuller success in the one ensuing. It has had the kindest co-operation of the faculty and students of the school and the residents of the city and finds that the success with which it has met (moderate though that be) is entirely due to this fact. It has been fated to avoid any serious financial difficulties, in spite of predictions to the contrary; and as to the literary standard it has maintained in all its departments, the managers feel that though much is still to be desired, yet much has been accomplished in setting those standards toward a high grade of work.

It is the earnest desire of the present staff of editors that they may in no wise allow the good work of their predecessors to deteriorate in their hands; and they will make it their endeavor, not only to avoid this result, but to increase in every way possible the worth and general standing of the paper. With the aid of the members of the school these things can be done. Without it, but little can be expected.

It is our expectation that by the time the October number of the Pointer is issued the plates for the new cover will be prepared, that the paper may appear in a guise in keeping with the dignity of its advancing age. This new cover is to be designed entirely by the pupils of the school, thus fulfilling more completely than ever the desire expressed in a previous number of the Pointer, that this might be a paper "of the students, by the students and for the students" of our Normal school. Although in the limited period allotted to the course in the art department, but little or no time can be given to the art of design, it is to be hoped that the ambition of the students and the skill already acquired in the other lines of their drawing work may combine to produce something creditable both to the designer and to the school.

An interesting problem in the line of education is that of the southern schools, particularly those in

which the negro is to be trained. How shall they meet the demands of this needy class, how educate the black man so that he will be able not only to help himself to become a useful and respectable citizen, but to assist his race to a higher plane?

This problem has apparently been solved in the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, of Alabama—a noble example of the devotion of an intelligent, whole-souled man to his ignorant and degraded brethren. The school was founded in 1881 by Booker T. Washington—scholar, orator and philanthropist—styled, for his work among his own race, "The Moses of the Negro." He is himself a graduate of Gen. Armstrong's school for Indians and negroes at Hampton, Va., and the school at Tuskegee is conducted partly on the plan of the one at Hampton. Its aim is, not only to give instruction in the common branches of learning, such as are taught in all high schools and colleges, but to inculcate the more important principles of thrift and industry, and above all "to cultivate and perpetuate respect, confidence and good will between the black and the white race."

The school has in connection with it a farm of 1,440 acres, used in the teaching of practical farming and in supplying the culinary departments of the Institute. The large number of the students work their way through school by assisting with the farm work, the erection of buildings and the labor necessary to the systematic conducting of the school. The men are taught plastering, brick-making, brick-laying, lumbering, harness-making, tinning, shoemaking and other useful trades; the women receive instruction in sewing, cooking, laundry work and all the other departments of housekeeping. Thus, although the instruction in the class room is fundamental in the school, no one leaves the Institute without the ability to earn an honest and thoroughly respectable living. Many receive training in the art of teaching and themselves go out into the schools of the state to extend the kindly influence of their ALMA MATER.

Tuition is free, the state of Alabama contributing annually \$3,000, that this condition of affairs may be kept up. This school is largely dependent upon contributions from persons philanthropically disposed; and the energy and managing ability of Mr. Washington is well shown in the fact that the school has never come to want. The students are charged a nominal price for board, a large part of which, as has been said, they are enabled to pay by their daily labor in the institution.

The effect of this Industrial Institute upon the community is said to be remarkable. Filthy hovels are giving away to neat wooden houses; good school buildings are being erected to take the place of the decayed log cabins heretofore deemed good enough for the purposes of education; farmers are buying land of their own instead of renting, and are abandoning the pernicious practice of mortgaging the crops before they are harvested; the standard of living is rising in every way, and the negro is beginning to find a place for himself in a country where he has long been considered an alien. These are some of the things that the Tuskegee Institute has done for Alabama. If there were more such schools throughout the South we should hear less of "the negro problem."



## LOCAL.

### GENERAL.

School opened Aug. 25th with an enrollment of 393 students, representing 37 counties of the state. Of this number 250 belong to the Normal proper; the remainder to the Model Departments. The assembly room has a seating capacity of only 204; as this represents 54 less than there are students in the Normal Department, study tables are placed in rooms 22 and 24 to accommodate part of this number, and the rest find places with some one else in the assembly room. If the school is to meet the demands made upon it, it is evident that more room will have to be furnished.

Pres. Pray in his report to the Board of Regents for the school year ending June 19th, 1895, makes a very urgent plea for additional room. And the report of the Board of Visitors for the same year, recommends either the enlarging of the present school building, or the erection of a new one to meet the growing demands made upon the school. So by another year there will probably be accommodations for a much larger number of students.

Several changes were made in the faculty this year. Prof. Swift teaches psychology, history of education and German; Miss Stewart, who was in charge of the grammar room in the Model Department last year, has Latin and preparatory arithmetic; Miss Gray has charge of the grammar room; Miss Irene Warren, a graduate of the Armour Institute, Chicago, has charge of the general library; and Miss Patterson the textbook library and office correspondence.

On Saturday evening Sept. 5th, a reception was tendered the new students of the school by the old students. The gymnasium was artistically decorated for the purpose with the school colors, purple and gold, and with evergreen, autumn leaves and other paraphernalia used in the decorative art and known only to the young ladies of the senior class. After the earlier part of the evening had been spent in renewing and making acquaintances, the company repaired to the music room where light refreshments were served by the committee appointed to attend to that important part of the program. During the evening several songs were rendered and instrumental music furnished by Miss Linton and others. Such social gatherings as this do much to create a feeling of friendliness among the students and between the students and the teachers, which is not only helpful but necessary for good school work.

At a meeting of the Arena Sept. 21st, it was decided to remodel the present constitution and re-organize on a stronger basis. There is plenty of good material in the school, and there is no reason why this year cannot be the most prosperous in the history of the society. It is expected that the new constitution will be ready to be voted upon by the last of the month, so that real work may be begun by Oct. 1st. A young men's debating club has also been organized by a number of the upper class men, and will meet once a week for practice in debating, orations, and other literary work.

A few of the classes are unusually large this year. Mr. Sylvester's school management class nearly reaches the half-hundred mark, and the rhetoric class numbers forty-five. The desks in the drawing room accommodate only about two-thirds of those who wish to take drawing. Quite a number of those desiring to take chemistry this quarter were obliged to wait on account of there not being room in the experimental department of the laboratory. All of which goes to prove that the school is growing, and that the buildings will soon have to be enlarged.

The members of the senior class of '96 are engaged as follows: Herbert S. Perry has charge of the schools at Amherst; Leslie S. Everts is principal of the Plover school; and John T. Clements holds a position with The Journal of this city. Of the elementary class Christine Bandli is teaching in the public schools at Madison; Elizabeth Jones at Sparta; Belle McGregor at Marinette; Grace Kier, in this city; Harvey Peterson, at Colfax; Edwin O'Brien, at Eau Claire; Edith Bremmer, at Sheboygan; and Joe Baker, at Auburn-dale. The rest of the class are all back at school.

The lawn presents a very agreeable aspect this fall, due to the constant care of Mr. Kelly and his assistants. The grass has been kept closely mowed all summer, and otherwise aided in its growth by several artificial fountains, which are so placed around the lawn as to produce a very pleasing appearance to the eye. Mr. Kelly has also tried his hand at flower gardening, and judging from the luxuriant growth of pansies and other flowers in the numerous beds upon the lawn, he has more than succeeded in his undertaking. The maple trees which were set out last spring are growing nicely, and if the "keep off the grass" signs are followed until the grass gets a little better start, there is no reason why our grounds cannot equal any in the city.

Room 39 furnishes a pleasing nook to one interested in the study of Nature's forms. The biology class is at present studying insects, and they keep the room supplied with specimens of those pleasing creatures. The cases on two sides of the apartment are filled with the preserved forms of many members of the lower animal kingdom, and a large number of the stuffed animals and birds which were presented to the school last winter, are allotted to this room. The two aquariums in the corner contain a few living specimens, and several curiosities of the vegetable kingdom are suspended from the ceiling. And last, but not least, the grim old skeleton stands aloof in one corner glaring with hollow eyes upon the frivolous youths and maidens—a perpetual reminder of the fate awaiting many in the dreadful days at the end of the quarter, when the examination is abroad in the land and the faculty cast up their accounts.

A large case has been placed in the west end of the main hall near the drawing room door to be used by the drawing students as a receptacle for their model boxes. Last year the classes kept their materials on shelves built for that purpose within the drawing room. But on account of being overcrowded this year the shelves were taken out and this case furnished. The drawing department is soon to have another addition to its conveniences in the form of two new draw-

ing-board cases. These were constructed with the view to getting the most service while occupying the least space. Each case is two feet deep by one and a half feet wide and holds thirty drawing boards. Besides being very serviceable they are artistic enough to add to the appearance of the room.

A new engine is being placed in the basement and is to occupy the room which was formerly used as a cloak room by the male members of the faculty. The old engine was found to be too small to run the ventilating apparatus so the new one is to be of greater horse power. The old engine will be left where it is as the board of Regents expects at some time to put in a dynamo to be used in lighting the school building, and for running that the old engine will be very serviceable. Another improvement is also being made in the form of an enlargement to the chimney. The chimney as it was first built was not high enough to produce a sufficient draft. By extending the old chimney twenty feet higher it is expected that the draft will be sufficient. The structure will then be ninety feet high. The engineer asserts that the saving in coal will, in one year, pay for the cost of improvement.

The sketch club, which was organized last June, is very enthusiastic over its work for the coming year. The vacation sketches received from the members of the club have been placed on exhibition in the drawing room. Almost everything, from flowers to landscapes, have been attempted. Even portraits have been drawn, and the genius thus displayed bids fair to excel that of Gibson. The members of the club, who are in the city at present, will meet on Saturday, once in two weeks, and will continue the work in sketching. While the weather permits, out of door work will be done and when cold weather comes, pleasing groups will be arranged in the studio and the time profitably spent there. Those members who are out of town will sketch by themselves and each month will send their productions to the club. The purpose of the sketch club is to aid the members in acquiring greater ability in sketching and to keep the absent members in touch with the work. Each month sketches will be sent in and after receiving criticism, will be sent with these criticisms to each member of the club. In this way each one gets the criticisms of his own work, and receives new ideas from the work of others. The sketches, by their appearance in the drawing room, furnish inspirations to the students in the Art Department. They serve as an aim, which, by striving, the beginners may hope to attain. The excellence of the work accomplished during the summer surpasses all expectations and great hopes for the future have risen.

Since the opening of school several new members have been added to the club and it is hoped that many more will join during the year.

The partition between the reference and textbook libraries is to be removed, throwing both apartments into one, for the better accommodation of the general library. The text books will occupy the closet off No. 23. Many improvements are planned for the general library, and indeed have already been begun by the arrival of a large number of new books. These in-

clude the complete works of Scott, Irving and Poe, the last being an excellent edition lately gotten out by Edmund Clarence Stedman and others; two volumes of Chaucer's poems; several works in music and art; a book of fine World's Fair engravings; many books on travel and biography and others of general interest.

The second eleven played a game of football with the Waupaca high school team on Friday, October 2. The score stood 18 to 0 in favor of Stevens Point. This is the first game that the second eleven has played and the boys feel very much encouraged by their success.

#### PERSONAL.

Miss Marion Maxfield has withdrawn to teach.

Miss Dixon has withdrawn to teach in Marathon county.

Herbert S. Perry '96 visited with friends here September 4.

Leslie Everts '96 comes up from Plover nearly every Saturday to make use of the school library.

Joseph Baker '98 stopped to visit the school a few days while on his way to his school at Auburndale.

T. R. Johnson, who played left end on our football team last season, is attending school in Iowa this year.

Walter Cate and Frank Bean, two former members of our school, will enter the law school at the State University next month.

Miss Bradford, supervisor of practice work, has been confined to the house for several days with a severe attack of tonsilitis.

The Misses McGinnis have withdrawn and will return to their home in Nelsonville. Miss Lillian will probably teach this winter.

James Salter left for his home at Chippewa Falls September 20th, being obliged to leave school on account of trouble with his eyes.

Alex Krembs, who attended school last year, is now clerking for Taylor Bros. Ole Olson, another student, is with John Shannon.

A violin recital was given by Chas. Murphy September 10th in the Assembly Hall. Mr. Murphy is a graduate of the Royal Conservatory of Music, Leipzig, and the entertainment was pronounced a grand success.

The psychology class has among its members quite an enthusiastic phrenologist in the person of Mr. Ruediger. While the subject of brain development was being discussed, Mr. Ruediger gave his class an interesting talk on his favorite science.

Prof. Fellows, one of the instructors in Modern History in the University of Chicago, visited us October 1st and 2d. He examined the school with reference to the relations of co-operation which might be established between the Chicago University and the Stevens Point Normal school. It is hoped that such arrangements may be made that students finishing the course in this school may be given credit in the University of Chicago for all the regular college work that they have done. Prof. Fellows expressed himself as being greatly pleased with the liberal equipment of the school and the maturity and energetic spirit of the students.



## ATHLETIC.

With the opening of the fall term of school the work of the athletic association is again resumed. On August 25 the association held its first meeting for the purpose of electing officers, managers for the foot ball and base ball departments, and further, an executive committee to have charge of affairs connected with the games and track meets. The balloting resulted as follows:

President—Prof. V. E. McCaskill.  
 Vice President—Allan T. Pray.  
 Secretary—Wm. Bradford.  
 Treasurer—H. O. Manz.  
 Executive Committee—Guy Blencoe, chairman, H. L. Gardner, A. Larkin.  
 Manager Foot Ball Department—H. L. Gardner.  
 Manager Base Ball Department—J. Lees.

At a later meeting of the association about twenty-five new members were voted in, increasing the membership list to 110. At this meeting several foot ball challenges were discussed, namely: Rhinelander, Whitewater, Platteville, Oshkosh and Appleton. The challenge of Lawrence University has been accepted and the game will be played at Appleton October 24, if nothing prevents. Word has been received from the Whitewater team offering us a choice of three dates, one of which will probably be arranged for by the manager as soon as convenient. A game with the Oshkosh team will be played here September 26.

The second eleven have chosen Allan Pray for their captain and in so doing have shown good judgment. Pray being a good man for the position. Some of the boys in this eleven are new in the game and consequently somewhat awkward, but after a few weeks training this will wear off and we will have a first rate second eleven. The boys line up each night against the first team and, although they average several pounds less, are able to make a pretty fair showing in the all around work.

The following note is taken from the Western Teacher for September:

"Teachers of physical training will be interested in a report of an experiment quite out of the ordinary routine in that line which was made last year by Prof. C. H. Sylvester of the state normal school, Stevens Point, Wis. This report will appear in The Teacher for October."

Manager Gardner has secured Prof. Raycroft of the Chicago University, to coach the eleven this season. Prof. Raycroft had charge of the team last season, and as the boys were pleased with his work they thought it best to engage his services for a second season. He began work the 21st in order to get the team in shape for the Oshkosh game.

Prof. Sylvester has nearly completed the work of taking the physical measurements of the young men who have entered the school for the first time, this year, and is now busy with the strength tests.

Several new suits have been purchased by the athletic association and these, together with those belonging to the association and some belonging to the individual players, are in use each day by the long-haired aspirants for positions on the first eleven. Each night finds at least twenty or twenty-five of the twenty-eight foot ball boys upon the field, busily engaged in practice in passing, catching, tackling, interfering and falling on the ball. The following acrostic gives a list of the twenty-eight players now upon the manager's list of applicants:

A G new  
 M A nz  
 Cla R k  
 Oh D e  
 Ki N g  
 Dew E y  
 Ga R dner  
 Lee S

W right  
 L O ve  
 Blenc O e  
 Po L ley  
 A L my  
 Pra Y

P aral  
 Fru I t  
 Me G inty  
 Pea S e  
 Bec K  
 R I vers  
 Holma N

Hen R y  
 R U ediger  
 S alter  
 Fern H olz  
 Bark E r  
 Bradfo R d  
 Kremb S.

At a recent meeting of the athletic association Manager Gardner was authorized to make a division in the foregoing list of players, thus naming the first and second elevens. If, however, after a game or two, any player in the first eleven is shown to be unqualified for the position he will be removed and a second eleven man will get the position.

The gymnasium classes have reorganized, both for the young ladies and young men, and the work is well under way under the supervision of Miss Crawford. The young men taking foot ball training are excused from work in the gymnasium classes, but will be required to take it up later in the term.

A little iron,  
 A cunning curl,  
 A box of powder,  
 A pretty girl.

A little rain,  
 Away it goes,  
 A homely girl  
 With freckled nose.

—Ex.

## EXCHANGES.

Beloit college has the largest attendance in its history.

More than three hundred summer schools were held in the U. S. this year.

A school to be devoted entirely to church music has been established in Venice.

Montello (Wis.) will have a new school house ready for occupation about the first of September.

Russia is the only country in Europe where athletics are frowned upon and sports almost unknown.

The largest classical institution in the world is the University of Berlin with an enrollment of 8,343.

The River Falls normal is so crowded that there is no seating capacity for those who may enter later.

The completion of fifty years of existence by the Smithsonian Institution was celebrated September 7.

In Grant county there are thirteen high school principals of whom nine are graduates of the Platteville normal.

Happy are physicians! Their successes shine in the sunlight and earth covers up their failures.—Freeport Budget.

The new normal school at West Superior starts out with 150 in the normal department and about 200 in the model department.

G. L. Bowerman of West Superior High School, has been appointed to a position in the faculty of the normal school of that place.

"Oh, parson! I wish I could carry my gold with me," said a dying man to his pastor. "It might melt," was the consoling answer.—Ex.

The Wendell Phillips Memorial Association has decided to use its fund in scholarships for undergraduates in Harvard College and Tuft College.

Antigo has erected a fine four-department brick building for use as a ward school. In the high school C. O. Marsh is retained with two assistants.

The various classes in the Platteville normal have elected officers. Would it not be well for us to follow the example of our sister school in this particular?

Wooden coffins,

Vain regrets:

Happens often—

Cigarettes.

—Independent.

Said A to B, "I C U R

Inclined to B A J."

Said B, "Your wit, my worthy friend,

Shows signs of sad D K."

—Ex.

Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio, has among its alumni three U. S. senators, two governors, two for-

eign ministers, six judges, six congressmen, six authors and numerous college presidents.

"I have a weight upon my mind,"

I overheard him say.

"That's good," said she, "twill keep the wind

From blowing it away."

—Ex.

To break down pride,

To learn restraint,

To keep your temper cool,

Don't pattern after any saint

But teach a district school.

The meeting of the N. E. A. at Buffalo attracted an attendance of about 14,000. The next meeting will probably be held in Milwaukee. The vote of the board of directors on choice of location was a tie between Milwaukee and Minneapolis, and a considerable number favored Detroit.

The principal of a college for the blind in Odessa, Russia, is making a tour through this country to examine the methods of teaching used in the schools and colleges for the instruction of the blind. He says that Russia has nearly seven times as many blind among her population as the United States.

Scientists of Carleton College, Minn., have been searching for three years for glaciers in the mountain fastnesses of northern Flathead county, Montana. They were rewarded not long ago by the discovery of two moving masses of ice up in the northwest corner of the state. They have been named the Sperry and the Chaney after their discoverers.

Dr. Wilder of the Cornell Brain Association, has made another appeal to educated and moral persons to bequeath their brains to the institution for scientific investigation.—Journal of Education.

Even though we are devoted to science we should like to keep our brains a few days longer, hence we hope the call for brains will not be made on Normal schools.

We welcome the arrival of the High School Junto, of Eaton, Pa., the first exchange for the year. From it we clip the following in regard to "push ball," a new sport which was first played at Harvard: "It partakes of the nature of foot ball. The ball itself is six feet, three inches in diameter and in construction resembles a foot ball. It is inflated with a massive air pump, and although weighing some 220 pounds, it is so evenly balanced as to move at a very slight pressure when its pathway is unobstructed. The cost of the ball is something like \$200.

"Deep wisdom—swelled head—  
Brain fever—he's dead.

A Senior."

"False fair one—hope fled—  
Heart broken—he's dead.

A Sophomore."

"Went skating—'tis said—  
Floor hit him—he's dead.

A Sophomore."

"Milk famine—not fed—  
Starvation—he's dead.

A Freshman."

—Ex.

## MODEL SCHOOL.

SEVENTH GRADE.

### THE PILGRIMS.

The pilgrims are people that wandered for their religion. In 1607 a little company in Scrooby, whose pastor's name was John Robinson, fled to Holland. They lived there for thirteen years. Then they thought they would settle a colony in America. So they built a ship called the Mayflower and sailed for England. They arrived here and bought another ship and started out for America. They got a little way out when one of the ships leaked and they sent it back and continued on their voyage. They landed in Plymouth and built their houses of logs. They held their meetings in a log house on the top of a hill where there were six cannon. Their governor was John Winthrop and the captain was Myles Standish.

They were attacked by Indians and many were killed, but the town still holds out.

WALTER SANBORN,

Aged 10 years.

### SETTLEMENT OF JAMESTOWN.

In 1602 a man by the name of Bartholomew Gosnold tried to plant a colony on the island of Cuttyhunk in Buzzards Bay. If this had succeeded New England would have first been settled, but the men that were to do it went back to the ship that brought them.

One cold, stormy December of 1606 the little colony set out. They had three ships. The biggest one was named Constant and weighed one hundred tons. Godspeed weighed about half as much, and the smallest, named Discovery, weighed twenty tons. The people could not get out of sight of the English shores for six weeks because they had such poor ships. People in those days were afraid to sail across the Atlantic because they thought there was horrid monsters in it. They went way down around the West Indies, making the journey twice as long as it ought to have been. The new colony intended to land on Roanoke Island, but a storm came up and drove them out into the James river. They arrived in Virginia in the month of April when the banks of the river were all covered with flowers. Great white dog-wood blossoms and bright colored red buds were in blossom all along the James river. The new comers said "Heaven and earth had agreed to make this a country to live in."

After sailing up and down the river they selected a place to make their home, which they called Jamestown. They had pretty well eaten up all their provisions now and it was too late to plant anything. For one meal each one had a small ladleful of pottage made of worm-eaten barley. They were bothered by Indians who wounded seventeen men and killed one boy.

Every man in Jamestown had to take his turn at watching against the Indians, lying on the cold, bare ground all night. Sometimes three or four men died in one night and after a while there were only five men who were able to watch the Indians. There were over one hundred people landed at Jamestown and in the

first few months half of them died. The people that were left had horrid little holes dug in the ground to live in, but now they began to build little cabins and thatched the roof with straw.

One of the most industrious men in the colony was Captain John Smith. He sailed up and down the river in the little ship named Discovery; he got acquainted with some Indian tribes and traded beads and other small trinkets for corn which kept the people from starving.

He was the leading man in the colony and at last came to be the governor. But when many other people came over to Jamestown who were Smith's enemies and he had been injured by an explosion of gun powder, he went back to England.

ELLIDA MOEN.

LANGUAGE, 4TH GRADE, INTERMEDIATE.

### THE PANSY.

We have been talking about pansies the past few days. The calyx of the pansy has five sepals. Calyx is a Latin word and means flower-cup. The calyx is not always green, but on pansies it is. The corolla rests in the calyx. The corolla of a pansy has five petals. Inside of the corolla are the stamens. On the stamens is the pollen or yellow powder which we sometimes get on our noses if we smell too closely of a flower. The other day Miss Quinn gave each one in the class a beautiful pansy and told us the story of "Why they look like little faces." This is the story:

Many years ago in a shady dell where ferns and shrubs and trees grew there dwelt a little flower which hid itself behind a large fern leaf. This little flower was very modest. When people were passing it was very careful not to be seen.

One day an angel came down from heaven on a mission of love to this earth. As it was passing through this beautiful dell its wing pushed aside this large fern leaf, and there it saw this beautiful little flower. And the angel took the little flower in its hands and said: "Thou art indeed beautiful! Too beautiful to be hidden here in this dark and lonely place." Then the angel said: "I shall kiss you and give you the face of an angel and you shall go forth into the world and make cheer and happiness."

And now when you go to the crowded city or the shady country you see pansies. And even in the hospitals, in the children's wards, each little boy or girl, as you will see, will be holding one little innocent pansy as tight as they can.

IRMA SCHULHOF,

Aged 10 years.

Leading questions of the day, as discussed in the Primary department:

### THE MONEY QUESTION.

Beulah—"Miss Faddis, which are you going to vote for, gold or silver? I'm for gold."

Wayne (standing near)—"I'm for gold, too, and I believe everybody is."

### THE BICYCLE QUESTION.

Small Girl—"Miss Faddis, I'm saving all my money to buy a bicycle. I have 10 cents now, but I think it will take more than a dollar to buy a good one, don't you? And when I get it I'll let you ride sometimes."



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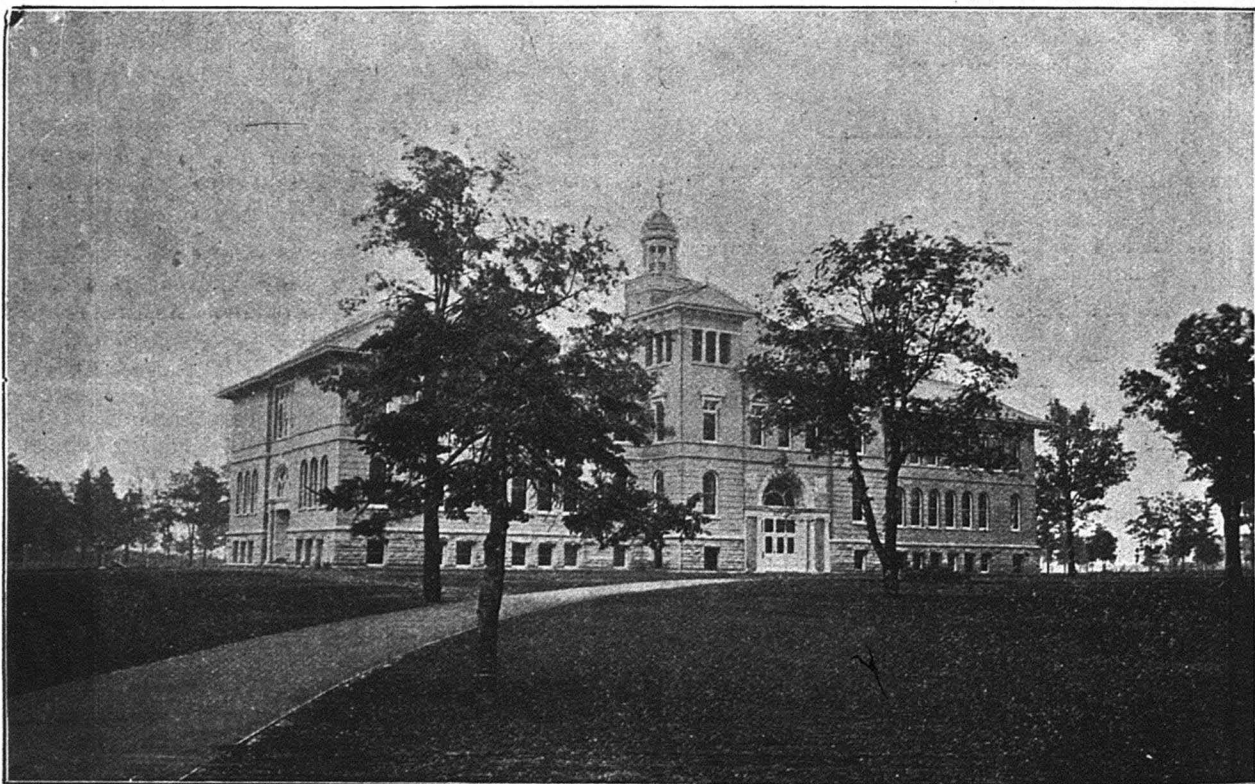
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