

Priest Ezra

THE

Normal Pointer.

Stevens Point, Wis.



1897.

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THE NORMAL POINTER.

Volume II.

STEVENS POINT, WIS., APRIL, 1897.

Number 8.

LITERARY.

LONG AGO.

I once knew all the birds that came
And nestled in our orchard trees.
For every flower I had a name.
My friends were woodchucks, toads and bees.
I knew where thrived in yonder glen
What plants would soothe a stone bruised toe.
Oh, I was very learned then.
But that was very long ago.

I knew the spot upon the hill
Where checkerberries could be found.
I knew the rushes near the mill
Where pickerel hid that weighed a pound.
I knew the wood, the very tree,
Where lived the poaching, saucy crow,
And all the woods and crows knew me,
But that was very long ago.

And, pining for the joys of youth,
I tread the old familiar spot
Only to learn this solemn truth—
I have forgotten, am forgot.
Yet here's this poungster at my knee
Knows all the things I used to know.
To think I once was wise as he!
But that was very long ago.

I know it's folly to complain
Of whatso'er the fates decree,
Yet were not wishes all in vain.
I tell you what my wish should be—
I'd wish to be a boy again,
Back with the friends I use to know,
For I was, oh, so happy then—
But that was very long ago. —Eugene Field.

PROGRESS IN CONFLICT.

The horologe of time is pointing with its warning hand to the expiration of another century—a century which, if measured by the strength of human institutions, by the increase in wealth, knowledge and liberal sentiment, may be counted the most progressive era the world has ever seen.

Standing upon the eminence we have attained, let us cast a glance back over the wide expanse of the world's history. With the imagination of the scientist we may pass beyond the scenes first recorded by the pen of the historian, back through an infinite cycle of ages, where, in the midst of conflicting elements, by mighty convulsions and terrible upheavals, the earth and her sister planets first sprang from a nebulous mass of fiery vapor drifting about in chaos. Aeons upon aeons

passed away. Living organisms of the lowest order at last appeared. These gave rise to higher forms through "the endless files of centuries." Unable to withstand the struggle for existence they died away to be followed by still higher forms. Man, the crowning work of God's creation, next appeared. Mythology sings of his conflicts. History records his wars and his progress from earliest times to yesterday.

The history of the ages has been a history of conflict, a constant struggle of men with their environments, with error and superstition, with the tyranny and despotism of all time. To those who have regarded it from the standpoint of one narrow lifetime the conflict has often seemed aimless and destructive; but to those who regard history, not as detached fragments but as one magnificent whole, it has ever been the source of true progress, the law by which worlds were formed, the law allowing us to formulate the doctrine of the survival of the fittest, the law by which man has risen from animalism, savagery and barbarism to the bright noonday of this nineteenth century civilization.

Consider first the influence of conflict on the material progress of the race. Under the sunny tropics where the wants of man have been supplied by an all foreseeing nature, where he has not engaged in the well known struggle for existence, he has ever remained a cipher in the history of his race; but where he is obliged to protect his body from the cold, himself and family from starvation, he has constructed cities, banded the continents with bars of steel, tunneled the mountains, snatched the lightning from the clouds and sent its pulsings into every avenue of human life. It was the hardy Teuton of the North that in the moment of her greatest glory struck terror to the heart of Rome. The Spartan mothers recognized the importance of this struggle when they trained their youth for statehood by exposure in the mountain snows. China, with her wall of seclusion on the north, shutting her out from the hostile winds and savage tribes, with her command, "Depart not from the trodden way," is to-day still halting by the same milestone of human progress that she had reached when history began. The Jews, though persecuted and scattered to the ends of the earth, have ever remained a strong and united people. Their name has become the synonym for thrift. They established the rate of exchange in the marts of ancient Venice, and to-day no greater name than Rothschild heads the list of English financiers. Behold that little Pilgrim band! Born in an hour of conflict, tossed about on unknown and angry waters, they land one bleak November day on the shores of a new world where between the war cry of the savage and the tyrannical oppression of cruel kings, they plant a civilization which now commands the admiration of the world.

What is true of the race is true of the individual, for "mankind is but the larger man." Progress in the individual has ever been dependent on conflict. Columbus, that once visionary dreamer, was as a footsore pilgrim through Spain, schooled in all the discouragements attendant on a perilous voyage to a new world. Field with his vain project was laughed to scorn; but defying opposition, he sank his mighty cables for the third time and the thoughts of the East and the West were one. Garibaldi, heartstricken at his country's wrongs, struggled up from a life of poverty against tyranny and oppression and ended his life in one grand triumph of victory.

Turn now to the moral world. We see the same law performing its part in this field of human progress. Goethe, in his immortal *Faust*, recognized the great truth when he caused the Lord to say to Mephistopheles:

"Man's active nature flagging, seeks too soon the level,
Unqualified repose he learns to crave;
Whence willing the spirit him I gave,
Who works, excites, and must create as devil."

Paul, animated with the divine love of one God, overturned the idols of paganism in the classic corridors of the Acropolis. Aye, has not the principle the sanction of godhead? Did not Christ himself retire into a lonely wilderness to struggle with temptation that he might be made strong?

How has it been with intellectual progress? The names of Socrates and Galileo suggest the reply. The body of truths which guides the actions of man to-day became firmly established only after centuries of patient and never ceasing struggle with error.

But we cannot linger here. Great has been the effect of conflict in physical, moral, and intellectual evolution. But greater far has been its influence in the political and social progress of the race. It is the verdict of history that institutions long established and unmoved by the spirit of conflict universally decline and tend towards despotism. It has ever been the mission of conflict to overthrow institutions and administrations effete with age, and to establish in their stead newer and more progressive forms. In the throes of mighty revolutions has been born the spirit of liberty. The shackles of serfdom fell at the feet of conflict. Special instances need not be given: Moses stretching out his rod over the land of the Pharaohs; Cicero pleading the cause of the common people before the Roman senate; Gladstone lifting up his voice in defense of poor down trodden Ireland, are but the central figures around which nations have rallied to throw off the yoke of unrelenting tyranny. Patrick Henry but voiced the sentiment of the ages in those memorable words, "Give me liberty or give me death." The Cubans and the Nihilists are but fighting the same inexorable battles that all nations have fought on the road from despotism to liberty.

But was progress not possible without conflict? If Socrates had refused to drink that fatal draught and denied the truth of his immortal teachings; if the barons at Runnymede had not wrung from the despotic hand of King John the famous document of political liberty; if millions of human beings had not sacrificed their lives on the altar of truth and righteousness: if the Son of Man had preferred to renounce his heavenly

birthright before the king of the Jews rather than die in greatest agony on Mount Calvary, what would now be the state of civilization? It were vain to ask. No, you may sound the entire gamut of progress, but its key note is ever conflict.

Too often, alas, have the conflicts of the past taken the form of physical struggles, of long and cruel wars that have cost millions of precious lives and deluged the earth with a sea of blood; but, as in the material world the lower orders gave way to higher and more advanced forms, so have the lower forms of conflict been superceded by the higher. Already war has been assigned a place among the arts that are lost. We see evidences of the new light in the present treaty of arbitration pending in Congress. But we must not mistake the light of the eastern star for the dawn of a new day. Struggle, in that broader sense, will never cease by mere legislative fiat. If the struggle with the sword be laid aside, it is for that higher conflict that stirred the heart of Lincoln to its utmost depths when he signed the famous parchment that loosed the shackles from three millions of his fellowmen. As the historian of the past valued man according to his struggles on the field of battle, the future historian will measure him by the profoundness of those struggles which, originating in the depths of his soul, tend to the uplifting of the human race. It is the same old law—progress in conflict—and it will not cease to operate till right shall take the place of wrong, till truth shall supplant error, till unselfishness shall gain ascendancy over its antagonist and the sway of Plutocracy be broken, till the nations shall be linked by common ties into a universal brotherhood and we are one people, obeying one law and worshipping one God. Then shall the dream of the distant Utopia be realized, and shall the angels, descending from heaven, again proclaim that glad message—Peace on earth, good will towards man.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL.

The most important general bill passed by the fifty-fourth congress in its last session was the immigration bill. On May 20, 1896, the house of representatives passed a bill to restrict immigration by excluding all male foreigners from this country who can not read or write the English or some other language. This bill was fixed as the first order of business in the senate in December of 1896, but at the beginning of the present year Senator Lodge (Mass.) substituted a new bill, sometimes known as the Lodge bill. The provisions of the bill were: "That section I of the act of March 3, 1891, relating to immigration, be amended by adding to that class of aliens, thereby excluded from the United States the following: All persons physically capable and over 16 years of age who cannot read or write the English language or some other language; but a person not so able to read and write and who is over 50 years of age, and is a parent or grandparent of a qualified immigrant over 21 years of age and capable of supporting such parent or grandparent, may be sent for to come and join the family of a child or grandchild over 21 years of age similarly qualified and capable, and a wife or minor child not so able to read and write may accompany or be sent for to come and join the husband or parent similarly quali-

fied and capable." The bill also provides: "That it shall be unlawful for any male alien who has not in good faith made his declaration before the proper court of his intentions to become a citizen of the United States, to be employed on any public works of the United States, or to come regularly or habitually into the United States by land or water for the purpose of engaging in any mechanical trade or manual labor for wages, or salary, returning from time to time to a foreign country."

This bill passed the house by a vote of 215-36. It passed the senate after a hard fight by its opponents. Mr. Cleveland vetoed the bill. He said he could not believe the education test would protect the country from degenerating. It would be better and safer to admit illiterate, industrious immigrants than agitators, who can read and write and delight in arousing the illiterate. With settled financial and governmental policies there should be enough work for all. He could see no reason to change the national policy by such a radical departure. If we did not permit people of foreign countries to live in foreign countries, and work in the United States, it would provoke dangerous retaliatory laws by those countries to the injury of thousands of American workmen who find employment in foreign countries.

This bill was returned to the house with the above objection, but was passed over the president's veto by a large majority. The senate did not take action before the 4th of March, so the Immigration bill became a dead bill. If any action is taken on the subject by the present congress it will be necessary to introduce a new bill.

HOWARD CATE.

IN THE WORLD OF THOUGHT.

Said George William Curtis in his Gettysburg oration, "Let us beware how we recklessly waste our life-blood." The inflow of immigration, with its lack of knowledge and sympathy with American ideas, must convince the thoughtful man that our life-blood has been considerably diluted. For a good, strong time nothing could be better than a thorough indoctrination of the youth of our land in the history and principles of our government. Teach our boys and girls the growth of liberty; infuse an appreciation of the priceless blood shed; make our schools nurseries of patriotism, and the dangers of immigration will be reduced to the minimum.

The navy of the United States has justly earned her place in the vanguard of maritime powers, not for lavish armaments nor gorgeous displays, but for true worth and stability, in difficult undertakings. The past speaks for itself. The brilliant examples of daring heroism show the steps by which the American navy has reached its present proud eminence. And to-day, honored by the world, the just pride of its people and an example for all, the navy of the United States stands staunch and firm a synonym of daring courage and success.

The lives of many seem to be without preconsideration or plan. A life should be symmetrical—like the

perfect temple, with portico, column, foundation, and dome, built fair and godly. A man who allows his life to pass away in grotesque, often pitiful, excursions from what ought to be a set purpose, will find himself tried and self-condemned. Men forget that the whole use of things external should be to exalt not the things, the affairs, but themselves—to make their life sweeter, purer, better, and greater.

The "new woman" of to-day is a new creature, filled with new desires, new aims, new aspirations. She is not, as was her grandmother, content to live, year after year, all of her life, pursuing the same occupation and cheered by the same amusements. The woman of to-day is a progressive woman. She has her eyes open and comprehends at a glance the possibilities of the future before her. She is filled with that wholesome discontent that promises in the not far distant future to bring about many needed reforms.

E. F. P.

THE OLD RUINS.

As the summer sun is slowly sinking in the western sky, an aged man saunters along a grassgrown path that leads to the ruins of an old mansion.

A turn in the path brings him in full view of the place and memories of long ago come thronging to his mind. He pauses in his way, overwhelmed by the thoughts which the ruins have brought to him.

The stillness, the desertion and obscurity prevailing around give a deeper and more solemn interest to the place. The lengthening shadows cast a dark shroud around some parts of the building, and while he looks the sweet tones of a distant bell, giving token of the slowly waning day, break the silence, and seem to increase the sadness all around. The ivy twines over the weather-stained walls, and the foxglove hangs its blossoms over the broken columns as if in mockery of the decay. The wind whistles through the old arches, and the owl, the sole inhabitant of the place, hoots from the shattered tower. The flood of sunlight crowns the whole in glory and struggles dimly through the windows darkened by dust.

But not of this scene is the old man thinking. He sees the mansion in its grandeur, the happy home of his earlier life. He sees the magnificent rooms bright with the valor and beauty of the land, glittering with the splendor of jeweled rank and military array; alive with many feet and the hum of an admiring multitude, and ringing with the hearty laugh of pleasure. Standing out from among that gay assemblage is the image of his only son, the pride of his life and the favorite of the company. The scene changes.

He sees him now on the morning of his departure into the world, an exile from home, and henceforth to be a stranger to the friendships of his childhood. The thought of that son, banished by his own father, is almost too much for the old man to bear, and, as he turns away, his eyes are filled with tears.

The last beams of day are faintly streaming through the trees, as he retraces his steps, firmly resolved to right, as far as possible, the wrong which he has done.

ANNA OLSEN.

THE NORMAL POINTER.

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EDITORIAL.

In looking through the journals received from other schools we find that in many the "Exchange" column is either very short or lacking altogether. It would seem that though these papers are willing to be sent out among the other schools of the state and to receive papers sent in return, they are unwilling to spend time and space in making proper acknowledgments. It is largely through the exchange columns that one school keeps in touch with another, and if properly conducted this department may be made one of the most interesting. By too many editors it seems to be considered the dumping ground for all the jokes and doggerel rhymes that they would be ashamed to put in any other department of the paper. By others it is looked upon as a blank space to be filled somehow, chiefly with extracts, the longer the better. Still another class imagine that it must be filled with complimentary remarks on other school papers, no matter if the editor's conscience does prick when he writes them. But it is encouraging that many agree that the exchange department is the place for intelligent and fearless comment on and criticism of the papers received from other schools, together with such short extracts as may seem interesting and profitable, as showing relative conditions and ideals.

The Zeitgeist must sometimes be forced to smile at the fantastic shapes that he himself assumes. He will surely have occasion to do so if he reads the March Arena, for there "as in a looking glass" he will see himself reflected in the article concerning the proposed colony of self-supporting artists. Art, says the author, is deteriorating in this sordid age. Let those who love it for its own sake, and who are willing to produce it solely for the improvement of mankind, set themselves apart from the cares of the world, form a colony where they can live in peace and harmony, and there give themselves up to Art. Plans are given by which this may be effected, and nice, ideal, artistic plans they

are, too! What if they are impracticable? That need not interfere in the least. It will be interesting to note the results of the efforts in behalf of this new project, as it is favored by many of the most prominent artists of the times—and perhaps it may come to something after all.

Would that somewhere in this vicinity there grew a tree from which one could pluck good, ripe, spicy essays! How much time and temper it would save! The Senior class would weep hot tears of joy if perchance such a tree might be discovered; and not only they, but all the unfortunates who are "on for rhetorical" would rejoice with exceeding delight. Even a shrub upon which new and original subjects for essays might be found sprouting would bring solace to many a weary heart. When the spring opens, and the botany classes go forth in the spirit of Columbus, let each member consider it his duty to his suffering fellow creatures to keep always upon the watch for these rare essay-trees and subject-bushes, for their discovery would mean bliss to a considerable portion of the human race.

The news of the death of Mr. J. O. Raymond, for over two years our resident regent, came unexpectedly to to most of us, and occasioned no little pain among students and teachers. We feel that Mr. Raymond has been a good friend to the school, doing every thing in his power to help it and make it a credit to the state. His efforts have been untiring in its behalf, and it is in a great degree due to his work for it that the school has become the power that it is. He will be long remembered in our Normal school for his interest in and labor for its welfare.

Some of our exchanges, it would appear, have a bad habit of printing selected matter without giving due credit. Several cases of this kind have been brought to our notice where rhymes have been copied from our own paper and no credit given us. It would seem more honorable if in every case the name of the paper from which the material is taken be printed with it.

It was a great disappointment to those who have a class-room acquaintance with Prof. Sylvester that he was not able to resume his work in the Normal at the beginning of this quarter. The news that his health is improving is certainly very welcome to us and we hope that he may soon be with us again.

We welcome to the staff our new literary editor, and though there is but a small part of the school year remaining, we hope that his success may be in inverse proportion to the length of his term of office.

The Junior who flunks on the work of this quarter has the consolation of knowing that "there are others;" but the Senior trembles in his secret soul when he remembers that this is his last chance.

Vacation accounts for our lateness in bringing out the present issue of The Pointer. It is to be feared, however, that we do not always have so good an excuse.

LOCAL.

GENERAL.

A pleasant reception was held in honor of Miss Elizabeth M. Stevens in the clay modeling room at 1:10 March 23. Miss Mary Ashmun aided in receiving the numerous guests. The ladies' costumes were beautiful and wonderful, those of Miss Mary Ashmun and Miss Stevens being especially appropriate to the occasion. The brilliancy of Miss Stevens' head dress was never surpassed in this city. Following the new Parisian style, the souvenirs were not distributed to the guests but were worn by Miss Stevens. The art exhibit in the west end of the room was very good. One landscape by Bruce Crane was highly praised for its wonderful light and shade and exquisite harmony of coloring. After a few moments spent in admiring the costumes of the ladies, the art exhibit, the souvenirs which added much to the grandeur of the scene, and the light refreshments which the young ladies took turns in passing, the guests departed, wishing that some other young lady would follow the precedent so happily established.

One question on the library reference list, "What is your favorite book?" has revealed many startling facts. One gentleman wrote in answer, "Hicks's Almanac." This person was not as guarded in the expression of his opinion as Hicks is in his predictions. Collins's Algebra seems to have been the universal favorite. If the length of time spent over a book is any criterion of its popularity surely the Algebra would be unanimously voted the favorite of the school. Some of the few to whom this book is as yet an "unknown quantity," voted for Webster's International Dictionary. If a man is known by his favorite book, what can be said about these?

Prof. McCaskill was happily surprised one day during examination week to discover in No. 30 a young lady of poetical fame. Although her lineaments were familiar he would not have recognized her had not a placard informed them that she was Poe's "Lost Lenore" with her raven Nevermore. The advanced physiology class had been acquainted with her for some time. Those who had not had that pleasure met her in an informal way after school. As her stay was limited and as she was already prepared for her journey, a kodak was turned upon the unconscious maiden and several snap shots were taken of Lenore and her friends.

An interesting experiment was tried by Prof. Culver March 31. Carbon dioxide, condensed into a liquid by a pressure of 800 pounds to the square inch and confined in a strong iron cylinder, was released and parted with so much heat in expanding that it froze and became snow. When three pounds of mercury were poured on this it instantly became frozen. A thermometer showed that the temperature was 80° below zero. A carbon dioxide snow ball was handed around and many of the students could show blisters as proof that they were burned by a snow ball whose temperature was 80° degrees below zero.

Our Faculty as Portrayed by Shakespeare.

Mr. P-y: "I would o'erstare the sternest eyes that look."

Mr. McC-k-l: "Young, valiant, wise, and, no doubt, right royal."

Miss M-nt-y: "I am nothing if not critical."

Mr. C-lv-r: "A kinder gentleman treads not the earth."

Miss St-w-t: "Nor is the wide world ignorant of her worth."

Mr. Sp-l-d-g: "He is a proper man's picture."

Mrs. B-df-d: "For she is wise if I can judge of her."

Mr. C-ll-ns: "Some that will evermore peep through their eyes."

And laugh like parrots at a bag piper."

Miss L-nt-n: "Thou singst like one immortal."

Mr. Sw-ft: "Sleeping on benches, after noon."

Miss T-nn-r: "She is even natural in her art."

Mr. Syl-t-r: "A man of travel, who has seen the world."

Mrs. El-t: "Peering in maps for ports."

Miss Cr-f-d: "I never saw so young a body with so old a head."

Mr. S-nf-d: "Oh, he was gentle, mild and virtuous."

Miss Qu-n: "She's a most exquisite lady."

Miss W-r-n: "Some book there is which she desires."

Miss F-d-s: "I will teach the children their behaviors."

Miss G-y: "Thought runs before her actions."

Miss P-t-r-n: "I will be correspondent to command."

The question as to who should represent the state in the coming Interstate Oratorical Contest at Emporia, Kansas, May 10 was left by President Mortenson to the decision of the local association. They decided that although the marking was a little irregular, it would be better to let the matter stand according to the first decision. This gives Mr. Kelly of White-water first place and Andrew L. Larkin of Stevens Point, second place.

Miss Maud Brewster has been elected president of the Arena for this quarter, Kenneth Pray is secretary. Although the Arena had among its members many girls, that is the first time in its history that one has been president. Now that the gentlemen of the society have aided in electing one she shall not be found wanting. Great things are expected by those who know Miss Brewster and they will not be disappointed.

G. E. McDill has been appointed regent to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Raymond. His appointment was confirmed by the Senate, the rules being suspended, and he met with the Board Apr. 20.

A bill has been passed by the legislature by virtue of which the Normal schools are given \$60,000. This is to be borrowed from the principal of the Normal fund and to be paid back in installments after the tax which is authorized by the bill is collected. Stevens Point received \$3,000 of this for additional grounds. The five acres just north of the Normal will probably be purchased. It is at present owned by V. P. Atwell.

Essays seem to be the order of the day. It was formerly the custom to ask for essays only in the Literature, Rhetoric and Composition classes, but this year essays have been demanded in Algebra, General History, Psychology and Professional Geography, besides the one for Rhetoricals which most of the advanced students have been or will be obliged to prepare. "Where shall the weary soul have rest?"

Six large sheets of mounted drawings in ink and crayon were on exhibition in the hall for several days. These were the work of different students of the art classes and reflected much credit on the drawing department. The drawings were sent to St. Louis where they were on exhibition at the Western Drawing Teachers' association.

There are at present sixty-one classes in the hands of practice teachers. Seventy-two applied for classes but all could not be accommodated. Owing to lack of room classes now recite not only in the "pit" but in the coal room and on the stairways in various parts of the building.

The following are the newly elected officers of the Forum: President, E. I. Scott; vice president, F. B. Polley; treasurer, M. O. Hill; secretary, Jesse Ames; sergeant, Jno. M. Lees; board of counsellors, E. I. Scott, Guy Blencoe and Arthur Latton.

The A. L. S. were tendered a reception by the faculty in honor of the return of Prof. Sylvester April 2. Remarks were made by Prof. Sylvester and Gavin Campbell, after which refreshments were served. An enjoyable time was had by all.

The debate with the Howe high school of Grand Rapids has been cancelled as the Normal team was weakened by the withdrawal of one member. This is much to be regretted, but it is hoped that a debate may be held next year.

Prof. Sanford and Mrs. Elliot delivered interesting talks on the war in Greece during morning exercises. Their clear statement of facts did much in aiding the school to obtain a definite idea of the situation.

Owing to the pressure of work in all departments it has become necessary to engage a new teacher, Miss Whitman. She comes well recommended, being a graduate of Wellesly and of Chicago University.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen—The men from the geology class. Inquiries have been instituted and no doubt they will soon put in an appearance.

We print in our Literary department A. L. Larkin's oration, Progress in Conflict. Through an oversight his name was omitted in printing.

Part of the attic has been finished off for the use of Prof. McCaskill's botany classes.

Several of the young ladies have practice classes in the gymnasium.

The pianos have all been tuned lately.

PERSONAL.

Miss Anna Frohmader is teaching at Clifton, Monroe county.

Will. Bradford spent his vacation at Cumberland with Mr. Pease.

Miss Louisa Brickels has withdrawn and is now at her home in Auburndale.

Prof. F. R. Clow, teacher of history at Oshkosh, spent a day inspecting the school.

President Pray was in Madison the 20th and 21st to attend a meeting of the board of regents.

Prof. Sylvester has been confined to his room on account of sickness, but is now reovering.

During the recent Institute at Plover Mrs. Bradford delivered a lecture at that place on "Home Schools."

Miss Hattie Patterson, of River Falls, recently spent a week visiting with her sister Miss Isabel Patterson.

Arthur Webb has at last returned, after causing his many friends much concern over his prolonged absence.

The Normal faculty attended the reception given at the High School in honor of Henry T. Bailey of Mass., Mar. 29.

Mr. Mortenson has been taking care of Prof. Sylvester during his illness, but has now resumed his studies in the Normal.

Mrs. Elliot conducted a successful institute at Neillsville April 1; and another of two days' duration at Phillips April 4.

Miss H (translating, Ich schneide dir die Kehle ab wenn du zu spät kommst) "I'll cut your head off if you don't come to time."

Miss Lillian Arnott was absent during the first week of the quarter on account of the death of Regent Raymond, with whose family she is boarding.

Teacher (commenting on essays she is handing back): "The essays were very good but there seem to be a good many quotation marks missing."

H. L. Gardner, E. J. Scott, and Emily Spalenka were among the students who attended the institute at Plover conducted by Miss Livingston and Prof. Sanford.

Mr. Swift spent his vacation in Chicago carrying out a special line of investigation. Miss Montgomery visited in the same city. Miss Stewart at her home in Elkhorn.

Miss Tanner is spending a week in Chicago and St. Louis. In the latter place she will deliver a paper on "Mechanical Drawing in the Grades" before the Western Drawing Teachers' association.

Henry T. Bailey, state supervisor of drawing in Mass., delivered a lecture on "Beauty in Common Things," in the Assembly Room the first part of this month. The lecture was well attended, and very entertaining.

The bear, which with the travelling library forms the chief attraction of Junction City, has been seriously ill, but is now on the road to recovery, and will probably be at his old post by the time the next delegation of Normal students passes through the town.

Roy Rivers had the misfortune to break both wrists and a leg by falling twenty feet from the top of a box car which was on a trestle near Sherman's mill. He is doing as well as can be expected, but it will be quite a while before he is out again. His many Normal friends sympathize with him in this unfortunate accident.

ATHLETIC.

The members of the Athletic association have been assessed a small sum to defray the expenses necessary to equip the baseball and track teams. Manager Lees will get the nine into shape and ready for practice as soon as possible.

At a recent meeting of the Athletic association Guy Blencoe was elected captain of the track team for the coming season. Blencoe did good work for the team last year and should be able to bring out a crack team on Field Day.

Of late there has been more attention paid to high school athletics than in former years. A student who is a fine athlete is barred from all inter-high school contests if his studies are not up to the passing mark. This provision in the constitution incites those who have ability in the athletic line to harder study, in order that they may enter the contests.

Probably the best of indoor exercises is that which may be obtained from a game of basket ball. Hand ball is played extensively in our gymnasium, but basket ball has not yet been tried. With as fine a gymnasium as ours it is strange that there should not be several clubs. The Milwaukee Normal supports several clubs and the game is enjoyed very much by the students at that school and would doubtless be as much enjoyed here, were it tried.

With the beginning of the last quarter of the school year commences the preparation for the Field day contests. Arrangements are being made with Oshkosh Normal and Lawrence University and it is with these two schools that the Field Day will be held. It seems hardly advisable to hold more than two contests in one season and even two is more than most schools take part in.

The debt of the Athletic association incurred by the small attendance at the football games last fall has been nearly paid and the association is again in condition to take charge of financial matters pertaining to the baseball and track teams. The association will lose several of its best athletes this year by graduation from the school. Blencoe, Pray, Beck, Manz, Ruediger, Paral and some others finish their course this term and will not be with us next season.

At a meeting of the students interested in tennis an organization was effected which will be known as the Lawn Tennis Association of the Stevens Point Normal school. W. W. Culver was elected president, Miss Kate Smith secretary, and Miss Stewart treasurer. The St. Cecilia musical club will give a public recital Saturday evening, the proceeds to go to the Tennis Association. A tournament will be held the latter part of the term and it is to defray the expenses of this tournament that the proceeds will be used.

The Young Ladies' Tennis club which was formed in mid-winter is doing well under the strict instruction of Prof. Culver, who acts as president of the club. The

young ladies can now return with ease and some accuracy the professor's "back handers." The gymnasium has served the purpose of a court during the winter and here the club met every Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, until the attendance became so great that the young ladies and the teachers were divided into two classes. The courts are now in good condition and several games have already been played by the members. The membership of the club numbers about thirty in all, eight being teachers and the rest the young ladies in the school. A meeting will soon be called and an organization effected by which both the young men and ladies may become members of the club. If arrangements can be made a tournament will be held among the players in the school and later with those of some of the other Normals.

In these columns of last month's Pointer was given an article on Harvard's strong man, Lovering, who was also credited with being the strongest college student in the United States. Since the last issue, however, strength tests have been made in Yale Gymnasium which have produced two men to excel Lovering. According to Leslie's Weekly, which contains a photo-engraving of these two Yale students, Charles Chadwick was the first to lower Lovering's colors, and Clarence S. Verrill tried his powers again and succeeded in defeating both Lovering and Chadwick.

Below are the official records in kilograms, of both Verrill and Chadwick, including the tests of Lovering of Harvard:

	Verrill.	Chadwick.	Lovering.
Strength of back.....	349	279	410
" " legs.....	803	843	665
" " upper arms	332	305	383
" " fore arm	192	211	165
Totals.....	1,676	1,638	1,628

Clarence S. Verrill is a member of the freshman class of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. He is a son of Professor A. E. Verrill of the zoological department of the University, and was born in New Haven, Conn., nineteen years ago, and has resided in the city of Elms ever since. He has developed his strength by systematic training with dumb-bells ranging from two to twenty pounds in weight. Four years ago he weighed but one hundred and eighteen pounds, with a chest measurement of thirty-two inches; thigh, nineteen inches; calf, thirteen and one-half inches; and biceps, eleven inches. To-day he weighs one hundred and forty-nine pounds; has a chest measurement, normal, of thirty-six inches; thigh, twenty-one and one-half inches; calf, fourteen and one-quarter inches; and biceps, fourteen inches. Besides this wonderful improvement in muscular development he is to-day, so far as records show, the strongest college student in America.

Spalding's Base Ball Guide for 1897, which has just been published, is especially interesting to college men, as it contains a complete record of all the games played by the leading colleges during 1896, and portraits of the most prominent college base ball teams of the country. The new playing rules have the alterations and amendments printed in italics. The Guide will be sent on receipt of 10 cents to any address in the United States or Canada by the American Sports Publishing Co., 241 Broadway, New York.

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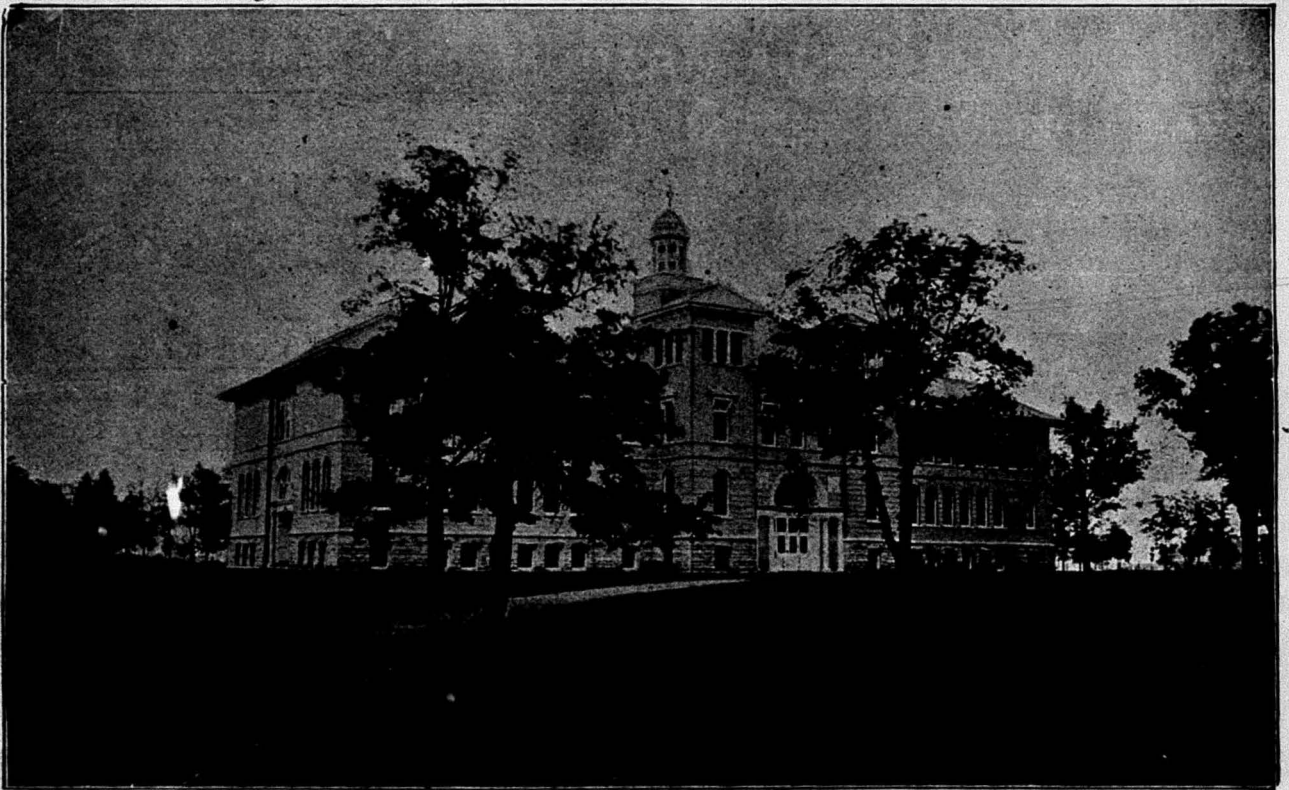
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