

Edinboro State Normal School

Board of Trustees.

J. T. Wade, Edinboro.	O. A. Amidon, Edinboro.
H. O. Billings, Edinboro.	Dr. M. S. Gillespie, Cambridge Springs.
I. R. Reeder, Edinboro.	V. B. Billings, Edinboro.
R. J. Wade, Edinboro.	N. T. McLallen, McLallen Corners, Pa.
F. T. Proudft, Edinboro.	H. E. Culbertson, Edinboro.
D. H. Walker, Edinboro.	E. G. Culbertson, Edinboro.
Clark D. Eckels, Cambridge Springs, Pa.	Hon. E. W. Smiley, Franklin, Pa.
L. V. Kupper, Edinboro.	Dr. J. Wright, Edinboro.
Homer B. Ensign, Corydon, Pa.	Dr. S. B. Hotchkiss, Edinboro.

Faculty and Instructors.

JOHN F. BIGLER, A. B., A. M., Principal, Psychology, Civics, Philosophy of Education.	FRANK C. MCGILL, A. M., Latin, Greek.
JAMES M. MORRISON, M. E., Algebra, Geometry.	W. H. SPRENKLE, M. S., Science.
MINNIE G. ECKELS, A. B., Preceptress, English, Modern Languages.	W. PALMER SMITH, B. O., Oratory, Physical Culture.
IRA B. PEAVY, M. E. Arithmetic, Trigonometry.	LENORE TUCKER, M. E., Piano, Voice.
F. W. GOODWIN, A. M., Ph. D., Superintendent Training Department, Methods.	J. B. SCOTT, M. S., Grammar, Bookkeeping.
ORA M. THOMPSON, M. E., Assistant in Training Department.	MARY ELIZABETH POWELL, M. E., Art Department.
W. C. MYERS, Ph. B., A. B., Arithmetic, Geography.	ANNIE WILSON, B. E., Librarian.

The Edinboro Normal Review

What Our Friends Say About Us.

The Edinboro Normal Review is a brand new quarterly replete with good things and promising to advance the interests of that excellent institution as well as strengthen the ties that bind the alumni to their alma mater.—Potter Co. Journal.

We have received a copy of the Edinboro Normal Review, the first issue of a quarterly publication in the interest of the school and as a news letter for the alumni. Prof. Scott is the editor-in-chief, and has an able corps of assistants, and the Review starts upon its career in a very creditable manner. The issue contains a fine portrait of the handsome principal of the school, Prof. Bigler.—Cambridge Spring News.

Volume 1, No. 1, of the Edinboro Normal Review, has been received at this office. It is the organ of the Normal school, ably edited by the students. The magazine contains sixteen pages. It is a credit to the institution it represents and should be supported by the alumni of the school.—Girard Cosmopolite.

The first number of the Edinboro Normal Review, a quarterly publication issued by the faculty of Edinboro Normal school, has been received at this office. The Review is a handsome number of sixteen pages, and its contents is instructive and interesting.—Cochran Times.

Method.

We quote the following from Dr. N. O. Schaeffer's Institute Topics. U. S. History.

An interest in history may be excited by reference to the subject in the reading lesson, in composition and in other exercises. Great care should be taken in the assigning of lessons, in the drill on important dates, and in the additional instruction which is given to supplement the text book. The teacher should dwell on representative men, on the relation of cause and effect which

events hold to one another, on the law of historical development, and on the central signification of the person of Christ in the development of nations and of humanity taken as a whole.

Spelling.

Of late years spelling has been disparaged by many educated men. But so long as boys must spell correctly in order to secure good situations, this branch should be carefully taught in the public schools. To spell well requires a good mechanical memory, which is strongest in youth, hence persons must learn to spell while they are young. School readers, if they are good, do not furnish the words that are likely to be misspelled; hence lists in an appendix or in a spelling book must be supplied. Oral spelling is best adapted to young pupils, in the ways of incidental spelling or contests. Written spelling is best for reviews or for dictation exercises. In these forms it leaves the deepest impression on the mind, and is the most natural method. When words are written in columns, proper nouns should begin with capitals, other words without. Very young pupils might commence all words with capitals for the sake of the exercise in using them. To become a master of a word the pupil must know the letters in it, the syllables, the pronunciation, and the meaning, and he must be able to use it in a sentence. Hence dictation exercises are the crowning glory in the teaching of spelling. These remarks were followed by numerous examples to show that poor orthography does not always indicate a lack of scholarship.

Hints to School Boards.

Hon. A. J. Palm while he was superintendent of Mercer county gave the following hints to the school boards.

1. Sustain your teachers as long as you keep them.

2. Be as silent as oysters when tempted to speak disparagingly of your teachers.

3. Speak well of the school when opportunities offer.

4. If you object to the ways of your teachers, tell them so privately, but do not proclaim it from the house tops.

5. Do not think the world has come to an end when an irate parent comes in like a raging cyclone, breathing vengeance from every pore. Sooth him, calm him, tell him to mind his own business, shame him, or put him out, as occasion demands. The sooner you give him and all others to understand that the teachers are going right on, and that you are going to sustain them, the sooner you will have peace.

6. Do not, for any matter of personal feelings, denounce the teacher and ruin the school.

7. Do not, at least as far as you are concerned, let family or neighborhood quarrels interfere with the success of the schools.

8. Give your teacher at least one word of praise to two words of censure.

9. If you chance to get an incompetent teacher ask him to resign, or sustain and aid him in every way in your power, that the best may be made from a bad matter.

10. If you, yourselves, have been teachers, do not try to graft your methods upon the teachers; each can teach best in his own way.

11. Do not weaken in the support of the teacher in cases of discipline when it chances that certain favored children are the offenders.

12. Do not think that a young teacher will not make any mistakes. Exercise a healthful charity.

Summer Normal, July 6 to August 17.

The students who attended the summer Normal last summer will be glad to learn that it will be under the same management during the coming summer. They are planning some intellectual treats for the students of the summer term, announcements of which will be made in full in our next issue. Profs. Scott and Myers' work will be much the same as last summer, preparing for examinations, making up normal work, college preparatory and business;

for which task they are so admirably prepared. We are not in position to say who the other teachers will be in this issue. We are thinking of closing the term's work by holding a week's institute, to which the various county superintendents will be invited to speak upon some topic of vital interest, in fact make it sort of an assembly. We would like to hear what you think of this idea.

Sometime.

Sometime when all life's lessons have been learned,

And sun and stars forevermore have set,
The things which our weak judgment here
have spurned,

The things o'er which we grieved with
lashes wet,

Will flash before us out of life's dark night,
As stars shine most in deeper tints of
blue;

And we shall see how all God's plans were
right,

And how what seemed reproof was love
most true.

And we shall see how, while we frown and
sigh,

God's plans go on as best for you and me;
How when we called he heeded not our cry,
Because his wisdom to the end could see;

And e'en as prudent parents disallow
Too much of sweet to craving babyhood,
So God, perhaps, is keeping from us now
Life's sweetest things because it seemeth
good.

And if sometimes, commingled with life's
wine,

We find the wormwood, and rebel and
shrink,

Be sure a wiser hand than yours or mine
Pours out this potion for our lips to drink;
And if some friend we love is lying low,

Where human kisses cannot reach his face,
O do not blame the loving Father so,
But wear your sorrow with obedient grace!

And you shall shortly know that lengthened
breath

Is not the sweetest gift God sends his
friend,

And that sometimes the sable pall of death
Conceals the fairest boon his love can send,

If we could push ajar the gates of life,
And stand within and all God's workings
see,

We could interpret all this doubt and strife,
And for each mystery could find a key.

But not today. Then be content, poor heart;
God's plans, like lilies pure and white,
unfold.

We must not tear the close shut leaves apart;
Time will reveal the calyxes of gold;

And if through patient toil we reach the
land

Where tired feet with sandals loose may
rest,

When we shall clearly know and understand,
I think we will say: "God knew the best."

—Selected.

For Those Who Depend on Luck

"Luck pictures a dollar, while work
earns it."

"Hard luck is almost a synonym for
laziness."

"Good luck is the twin brother of hard
luck."

"Luck walks, while work rides in a
carriage."

"Luck dreams of a home, but work builds
one."

"Trusting to luck is like fishing with a
hookless line."

"Luck is a disease for which hard work
is the only remedy."

"Luck longs for a dinner, while labor
goes out and earns one."

"Luck goes barefooted, while work never
lacks for a pair of shoes."

"Luck takes a nap, while brains and hard
work are winning prizes."

"Luck needs a P before it to make it
worth anything."

Writing With Diamonds.

"Don't write there," said a father to
his son, who was writing with a diamond
on the window. "Why not?" "Because
you can't rub it out." Did it ever occur
to you, fathers and mothers, that in every
word you utter to your little ones, you are
writing with a diamond, lines that can
never be rubbed out? Remember the words

of Froebel, that the first seven years of a
child's life determines its character.—
Youth's Companion.

The requirements of a country school
teacher are numerous. She must be a pri-
mary, intermediate, grammar grade and
high school teacher combined. She
must be able to build fires, adjust
fallen stovepipes, put in window panes,
sweep, dust, split kindling, drive a
horse, keep out of the neighborhood
quarrels, know how and when to whip a
bad boy, understand the school laws, raise
money for libraries, keep all kinds of records,
plant trees on Arbor day, be of good moral
character and pass examination in all
branches of education. For these ac-
complishments she receives \$25 a month.
Think of a girl getting that salary! Out of
this she pays her board, buys her clothes,
attends the summer school, pays for edu-
cational papers and books, attends county
conventions, buys slate pencils, and gets
religion.

"Yourself." A book by H. A. Guerber
dealing with questions upon which every
boy and girl ought to be informed. Mr.
Guerber handles these questions in simple,
chaste, and childlike language. Most
teachers and parents leave the children to
learn the "secrets of Nature" from their
companions rather than take up so delicate
a subject: in "Yourself" the author handles
it so skillfully, that these chapters alone
will be of inestimable value to boys and
girls.

"Then let us learn to help each other,
Hoping unto the end;
Who sees in every man a brother,
Shall find in each a friend."

"Some lives must be simply lived,
But ne'er was one yet born to live in vain;
That life lives most that loves most,
That abnegates itself for another's gain."

"True friends, like diamonds,
Are precious but rare;
False ones, like autumn leaves,
Are found everywhere."

"It is struggle, and not attainment, that
measures character."

Facts About Presidents.

Secretary of War Root laughingly remarked to President Roosevelt: "Do you know, Mr. President, that you have one particular distinction that no other President has had?"

"Give it up," replied the President.

"It is," replied the Secretary, "that you are the first President whose family name begins like mine, with an R." And he might have added that Roosevelt is the only President excepting Thomas Jefferson whose baptismal name begins with a T.

The off hand remark of the Secretary of War invites a delving for other interesting points relating to the names of Presidents with which people generally are not familiar.

Fifteen of the twenty-five Presidents, including Roosevelt, have had no middle names. They have all been plain George, John, James, Andrew, William and so on.

The letter in the alphabet which has most signalized itself in the names of Presidents is the letter N. It figures extraordinarily as the last letter of the surnames of fourteen successful candidates. Moreover, eight out of ten times when two men ran for President and Vice President, respectively, on the same ticket, and when the name of each ended with N, they were elected. Proof. Here it is:

- 1804—Jefferson and Clinton.
- 1808—Madison and Clinton.
- 1828—Jackson and Calhoun.
- 1832—Jackson and Van Buren.
- 1836—Van Buren and Johnson.
- 1860—Lincoln and Hamlin.
- 1864—Lincoln and Johnson.
- 1888—Harrison and Morton.

One of the two failures was when Van Buren and Johnson ran for a second term in 1840, and yet it took a man with an N at the end of his name to beat Van Buren. The man who beat him was William H. Harrison. The other failure was when McClellan and Pendleton were Democratic candidates in 1864. However, even then two men with N at the end of their respective names defeated them, namely, Lincoln and Johnson.

There has been only one man named David to date who has had the hardihood to run

for President, and the Goliath he ran against laid him out bodily. This David's surname was Davis. It was in 1872 that he tried to capture the great White House prize. Including himself, there were eight candidates in the field. The Goliath of the occasion was U. S. Grant. Anyhow, David Davis made a special fame for himself, for he goes down on the page of history as one of the eight men who have been candidates for President who received each but one vote in the Electoral College.

"Willie" was the baptismal name of one of the four Whig candidates in 1836. His full name was William P. Mangum. He was a North Carolinian. Probably not one person in a million who is not a historical expert as to names of public men and data of events in American history has the remotest recollection of that Willie. Yet Willie P. Magnum got within three as many votes as a man who was one of the greatest orators of the age and a great statesman, and whose name is today a household word in every state in the Union. That man was no less a person than Daniel Webster. What, indeed, after all, is in a name in a Presidential contest—sometimes?

Ulysses S. Grant was the only graduate of West Point elected President. In fact, Grant, McClellan and Hancock were the only West Pointers ever nominated for the office. And, by the way, Grant's correct initials were not "U. S." when he went to West Point. They were "U. H.," and he so registered himself on the registry book at Roe's Hotel, now called the West Point Hotel. The mistake as to the second initial was made by the Congressman who had appointed Cadet Grant, and who thought Grant's second baptismal name was Simpsou instead of Hiram.

Grant went through his four years' course at the Military Academy and through all the rest of his life as U. S. Grant. On the certificate of his appointment the "U. S." initials were a matter of record which the military authorities could not change, so, rather than be delayed in his cadetship, for a long period, probably, after his tiresome journey from his far away home, Grant good naturedly let the initials stand. To this day, while the name of "Grant, U. S." is on the official record of graduates of West Point, the official record there has a

foot note explaining how the initial H. was changed to S.

Finally, as to name, the "Father of His Country," let it be plain to everybody, is the only George on the grand roll of Presidents of the United States. Indeed, since his day, only one man named George has ever been even nominated for President. That was George B. McClellan.

Now, to swing away to other scraps of interest concerning Presidents:

To begin with, the only Cabinet office which has been a stepping stone to the Presidency is that of Secretary of State. Six Presidents have come from that nest. They were Jefferson, who was Secretary under Washington; Madison, under Jefferson; Monroe, under Madison; John Quincy Adams, under Monroe; Van Buren, under Jackson, and Buchanan, under Polk. It may be said, however, that a once Secretary of War (Monroe) became President, but, as he had been also Secretary of State, as has been mentioned, that War Office incident can hardly count for anything.

James Buchanan, that "Old Public Functionary," as he called himself in one of his messages, was the only confirmed bachelor we have had in the White House. He was so "confirmed" that he was not married before he became President, he did not get married while he was President, as Cleveland did, nor did he abandon his bachelorhood at any time afterward.

Washington, Madison and Polk were the only Presidents who had no children, but Tyler, who was a twice married man—his second marriage taking place when he was President—had thirteen children.

No person who was at any time Speaker of the House of Representatives, with one exception, has ever succeeded in reaching the Presidential chair, although many Speakers have in their day tried hard to get there. Notably among the aspirants were Henry Clay, Samuel J. Randall, James G. Blaine and Thomas B. Reed. The successful exception to the rule was a very ordinary man compared to Speakers who failed to win the much coveted prize. He was James K. Polk.

There have been three occupants of the White House who were elected without obtaining even a plurality of the popular vote, not to say anything of a majority.

They were John Quincy Adams, in 1824; Rutherford B. Hayes, in 1876, and Benjamin Harrison, in 1888. The smallest plurality any candidate elected every got was 7,018. And that, too, was out of a total of 9,299,406. It was Garfield who got that unprecedentedly small plurality, in 1880. The Democratic candidate who gave Garfield such a close shave was General Winfield S. Hancock.

Not to go further back than 1824, because the records before that period are fragmentary only, it may be a surprise to many readers to learn that but seven of the twenty Presidents elected since then received a majority of the popular vote, that is to say, more votes than the combined vote of all their opponents. Those seven were Jackson, in 1828, and 1832; Van Buren, in 1836; William H. Harrison, in 1840; Pierce, in 1852; Lincoln, in 1864; Grant, in 1868 and 1872, and McKinley, in 1896 and 1900.

Strange to say, Cleveland, who ran three times for President and was elected twice, did not have a majority at either of the two elections, when he was victorious. When he defeated Blaine in 1884 he had 62,683 plurality, but he lacked 222,951 votes of a majority. Yet when he was defeated in 1888 he received 98,017 more votes than Harrison, that is to say, 25,334 more votes than when he was elected four years before, and yet when he defeated Harrison, in 1892, although he had 380,810 plurality, he lacked 945,515 of a majority.

Washington, when he began his second term, made the shortest inaugural address on record. It made about seventeen lines of the average space of a newspaper. There were only 588 words in Lincoln's second inaugural and only 431 in Arthur's. Astonishing as it may seem, it is a fact, nevertheless, that the personal pronoun I was made use of but once in each of these two last mentioned addresses. While this fact is doubtless an eye opener to a good many, but few people probably are aware that there was one President who at his inauguration made no address at all. That inaugural wonder was Fillmore.

But Cleveland did an unprecedented thing also at his inauguration. It was not like Fillmore's, however. It almost paralyzed with amazement the old time statesmen

who were present and who had been present at many other inaugurations. All Presidents had, therefore, read their addresses from printed copy or written copy, carefully prepared beforehand. Cleveland, without a scrap of paper in hand or in sight anywhere, delivered his address from memory. He did the same thing at his second inauguration. None of his successors have ventured to follow his example. It is said that when a friend spoke to Cleveland after his first inauguration about his wonderful memory the President remarked laughingly: "I never remember anything which I want to forget."

When McKinley ended his first term of office the Democratic party and the party of parties opposed to it since and including the days of Washington had had possession of the Government for precisely the same number of years. The term "Republican," of course, covers the two terms of Washington and the one term of John Adams, they both being "Federalists," and the terms of William H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor and Fillmore, who were "Whigs." The following table presents the situation in detail, the figures being the years in office:

	Republican.	Democrat.
Washington	8	0
Adams (John)	4	0
Jefferson	0	8
Madison	0	8
Monroe	0	8
Adams (John Quincy)	4	0
Jackson	0	4
Van Buren	4	0
Harrison and Tyler	4	0
Polk	4	0
Taylor and Fillmore	4	0
Pierce	0	4
Buchanan	0	4
Lincoln and Johnson	8	0
Grant	0	8
Hayes	4	0
Garfield and Arthur	4	0
Cleveland	0	4
Harrison	0	4
McKinley	4	0
Totals	56	56

News Items.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is about to double its track, thus increasing its stock to \$400,000,000.

Admiral Dewey says the American navy is more ready for war than ever before.

Great Britain has vigorously protested to the Turkish government against the permission granted in last September to four unarmed Russian torpedo boat destroyers,

to pass through the Dardenelles into the Black sea under the commercial flag of Russia.

The only way to educate a human being is to set him to work for others. You can make a pedant of him, but you cannot develop him in the highest way without giving him something to do for others. Morality is thinking and seeking what you can do for others. Either is putting it into execution.—Parker.

The thoughtful teacher will like Beecher's words when he says: The blossoms cannot tell what becomes of their odor, and no man can tell what becomes of his influence and example; they roll away from him and go beyond his ken on their perilous mission."

Over the lodge of a college in Oxford, England, there is said to be a sundial on which these words are graven, "pereunt et imputantur," the hours perish and are imputed. They perish and yet are to be accounted for.—Rev. E. H. Gillett.

Mirth is like a flash of lightning that breaks through a gloom of clouds and glitters for a moment. Cheerfulness keeps up a kind of daylight in the mind and fills it with steady and perpetual serenity.—Addison.

Look not mournfully into the past; it returns no more: wisely improve the present, and go forth into the shadowy future without fear and with a manly heart.

"Not for art, not for truth, not for God, will we give up our ease. We will only give it up for money, and that to purchase future ease."

The drying up of a single tear has more Of honest fame than shedding seas of gore. —Byron.

The beautiful (in spirit) are never desolate: Someone always loves them—God or man. If man abandons, God takes them up. Bailey's Festus.

A well built chimney 100 feet high will sway three inches to four inches in a high wind without any danger of falling.

Two periodic comets are expected to come into sight in November and December.

The mattock will make a deeper hole in the ground than lightning.—Horace Mann.

FACULTY EDINBORO STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.



Music Department.

The improvement of any one department of a school helps to build up that school.

Old Music Hall has taken on a new air of respectability, with its practice rooms and corridors papered fresh and clean.

Last year we had one new piano, but this year finds us with three more new ones and the pupils delighted with good instruments on which to practice.

Some new chairs and a much needed music cabinet have recently been placed in Music Hall.

On Thursday evening, January 29th, a Chopin recital was given. All the senior girls in piano played selections from Chopin and Miss McClure gave a very interesting account of his life and works.

The recital for February is to be a Mozart one. The following is the program rendered January 29th:

Chopin—"Polonaise in A Major".....	Inez Smith
Ellmenreich—"Spinning Song".....	Gladys Maloney
Chopin—"Valse".....	Bertha Himebaugh
Gottschalk—"O Loving Heart Trust On".....	Marjorie Mack
Spindler—"Fresh Life".....	Ethel Richards
Chopin—"Valse" Op. 64, No. 1.....	Evelyn Giddings
Mozart—"Arietta "Vedrai Carino" (Don Giovanni)".....	Miss Peters
Chopin—"Chiq Mazurka" Op. 7, No. 1.....	Fern Herrick
Chopin—"Valse" Op. 64, No. 2.....	Ethel Howard
Molly—"Only Once More".....	Inez Smith
Mendelssohn—"Spring Song".....	Effa Sweetwood
Chopin—"Valse" Op. 34, No. 1.....	Mrs. Goodell
Neidlinger—"Serenade".....	Miss Tucker

Frederick Chopin, the greatest of all piano forte writers, was born in Zela Iowa Wala, a village six miles from Warsaw, Poland, March 1, 1809. He was considered the most original of all the Romantic piano-forte writers except Wagner. Schuman has called him "the boldest and proudest poetic of the times."

Chopin's reputation depends entirely upon his pianoforte music. Running through all of his music is a vein of sadness which renders the music intensely interesting.

As a young man he was fresh and lively and always ready for sports of all kinds. It is said he spoke of new things well worth hearing and found new ways of saying them.

At the early age of nine Chopin made his first appearance in public, playing a concerto. At sixteen he had made himself quite famous for a number of mazurkas and waltzes which he had written.

When nineteen Chopin made an extensive tour, visiting Paris, Vienna and London.

It was while in Paris that he first met Listz, for whom he formed a devoted friendship.

His music with but few exceptions, and those written in his teens, in thought and form, matter and manner, shades of emotion and shades of style, blend perfectly.

Among Chopin's greatest works may be mentioned, two concertos, especially the one in E flat minor, Scherzos, Ballades and Impromptus. Chopin's waltzes while they are not used for dancing purposes, should be played in a tempo, to enable the most active and lightfooted dancer to keep perfect step and not as they are often played to see how many notes can be played in a second.

The following is an article on three of Chopin's waltzes:—

First the Waltz in D flat, Op. 64 No. 1. This will bear, in fact demands, more speed than any of the others; should be played at the fastest possible waltzing time. It should be given with a bright, playful, capricious abandon, with a rippling crystalline tone in the first movement, and a somewhat slower tempo and more cantabile effect in the trio. An alternate crescendo and diminuendo in each successive period of four measures enhances its effect of wavering, floating beauty.

It is easy to fancy this composition as portraying some queen of the ballet, personating for the time Titania or one of the bewitching daughters of the elf-king, a light, supple figure, whose every line is symmetry, and whose every movement is airy, dainty grace, the very embodiment of the poetry of motion. It is impossible to listen to this little waltz well played without being forcibly reminded of Tennyson's early, but matchless lines, beginning, "Airy, Fairy Lillian, Flitting, Fairy Lillian." Next, by way of contrast, let us turn to the waltz in A minor, Op. 34, No. 2, giving us in all particulars the opposite extreme.

"This the saddest, and necessarily the slowest, of all the Chopin's works in this vein, should be played lingeringly, regretfully, with an intense, vibrant, emotional tone, like that of the G string on the violin. It might well represent in mood the last waltz of the two lovers, on the verge of their final heartbreaking separation. The sombre opening theme in the left hand tells

of boundless sorrow, while the strains that follow alternate between passionate appeal and piteous complaint, with an occasional brief, tender suggestion of the happiness that has been or might have been. The whole is a tone picture of a farewell, as distinctly recognizable as though we had ourselves seen it transcribed, warm and throbbing, from actual life experience.

Lastly we will select the larger, more pretentious work in A flat, Op. No. 42. This is planned upon a broader scale and contains more variety. Its tempo should be about half way between the other two, and the tone quality employed should constantly change to suit the contrasted coloring of the different strains; now warmly lyric, now sparkling and vibrant, at times deeply sombre, and again strikingly dramatic and declamatory.

The tender, floating melodies, the bright, delicate passage work, the swinging, swaying rhythms of this composition are replete with all the eloquent, gliding grace, that arch coquetry, that passionate warmth of mood, which we so invariably associate with the fertile scenes "where youth and pleasure meet, to chase the glowing hours with flying feet." Lights sparkle, delicate draperies are afloat like perfumed clouds upon languid air, bright eyes scintillate with mirth or soften with emotion, and "all goes merry as a marriage bell."

It has been said to weep tears as they are wept by Chopin's melodies one must know what grief is.

A story is told of Chopin and Listz as they are spending an evening together, with friends.

The story opens with Listz at the piano, playing one of Chopin's Nocturnes and as usual enlarging it greatly, with trills, tremolos and so forth. Chopin was greatly annoyed and finally stepped to the piano and said to Listz, "Would you kindly do me the honor to play one of my pieces as it is written.

"No one but Chopin has a right to change Chopin."

Listz replied, "Oh, well, play yourself then."

"Willingly," says Chopin.

As he was about to play, one of the lights was accidentally put out. Chopin

and allow him to play in the moonlight.

He played for an hour. Words could not express the feeling of the people. All eyes were filled with tears, and none more than Listz's. Embracing Chopin Listz says, "Ah, my friend, you are right. Works such as thine are sacred. It is profanation to touch them."

Listz was again asked to play and while all were again moved to tears they were not like the tears shed for Chopin's playing.

Chopin the next day boasted how he had eclipsed Listz, saying, "Wasn't he vexed."

Listz understood Chopin and vowed he would be revenged.

Three or four nights later finds them again in the same drawing room. Chopin was asked to play, and after much persuasion, consented. Listz requested that the lights might be extinguished as the evening before and the shades drawn. Chopin was about to be seated at the piano, when Listz hurriedly whispered something in his ear, and Chopin, not knowing Listz's intention, took an arm chair, while Listz sat at the piano. Listz played the same selections as Chopin had the evening before, and in such a manner that every one supposed it to be Chopin. Suddenly the lights were turned on finding Listz playing.

With a cry, they all exclaimed, "We thought it was Chopin."

Turning to Chopin, Listz says, "And what sayest thou?"

Said Chopin, "I say with the rest I thought it was Chopin." Listz was revenged.

Of Chopin's "Funeral March" we read it is the best funeral march ever written for the piano.

It is the most beautiful, finely finished, strongest, noblest, with the deepest expression of heart-crushing sorrow, of any piece ever written for the piano.

At twenty-eight Chopin's health failed and he was compelled to rest a year. The most of his life was spent in Paris, in a retired though far from quiet manner, giving lessons, practicing and at times composing.

He died of consumption in Paris October 17, 1849.

Cowards sing at night when they are afraid. Women laugh at love for the same

Physical Culture Department.

The interest taken in the Physical Culture classes is excellent and speaks well for our students. There are two classes for girls and two for boys, each class meeting twice per week. Once each week the marches and drills are taken to music, Miss Inez Smith acting as accompanist. The advanced class for boys does very good tactic work and some are quite skillful in apparatus exercises. The Junior class of boys is so large that to facilitate the work on the various pieces of apparatus, the class has been divided into three squads. N. L. Case, Ralph Henry and Frank Richards have been appointed as leaders of these squads. The advanced class for girls is doing good work and the Junior class for girls has the distinction of being the largest Physical Culture class. It numbers seventy-six. With such a class we feel how inadequate our gymnasium is and hope that the school will have a thoroughly equipped gymnasium in the near future.

A few years ago I became much interested in a book which is full of inspiration and has special significance to the student or teacher. It is entitled "Education and Higher Life" and is written by Bishop J. L. Spaulding, of Peoria, Ill., who recently came into prominence as one of the six coal strike arbitrators. Bishop Spaulding is a true philosopher, unbiassed by sectarianism, original in thought and forceful in diction. To read his paragraphs is to feel that a great soul is speaking to you from the wealth of his experience, urging you to leave the "low vaulted past" for the future with broader outlook and nobler aims. The following are a few quotations from the book:

"Wisdom comes to those alone who toil and cease not from labor, who suffer and are patient."

"The important thing is to be a man, to have a serious purpose, to be in earnest, to yearn for what is good and holy; without this the culture of the intellect will not avail."

"Ask God to inspire you with some great thought, some abiding love of what is excellent which may fill you with gladness and courage and in the midst of the labors, the trials and the disappointments of life, keep you still strong and serene."

mechanical, external. The world of the soul, of the better self, is invisible, spiritual. God's kingdom is within. What we have is not what we are and the all important thing is to be and not to have."

"He teaches to good purpose who inspires the love of excellence and who sends his pupils forth from the school's narrow walls with such desire for self improvement that the whole world becomes to them a God-appointed university."

W. Palmer Smith.

Oratory Department.

In our Oratory Department faithful work is being done from term to term which insures its value to our students, its efficiency as a component part of our institution and its development in the years to come. The various lines of work in charge of this department can best be appreciated by briefly considering them.

The normal reading classes have been large each term and careful work required. Much pains has been taken to help pupils to think while reading, for the power to extract thought from the printed page is not only the chief essential for the reader and speaker but it is also the best preparation a student can make for progress in any subject. Each class has also received instruction on the most approved methods of teaching reading.

The middle year class is having its regular work in elocution this term. Volume II of the Evolution of Expression is used as a text book and the class is divided into two sections that the members may have the opportunity to appear before the class more frequently. Some very satisfactory work has already been accomplished and better is expected.

The members of the Senior class are preparing their orations and recitations for public presentation in chapel March 21.

The special students in the department are wrestling with the volumes of the Evolution of Expression, Principles of Gesture, and Shakespeare's Hamlet. A small class will finish the prescribed course in June. A number of former students will return for the spring term to take work in these special classes.

presentation of the drama "Shore Acres," to be given May 2 as the fifth entertainment in the lecture course.

The Model School, too, shares in the advantages of the department. Each week the reading classes are visited by Prof. Smith in the capacity of critic teacher. Last term new and better books were introduced and there is a marked improvement in the character of the work and the interest of the pupils. The ninth and tenth grades combined have direct instruction from Prof. Smith.

A word in regard to the instructor at the head of the department will not be amiss for his work does not cease with the class room. At Chautauqua, last summer, Prof. Smith availed himself of six weeks' study with Prof. S. H. Clark, of Chicago University; while there he won many favorable comments for his portrayal of the character of Martin Berry before a Chautauqua audience. He has filled several engagements in Erie this season and his recital under the auspices of the Edinboro public school on January 31 was well attended and warmly received.

Notes From the Science Department.

"The increase and teaching of scientific ideas will be the best means of establishing simple and natural rules of life. Nature, and science, her interpreter, teach us to be honest and true, and they lead us to the Golden Rule."—Prof. Asaph Hall, U. S. N.

The Science Department is well equipped now to provide work for those who want to prepare to meet the state's requirements in science for high school principal as given in article 103 of the school laws of Pennsylvania.

Our museum has a very large collection of minerals, but unfortunately many of the specimens were unlabeled. During the past month 106 of the unlabeled specimens were determined and labeled through the kindness of the department of mineralogy of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa. This brings the list of labeled specimens up to about 400. There are yet a large number of unlabeled specimens, and a number of duplicates. Our collection of minerals and rocks

is a good one and it is quite helpful to the geology student.

The chemical laboratory is being enlarged so as to provide separate desks for twenty-eight students. An order for new chemical desks of the most approved design has been given. The new desks will be ready for use by the opening of the spring term.

The chemistry class is now working with the iron group.

During the spring term there will be a beginner's class in chemistry, a class studying the chemistry of soils and fertilizers, and probably a class in qualitative analysis. The text books used are Clark and Dennis's elementary chemistry, Chemistry of Soils and Fertilizers by Harry Snyder, and Irish's Qualitative Analysis.

The zoology class is progressing nicely with the work. By the end of the winter term they will have completed about half of Davenport's Introduction to Zoology, including laboratory work. In addition to their class work they are studying birds. Each student studies two birds every week. During the spring term most of the time will be devoted to the branch arthropoda. Room T is used as a zoological laboratory. It is furnished with tables, chairs, apparatus and reagents.

Scholarships at Lehigh University.

Lehigh University, situated at South Bethlehem, Pa., has placed at the disposal of the principal of the Edinboro State Normal School an honorary scholarship in the classical or Latin scientific course of the university, entitling the holder to free tuition for a college course of four years beginning September, 1903. This scholarship is to be awarded to some student of extraordinary ability and scholastic attainments. Similar scholarships have been offered to the other Normal schools of the state.

The future is ever before us. Our faces are directed toward it, and we are journeying on. God so made us that whether we will or not, we are constrained to look onward to what is before us. The present does not satisfy us. Our ideal, whatever it be, lies farther on. —Prof. E. H. Gillett

THE EDINBORO NORMAL REVIEW

APRIL, 1902.

Published quarterly by the faculty of the State Normal School, Edinboro, Pa.
Application made for entry as second class matter.

Prof. J. B. SCOTT Editor-in-Chief
Prof. JAMES M. MORRISON, Alumni,
Prof. FRANK C. MCGILL, Personal,
Miss ANNA WILSON, Library,
Miss MABEL McCLAUGHRAY, Society,

Associate Editors
Prof. W. C. MYERS Business Manager
CHAS. C. BURCH Assistant Business Manager
Prof. ORA M. THOMPSON Chief Advertising Agent
LEON J. OAKES Assistant Advertising Agent

Subscription price..... 30c per year
Single copies 10 cents

Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor-in-Chief.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Business Manager.

For advertising rates address Chief Advertising Agent.

Alumni, former students, and friends of education are requested to favor us with items of interest.

Constant Application.

So simple a thing as fidelity in little things is resistless. Find a carpenter who is absolutely faithful in every detail of his work and you may guarantee his success. Point to a clerk with a conscience that will not permit him to shirk the most trivial minutiae of his assigned duties, and you may promise him a choice of the best clerkships in his city. Discover a professional man who no more fails to be faithful in his trifling details than he does in the greater things, and you may write him offhand an assurance of success. "Genius is patience," said Buffon. "If I differ from other men at all, it is in patient thinking," said the great Newton. "The men who have most moved the world, have not been the so called brilliant men, but the untiring workers," writes one. "How long will it take to learn to play the violin?" asked a young man of the great violinist Giardini. "Twelve hours a day for twenty years together," was the reply.

Don't Worry About Salaries.

What salaries are paid in different business callings is a question often asked by young men, and one that seems to enter into their deliberation as a qualifying factor as to whether they shall enter certain trades or

Ladies' Home Journal. I never could see the point or reason for it. What are the salaries paid to others to you or to me? They signify nothing. If the highest salary paid to the foremost man in a certain profession is \$10,000 a year, what does it prove or signify? There is no obstacle to some one else going into the same profession and earning \$25,000.

The first step in going into business is to find out, not which special line is most profitable, but which line you are most interested in and best fitted for. Then dive ahead and the salary will take care of itself. When a young man thinks too much of his salary, it is good proof that he is not of any superior make. Ability commands income. But you must start with ability, not with salary.

How to Win Out.

Prof. James Morrison delivered a remarkably fine address to the students in chapel one morning, taking as his subject "How to Win Out." Miss Mabel McClaughray has given us some of his well taken points which we give below.

The man who wins out is always the man who has trained to win out. He may not be the man with the best natural advantages.

The heights of success are not always reached by those who have been placed by circumstances upon its slopes, but many a one whose station was far down the valley has stood triumphant upon its summit. The ascent is steep and rugged, and he who would reach its topmost pinnacle must have a noble purpose, unfaltering determination, and perseverance that acknowledges no such word as "fail." He who sits and looks up at the summit waiting to be carried thither will never possess what is there held in store for him who climbs. Each step in advance represents a conquered difficulty, and the second cannot be taken until the first is passed.

Years ago in Illinois, a tall, awkward, backwoods boy, buffeted by poverty, and shut out from the world, resolved to make the most of what was in him. He did it, too, under most adverse circumstances, and gave to us a Lincoln—a leader at a time when no other could have led so well. A man of noble stature whose mind and

When Fred Douglass was born, black and in the bonds of slavery, there was little prospect that he would fill the positions of trust and honor to which he rose. How did he do it? His mark was high, his aim true, and with unflinching confidence in his own powers he pushed his way upward until the highest point was reached, and all race prejudices along with other obstacles were far below.

Who would have seen in a poor boy, driving mules on the tow path of a canal, a future President? Yet from such a station came our Garfield. Not by fortune nor fate but by power and high resolve within himself he stood at the head of his nation.

Booker T. Washington rose from densest ignorance and squalid surroundings and became a power in the intellectual world, having been received as a guest of honor at the Executive Mansion. He is the Moses of his race leading them from intellectual bondage.

But these are few instances from the many that fill the histories of nations, where true worth has won out against tremendous odds.

All cannot reach the height by the same path. Each must make his own path and climb in his own way, and "there is always room at the top"—only the lower slopes are crowded.

From a Business College to a Position Paying \$800,000 a Year

Charles M. Schwab, whom J. Pierpont Morgan has elected to be president of the U. S. Steel Corporation, commenced as a boy by driving a hack in Pennsylvania.

At eighteen he was a clerk in a grocery store at Braddock. When he was boarding with Mrs. Richard Stephens in that place he promised her that if he ever got to be worth \$100,000 he would give her \$1,000.

That was twenty-one years ago, shortly after Schwab left his home in the Allegheny mountains to make his fortune. Some days ago, before removing to New York, he was at Braddock, bidding farewell to his friends and the men who had worked under him. Mrs. Stephens laughingly reminded him of his promise in the old days, when on winter evenings he had studied his books by her sitting room fire. After he went to New

York he sent her one of the new \$1,000 bonds of the Carnegie Company by way of redeeming his promise. By the help of one of his employers he was sent to a Pittsburg business college. He was always industrious and ambitious. He owned \$18,929,000 in the Carnegie Company when it was reorganized about a year ago.

ANOTHER NORMALITE HONORED

The Times-Union Citizen says Postmaster Gerow's Appointment Gives Satisfaction in the City. A Splendid Business Man. His Worth, Integrity and Ability Fully Proven. Mr. D. T. Gerow Has Lived in Jacksonville Since 1882, and Has Faithfully Held Public Positions of Honor and Trust.

The announcement made today in the telegraphic news from Washington that D. T. Gerow has been appointed and confirmed as postmaster of Jacksonville will be received by the citizens with satisfaction. Although a republican, residing in a democratic community and state, there is probably no more thoroughly respected or more competent man in the city, or one better suited for the position to which he has been assigned. Uncompromising in his allegiance to the national republican party, Mr. Gerow's ability, integrity and worth has not only been recognized by the people with whom he has come into daily contact, but he has been often honored with appointment to responsible positions by the democratic governors of Florida and the legislature of the state.

In 1887 Mr. Gerow was elected as a member of the city council from Ward 9, and at the expiration of his term he was appointed to succeed himself by the legislature under the act known as House Bill No. 4. This appointment was made by Governor Fleming, and was again made in 1891.

At the outbreak of the yellow fever, in September, 1888, Mr. Gerow was made acting Mayor, and served the city faithfully and well during a period of depression, danger and hardship almost unparalleled in the history of the place. This lasted from September to the middle of December.

Appreciating, no doubt, the invaluable services rendered during times of great

trouble and the experience gained during the epidemic, Governor Fleming appointed Mr. Gerow a member of the Duval County Board of Health in 1889, and he served four years.

In 1895 Mr. Gerow was elected by the city council to be a member of the Board of Public Works, and by the board was made chairman. In this capacity he served with eminent ability and satisfaction for two years.

When Senator Taliaferro was elected to the United States Senate, and resigned from the State Board of Health, Mr. Gerow was appointed by Governor Bloxham to the vacancy, and finished out the term with conspicuous ability.

A friend in Pennsylvania thinks it would be proper to add something to the fine tribute which the Jacksonville paper has paid Mr. Dan Titus Gerow. He was born at Titusville, Pa., Feb. 14, 1854, where he lived until he was sixteen years of age. He attended the schools in and near Titusville whenever there was not something more attractive for a rollicking, good natured, ambitious youth.

In 1870, his father, J. B. Gerow, moved on a farm about one and one-half miles south of Cambridge Springs. He worked on his father's farm until December, 1871, when he entered the State Normal School at Edinboro, and attended the winter term of '71-'72, at the close of which he went back to the farm and worked during the summer.

In the winter of '72-'73 he clerked in a grocery store in Titusville. In the spring of '73 he went to work in a saw mill, where he remained until fall. Again entered the State Normal School for the winter term of '73-'74, attended three terms, leaving at the close of the fall term in 1874.

He taught school the rest of that winter near Espyville Station in the western part of Crawford county, and during that term he made up his mind that more education would make life run more smoothly, and again entered the Normal School and stayed four terms, graduating with the class of June, '76.

In October, 1876, he took charge of the school at Townville, Pa., and taught there two years. In June, 1877, he was married to Miss Lillian A. Hyde, of Townville, Pa.

In the fall of '78 he went to the Rynd

Farm, Venango county, Pa., and had charge of the graded school of that place for two years. School teaching seemed to be his proper calling as success crowned all his efforts, but he thought he saw more chance for growth in the profession of law than in public school work, and to this end in the summer of 1880 he moved to Meadville, Pa., and entered the law office of W. R. Bole, as law student. At the end of the May term of Court, 1881, was admitted to the bar. Then, like many another young man, he thought the West was the open door to success in all the professions, so turned his face in that direction, stopped at Denver and was admitted to the bar in that city, in June, 1881. He spent a short time in looking over the field, and studying the prospect of a young lawyer in that busy city. He found, to his surprise, men of legal talent who were forced to go outside of their chosen profession to make a living; for instance one was running an elevator in a six story building, another, the brother of a Professor in a Pennsylvania College, was attending bar, another a member of the Legislature. The examples cited are some of the many who are outside of their profession. Studying their experience and success, he wisely decided to return to Pennsylvania. After returning from his Western trip, he worked in a hay field from July 25 to August 29, on a farm about two miles north of Cambridge Springs.

In August, 1881, he went into the employ of the Chess Carley Co. (Refiners and Wholesale Dealers in Oil), with headquarters at Louisville, Ky. He spent August and September at Louisville, and was assigned to duty the latter part of September at Columbus, Miss., where he remained until April, 1882, when he was transferred to Jacksonville, Fla.

Mr. Gerow's career has been one of success from his boyhood to the present time.

A set of "Shoemaker's best Selections for Readings and Recitations" have recently been placed in the library, more especially for the use of students preparing for rhetorical and literary society work.

Be what your friends think you are; avoid being what your enemies say you are; go right forward and be happy.

Thomas S. Vickerman of the Class of '76.

Thomas S. Vickerman, of the class of '76, entered the Edinboro Normal School in the fall term of '73, but was taken sick with malarial fever and returned home. This happened several times. Finally he entered the winter term of 1875-76 and graduated the following June. A characteristic of his life has been "Once begun" if worth doing, complete it. After teaching five years he entered Allegheny College at Meadville, Pa., in 1880. He had poor health the first year, returned home, but reviewed his studies while there, and returned to Allegheny College in the fall of 1882, where he never missed one day or recitation until he finished at the head or among the very best of his class, June 25th, 1885.

He then went home, taught some select schools, in one of which Principal John F. Bigler was one of the most studious pupils. After leaving the Normal, he taught German classes for a time, and finally was elected Principal of Patnam Institute, Cambridge, Washington county, N. Y., where he remained two years, when he secured the principalship of the Union Schools at Fort Edwards, Washington county, N. Y., where he remained four years, success attending all his efforts at both places. Fort Edwards was a school with fifteen teachers and \$1,100 salary.

While on a visit to his home near Mercer, Pa., he was elected as principal of the schools of Sharpsville, Pa., where he has been for the past ten years. He is the owner of a fine home in Sharpsville, has a noble wife and three beautiful children. He holds the first and second diplomas from the Edinboro State Normal, A. B. and A. M. from Allegheny College, a Military diploma from University State, N. Y. He is the author of several songs, some of which are published, also of many poems. His musical compositions and poems have been well received. A poem on the death of President McKinley was sent to the G. A. R. encampment at Canton, O. It has been preserved by that body and he received a note of thanks from the post. He studied French, Italian, and German languages and speaks the German with natural accent. We could name many more qualifications if space would permit.

The Old Fashioned Boy.

Oh, for a glimpse of a natural boy—

A boy with a freckled face,
With forehead white 'neath tangled hair
And limbs devoid of grace.

Whose feet toe in, while his elbows flare;
Whose knees are patched all ways;
Who turns as red as a lobster when
You give him a word of praise.

A boy who's born with an appetite,
Who seeks the pantry shelf
To eat his "piece" with a sounding smack—
Who isn't gone on himself.

A "Robinson Crusoe" reading boy,
Whose pockets bulge with trash;
Who knows the use of rod and gun,
And where the brook trout splash.

It's true he'll sit in the easiest chair,
With his hat on his tousled head:
That his hands and feet are everywhere,
For youth must have room to spread.

But he doesn't dub his father "old man,"
Nor deny his mother's call,
Nor ridicule what his elders say,
Or think that he knows it all.

A rough and wholesome natural boy
Of a good, old fashioned clay;
God bless him, if he's still on earth,
For he'll make a man some day.

—Detroit Free Press.

Boys Read This.

Idleness is the devil's own workshop, and especially is this true of boys. We never feel sorry for the boy who has to work, even if it is but to help make a living for the family; but we do pity the boy who has nothing to do, and whose parents are able to keep him from having to labor. The boy who may work and get only the stipend of a dollar or even less per week, is learning a trade, and, what is more, is learning habits of industry. It is from the boys who begin early the life of industry that come the successful men of the nation. The boy who waits until he is grown, or until he acquires an education, before he begins to labor or earn a profession, is apt to start in life

handicapped and outstripped by his seemingly less fortunate competitors who started in ahead of him. It pays a boy better in the long run to work for twenty-five cents a week and learn a trade, with habits of application to business, than to do nothing and be supported at the expense of his parents. Boys, do something, be something.—Gazette.

A Lesson In Courtesy.

The Educator Journal truthfully says that each teacher should make a special lesson of schoolroom courtesy, touching on the way of leaving and entering the room, passing between the teacher and class, being noisy when others are studying, manner of asking for favors, and readiness to give help to those needing it. Dwell on the point that true courtesy is natural, not artificial, and must spring from a kind heart.

Nature Study.

What is nature study? It is nature studied in its relations by the child, from the child's standpoint, and by the teacher with the child. This definition says it is the study of the object or phenomena itself, and not mere reading or listening. It requires a personal study on the part of the pupil and the teacher.

We are so apt to take up a subject in nature study and spend one lesson on it and then drop it. This is a frequent mistake. Instead, we should study the subject in its relation to other things. For example; if we are studying a bird we note its form, its covering, its movements; then the bird in its home, its nest, its food; how it is prepared for getting its food; its behavior during the different seasons; its relations to other birds, to other animals and to man. We are thus enabled to get a clear knowledge of the birds: so in studying any subject we should strive to get a clear classified knowledge of it.

The following lessons on the candle flame are submitted as a type of lessons for nature study or elementary science. This subject is taken because it is one every teacher can use. The lessons can be made very helpful in the teaching of language and drawing. The pupil should be required to write a description of the experiment and

to make a drawing of the apparatus. The subject of clearness can be taught here; for just as soon as the description varies from the truth it can be detected. Here is an excellent place to teach truth, for after all nothing is much more desirable than truth.

Lessons on the Candle Flame.

There are three parts to a candle flame as follows:

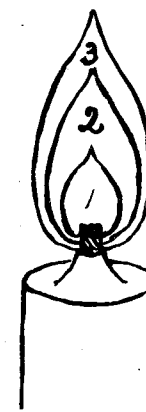


Fig. 1.

1. Interior, filled with gas which is composed of hydrogen and carbon.

2. Place where hydrogen unites with oxygen of the air, forming water. Carbon is here set free and is heated so as to give light.

3. Place where carbon unites with oxygen of the air, forming carbonic acid gas.

I Lesson.—There is a gas inside of the flame.

Experiment.—Take a piece of glass tubing, 10 inches long, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter inside. Place one end, hold-

ing the tube vertical, into the upper part of the place in the flame, marked 1. The gas will rise through the tubing and can be ignited at the upper end. The tubing can be held by wrapping a narrow strip of paper around it as is shown in Fig 2. Repeated trials may be necessary in order to hold the tubing steadily enough. Brace the arm against the body.

Experiment—To show that part 1 of the flame is not hot enough to burn. Thrust the head of a match quickly into the central part of the place of the flame marked 1 and hold the head of the match there. The match head may be held there a minute or more without igniting.

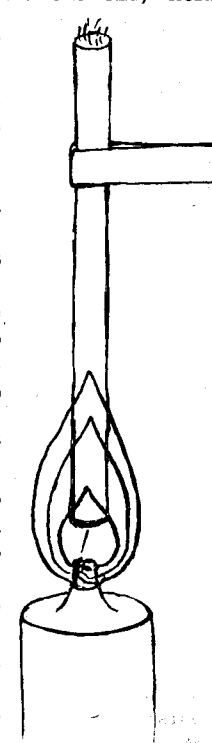


Fig. 2.

Experiment—Hold a match stick across the flame at the level of the center of the place marked 1. The stick will burn at the edges of the flame only.

2. Lesson.—There is free carbon in the luminous part of the flame.

Experiment—Place a small piece of glass tubing horizontally across part 1; then across part 2. In the latter case soot or carbon will be deposited upon the glass. This experiment should be emphasized as illustrating the principle of the common sources of light, namely: A solid is heated so as to shine. In the candle flame the particles of soot or carbon are heated so as to shine. This principle is forcibly exemplified in the electric and lime lights.

3.—Lesson—The wick draws the liquid part of the candle upward.

Experiment—Put a spoonful of water colored with ink into a saucer. Touch the lower surface of a lump of sugar to the liquid. The latter will rise through the pores of the sugar, being drawn by that form of adhesion called capillary attraction.

4. Lesson—Water is formed by a burning candle.

Experiment.—Hold a cold, dry wine glass or goblet over a candle flame. Water will be deposited upon the glass. The glass must not be held long enough to be heated so as to evaporate the water.

5. Lesson—Carbonic acid gas is formed by a burning candle.

Experiment—Take a piece of iron wire about fifteen inches long. Bend one inch of the wire upward. Stick the point of the bent end into a piece of candle one inch in length. Ignite the candle and lower it into a fruit jar or wide mouth bottle. Place a piece of glass, or some other cover over the mouth of the jar. The candle flame will gradually go out. Pour into the jar, after removing the candle, a little clear lime water. The lime water will be turned a milky white, showing the presence of carbonic acid gas. This gas always turns lime water white.

Prepare the lime water by allowing a piece of common lime, as large as a hen's egg, to remain in a quart of water for about six hours; then pour off the clear liquid into a bottle. Cork the bottle and keep the clear liquid for future use.

6. Lesson—A supply of air is necessary to sustain a candle flame.

Experiment.—Place a small piece of candle on the table. Ignite the candle and put over it a student lamp chimney. The flame will go out. Ignite again, and place two matches under the chimney so as to leave an opening between the bottom of the chimney and the table. The candle will continue to burn. This illustrates the need of draft.

Short Sermons.

Pretension isn't natural; nature never pretends.

The man who boasts of his honesty will bear watching.

Thoughts that disturb men most, never enter a woman's head.

If a man is his own worst enemy he has a one sided fight on his hands.

A woman's view of society depends on whether she is outside or inside.

Unless a man is sincere he can never be a hero in his own estimation.

Some men never realize how mean they have been until they run for office.

What does it benefit a man if he is on the right road, but heading the wrong way?

Were it not for the weather lots of people wouldn't have anything to kick about.

The sense of touch is highly developed in the man who knows just when to ask for a loan.

The man who is anxious to acquire knowledge is never ashamed to confess his ignorance.

A self closing door spring adds to the anger of the angry man who wants to slam the door.

Age may not be garrulous, but there is no denying the fact that it tells on both men and women.

Wise is the man who acts as if he expected to live a hundred years, but is prepared to shuffle off tomorrow.

Possibly some men never marry because they realize that almost every woman looks better in black than in anything else.—Public School.

Free From Small Pox.

The health officer of Edinboro makes the following statement as to conditions in Edinboro:

Edinboro, Pa., March 9, 1903.

I have been in close touch with the sanitary conditions of the Edinboro Normal School [the past three weeks and am glad to state that the small pox has been entirely stamped out in school and town. And all buildings that were infected have been thoroughly fumigated and cleansed.

E. S. IRWIN, Health Officer.

The winter term of the Normal reopens March 17, and continues to the 27th. We do this to give the students an opportunity to take their reviews and examinations and thus get credit for their work.

On the following Monday, March 30th, the spring term begins, as stated in catalogue. Owing to the break in the winter, we have decided to make the spring term fourteen weeks, ending July 1 instead of June 24.

The Tarantula.

The sting of the tarantula (a name derived from Taranto, a town in Italy), the most venomous of spiders, was popularly supposed to produce a disease called tarantism, which could be cured only by music or dancing, and the dance which cured it was called tarantella. You can see the peasants dance the tarantella now, but without waiting for spider bites.

Reading at Home.

Encourage reading at home. Suggest something for the children to read aloud to their parents or brothers and sisters.

If this custom can be established, the teacher will feel the good effect in the school room. If the pupils do not own the necessary books they may be loaned from the school library or taken from the public library.

Common interest in some good book is an important factor in the home and indeed anywhere.

Some of Longfellow's poems, as "The Courtship of Miles Standish," "Old Clock on the Stairs," or "Evangeline," selections from Dickens, as "The Death of Little

Nell," Whittier's poems, as "Snow Bound," and "Maud Muller," Lowell's "First Snowfall," etc., may be suggested.

The teacher need not hesitate to recommend the greatest books, for it is a characteristic of great books that they appeal to all alike.

Then be sure to talk to the children about what they are reading. Let them feel that you are really interested in their home life.

—Popular Educator.

"Keep a-go'in'!"

Frank L. Stanton.

"If you strike a thorn or rose,
Keep a-go'in'!

If it hails or if it snows,
Keep a-go'in'!

'Tain't no use to sit and whine
When the fish ain't on your line:
Bait your hook an' keep on tryin'—
Keep a-go'in'!

"When the weather kills your crops,
Keep a-go'in'!

When you tumble from the top,
Keep a-go'in'!

S'pose you're out o' every dime?
Gittin' broke ain't any crime;
Tell the world you're feelin' prime!
Keep a-go'in'!

"When it looks like all is up,
Keep a-go'in'!

Drain the sweetness from the cup,
Keep a-go'in'!

See the wild birds on the wing!
Hear the bells that sweetly ring!
When you feel like sighin'—sing!
Keep a-go'in'!"

What the Lord Mayor of London Does.

The new Lord Mayor of London is a Jew. Unlike a great many of the chosen people in England, Sir Marcus Samuel is also a practicing Jew, proud of his race, publicly devoted to his faith. The Lord Mayor is not the all powerful official he is thought to be on the continent. He is not the Mayor of all London, but only of the City of London, and the "City" is but a fraction of the whole. Greater London has, roughly

n of 6,000,000, but in the 650
comprise the "City" there is a
pulation at night of only 38,000
of little over 300,000. It is as
Seth Low ruled New York only
y Hall to Wall street, and some
rity looked after the rest. And
n this area the powers of the
and of the twenty-six aldermen
hundred odd Common Council-
no means autocratic. Much of
to lie within his and their pro-
been taken over by the London
ouncil. In fact, the average
ever thinks of the Lord Mayor
making, law giving official.
altogether apart, in the popular
questions of rates and assess-
ls and police. Very few people
at legislative functions, if any,
They may have heard that he
magistrate of the courts, but be-
their knowledge of his precise
not stray. It is the social and
side of his position that im-
public. The Lord Mayor is
out his badge, and rarely with-
s and chains of office. He rides
magnificently gilded coach, with
coachmen and footmen in cocked
silk knee breeches, ' sending a
old through the dirty drab of
e Lord Mayor's show on Nov-
one of England's few annual
d, uncouth as it is, has a warm
hearts of the populace.

ose of time,
aced by crime,
er self returns again.
ilty deed
lf the seed,
n and undying pain.
—Longfellow.

Alumni News.

a Perrine, '02, is teaching near
a. Carner, '02, is teaching near
a.
d people say that Prof. Armour

Mr. Roy Wallace, '02, is teaching near Oil City, Pa.

Miss Ruth Falls, '02, is teaching at Girard, Penna.

Miss Mabel Howard, 1902, is teaching at Big Bend, Penna.

Mr. Bret Baldwin, '02, is teaching at Coal City, Venango county.

Miss Cornelia Morrow, '02, is teaching a school near Emlenton.

Miss Edith Christie, 1901, is teaching near Pleasantville, Penna.

Misses Mary and Harriet Atwell, '02, are both teaching at Emlenton, Pa.

Miss Caroline Mimm, 1901, is teaching the Eclipse school at Franklin, Pa.

Miss Mary Slater, '02, is attending school at Allegheny College this year.

Virgil Henry reports all well at West Springfield. Did not I tell you so?

Durant L. McMurren, of '93, and wife are very popular teachers of Corydon, Pa.

Miss Elizabeth Roberts, '01, is teaching her second term in school at Cochranon.

Mrs. F. D. Moorhead, (Margaret McCord), class of 1890, was a visitor at the Normal.

Phila Woodworth, class of '88, is now wife of one of the Deans of Cornell University.

Paul Cathcart, 1901, is teaching in Clark, Pa., with from all reports marked success.

Miss Edith Prebble, '02, returned to Edinboro and is continuing her study of music.

L. C. Greenlee, of '78, is one of the three commissioners of education of Denver, Col.

Misses Grace and Mabel Scrafford, classes of '93 and '94, are now teaching in Denver, Colo.

Miss Iva Carpenter, '99, is the primary teacher in the school at Endeavor, Forest county.

Miss Lou R. Stell, class of 1890, has been staying at home this winter trying to regain her health.

Miss Desta L. Hanks, class of '91, has proven herself a first class teacher in the Chicago schools.

Miss Alice Peavy, 1900, is considered by the people of Wattsburg, Pa., to be a first class primary teacher.

Miss Ruby Taft, '02, is teaching the primary room in the Westfield, N. Y., school.

Charles L. McCamman, class of '93, is now an extensive fruit grower and land dealer of Payette, Idaho.

Messrs. Ira Harrington and Carl Drury, both of the class of 1902, are engaged as bookkeepers in Warren, Ohio.

Edwin M. Tate, class of '94, was elected county auditor of Erie county at the last election. Ed will make a good one.

Our friend Harry H. Hall, now principal of the Blooming Valley schools, is reported to be the right man in the right place.

J. Orren Wait, class of '94, and graduate of Allegheny College, is manager of the U. S. View Co.'s business at Toronto, Canada.

Dean Swift is without doubt the happiest man of the class of '95, with Miss Strang as partner in a first class farming enterprise.

Miss Letitia R. Odell, class of '91, has so far recovered from her sickness as to be soon ready to again pursue her course in Cornell University.

Miss Blanche Cole of the class of '99, was married on Christmas Eve to Archie Hanson of Edinboro. The best wishes of the Normal go with these young people.

Georgia Anna Davis, class of '98, leaves her school in Saegertown to accept a position with the Standard Oil Co. The appreciation of the school was shown by presenting her with a fine opera glass.

Louis J. Holmes, '93, principal of Glade Run schools, and Marie, his sister, class of '95, and now principal of the school at Cooper Tract, made during their last vacation quite an extended tour through Scotland, Wales and many other points of interest in Europe.

Emerson Elbridge White (American, 1829—) was born in Mantua, Ohio, and in 1854 became principal of the Cleveland High School. From 1863 to 1866 he was state commissioner

of education and secured an institute fund and a state board of examiners. He was for a long time editor of the Ohio Educational Monthly. From 1876 to 1883 he was president of Purdue University, and from 1886 to 1889 superintendent of schools in Cincinnati. Since then he has been a private institute conductor and lecturer on education, deriving a larger income than any other man has ever received from this service. He was president of the Ohio State association in 1863, of the National superintendent's association in 1866, of the National educational association 1872, and of the National council of education 1884-86. He has been successful as an author of text books, especially of arithmetics, and a "School Management." Dr. White's "School Management" is the text book used in M. S. N. S. Dr. White recently died.

MARTIN BOYD,
DEALER IN
BOOTS,
SHOES,
And Gents' Furnishing Goods, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Shoes a specialty. Repairing done.
Hoskins Block, Edinboro, Pa.
Meadville St.,

B. W. KIRSCHNER
Dealer in Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry, Hides, and Tallow.
Eric St. Edinboro, Pa.

GILLOTT'S PENS

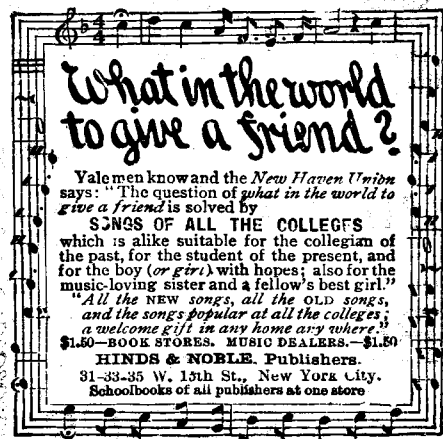
For Ordinary Slant: Nos. 404, 604 E.F., 303, 603 E.F., 601 E.F., 351, 1047 (Multiscript).
For Semi-slant: Number 1089, the Semyslant Pen.
For Vertical Writing: Nos. 1045 (Verticular), 1046 (Vertigraph), 1065, 1066, 1067.

GRAND PRIZE, Paris, 1900. This is the highest award ever made, and no other pen-maker has it.
91 John St., New York. JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS, Henry Eos, Sole Agent

Agnew Supply Co.,

EDINBORO, PA.

Fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts and Candies.



What in the world to give a friend?

Yale men know and the *New Haven Union* says: "The question of *what in the world to give a friend* is solved by **SONGS OF ALL THE COLLEGES** which is alike suitable for the collegian of the past, for the student of the present, and for the boy (*or girl*) with hopes; also for the music-loving sister and a fellow's best girl." "All the **NEW SONGS**, all the **OLD SONGS**, and the **SONGS POPULAR AT ALL THE COLLEGES**, a welcome gift in any home any where." \$1.50—BOOK STORES. MUSIC DEALERS.—\$1.50

HINDS & NOBLE, Publishers.
31-33-35 W. 15th St., New York City.
Schoolbooks of all publishers at one store

J. R. STEADMAN

Dealer in

DRY GOODS

Ladies' and Children's Fine Shoes, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, etc. Students' trade kindly solicited.

Edinboro, Pa.

C. C. Freeland,

The Optician

Will visit Edinboro twice each month. Headquarters at Coulter House. Special attention to children. For dates see Independent.

Brick Drug Store,

S. B. Hotchkiss, Prop.

Every day you trade at this store is a pay day, because it pays to trade here, not only in the question of price, but quality as well. We carry a full line of Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines, Trusses, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Soaps, Cigars, and all Druggists' Sundries.

Central Drug Store

Fine Perfumeries and Toilet Soaps. Physician's Prescriptions compounded by competent persons only. All Sundries usually sold by first class druggists.

ERIE ST., EDINBORO, PA.

PULLING BROTHERS

All kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats, Smoked Meats, Fish, Oysters and Game in season. Shippers of Veal Calves and Poultry.

The Edinboro Meat Market



Stock on hand. Call on or write to E. P. PERRY, Edinboro, Pa.

GILLASPIE BROS.

Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Men's Furnishing Goods Wall Paper, Groceries, Tobacco and Cigars.

Edinboro, Pa.

DENTIST

G. W. MINIUM

Agnew Bldg. Edinboro, Pa.

Filling and Crown and Bridge Work a Specialty.

M. C. HAWKINS,

Dealer in

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

EDINBORO, PA.

Silverware, Optical Goods, and Musical Instruments. Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to. All work guaranteed.

Commercial and Industrial BOOKKEEPING

One of the famous "Budget Systems" published only by the Sadler-Rowe Company, Baltimore, Md. Used in the majority of the State Normal Schools, Grammar Schools and High Schools of Pennsylvania. Easy to teach and intensely practical. All transactions made from the business papers received and issued. We quote wholesale prices only to teachers, school officers or dealers.

Sadler-Rowe Co., Baltimore, Md.

Edinboro Savings Bank

S. B. HOTCHKISS, President.
I. R. REEDER, Vice President.
V. B. BILLINGS, Cashier.

STOCKHOLDERS—S. B. Hotchkiss, I. R. Reeder, H. Lewis, John F. Bigler, O. A. Amidon, F. T. Proudfit, M. F. Kinter, Henry Steadman, H. C. Billings, V. B. Billings.

Stockholders individually responsible. Interest paid on time deposits. Transacts general banking business.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK.

EDINBORO, PA.

D. E. Gillaspie, Cashier.

MONEY LOANED.

DRAFTS ISSUED.

Collections promptly made. Does a general banking business. SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES for your papers and valuables in fire proof vault for rent very cheap.

WE HAVE SOLD

"Built for Service" Buggies

With entire satisfaction to our customers since 1894. We hope to sell more than ever in 1903.

H. C. BILLINGS,

EDINBORO, PA.

The most goods for the least money.

John H. Doing

Leader in Low Prices

Groceries and Provisions, Flour, Confectionery, Fruits, Tobacco and Cigars, Bakery, and Manufacturer of Candy. All goods Promptly Delivered.

Meadville St. EDINBORO, PA.

A. J. Stanford,

MERCHANT

TAILOR

All work first class. Call in and see our samples of suitings. We also carry a complete line of ready-to-wear clothing and gents' furnishings. Look our stock over before buying.

Meadville St.,

EDINBORO, PA.

There is a competent Watch Repairer in Edinboro. His name is Johnson. He is located in the Twichell building, four doors below the postoffice. Also does all kinds of Jewelry Repairing, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, etc., for sale. Your patronage respectfully solicited.

A. H. JOHNSON.

DENTIST

Dr. W. C. Marsh

Mills paw Building, Edinboro. Call and get prices.

Normal School

Edinboro, Pa.

SOME OF THE ADVANTAGES

Afforded to Students Who Attend the Edinboro
State Normal School.

They receive free tuition, provided they are seventeen years of age and intend to teach.

They have access to a well selected, up-to-date library of 10,000 volumes.

They obtain practical and modern methods in Bookkeeping, Stenography, Typewriting and Commercial Law.

They acquire correct habits of study and the best that is in them is drawn out.

They receive instructions in public speaking in accordance with Emerson's Natural System of Oratory.

They have the advantage of the best instruction in both Vocal and Instrumental Music by a graduate of the New England Conservatory.

The physical man is cared for by a competent director of the Anderson system.

We have a faculty of trained specialists.

Besides thorough training they possess soul and heart power. We aim to give individual attention to the student. Thus we are enabled to reach our students from all sides. Our object is the systematic development of the whole man. You are invited to visit us and find out for yourself what work is being done.

Spring session opens March 30, 1903.

Summer Normal opens July 6, 1903.

For illustrated Catalogue and all information concerning course of study and expenses address

JOHN F. BIGLER, Principal,

EDINBORO, PA.

**SAY, FRIENDS, have you seen
the Maximum Salary Bill?**

Do you know what that means
to you?

It means that you must be thoroughly prepared for the work or you will lose your chance at the high wages.

Are you preparing?

Let us help you to make a thorough preparation. You will not regret it.