

...The... Normal School Herald

APRIL, 1900.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Questions on Paradise Lost.....	1	The Societies.....	14
The Degeneration of Satan.....	2	The Christian Associations.....	15
The Work of Alfred the Great... 9		Excursions.....	16
Editorial.....	12	Alumni Personals.....	17
Obituary.....	13	Locals.....	18
Marriages	14	Exchanges	22

CUMBERLAND VALLEY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,
SHIPPENSBURG, PENNA.

STANDARD HELPS FOR TEACHERS

A COMPLETE OUTFIT

I. The New Manual and Guide for Teachers, 50 cents

A safe guide for teachers and principals of all grades—country schools, village schools, and city schools. It contains the latest that has been proved good.

II. Pupil's Monthly Report Cards . . . } 20 cts. per doz. } \$1 per hundred

They stimulate the pupils, please the parents, and keep the teacher interested in his work. Begin to use them now. Sample free.

III. The Teacher's Term Report Blank, 5 cts. per copy

It gives a complete review of the term's work, and serves as a guide for the next year. It affords a means of reminding the Superintendent and the School Board of a teacher's faithfulness and industry.

IV. The School Gazette 50 cts. a year

An ideal journal for teachers. Helpful, encouraging, stimulating. It keeps the teacher in touch with school work in Pennsylvania, and with the outside world generally.

OTHER STANDARD PUBLICATIONS

A Grammar School Algebra—Durell and Robbins	\$0.80
A School Algebra—Durell and Robbins	1.00
A School Algebra Complete—Durell and Robbins.	1.25
The Primary Speller—Benedict . . . . .	.20
The Advanced Speller—Benedict . . . . .	.25
Primary Ideal Music Book—Sprenkle . . . . .	.35
Advanced Ideal Music Book—Sprenkle . . . . .	.60
Outlines of General History—Flickinger . . . . .	.50
Flash Lights on American History—Murphy . . . . .	.65
The Pennsylvania Citizen—Shimmell . . . . .	.60
A Mental Arithmetic—Weidenhamer . . . . .	.35
Mensuration—Furst . . . . .	.50
Facts in Literature—Meese . . . . .	.30
A New Life in Education—Durell . . . . .	.90
A History of Education in Pennsylvania—Wickersham	3.00
Final Examination Questions	1.00

Write for descriptive circulars and special introductory prices where books are ordered for exclusive use in all the schools of a district. Address all correspondence to

R. L. MYERS & CO., PUBLISHERS

HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

...THE...

NORMAL SCHOOL HERALD.

PUBLISHED OCTOBER, JANUARY, APRIL AND JULY.
SHIPPENSBURG, PA.

VOL. IV.

APRIL, 1900.

No. 3

Questions on Paradise Lost (Books 1 and 2).

1. During what years was Paradise Lost written? When was it published?
2. Did Milton have any special object in writing the poem?
3. What are Milton's four great poetical works?
4. With what day's events does the poem open?
5. Describe Satan's appearance and condition as we first find him.
6. Why did not the Almighty keep Satan chained upon the burning lake?
7. Give an account of the conversation that takes place between Satan and Beelzebub.
8. Quote lines from Book 1 to show Satan's size; (*b*) to indicate the number of the fallen host.
9. Give the names of the principal fallen angels that assembled at Satan's call.
10. Who was Mammon? Quote lines from the poem descriptive of him.
11. Describe the building of Pandemonium.
12. Quote the first six lines of Book 2.
13. Give the substance of the four speeches that are found in Book 2.
14. Whose speech shows the most tact? (*b*) The most boldness? (*c*) The most hate?
15. What plan is finally adopted? (*b*) Who is sent forth to accomplish it?
16. How do the fallen angels spend their time during the absence of their chief?
17. Note particularly Milton's artistic power as shown in his description of Sin and Death. Which is described the more vaguely? Why? Which is the more hideous? What biblical

conception of the relation of Sin and Death is embodied in Milton's description?

18. Why did Sin unlock the gates for Satan?
19. Quote the lines descriptive of the opening of the gates.
20. Give a description of Chaos.

—EZRA LEHMAN.

Reprinted from January Number, 1898.



The Degeneration of Satan.—A Study of Paradise Lost.

SATAN is the powerful, overshadowing character of the Miltonian Epic. Students and critics may dispute his position as the "hero" of the poem, but in the popular mind he stands forth a "figure of gigantic strength and boldness," towering high in intellect, courage and strength above all the fallen host. Even Gabriel and Michael, "chiefest of heaven's hierarchy," failed to subdue him in combat. It is God alone who vanquishes him.

A noted critic has even said that "the Muse to whom Milton appealed, while propitious in most respects, nevertheless permitted him to suffer the wrong of making a hero of the Arch-Enemy of God and man."

A cursory examination of the poem might seem to sanction this view, but a more careful study of it, especially of those portions wherein the character of Satan is portrayed, convinces us that Milton did not lose his mental grasp of any of the actors of his epic. To estimate properly the character of Satan, we must see him as he was before his name was "blotted out and erased from the book of life," and as he is when he, "a monstrous serpent on his belly prone, hiss for hiss returned with forked tongue." Both stages belong to the life of Satan.

We shall endeavor to show that Milton has succeeded in tracing the gradual degeneration of the fallen angel weighed down by ambition, pride and desire for revenge. We shall try to follow the successive steps by which Satan descended from his former high estate.

We find little to admire in Satan as we first find him stretched on the burning lake. He seems like some huge monster, whose

principal claim to notice is physical strength. We are told that he "lay floating many a rood," and a little later comes the statement that "his spear to equal which the tallest pines, hewn on Norwegian hills to be the mast of some great ammiral were but a wand—he walked with to support uneasy steps across the burning marle."

This conception of Satan does not appeal to the reader of to-day, when bulk and physical force count for so little; but, to Milton's age, it meant supreme power. But it is scarcely necessary for us to remember this, since we find our repugnance toward Satan speedily disappearing as we listen to his words. We think only of the *mind* of the apostate angel when he says :

"What though the field be lost?
All is not lost—the unconquerable will,
And study of revenge, immortal hate,
And courage never to submit or yield."

As he continues, we are impressed with his pride, envy, revenge, obstinacy, despair and impenitence. We condemn him because of these vices, but we find ourselves insensibly drawn to him, because of his unconquerable will and his sympathy with his followers, in whom he inspires hope.

But he to whom we attend is already a fallen angel. Once his name was written on the pages of the "book of life." How looked he when he stood the peer of Gabriel and Michael, by the throne of God? We are not permitted to see him as he was then, but Raphael tells Adam (Book V.) of the revolt in Heaven, and from him we learn what Satan was before he rebelled against the Most High.

The Father had proclaimed the Son Lord of all, and the angels had rejoiced at the Father's choice and worshiped the Son. But there was one, "of the first, if not the first Arch-angel, great in power, in favor and pre-eminence—could not bear, through pride, that sight, and thought himself impaired." He speaks to the most intimate of his companions, and discloses his wounded pride and desire for revenge. After he has received the encouragement he desires, he sets forth his plan of revolt to his assembled followers. We view him as he sat on "his royal seat, high on a hill, far blazing as a mount raised on a mount." In the course of his speech he avows his equality with God, and summons all the host to raise the standard of revolt. It is a sad but striking

tribute to the power of Satan—perhaps then called Lucifer—that all save one obey the call.

In Book VI. the two armies are shown. So glorious does Satan appear, that the faithful Abdiel is led to exclaim: "Oh Heaven, that such resemblance of the Highest should yet remain, where faith and fealty remain not." When battle is given, Satan leads his forces bravely on. He is easily first of the rebellious army, and drives back those faithful angels who advance against him.

Finally, Michael and Satan meet. It is a contest of giants then. For awhile the issue seems doubtful. "But the sword of Michael, from the armory of God, was given him tempered so that neither keen nor solid might resist that edge." Thus armed, Michael wounded Satan, who then "first knew pain." The followers of Satan, seeing their chief wounded, pressed forward and bore him off the field, gnashing with pain, rage and mortification that he had not proven himself invincible.

But Satan did not long remain away from his legions. He appeared and addressed them in a speech, showing all the tact of the modern political leader. He praised them for their valor, made light of their temporary repulse, and urged them to renewed endeavor. After some time had been spent in meditation, he unfolded a new plan, which included the use of cannon and gunpowder.

When the armies met on the second day, Satan had his artillery placed in position, and his hosts drawn up in proper order. The Heavenly army came on, but were met by a discharge of Satan's cannon, before which they recoiled in confusion. Satan and Belial, upon seeing this, are represented by Milton as bursting into laughter. They indulge in what Milton evidently regarded as humorous speeches. There are a number of bad puns in their banter, and Satan waxes sarcastic as he continues.

We believe that the poet is inconsistent here in his portrayal of Satan's character. Nowhere else is there a trace of humor exhibited by Satan, and while upon the occasion there might seem to be cause for fierce exultation, we cannot imagine him indulging in puns or pointless sarcasm.

It is not necessary to recount the events of that "doubtful battle on the plains of Heaven." It must suffice to say that it was reserved for the Son, armed with Almighty power, to vanquish

the rebel host, and hurl them from the battlements of Heaven, from which "Nine days they fell—Hell at last, yawning, received them whole and on them closed."

We have already noted the appearance of Satan, and his first speech to his followers, as these are presented in the first book of the poem. We have only to compare the Fallen Angel, as he is represented in this book, with the picture that we have seen of him on the fields of Heaven, to see how much he has already lost in all that distinguished him. True, we are told that "His form had not yet lost all its original brightness, nor seemed he less than an Arch-angel ruined," nevertheless these lines tell the story of his marked degeneration. But he had only begun to sink.

Our next sight of Satan is when he appears before the fallen host. He wished to appear scornful, but in spite of himself "tears such as angels weep burst forth" at the sight of the degradation of his comrades. He soon controlled his emotion, and addressed them in a speech, which shows the cunning of the speaker. He first commends them for their bravery, then holds out the hope of regaining Heaven, shows his reasons for this hope, and lastly points out a way of escape. It is interesting to note that this is the first instance of willful deception on the part of Satan; heretofore he was self-deceived.

After Pandemonium had been built, and Satan had taken his seat before his followers, he made another speech, in which there is a still more marked departure from truth. He reminded his followers that he had been chosen their leader, that for their sakes he had endured the greatest punishment, and had established his right to pre-eminence.

In response to his request for a statement of their opinions, Moloch, Belial and Mammon spoke. But Satan and Beelzebub had an understanding, and when the latter rose to speak, it was to utter the sentiments of his chief.

Beelzebub's plan was adopted, but who would dare to brave the dangers that had been cunningly set forth according to the pre-arranged program? Satan volunteered to go, and did not fail to dwell upon the difficulties of the journey about to be undertaken.

The limits of this article preclude our following Satan on his journey, but it would be interesting to note his encounter with Death at the gates of Hell. Had not Sin revealed the relation-

ship of the two, "great deeds had been achieved whereof all Hell had rung." With perhaps a greater display of hate toward God than he had shown elsewhere, Satan promised Sin and Death a rich harvest, if he succeeded in finding the world that God had created for the abode of the new creature, Man.

Ere long we find Satan alighted on the outer convex of this world's rim. After wandering about for some time, he found the stairs that led to the sun. He changed himself into the form of an inferior angel, and approached the Arch-angel Uriel, who perceived that he was "not of the prime, yet such as in his face youth smiled celestial." Satan, in this disguise, asked about the new creature, Man, and requested Uriel to show him where this fair creature dwelt. Uriel was deceived. "For neither man nor Angel can discern Hypocrisy, the only evil that walks invincible, except to God above."

After Uriel had told him where Man was placed, Satan took his departure, and was soon standing on the top of Mount Niphates. From this eminence he looks down upon Eden for a short time, and then gazes upward at the sun. The glorious light of this orb recalls to Satan his former splendor and radiance. He turns his thought inward and begins to speak. This speech, while addressed to the sun, is in reality a soliloquy, and, although its artistic effect is somewhat marred by Milton's introduction of theological questions, it is one of the strongest portions of the poem. It gives us a clear insight into the character of Satan. Satan acknowledges that he owed all he had been to God. He traces his fall to "pride and, worse, ambition." He admits that he could have resisted temptation and stood fast. A spasm of despair seizes him; he cries, "Me miserable, which way shall I fly, infinite wrath and infinite despair? Which way I fly is Hell; myself am Hell." All that is left of the angelic nature asserts itself when he asks: "Is there no place left for repentance, none for pardon left?"

This is the turning point for Satan. Our sympathies are with him. He has confessed that God's laws were just, and that his own punishment is merited. Will he seek pardon and forgiveness? No; his pride and disdain assert themselves, and his "dread of shame among the spirits beneath" prevents him. He will continue to wage war against God. His resolution is made, and passions of ire, envy and despair cloud his face. He ex-

claims: "So farewell hope, and with hope farewell fear, farewell remorse; all good to me is lost; evil be thou my good."

Who does not realize that Satan sank lower in the scale of wickedness as a result of this period of self-communion? He weighed the consequence, and deliberately chose evil for his good. There will be no more hesitation in his resolves; he may feel a momentary pity for Adam and Eve, but his purpose will not falter long.

The Fiend, for so he may now justly be called, soon entered the garden of Eden, and, taking the shape of a cormorant, sat in one of the trees. From his position he saw Adam and Eve, happy and contented, but their happiness roused his hatred toward God. He felt a slight compassion for them, but in language vindictively passionate, he urged that necessity compelled him to work the ruin he contemplated. God made Hell; Satan will avenge himself upon God by bringing Man within its power.

It had been discovered in Heaven that one of the banished angels had entered the domains of Paradise, and Ithuriel and Zephon were sent to seek him and drive him out. After searching some time they found Satan "squat like a toad close at the ear of Eve." Ithuriel touched him with his spear-point, compelling him to return to his natural shape, and then demanded his name. With intense scorn in his tone, Satan spoke: "Not to know me argues yourself unknown." Ithuriel having at last recognized him, reminded him that his former glory had faded since sin had clouded his once fair countenance. For a moment abashed, the Devil stood and felt how awful goodness is, but only for a moment. He demanded to be taken to one worthy of his own rank. The two angels conducted him to Gabriel, who demanded of him why he broke the "bounds prescribed, and disturbed the charge of others?"

We cannot follow Satan's replies to Gabriel in detail; it need only be said that they exhibit a greater degree of scorn, rage and defiance than he had elsewhere shown. He hurled defiance at Gabriel, and dared him to personal combat. Gabriel prepared to fight, but it was not the will of Heaven that the issue should be thus settled. Even Satan recognized the meaning of the sign shown in the heavens and withdrew.

There is but one more act in the drama in which Satan appears, and that is briefly told. He had now become the incarna-

tion of evil. As if to impress this fact upon us more vividly, Milton tells us that when Satan hurled defiance at Gabriel, "His stature reached the sky, and on his crest sat Horror plumed." But he could change his form at will, and he views all the beasts before he decided into which one he would enter to bring about the fall of Man.

He finally selects the serpent as the fairest and "subtlest of all the beasts of the field." The desired opportunity came soon. Eve was alone in one part of the garden, when Satan, in the guise of the serpent, approached her. His speech to her is a masterpiece of wickedness and cunning. He begins by flattering her, and when she wonders that a serpent can talk as Man does, he tells her that this power came to him since he ate of the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil. He urges her, and by cunning falsehoods and flattery persuades her, to taste of the forbidden fruit. As she ate the fatal fruit, "Earth felt the wound, and Nature from her seat, sighing through all her works, gave signs of woe that all was lost." In Satan these throes of Nature awaken the most diabolical joy; he felt that at last he had avenged himself upon God.

After Adam, too, had sinned, Satan departed for Hell, rejoicing in his triumph. By a wonderful sympathy in evil, Sin and Death had become aware of Satan's success, and had started to meet him, building a bridge as they went. When Satan met them he related in an insolent, lordly manner what he had accomplished. But he hastened his journey, as he wished to announce his triumph to his followers and receive their applause. Upon his arrival in Hell, he took his place upon the throne, and was greeted with loud acclaim by the hosts of fallen angels. He beckoned for silence, and then began to tell the story of his victory. He congratulated them upon the fact that a new world, little inferior to their former abode, had been won. He gloried in the fraud he had practiced upon Man, and told of the curse that God had pronounced upon the human race because of the sin of Adam and Eve. He admitted that God had predicted that woman's seed should bruise his head, but "A world who would not purchase with a bruise, or much more grievous pain?"

He expected to hear a shout of applause, but instead only a hiss from numberless throats greeted his ears. At this seeming rebuke,

“ He wondered, but not long
 Had leisure, wondering at himself now more.
 His visage drawn he felt to sharp and spare,
 His arms clung to his ribs, his legs entwining
 Each other, till, supplanted, down he fell,
 A monstrous serpent on his belly prone,
 Reluctant, but in vain, a greater power
 Now ruled him, punished in the shape he sinned,
 According to his doom. He would have spoke,
 But hiss for hiss returned with forked tongue
 To forked tongue.”

The degeneration of Satan is now complete. The *physical* Hell, bad as it is, is not to be compared with the *mental* Hell that he has made for himself. The change in his *outward* appearance is but the harmonious accompaniment of the *inward* degradation.

We could admire the courage, pride, and even the malevolent passion which he exhibited on so grand a scale when we first saw him, but we turn with a feeling of repulsion from him when we find him practicing low arts and wiles, deceiving his followers and priding himself in his cunning. We feel that he has brought his degradation upon himself, and that his punishment is deserved.

Gone are the grandeur and the heroism of Satan.

—EZRA LEHMAN.

March 26, 1900.



The Work of Alfred the Great.

Historians have vied with each other in telling the story of Cæsar and Charlemagne.

From time to time there have been historical “revivals” in the study of the life and deeds of other great characters. A few years ago interest centered in the story of Joan of Arc; then it turned toward Alexander, the World-Conqueror; and at present Cromwell is the subject of investigation and study.

In view of this interest it is surprising that historians have given comparatively little attention to the life and deeds of one of the greatest statesmen and warriors of any age or clime—Alfred the Great.

When Alfred came to the throne in 871, the condition of England was deplorable, indeed. Almost the last vestiges of the earlier Roman civilization and learning had disappeared. The

intellectual life of the previous century had died, and there was no Alcuin nor Bede to revive it. The clergy were almost as ignorant as those whom it was their duty to instruct. It is not strange that in the midst of so much ignorance there should be little real religion. What was called religion was a mass of superstitions. Then, too, the old beliefs in Woden had been revived, and many of the Saxons had adopted them.

Politically considered, the condition of the country was even worse. Organized government was impossible when the Danes were plundering the sea-coast towns and massacring the inhabitants.

Alfred was peculiarly well fitted to deal with just such conditions. His piety was free from superstition; his ability as a warrior, unsullied by cruelty. A lover of learning himself, he wished to educate his people.

The first twenty years of his reign was a period of constant warfare; but it was stern necessity, not inclination, that made him a warrior. Not a single war did he wage for conquest. No general ever displayed greater ability in planning and executing a campaign than did this youthful king when he fought against the hordes of savage Danes, whose commanders had made their names a terror throughout Northern Europe. It was in the midst of these wars that Alfred built the first navy England ever had, reorganized the army and fortified the towns.

When victory at last perched upon his banners, he showed remarkable magnanimity to the conquered, for when Guthrum and his followers professed Christianity, Alfred granted them land in England, and rejoiced more over their conversion than over his victory in war.

If ever a monarch ruled by "right divine" it was Alfred, for his highest ambition was the good of his people. He interested himself in everything that he thought would prove beneficial. His interest in education was one of his most marked traits, and it may truthfully be said that the system of education he had in mind contained the germ of the public school system of to-day. He wished "that all the youth of free-born English folk might apply themselves to learning, while they were unemployed, until they could read English writing."

Alfred may be regarded as the father of Anglo-Saxon prose, since his translations of various religious and classical writings

are not only the first examples of Saxon prose, but they are also models of style.

Other sovereigns supported the church only that they might secure its influence or revenues in time of need. Alfred's piety was of a different kind. Although deeply religious, he recognized the necessity of a distinction between church and state. With this end in view, he deprived the bishops of their political power, but enlarged their influence in spiritual affairs.

In the words of the English historian, Freeman, "He was a saint without superstition, a scholar without ostentation, a warrior whose wars were all fought in the defense of his country, a conqueror whose laurels were never stained by cruelty, a prince never cast down by adversity, never lifted up to insolence in the day of triumph."

Other men have been called "great;" but who, among them all, possessed so many virtues and displayed so few faults as Alfred? The Macedonian conqueror was animated by a thirst for conquest; Cæsar led an army against his own country; the great Karl was superstitious and vindictively cruel, and Napoleon drenched Europe in blood to satisfy his towering ambition. None of these are worthy to be ranked with the great Saxon.

Myth and legend have obscured rather than magnified the real Alfred. In the clear light of history, he stands forth as the originator of many of our institutions; as the preserver of more, his name is inseparably linked with the story of our race. As time passes, and Anglo-Saxon peoples spread themselves over the yet remote portions of the globe, new nations will join in giving honor to the noble warrior, statesman and scholar, Alfred the Great.

...THE...
NORMAL SCHOOL HERALD.

PUBLISHED OCTOBER, JANUARY, APRIL AND JULY.
SHIPPENSBURG, PA.

EDITORS.

EZRA LEHMAN, '89; GEORGE H. ECKELS, '91; M. L. DRUM, '96.
ADA V. HORTON, '88, Personal Editor.
CHAS. E. BARTON, '91, Business Manager.

Subscription price 25 cents per year strictly in advance. Single copies ten cents each.

Address all communications to THE NORMAL SCHOOL HERALD, Shippensburg, Pa. Alumni and former members of the school will favor us by sending any items that they may think would be interesting for publication.
Entered as Second Class Matter at the Post Office, Shippensburg, Pa.

APRIL, 1900.

Editorial.

MENTION is made elsewhere of the opening of the new term. At this writing students are still entering the classes. On account of the seven months school term many persons were unable to enter at the opening of the term. It would be well indeed if all school boards directed that the public schools under their supervision should open not later than the first Monday of September. The teachers would thus be enabled to spend a full term in a Normal School. Such a plan would undoubtedly work in the interests of the pupils, as many do not now remain in the schools until the term is ended.



A Few Words to Our Graduates.

THE above title may seem to mean only those who have finished the Elementary Course in the Normal School, but it is meant to include the prospective graduates—the members of the class of 1900 as well.

You are doubtless aware of the Township High School law which will be made effective in the near future. As soon as these schools are established there will be a demand for specially trained teachers. The course of study in these high schools is considerably advanced, and he who assumes charge must be trained in the branches to be taught. It follows that the teachers

must have more than is given in the Elementary Course in the Normal School. To prepare teachers for these positions the Regular Normal Course was instituted a few years ago. A number of our graduates have taken this course, but the wonder is that many more have not thus qualified themselves for advanced work in higher positions at better salaries.

Those who are ambitious to advance will recognize the importance of this extra year's work. The classes are necessarily smaller in numbers, the branches fewer, and the work is done with a thoroughness impossible in the other courses.

Normal School graduates are multiplying rapidly—it will soon be necessary for a teacher to hold a diploma or its equivalent—but the best positions will be open to those only who have had years of experience or who have taken advanced work.

Our purpose is to give still more attention to the Regular Normal Course. Is it not possible to have a number of the present Senior Class return next year for this work? May we not hear of graduates of the past years who will be with us again next year? All who have taken the extra year's work unite in bearing testimony to its advantages. We shall try to make the course for the coming year more pleasant and profitable than ever before.



Obituary.

Isaac Wiesner, '96, Died March 24th, 1900.

AFTER suffering for some months with pulmonary trouble, Mr. Wiesner died at the home of his parents at Roadside, Franklin county. About a year ago Mr. Wiesner took a hemorrhage and was obliged to relinquish his school for several weeks. Then he resumed his work and finished the term. In the spring he came to Shippensburg for special work, but was compelled to give up after a few weeks of study. After that he gradually wasted away. He taught school during this year up to the Christmas season.

Mr. Wiesner was a bright, ambitious young man and was highly esteemed while a student at the Normal. As a teacher he was earnest and successful. THE HERALD extends sincere sympathy to the bereaved parents and friends.

Marriages.

WORTHINGTON—JONES.—January 31st, at Chambersburg, Pa., by the Rev. Mr. Oates, Mr. Amasa Worthington, of Jamison, Pa., to *Miss Grace Jones*, '95.

BASHORE—BOSLER.—At Carlisle, Pa., March 15th, by Rev. George Norcross, *Mr. Chester C. Bashore*, '87,, a member of the Cumberland County Bar, to Miss Fleta Bosler.

PARSONS—ALEXANDER.—April 3rd, at Baltimore, Md., Dr. M. K. Parsons, a practicing physician, to *Miss Jessie Alexander*, '99.



The Societies.

PHILO.

[Reported by J. C. TRESSLER, '00.]

The society work for the present term began on Friday evening, March 30th. A large audience was present and great interest was manifested in the general society work.

The debates are regularly well prepared and instructive. The questions debated are such as the following :

Resolved, That trusts and monopolies are detrimental to the best interests of the people of the United States.

Resolved, That war as a means of settling international disputes can be abolished.

Resolved, That the works of Shakespeare have exerted a greater influence than those of Milton.

The Editorial Staff of the Philo Review, which will be issued on the occasion of the Philo Reunion, May 18th, is as follows;

D. N. Niple, Editor ; Ora Beegle and C. F. Noll, Assistants ; Ida Kleckner, Alumni Editor ; Rebecca Gleim and Edgar McCullough, Assistants ; D. N. Benedict, Personal Editor ; Cora Clever and Jere Zullinger, Assistants ; Frank Wible, Local Editor ; Ellen Blessley and Mina Kremer, Assistants ; J. A. Davis, Exchange Editor ; Rebecca Klepper and Jessie Flora, Assistants ; S. E. L. Fogelsanger, Advertiser ; J. H. McLaughlin and L. A. Gray, Assistants ; H. B. Raffensperger, Business Manager ; C. F. Sweigart and H. E. Walker, Assistants.

NORMAL.

(Reported by J. W. BAISH, '00.)

The following are some of the subjects which have been debated at our recent meetings :

Resolved, That Macbeth was more criminal than Lady Macbeth.
That the Boers should be freed from British interference.

That the policy of National Expansion is detrimental to the best interests of the U. S.

The Normal Anniversary will be held on Friday evening, April 20th, Mrs. Florence Parker Paxson, of Philadelphia, has been engaged for the occasion. Mrs. Paxson has a national reputation as a reciter and never fails to attract a large audience.

The members of the Editorial Staff of the *Normal Gazette* have labored earnestly for its success, and the book is now with the publishers. The staff is composed as follows :

Editor-in-chief, J. O. Johnson ; Assistant Editor, R. J. Watson ; Editress-in-chief, May McClellan ; Assistant Editress, Marietta Menear ; Committee on Advertisements, J. W. Baish, chairman, J. H. Kendall, John Stine ; Committee on Exchange, M. A. Keasey, chairman, J. A. Knupp, Ida M. Crist ; Committee on Contributions, Bessie M. Cadwallader, chairman, C. E. Lingle, Mary Cunningham ; Committee on Personals, Gertrude Hassler, chairman, P. T. Hoffheins, Velma Orndorff, S. E. Myers.

The first meeting of the society for the Spring Term was held in the Model School, Friday evening, March 30th. As usual the attendance was good. The subject of the debate was, "*Resolved*, That free trade would be a greater benefit to the U. S. than protection." An effort is made to select such practical subjects for debate as involve careful thought and some research.



The Christian Associations.

[REPORTED BY J. O. JOHNSON, '00, AND ORA BEEGLE, '00.]

THE Spring Term opens with bright prospects for the Y. W. C. A., as quite a number of the new students have already joined the Association. The reception room was filled with girls at the first meeting of the term and great interest was manifested.

During the Winter Term Mr. E. B. Buckalew, Assistant State Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., together with several prominent

workers of the Shippensburg Association, met with our Association at one of the regular Sunday evening services. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Buckalew and others.

The Y. M. C. A. was represented at the State Convention held at Williamsport, Pa., Feb. 22-25, by Mr. J. Walter Singmaster. He reported the convention very interesting and inspiring throughout the entire session.

The "Poverty Party," "Topsy-Turvy" and "Valentine" parties that were given by the Y. W. C. A. during last term were features that will always be remembered by the girls. After the amusements of each party we were invited to the third floor where dainty refreshments were served. Then the girls returned to their lessons with light hearts and ready for hard work.

The two Associations gave a reception to the Spring Term students Saturday evening, April 7th. The students assembled in the Large Chapel, where an interesting program was rendered. They then passed to the dining room and partook of refreshments. Many committees had been appointed so that each separate part of the evening's entertainment was a success.



Excursions.

The undersigned expects to arrange for a five or six day summer tour to Boston and vicinity the week of July 3rd. The trip going will be made by railroad to New York and then by steamer over Long Island Sound to Boston. The return trip will be made by rail via Hoosac Tunnel to Albany and by steamer down the Hudson to New York, and from there home by rail. The cost of this tour for all necessary expenses will be from \$30 to \$35, depending upon the number going.

The annual three day excursion of the Senior class of the Cumberland Valley Normal School, and friends, to Washington, D. C., will be made about the 24th of May. The entire cost of the trip, covering all expenses, will be about \$8. For further particulars concerning these excursions address

JOS. F. BARTON,
Normal School, Shippensburg, Pa.

Alumni Personals.

MR. ALBERT S. COOK, '89, Principal of the schools of Reisterstown, Md., has been doing something in the way of institute instruction. We note that at the Baltimore County Teachers' Institute held in McCoy Hall, Johns Hopkins University, January 2-5, 1900, he occupied two periods each before the first and second sections of the institute. His subject was "Concrete Geometry." At the Maryland State Teachers' Association at Ocean City, Md., July 13th, '99, he read a paper with the subject, "The Educational Ideals Among the Greeks."

Mr. E. F. Charles, '89, has left the profession of teaching and is now in the railway service with headquarters at Atlantic City, N. J. He entered the service as brakeman and in less than sixteen months was promoted to the position of conductor. This rapid promotion he believes was largely due to the excellent general training he received at the Normal.

Mr. Murray L. Dick, '98, teacher of the Pleasant Grove School in Silver Spring township, Cumberland County, has opened a memorial public school library in memory of his brother, Walter T. Dick, deceased, who was a teacher of that school for four years.

Mr. Geo. C. Bollinger, '95, was chosen justice of the peace for the borough of Macungie, Pa., at the recent election.

Miss Mary A. Darlington, '97, is teaching her second term at Newmanstown, Lebanon County.

Mr. J. L. Rhodes, '96, and Mr. F. H. Rhodes, '98, are both attending the Dickinson Law School at Carlisle.

Miss Ida B. Quigley, '77; Mr. J. S. Heiges, '91, and Mr. Raymond Gettel, '98, have been added to the faculty of the Normal for the Spring Term.

Miss Frances L. Geiger, '97, a member of the Sophomore class at Wilson College, was one of the contestants in a recent inter-society contest. Miss Geiger was one of the three Sophomores who were successful. She also had a part in the Sophomore class-play.

Mr. C. I. Raffensperger, '97, is in charge of the Hagerstown Circuit of the Evangelical church.

Miss Lucy S. Bowers, '91, is teaching at Great Falls, Montana, at a salary of \$80 a month. The term is nine months and a half. Her work is in the first primary grade.

Mr. F. B. N. Hoffer, '85, teacher of the grammar grade at Mount Joy, has resigned his position to engage in the hardware business at Christiana, Pa.

Mr. M. H. Thomas, '90, principal of schools at Dillsburg, Pa., has been elected to a position in the Harrisburg schools.



Locals.

THE Spring Term opened Monday, March 26th. The usual large number of new students was enrolled. Because of the new law making the public school minimum term seven months a number of the Spring Term students were not able to register for a week or two after the term opened.

Washington's birthday was properly celebrated at Shippensburg. Exercises were held at the school in the afternoon. Prof. Lehman made the address of the day on the subject, "The True George Washington." He deprecated the fact that the hero had been so unnaturally idealized, and paid a high tribute to the real flesh and blood Washington. He also took the opportunity to touch upon the important questions of the day relating to our national policy. We were also favored with a recitation by Miss Fitch, teacher of elocution, and a solo and chorus, in which Miss Horton sang the solo part and the chorus was taken by Misses Brandt and Nipple and Messrs. Niple and Walmer. The usual fantastic parade was not given this year.

The Mid-winter Musicale occurred on the evening of February 24th. Miss Barnum and her pupils deserve great credit for the pleasing entertainment provided. All of the individual performances were meritorious and the choruses were of a high grade of excellence. It will be noticed that the ladies' chorus, "If," was composed by our talented music teacher. Miss Barnum's waltz, "The Dance of the Waves," was recently published by Gibson, Glaser & Co., of Baltimore.

The program of the musicale follows:

PART I.

1. Piano Trio.....Husarenritt.....Spindler.
MISSES NICKLES, BRANDT, BARNUM.
2. Duet..... Zerita..... White.
MISSES NIPPLE AND BRANDT.
3. Piano Solo.....Valse Gracieuse.....Wachtmann.
JOHN COLDSMITH.
4. Reading.....Pauline Pavlovina.....Aldrich.
MISS SCHOCH.
5. Song.....Tell Me My Heart.....Bishop.
MISS ORNDORFF.
6. Piano Solo.....Mazurka, op. 57..... Bachman.
MISS REDDIG.
7. Part Song..... "If"..... Edith Barnum.
LADIES' VOICES.

PART II.

1. Piano Duet.....Galop Brilliant.....Engelman.
MISSES BRANDT AND BARNUM.
2. Song.....Sing On.....Denza.
MISS NIPPLE.
3. Piano Solo.....Valse.....Durand.
MISS KLECKNER.
4. Farce.....First Aid to the Injured.....Sutphen.
CAST—Belle Cheviot.....MISS BRANDT.
Grace Lofter.....MISS ELDON.
Sallie Driver.....MISS GETTEL.
Charlotte Brassie.....MISS WOLF.
Dr. Cheviot.....MR. NIPPLE.
Jack Hazard.....MR. BAISH.
5. Song.....Winter Lullaby.....DeKoven.
MISS HORTON.
6. Piano Solo.....Bolero.....Lack.
MISS McCULLOCH.
7. Chorus.....Come Away.....Veazie.

There is little to report to our readers in the line of Athletics. The winter term is rather dull in this respect at Shippensburg, but this is probably best, as it is the best term of all for solid study. Basket ball has not yet been started in our school but the students get the needed diversion in the various exercises made possible by our fine gymnasium. Push-ball retains its popularity. The baseball prospects are fair. Among the teachers, Eckels, '91, Heiges, '91, and Gettel, '98, have been members of former teams. McLaughlin, '00, and Niple, '00, are also old players. Smith, '00, has a good reputation as an infielder.. No schedule

has yet been arranged, but, if the team develops sufficiently to warrant it, we will undoubtedly have some good games at home and abroad. The hardest positions to fill will be those of catcher and first baseman.

Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, lectured to the school on the night of April 9th, on the subject, "Woman as a Teacher." The proceeds were applied to the debt of the Athletic Association.

The Post Graduate class has completed the following work during the Fall and Winter Terms: In English, Othello, Macaulay's Essay on Warren Hastings, Browning's Shorter Poems and General Literature; in Latin, the first section has read the four Orations of Cicero Against Catiline, the Pro Archia, the Pro Marcello, and one book of Virgil's *Æneid*; the second section has read three Orations of Cicero Against Catiline and one Book of the *Æneid*. The class has also completed their work in Advanced Psychology and Moral Philosophy, Higher Algebra and Solid Geometry. The German section has completed the work in Joynes' Reader and has read Heyse's *L'Arrabiata* and Storm's *Immensee*. They are now reading Eichendorff's *Aus dem Leben Eines Taugenichts*. During the Spring Term the post-graduate work in English will probably consist of the study of some Shakespearian play. In Latin, the one section is expected to read five books of Virgil, the other, two books, and both sections to complete two extra books of Cæsar; in Mathematics, Trigonometry will be the subject.

Under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. the lady students have held several "frolics" on Saturday evenings between the supper hour and the beginning of the study period. The T party was the first given. This was spoken of in the last issue of the HERALD. Since that time a poverty social and a valentine party have served to break the monotony of student life.

Mr. H. L. Barnum, Potsdam, N. Y., visited his daughter, Miss Edith Barnum, teacher of music, during the month of March. Many of last year's students will remember Mr. Barnum and the pleasure he gave them by singing for the school on several occasions. Mr. Barnum has a remarkably fine bass voice

and is a thorough musician. He again favored the school with several solos.

Prof. J. W. Hughes was a delegate to the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the M. E. church, whose sessions were held at Hazleton for one week beginning March 13th.

During the winter term Prof. M. L. Drum lectured at local institutes held at Elizabethville, Dauphin county, and Jacksonville, Cumberland county. Dr. Barton gave a talk on electricity, illustrated by many experiments, before a local institute at Newport, Perry county. Dr. Barton also gave an electrical exhibition for the benefit of the Senior class during the term.

The High School of Shippensburg gave a course of entertainments during the winter that was largely attended by the students. The course consisted of entertainments by the Park Sisters and the Stephenson Quartette, impersonations by Hoyt L. Conary, a stereopticon lecture on the Passion Play, an entertainment by the Uncle Josh Picture Play Company and a lecture by the Rev. Thomas Dixon.

Dr. Barton spent the vacation between the winter and spring terms at Philadelphia. While there he made partial arrangements for a summer excursion to Boston for students and alumni of the school.

The Senior class has elected the following officers for the class-day exercises: President, J. W. Baish, Clear Spring, York county; secretary, Nora Crilly, Altoona, Blair county; orator, J. C. Tressler, Newport, Perry county; presenter, C. W. Gross, Hall, York county; historian, H. B. Raffensperger, Mannsville, Perry county; poetess, Gertrude Hoke, McConnellsburg, Fulton county; prophetess, Mazie Fulton, Carlisle, Cumberland county; musical director, Ida Kleckner, Cisna Run, Perry county; vice-president, George Miller, Cleversburg, Cumberland county; treasurer, H. E. Walker, Millerstown, Perry county.

Exchanges.

Why is it called the funny bone ?
 The reasons why are numerous ;
 The scientific one is that
 It borders on the humorous.

Father—Tommy, how is it that you are such a dunce in your lessons ?

Tommy—I expect its hereditary.

One of our exchanges, treating of the origin of baseball, says :
 "The devil was the first coacher. He coached Eve when she stole first. Adam stole second. When Isaac met Rebekah at the well, she was walking with a pitcher. Samson struck out a good many times when he beat the Philistines. Moses made his first run when he slew the Egyptian. Cain made a base hit when he killed Abel. Abraham made a sacrifice. The prodigal son made a home run. David was a long distance thrower, and Moses shut out the Egyptians at the Red Sea."

Professor—(describing ancient Greek theatre) "And it had no roof." Junior—"What did they do, sir, when it rained?" Professor—(taking off his glasses and pausing a moment.) "They got wet, sir?"

In one of the public schools an inspector was examining a class. His subject was on animals. The inspector thought for a moment, and then asked the class : "What appearance has the zebra?" Nobody seemed to understand the question ; so he made it plainer by saying "What is a zebra?" To this question an answer was soon obtained, for a small boy called out, "a donkey with a foot ball jersey on."

Student (to Prof.)—I don't see through that problem. Prof. (sarcastically)—Well, we can't stop to put a window in it for your benefit.

Mr. Dooly advises those doctorin' a man with a col on the chist to git Casey's mixture for man and beast, put him in bed, shlap a mustard plaster on him that'll kape his mind employed, and lave them foight it out. May the best man win. If the patient's alive in the morning he'll not have strength enough to cough.—*Muhlenburg.*