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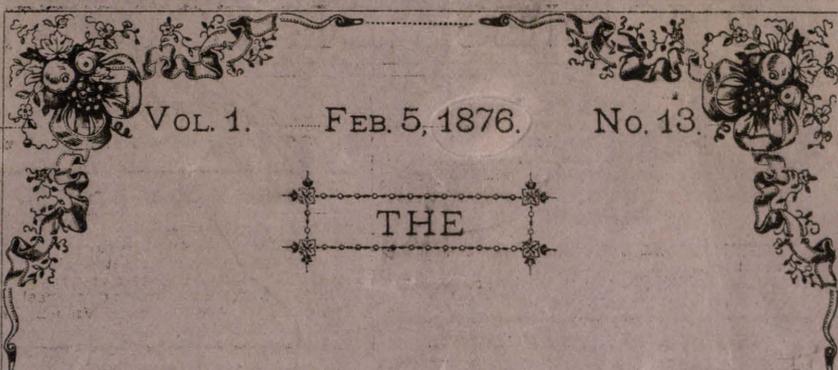
The Normal Mirror: An Educational Weekly (Vol. 1, No. 13)

Northern Indiana Normal School

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Anna Arnold



VOL. 1. FEB. 5, 1876. No. 13.

THE

Normal Mirror

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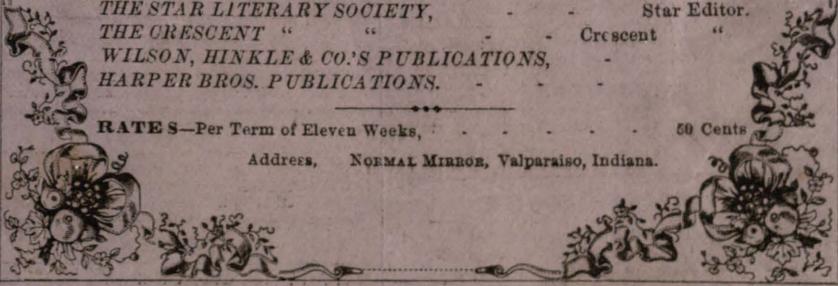
EDUCATIONAL WEEKLY.

CONTENTS:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| XERXES, | Anna. |
| THERE'S NOTHING TRUE BUT HEAVEN, | Victoria C. Harper. |
| NORMAL CONTRIBUTIONS, | |
| Phonography, | |
| The Planets, | |
| REPORTS OF DIFFERENT CLASSES | |
| History Class, | |
| Book-keeping Class, | |
| Physiology Class, | |
| Grammar Class, | |
| Primary Arithmetic Class, | |
| MIRROR REFLECTIONS, | |
| OTHER COLLEGE MENTIONS, | |
| THE STAR LITERARY SOCIETY, | Star Editor. |
| THE CRESCENT " " | Crescent " |
| WILSON, HINKLE & CO.'S PUBLICATIONS, | |
| HARPER BROS. PUBLICATIONS. | |

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THE NORMAL MIRROR.

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Vol. 1. Saturday, February 5, 1876. No. 13,

XERXES.

BY ANNA.

XERXES was a young man of proud and lofty, yet generous character, full of self-confidence and hope. He relied, mainly, on the counsels of his uncle, Artabanus, and Mardonius, the commander-in-chief of his armies. The general was much older than Xerxes, but warmly seconded his every movement, which had a tendency to afford him an opportunity of gaining military distinction. His uncle, on the other hand, was a man well advanced in years, and of a calm and cautious disposition, and better aware of the vicissitudes and hazards of war than those young and ardent seekers after renown; therefore he felt more disposed to restrain than urge his nephew's ambition.

Xerxes had some show of reason for prosecuting his campaign in Egypt. There was no such reason in the case of Greece. There had, it is true, already been two wars between Persia and the Athenians, in the first of which the Athenians had been aided by their countrymen in Asia Minor in a fruitless attempt to regain their independence. This the Persian government considered to be aiding and abetting a rebellion. In the second war, the Persians under Datis, one of Darius' generals, had undertaken a grand invasion of Greece, and, after landing in the neighborhood of Athens, was beaten with immense slaughter at the great battle of Marathon, near the city. The former of these wars is known in history as the Ionian rebellion, and the latter as the first Persian invasion of Greece. They had both occurred during the reign of Darius, and the invasion under Datis had taken place not many years

before the accession of Xerxes, and a great many of the officers who served in this war were still remaining in his court, and at Susa. He was bent on making one more attempt to conquer the Grecians, and when the time arrived for commencing his preparations, he called a grand counsel of generals and nobles and potentates of his realm, to lay his plans before them. Xerxes first addressed the assembly in the following manner: "The enterprise in which I propose soon to engage, and in which I am about to ask your co-operation, is no new one of my own devising. What I design to do is but to carry out the work commenced by my predecessors, and pursued by them with such energy and steadiness as long as the power remained in their hands. It is the manifest destiny of Persia to rule the world. From the time that Cyrus first conquered Media to the present day, our power has been steadily increasing, until it now extends over the whole of Asia and Africa with the exception of the few remote and barbarous tribes that are not worth trying to subdue. Europe only now remains, and it now devolves upon me to finish the work they begun. You all remember the unprovoked and wanton aggression which the Athenians committed against us in the time of the Ionian rebellion and our defeat under Datis. I cannot rest until we have wiped this stain from the Persian name and conquered this hated nation, and feel assured that I have your hearty second to my undertaking, and depend upon your fidelity and zeal. Those who contribute the most liberally I shall consider as entitled to the highest honors."

After the king had ceased speaking, he gave all who wished to express views on the subject, an opportunity to speak, as he was willing to hear them.

Then Mardonius, whose soul seemed to be on fire at the thought of again having a chance to win fame in the field, arose and warmly seconded the movements of the king in strong and glowing terms. When he had concluded his remarks, there was quite a solemn pause, as the other generals and chieftains were less ready to encounter the hazards of so distant a campaign, as they would not be likely to share much of its glories.

At length Artabanus arose and said, "I hope, Sire, it will not displease you to have other views presented. It is better that all opinions should be heard." He then went into detail, and showed the dangers of such an undertaking; told him how he had warned his father, Darius, of the dangers of war with so powerful and mighty a nation as the Grecians, and that his warnings were unheeded, while, if they had been heeded, their power might have been stronger. He said he thought the plans as adopted by Xerxes might lead to the same defeat as those of his father and end with the same general results. My counsel to you, therefore, is that you dismiss this assembly and take further time to consider the subject before coming to a final decision.

The king was very much displeased with his uncle. He accused him of a meanness of spirit and cowardice disgraceful to his rank and station, and further told him if it were not for the great respect he felt for his father's brother, he would punish him as he deserved, and told him he could not accompany him on his journey, but should remain home as a coward. But after the assembly had been dismissed and he had time to give the words of his uncle serious thought, he began to change his mind on the subject, and by the time he retired he had almost resolved to follow his advice.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THERE'S NOTHING TRUE BUT HEAVEN.

BY VICTORIA A. HARPER.

THIS was probably the thought of one who had tried every source of enjoyment that this world affords, and, after seeing the emptiness and vanity of all worldly things, was compelled to make this utterance. To any individual in the morning of life with bright prospects for the future, and every promise of a long and happy life before him, and with that confidence which is natural to youth, this is a difficult thing to believe. It is not merely a line in a stanza of poetry, placed there to complete the jingle of the rhyme, but it is the truth; it is the anchor that stays our frail bark in the tempests of life, and we shall never fully realize its truthfulness until we are permitted to enter into the beautiful city of the blest.

What is this bright, beautiful world, but a shifting panorama of gorgeous colors?—to-day sunshine, to-morrow mists and gloom. We are constantly having pleasures wrapt with shimmering splendors, then ever fading, and finally die.

We cannot solve the problem of truth, for wiser heads than ours have been sorely puzzled over that knotty point; but we do know that it may be crushed to the earth, yet will it rise again and shine forth more gloriously than before. The book that tells us about the glories and beauties of heaven, is the book of truth. Although it has burnt to ashes, and has been committed to the ocean's waves, it still stands as a monument of truth that shall guide all who judge wisely and nobly into the haven of rest.

From the earliest dawn of reason, till he lays his gray head in the silent tomb, man's aim, unless he be a drone, is to find that which will insure for him the greatest happiness. In youth, he looks forward to manhood as the time when he shall garner golden sheaves of honor and wealth. Upon this visionary foundation he erects an altar of ideality,

and enthrones thereon his idols, at whose willing feet he bows with as sincere devotion as does the idolatrous pagan. But as time rolls on, he is a man in years; but where are the realizations of the visions of youth? They are still in the future, and now he looks forward to middle life; but when almost within reach of the prize, it flits away like a phantom and the chaff is all he receives. When old age comes on, and he can look back over the vanities and frivolities of a past life, he can see only the grinning skeleton shorn of all its gorgeous colors with which his youthful imagination had painted its ideal. In the anguish of his soul he is forced to exclaim, I have found nothing true on earth!

Where shall we look for anything true in this world? We see a beautiful infant with a frame like polished ivory; but while we gaze upon its beauty, a fatal disease takes hold upon its delicate frame, the bright eye grows dim, and soon it is lying like a broken lily in the embrace of death.

Shall we go to nature to find that which is true? I was once standing on a mountain viewing the setting sun. My senses drank in the beauties of the scene, and I thought, if this could always last. But while I looked the scene changed; one by one the brilliant hues disappeared, and soon nothing but a leaden sky remained where so shortly before the day god rejoiced in his splendor. Yes, truly, "this world is all a fleeting show." Its changes are many, its scenery many times gaudy and brilliant—so brilliant that we are dazzled with its glitter and glare, and long to drink from the golden cup of pleasure. But could we be permitted to taste of its contents, nothing could be more bitter.

A beautiful gem glitters on the bosom of a lady; O, how we long to possess it. Could we be permitted to examine it closely, it might prove to be paste. In this age of jugglery, when diamonds are made of paste, and men and women are remodeled to suit the demands of fashion, it would be very doubtful if Adam and Eve would be able to recognize one of their descendants, were they to visit this mundane sphere. False, false, false! is written everywhere, and on everything on earth, animate or inanimate.

The society of the present day is in such a deplorable condition that it is like living a lie to fulfill all of its requirements. Some people have practiced deception so much that it has become a second nature to them. Many of us know by experience that those in whom we placed implicit confidence have abused the trust reposed in them. Such experience weakens our confidence in mankind, and makes us watchful and suspicious, two very good things to observe when in the company of savages, but not so pleasant when in the society of would-be friends.

Yes, this world is full of "Will-o'-the-Wisps." We find them above, around, and beneath us. If you live for the world, it may forsake you;

if you live for wealth, it may leave you, and you may die in poverty; if you live for fame, men may turn against you; if you live for pleasure, your ability to enjoy it may pass away, and your senses grow dim; if you live for the mazy dance, your feet may be unable to move; you may love the sound of music, but the ear can no longer hear; if you live for the beautiful, your sense of sight may pass away; if you live for friends, they may forsake you, for friendship often grows cold; if you live for anything on earth, you may be forsaken.

Is there nothing true on earth?

“ Tell me ye winged winds,
That round my pathway roar,
Do you not know some spot
Where mortals weep no more?
Some lone and pleasant dell,
Some valley in the West,
Where, free from toil and pain,
The weary soul may rest?
The loud wind softened to a whisper low,
And sighed for pity as it answered—No!

Tell me, thou mighty deep,
Whose billows round me play,
Knows't thou some favored spot—
Some island far away,
Where weary man may find
The bliss for which he sighs,
• Where sorrow never lives
And friendship never dies?
The loud waves, rolling in perpetual flow,
Stopped for awhile, and sighed to answer—No!

And thou, serenest moon,
That with such lovely face
Dost look upon the earth,
Asleep in night's embrace,
Tell me, in all thy round,
Hast thou not seen some spot
Where miserable man
Might find a happier lot?
Behind a cloud the moon withdrew in woe,
And a voice, sweet but sad, responded—No!

Tell me, my secret soul,
O! tell me, Hope and Faith,
Is there no resting place
From sorrow, sin and death?
Is there no happy spot,
Where mortals may be blest,
Where grief may find a balm,
And weariness a rest?
Faith, Hope and Love—best books to mortals given—
Waved their bright wings and whispered—yes, in heaven.”

THE Dutch Geographical Society is contemplating the fitting out of a Sumatra expedition, with the intention, should this enterprise be successful, of turning its attention to arctic exploration.

NORMAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Phonography.—The most important branch, and the first that every student should learn on entering school, is phonography. It is easily mastered, infinitely valuable, and no matter what your circumstances may be, or what your vocation in life, you cannot afford to do without it. "Save time and lengthen life." It can be written six times as rapid as long hand and with as much ease. The characters of the phonographic alphabet are exact and unchangeable representations of the vocal elements of the language. No silent letters are used; each written word is the painted sound as it comes from the lips of the speaker, so the labor of spelling is entirely annihilated. No school in the United States can offer better advantages than is offered by our Normal in this branch. By the course pursued by the teacher, Mr. Mugan, one term is sufficient to complete it. The first four weeks are spent on the principles; and so far, this year, every student in the class had mastered them at the end of that time, and was capable of reading and writing, and, if necessary, of going on successfully without any further aid from the teacher. The remainder of the time is spent entirely in practice, and by the end of the term the student is a complete master of the art. No lessons are assigned to be prepared outside of the class. So all the time required of a student is an hour each day, and that in the class room. Those who can study out of the class room, however, will find themselves well paid for their time. In learning phonography the student undergoes a thorough drill on the vocal elements of the language, which, of course, the characters represent. It is an excellent elocutionary drill, and will alone pay the student for the time spent. Phonography is not only used in reporting speeches, but is fast being introduced into every branch of business in the land, and will no doubt, as its value becomes known, become the universal mode of writing. No teacher should accept of the title till he is competent to teach it; no bookkeeper should offer himself as such until he is capable of using it, and no professional man, in this age of the world, should think of going through life without it.

The Planets.—In looking over the *Scientific American* I observed some astronomical notes which, I thought, perhaps, would be interesting to the readers of the MIRROR, giving the position of some of the planets. The times of risings and settings are approximate, but sufficiently accurate to enable an ordinary observer to distinguish them without difficulty. On the first inst., Mercury rises at 58 minutes past seven in the morning, and sets at 42 minutes past six in the evening; Mars rises at 41 minutes past nine in the morning, and sets at 13 minutes past 10 in the evening; Jupiter rises at 15 minutes past two in the morning and sets at 52 minutes past 11 in the evening; Saturn rises at

three minutes past eight in the morning, and sets at 21 minutes past six in the evening ; Uranus rises at 38 minutes past five in the evening and sets at 34 minutes past seven the next day. On the 29th inst., Mercury will again appear at 31 minutes past five in the morning, and disappears at 41 minutes past three in the evening ; Mars will appear at 36 minutes past eight in the morning, and sets four minutes past ten in the evening. Jupiter will appear at 38 minutes past midnight and set at 11 minutes past six in the evening ; Saturn will rise at 21 minutes past six in the morning and set at 49 minutes past four in the evening ; Uranus will appear at 40 minutes past three in the evening and disappear at 42 minutes past five the next morning ; Uranus is in the constellation Leo, and can be seen with an ordinary glass ; its motion is toward the west. Venus will favor us all this month with her brilliant rays, setting at 50 minutes past seven on the first inst., and at 55 minutes past eight on the 29th. On the third of February the path of the moon will be among the beautiful stars of the Pleiades, and will hide from our view some of the smaller stars. On the 28th the moon will be in conjunction with Venus, and with Mars, on the 29th.

REPORTS OF DIFFERENT CLASSES.

The following questions were given to the several classes named, on examination, for the close of the winter term :

HISTORY CLASS.

- (1.) Name and give biographical sketches of five persons who have made important discoveries in North America.
- (2.) Name and give biographical sketches of five persons who have been leaders in forming settlements whose territory is now within the limits of the United States.
- (3.) Name and describe four of the most important battles of the French and Indian war.
- (4.) Of the same war name ten commanders of either army.
- (5.) Name six good statesmen who worked for the cause of liberty at the outbreak of the American revolution.
- (6.) Give cause, name ten battles, and narrate the most pitiable condition of the American soldiers of the revolution.
- (7.) Give the part taken in the war of 1812 by Gen. Hull, Tecumseh, Gen. Harrison, Gen. Brock, Comodore Perry, Gen. Ross, Gen. Scott, Gen. Packingham and Gen. Jackson.
- (8.) Give cause of the war between the United States and Mexico, and name the United State's President in office at that time.
- (9.) Name five leading federal and five leading confederate statesmen who did service during the late civil war.

(10.) Name the three departments for which the Constitution of the United States provides, and the elements of each.

GRAMMAR.

1. What is grammar? How should it be used?
2. How many cases have we? What are they?
3. What is a pronoun? How many classes of pronouns have we? Give an example of each class.
4. What do we mean by the terms number, voice, tense, and descriptive?
5. *Them* boys fit about *them* molasses; *their* father had ought to have went *and* whipped *them good*, and then they *would did right*.

PRIMARY ARITHMETIC CLASS.

1. $3,555 + 445 + 250 \times 876 - 438 =$ What.
2. If I buy one ton of hay for \$8 what will 17 tons cost?
3. I bought five cords of wood for \$22.50 on Monday; on Tuesday bought eight cords at the same rate. What did the second lot cost me?
4. Reduce five bushels to pints.
5. Reduce eight pints to a decimal of a bushel.

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. What is Physiology?
2. What is Anatomy?
3. Name the organs of vision.
4. Name coats of the eye.
5. Of what are bones composed?
6. Name the coats of the skin.
7. Name the appendage of the skin.
8. Name the bones of the face.
9. What are nerves?
10. Name the divisions of the brain.

BOOKKEEPING CLASS.

1. What is the fundamental rule for journalizing double-entry bookkeeping?
2. What constitutes the difference between single and double entry?
3. Give form of recording the following memorandum upon the day-book in single, and journal, in double entry:

New York, Feb. 1, 1876.

C. F. Thomas & A. LaRue commence business with the following resources and liabilities:

C. F. Thomas invests: Cash deposited in Second Nat. Bank, \$4,000; note, favor of H. H. Andrews, dated August 14, 1875, with interest @ 7 per cent. from date, \$500; personal accounts, viz: D. D. Eastburn, \$60; E. W. Miller, \$40.

A. LaRue invests: Cash, \$1,600; store, etc., \$9,000; merchandise, as per inventory, \$4,000.

C. F. Thomas owes W. W. Petre, on account, \$90, which the firm assumes to pay.

4. How is the gain or loss found in single entry?
5. How is it found in double entry?
6. Why not carry Expense, Commission and Exchange directly to Profit and Loss, and avoid opening these accounts?
7. What is meant by checking?
8. What composes the Dr. and Cr. sides of Stock?
9. What compose the Dr. and Cr. sides of Merchandise?
10. What is an Inventory, and how is it taken?
11. What is a personal account?
12. What is the difference between Interest and Interest Receivable?
13. How can a new set of books be opened from old ones, without passing the contents through the Day-book and Journal?
14. What books are used in a regular commission business?
15. How do you find the net proceeds of the consignor from the Sales book?
16. Describe the method of entering the following transactions: Received by B. & O. R. R., from Boyer & Co., Tiffin, O., 600 bbls. flour, to be sold on account of David Jared, Toledo; paid freight, in cash, \$40.60.
17. Give the meanings of the following abbreviations and characters: B. B., Bot., C. B., Cons't., E. & O. E., Exch., Frt., L. F., N. B., @, etc.
18. In banking, what does the Stock Ledger record?
19. With what must the aggregate credits of the Stock Ledger agree?
20. What is the use of the Offering Book?
21. Where are notes and bills entered when received for collection?
22. For what is the Tickler used?
23. What accounts are kept in the Depositor's Ledger?
24. How are over-drawn balances indicated?
25. What ledger exhibits the results of the business?
26. What does the difference between the sides of Bills Payable represent?
27. Where does the account close?
28. If the Dr. side be \$4,000, and the Cr. side, \$6,000, what does the difference represent?
29. What is Interest Dr. and Cr. for, and where does it close?

MIRROR REFLECTIONS.

—Cold and breezy.
 —A gold breastpin lost.
 —Esther, the Beautiful Queen.
 —Snow, sleigh-riding and jolly times.
 —Shambaugh is sued for assault and battery, and F. O. Brighton for slander.
 —Prof. J. Fraise Richard and J. T. Rutledge, of the Ada Normal School, was with us on Thursday.

—Mrs. Yohn is in our city. The result of this call is that Prof. Yohn establishes a home in our midst.

—The musical of the Normal expect to give a rendition of the Cantata of Queen Esther on the 25th inst., in the Opera House. Elegant costumes are already secured.

—We furnish Harper's Monthly for one year, and the Mirror for two terms at four dollars. If you should prefer the Weekly or Bazar we will furnish them at same rates.

—Our Normal Band, consisting of Jones, Ames, Goodale & Co., furnished music at the entertainment of the Scientific Class. It was a good treat, and enjoyed by all present.

—Students are arranging themselves so that those coming in as strangers can be well provided for. We challenge all schools for students more accommodating and less selfish than ours.

TO ORGANISTS.—A lady or gentleman, who is competent for ordinary church playing may make an engagement by addressing "X," care editor of Mirror, City. Extraordinary talent is not expected.

—We have never had a term of school to close so quietly as this present. Those who designed going away have nearly all remained until the last class of the term was excused. We understand that about 150 will go home and leave their places to be supplied by the many who are coming.

—While the Mirror has met with a hearty support during the past term the editor is willing to confess that he has not done all that should have been done for it. Some of the classes were slighted on account of being without a reporter. We are now renewed and revived, and prepared to give more than an equivalent for the money charged.

—Some students were around the city a few days ago making sundry purchases at divers stores. On their rounds they brought up at a store where hats were the chief stock in trade; they examined several hats with critical inspection, putting a hat upon his head, one of the gentlemen entered into conversation with his companion, and finally they both walked off, leaving the old hat for the new. The merchant not liking the trade, hailed them after they had gone some distance, requesting that they trade back again. The chagrin of the gentleman can be imagined.

—We understand that some of our students are trying to get up sham cases for trial in court which will be in session during vacation. One of these cases is offered as a divorce case. We wonder what court it will be tried in? We understand that Mr. Long and Miss Mosey were married, and that Mr. Long's friends were so numerous that they shook him nearly to death in offering congratulations. In this grave, or gravelike condition he appeals for a divorce. We hope the law will not give it. This little shake is only introductory. He has not experienced death, 'tis only a fall breeze which precedes a coming winter.

—We have been well entertained during three evenings of the past week by the rhetorical productions, and the oratory of the Scientific Class. We have no space to give individual notice to each member of this class, but will mention Wesley Wright, S. P. Haywood, Neva Axe, Sadie Clark and Flora Harding as some of those who seemed to move easily and freely upon the stage: T. C. Smith, W. H. Shambaugh, Miss McMeekan, Miss McAilly and Miss Arnold among those who have given much thought to their subjects. Some of these essays, delivered by persons whose names are not here mentioned, we have arranged to have printed in the coming numbers of the Mirror. They will speak for themselves.

OTHER COLLEGE MENTIONS.

:O:

"How are the folks?" interrogated several times a day, indicates concern.

A SENIOR was asked if he had studied paleontology. He replied that he had never used any of Paley's works.

A STUDENT wants to know if the *Madri Gras* that is so much talked of is any better than timothy and red top.

A TIMID Chinese dined with the young ladies of Mount Holyoke Seminary, some time ago. His laconic remark on leaving was, "Too much plenty girl."—*Ex.*

PROFESSOR (to student who has "stuffed,") "What are the uses of starch in germination?" Student: "Starch in the German nation? Why, pudding and shirt bosoms, and lager beer and Limber—" Prof.: "Next!"—*Ex.*

A YOUNG lady who is studying French, lately wrote to her parents that she was invited out to a *dejeuner* the day before, and was going to a *fete champetre* next day. The "old man" sent a dispatch to the professor, saying, "If you can't keep my daughter away from these blasted side shows and menageries, I will come down and see what ails her."—*Ex.*

A SYSTEMATIC student was expecting a visit from his paternal ancestor. The following was found posted in his room:

PROGRAMME:

A. M.—5 to 7, study; 7 to 8, breakfast and prayers; 8 to 11, recitation; 11 to 12, news of the day.

P. M.—12 to 1, dinner and exercise; 1 to 3:30, study and thought; 3:30 to 4, conversation; 4 to 5, study; 5 to 5:30, supper; 5:30 to 6, P. O.; 6 to 8, study; 8 to 9, scriptural reading and meditation; 9, retire.

A HIGH standing alumnus delivered three sermons in the country, to a congregation of old maids, on the subject of infant baptism.

THIS is good: "Everybody says that ex-President Woolsey's Phi Beta Kappa oration at Hartford was a Kapatal thing.—*Boston Post.* Phi! what must a man Beta make such a remark as that?—*N. Y. Com. Adv'r.* There then! stop it! Such jokes are not Nu.—*Boston Adv'r.* Omega a better one than that, or Zeta it that you've not Delta death blow to your columns.—*Times.*

THE following was published by a high-toned newspaper as a Latin inscription:

"I sabilli hoeres ago,
Fortibus es in aro.
Nosce, Mari, Thebe trux.
Votis innem pes an dux."

The clever rogue who sent it "translated" it as follows:

"I say, Billy, here's ago;
Forty busses in a row.
No, see, Mary! they be trucks.
Vot is in 'em? peas and ducks."

AMONG the new institutions of higher education in this country, the Judson University of Arkansas most attracts our interest. The institution is amply endowed with lands, and will one day be exceedingly wealthy. It occurs to us that it might well have a manual labor department attached, where students of limited means might be enabled to pay their way. One of the best features of the location is the river, (Red) which offers opportunities for boat clubs, so that the boys can be secured the beautiful and pleasing exercise of rowing. The institution should have, moreover, a college paper. The course is a popular one, and the students are enthusiastic in their patronage and hopes for its rapid growth.

The Star Literary Society.

* ~~~~~ *
 { "FINIS CORONAT OPUS." }
 * ~~~~~ *

PROGRAMME FOR FEBRUARY 12th, 1876.

:o:

| | |
|---|--|
| Inaugural, - - - C. I. Ingerson Poetical Medley, - - - Alicia Morrison Eulogy, - - - Lizzie McAlilly Vocal Music, - - - Lillie Chamberlain Recitation, - - - F. P. Bitters Oration, - - - W. D. Culbertson | Lecture, - - - G. L. Greenawalt Declamation, - - - Mary Marshall Lecture, - - - M. T. Shiel The Repository - - - Neva Axe A Trip through the South, - I. G. Rawson |
|---|--|

☞ The performance will be interspersed with entertaining music.

The term election of the Star Society was held at Star Hall Saturday evening, Jan. 29, 1876.

After the regular opening exercises, by motion of F. P. Franklin, the miscellaneous business was attended to before the balloting for the officers began. Under this head was the reading of a letter from our absent brother, J. Lee Potts. Mr. Potts was one of the founders of the Star, and was a member whom we all honored and respected. He spoke many kind words, and expressed a wish that he might be ever remembered kindly by the Star.

After this an application for honorable dismissal from the Society was presented by A. C. Euler and read by the Secretary. As this gentleman was in good standing in the Society, and expressed a wish to apply himself more exclusively to his chosen profession, the law, the Society were obliged to grant his request, although it was with great reluctance.

Then followed the balloting, which resulted as follows:

For President.—C. I. Ingerson, 13; J. S. Vanatta, 2; J. D. Girton, 2; M. P. Goodykoontz, 1; E. B. Smith, 1; G. L. Greenawalt, 1.

For Vice President.—E. B. Smith, 18.

For Recording Secretary.—Annie McAlilly, 18; Nellie Butler, 2.

For Corresponding Secretary.—Neva Axe, 20; Lodema Ward, 1.

For Treasurer.—G. L. Greenawalt, 18; Nettie Arnold, 1; C. I. Ingerson, 1.

For First Critic.—E. Barker, 20; A. J. Clark, 1.

For Second Critic.—Ollie Arnold, 18; Annie McAlilly, 2; Lodema Ward, 1.

For First Editor.—M. P. Goodykoontz, 20.

For Second Editor.—Nettie Arnold, 19.

For Marshal.—M. D. Culbertson, 20; J. C. F. Denny, 1.

The Crescent Literary Society.

— } "LABOR OMNIA VINCIT." } —

ACCORDING to the laws of our Society the regular election of officers takes place the first regular meeting of each term, we therefore announce no programme for Feb. 11th.

[On the evening of Jan. 21st, G. P. Haywood presented the Crescent Society with a lively paper. One of its many sallies of wit called forth the following poem, which appeared in the paper read at our last meeting, Jan. 28th.]

CASSIBIANCA.

[Revised.]

Stood Haywood on the Crescent stage,
Whence all but him had fled ;
And bold and wise as any sage,
Stood Haywood there and read.

Yet beautiful and bright he stood,
As born to rule that hour ;
Haywood was in a merry mood,
And straining every power.

The fun went on ; he would not quit
Till he had read the news ;
Unmindful who his shots would hit,
Or who his patience loose.

He called aloud unto his friends,
" My paper's not yet done,"
And thus prepared, made no amends,
But sent his arrows home.

" Listen but once again," he cried,
" Just see how I can score."
And —, but to this no one replied,
For Haywood held the floor.

He seized his news in firmer mien,
Himself he could not hold,
He dealt in science largely then,
And strange, strange stories told.

Then came a burst of laughter sound,
Haywood ! O, where was he ?
Ask ye of those who sat close round,
And had a chance to see.

Of masculines and maidens fair,
Who well had borne their part,
Nothing was left to perish there,
So Haywood did depart.

POLITICS FOR YOUNG AMERICANS.

BY CHARLES NORDHOFF.

AUTHOR OF "THE COMMUNISTIC SOCIETIES OF THE UNITED STATES,"
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"I believe that free government is a political application of the Christian theory of life ; that at the base of the Republican system lies the Golden Rule ; and that to be a good citizen of the United States one ought to be imbued with the spirit of Christianity, and to believe in and act upon the teachings of Jesus. He condemned self-seeking, covetousness, hypocrisy, class distinctions, envy, malice, undue and ignoble ambition ; and He inculcated self-restraint, repression of the lower and meaner passions, love to the neighbor, contentment, gentleness, regard for the rights and happiness of others, and respect for the law. It seems to me that the vices He condemned are those also which are dangerous to the perpetuity of republican government ; and that the principles He inculcated may be properly used as tests of the merits of a political system or a public policy. In this spirit I have written, believing that thus 'government of the people, by the people, and for the people,' can be most clearly justified and explained."

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TERRE HAUTE, IND., June 14, 1875.

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DEAR SIR:—I have read the copy of Nordhoff's Politics for Young Americans. I feel that it is a *wholesome* book for the boys and girls of our public schools to study.

WM. A. JONES.

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236 Superior St., Cleveland, Ohio, March 20, 1875. }

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