

THE OREAD

OF

MT. CARROLL SEMINARY.

Old Series, Vol. XX., No. 5

AUGUST, 1891

New Series, Vol. XIV., No. 1

The Oread has been printed by a house of our best known Mount Carroll, Iowa, Book Binding, and is sold at 10 cents.

THE WIND'S SONG.

I cannot be doing anything
 To change your "Oh,"
 With never ceasing feelings
 That wait for me.

I cannot be doing anything
 Whose loving hands are
 It is not of calling justice
 Whose hands are doing good.

The wind was I once kind
 As in the moon's eye night
 I sit under my window
 And wait for the stars to appear.

Yes, you are wind, ever moving,
 And I am land, too,
 And yet the wind sings onward,
 The long, long nighttime through.

"Oh, why shouldst thou be so long?
 No longer shouldst thou be.
 I hear the fair wind whispering,
 Saying thou wilt be to me.

"Thou hast no time for others
 And art going on
 Ever on pressing onward,
 The good thou'lt do sometime.

"You cannot, ever break,
 No for thyself alone.
 Thou shalt, I say to thee,
 And make to cause mine own.

"And you, who remember,
 That wind for this day,
 Will surely hear the wind say,
 The time will not be long.

"For the wind is not
 It is not without regard
 It is by the wind's sympathy,
 The good of the Lord."

Why the wind is so long
 Or why it is so long
 Come from the wind's sympathy,
 Loving the wind's sympathy.

It is not the wind's sympathy,
 The wind's sympathy,
 The wind's sympathy,
 It is not the wind's sympathy.

EVILS OF AMERICA.

"The days of the nation bear no trace
 Of all the passions so far forebode."

So writes the poet, and adds a plaintive strain,
 "The age is weary with work and gold,
 And high hopes wither and memories wane."

We, too, grow sick at heart at the want vice and crime in our land to-day, as must each one who will not close his eyes and steel his nerves. The Creator has given us a land of plenty; but, like swine scrambling for food, we trample his gifts in the mire while we tear and rend each other.

Look with me for a time upon the evils that cast their dark shadows upon our American civilization. A whole race has been nearly exterminated by official tyranny and the indisguised greed of frontiersmen. Under protest and revolt the Indian has been driven upon his native soil from the shores of the Atlantic to the wilds of the Rocky Mountains. There he has hated. He is now confined to the reservations, stripped of his game. Imprisoned, deprived of his means of subsistence, he loses his self-respect. That the red man has not the strength and virtue of his former state is due to encroaching civilization. The red man has no rights which the white man feels bound to respect. He is cheated, starved, misunderstood and abused, and consequently dies out. The Indian disappears before the Anglo-Saxon as the Briton disappeared before the Saxon. But the invaders, instead of utterly exterminating the natives, left them even in that barbarous age to assimilate. It has not been proven that the red man will not assimilate. It requires time and change of circumstances to bring a race whose civilization is so far removed from ours to where it may receive our civilization. It would be far nobler in America, the foremost of all nations, to protect rather than to oppress her weak. The doing of justice does not depend upon the character of those to whom it is awarded, that is an obligation independent of all such considerations.

For love of ease and greed of gain a race was left for two centuries to writhe and groan in the agony of slavery. With the accursed motive of riveting the shackles for all the future, a rebellion was begun. As a means of carrying out this diabolical purpose, an attempt was made to overthrow this blessed Government, and brother's blood was shed by brother's hand. Its dread consequences are still visible. One of the greatest problems that confronts us to-day is the race problem. The question is whether the black and white will assimilate and rule together, or whether, hardened under the whips of bondage, a race of

crouching slaves may not become a race of conquerors, slavery may have done for the negro what the feudal system did for the English race. It took the English more than one generation to prove their superiority to the followers of William the Conqueror. Even to-day there is a formidable army of human beings with white skin and Caucasian features who combine vices and iniquities far exceeding anything Africa has produced. The white man flourishes on the crime committed against the Indian.

"Out of the nettle of disaster the South has plucked the flower of progress." But there are tendencies in our civilization to-day which threaten to bring progress to a halt. That in America, just four centuries old, there should be found the greatest poverty, the sharpest struggle for existence, the most enforced idleness and the deepest vice and crime, shows that natural laws have been ignored.

"Poverty," said Carlyle, "is the hell of which we all are afraid." There are grim hunger and shame, and with them pestilence holds sway. The poverty in all our great cities, as well as throughout our landlorded and mortgaged frontiers, is, year by year, growing more general and terrible by the combination of capital to crush labor. To gratify this lust for gain, the faces of the poor are ground, the widow and the orphan robbed; the moral and spiritual nature is dwarfed; civility is converted into a hollow pretence, patriotism into a sham and religion into hypocrisy. The reward is everything that wealth can give to make life comfortable, while the victims of this avarice are sent to that un pitying abyss that gapes beneath civilized society. But only a part of the evil and misery comes from the devastating influence of these harpies of our civilization. Much of it is caused by the dregs of European civilization which have been cast upon our soil.

To better their own condition, the older and more crowded countries over the sea have dumped upon our ground their criminals, paupers, and every other undesirable class. Our temple of liberty has been converted into a world's almshouse. Countless numbers of ignorant, brutal men have been unloaded here who will not assimilate and can never become real citizens.

For this reason are the riotous Huns present and the Hungarians, the least desirable of all immigrants. These, fierce, seditious and quarrelsome in their own country, lose none of their characteristics in this. What a formidable class they are, their history in the mining regions of Pennsylvania shows. For the reason that Italy emptied her galley-slaves upon our soil have we the Mafia here, whose first principle is lawlessness and whose purpose is robbery. While colonies distinct in ideas, language and mode of life are planted among us, a menace to peace and safety, and each ready to hail its own sovereign for revenge.

Nine tenths of all our labor trouble comes from the Europeans who have lived on a mite a day in mines and factories and learned lessons of anarchy from their distress. The comparatively enormous sums they can earn here incite them to incendious strikes, resort to violence, destroy property, organize for riots, and drive away our peaceable men from their work or drive them into starving wages.

The only difference between anarchy and trusts is in method: they ultimately are alike—both grow by strang-

ling the law, they alike thrive at the expense of the people; the one breeds the other. The anarchist feels justified in violating the law and sinning against God, because he has adopted his theories from the modern trust. The anarchists conspire to crush the wealthy, the trusts conspire to crush the poor; having the power of the almighty dollar behind them, the trusts succeed while the anarchist fail. Neither trusts nor anarchy should find place on American soil.

Thousands of laborers are yearly thrown out of employment by foreign competition. Not only are numberless whites in need of these advantages seized upon by the foreigner, but our colored population is sadly in want of them. A country's duty is to home first. If there is not a stop put to this class of immigration, life will become as hard and cruel here as in the densely crowded countries of Europe. No other nation would tolerate a dumping-ground made of its soil. There is still abundant room for immigrants who will make good, loyal citizens. But the very nature of our constitution demands that the vicious, pauper and criminal element should be excluded. The best principles of all ages and all nations were embodied in it. Our nation was destined to work out the problem of modern civilization for the benefit of all oppressed nations. Our republic should feel a responsibility in working out its destiny.

Our population is growing weaker through the deteriorating influence of immigration from country city-ward. Each census marks a decline in growth of the rural population of the United States as compared with that of the country at large. Every decade the tendency becomes stronger to move from country to city. The country is the place for breeding healthy citizens. The supply of healthy blood to cities and towns is diminished. It is the alluring attractions of city life that are dragging the population downward. When people learn to have more pure and wholesome ideas of living, the tide of migration will recover its balance.

At every corner of our cities stands the saloon with a stream of the water of death flowing to destroy the people. It alike turns the crank of state and feeds crime. The difference of society makes the case almost hopeless. The people have succumbed so long to this hideous fascination that they are indifferent to the appalling truth. So long as the rum power hold fashionable Christianity, the good remains dormant while hundreds and thousands of men are led to wretchedness and despair by this seductive poison. It looks idly upon the young who pour this poison into the bloom of their youth and destroy the foundation of manhood, upon the hearts of wives and mothers breaking under evils they can not resist; upon the disgrace of womanhood and the shame of womanhood, on all the scenes where this fire of hell burns.

What a satire upon our civilization that this republic, upon whose altar our fathers surrendered their lives, their hope and sacrificed their lives for us glorification of freedom, should fall a prey to greed and selfishness. Even now the foundations of society and state are tottering with pent-up forces that glow underneath. It is a cause for alarm so long as the power of the criminal is placed in the hands of the gin distiller and the re-

The moral education of the people is done by the
 and... by the... We build as
 We need
 Julius Hill.

THE FOUNDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN INDIA.

Of all England's vast possessions, upon which it is
 It is
 In more
 Such a
 John

Lord Clive, being a man of strong passions and tried
 by great hardships, was guilty of wrong, but, neverthe-
 less, those who will take an impartial view of his career,
 will soon find England, in rich in her soil, has produced
 the greatest soldier and statesman. In boyhood
 and... he was remarkable chiefly for his
 strong will, his courage and passionate nature. Springing,
 as it were, from the middle class of society, un-
 aided by parents or friends, his youth added to his native
 courage and intrepidity had gained for himself a place
 among the heroes of the world. At the age of eighteen
 he found in that country upon whose fortunes he was
 destined to exert a powerful influence. His first days here were
 passed in dissipation—drinking, gaming, and...
 At the failure of the second attempt
 to... that he was not...
 To... a leader was
 shown when, at twenty-five, unexperienced in military
 affairs, opposed by officers even less experienced, he

planned and carried out one of the most daring exploits in
 history. Marching through a violent storm, with but two
 hundred men he captured Arcot, defended by the British
 French, and held this, the Nabob's capital, for fifty days
 against thousands of assailants. This was a victory of
 momentous import, for it was the first check the French
 had received, and already their shrewd commander had
 conceived schemes for the establishing of a French empire
 in India. Victorious everywhere, he was last accomplish-
 ing his design, when Clive, foreseeing the danger, by his
 daring and promptness thwarts his plan. While the
 French commander was unequalled for schemes and plots,
 he was not a soldier. His English antagonist added to
 his ability to plan, that of action. Who can say that had
 not England possessed a Clive, the French had not been
 rulers of India to day?

A few men have won great victories at an earlier age
 than twenty-five, but they were kings or princes, sur-
 rounded by veteran soldiers and experienced command-
 ers. It is safe to say that no one at his age, with so poor
 an army, ever won so brilliant victories.

His ability as a soldier was again shown a few years
 later, when, encamped on the plain of Plassey, his little
 army of 3,000 faced a foe of 60,000. To contend with an
 army twenty times as numerous must have tried to the
 uttermost the courage of an experienced general, and it is
 not surprising that the heart of this young commander
 would shrink from the almost impossible struggle. Before
 him as a prize lay Bengal, the richest province of all India,
 but he well knew that if the result of a battle was not vic-
 tory, it was certain death. As the din from the enemy's
 camp fell upon his ears, for the only time in his life the
 thought of a retreat came to him, but, after an hour alone
 with nature, his dauntless courage triumphed, and in the
 ensuing battle the strict discipline of his 3,000 men, under
 his efficient leadership, routed the vast but untrained en-
 emy. From this victory, June 23, 1757, dates the begin-
 ning of the British Empire in India.

All through his career as a soldier he accomplished by
 daring what no man would have thought possible. His
 promptness of action and recklessness of danger took
 every enemy by surprise. Browning says of him—

"Fear I naturally look for, unless, of all men alive,

I am forced to make exception when I come to Robert Clive."

So great was his fame throughout India that the very
 name of Clive and his Englishmen would put to flight an
 army. But notwithstanding the fear which his enemies
 had of him, his own army were devoted, especially the
 native soldiers, whose devotion surpassed that of Caesar's
 famous Tenth Legion.

Few men possess great talents in more than one direc-
 tion, but great as was Clive as a soldier, he also made for
 himself a name as a statesman and reformer. He not only
 gave England India, but when, weakened by anarchy, it
 was in danger of being overthrown, he preserved the gov-
 ernment which he had founded. In the early days of the
 British Empire in the East, India was filled with adven-
 turers eager to be rich. The servants of the Company,
 urged by the love of gain, had forgotten the interests of
 their employers and their country, and were engaged in
 amassing fortunes for themselves. The natives were merce-

lessly oppressed. Conspiracies invaded every part of the government. In an extract from a personal letter written by Clive on his arrival in India, he says: "Alas, how is the English name sunk! I could not avoid paying the tribute of a few tears to the departed and lost fame of the British nation—irrecoverably so, I fear. However, I do declare by that great Being who is the searcher of all hearts, and to whom we must be accountable if there be a hereafter, that I am come out with a mind superior to all corruption, and that I am determined to destroy these great and growing evils or perish in the attempt."

The task which he had undertaken was not a small one; he must place himself in opposition to unprincipled men, influenced by that root of all evil, the love of money. He must endanger his own interests, popularity, and even life. On the other hand, under a pretense of destroying the evil, he might have in reality connived at it, joined with the adventurers and trebled his own fortune. But he held unwaveringly to his purpose, and by vigorous measures again brought the government into peace and order. It was this reform which he wrought in India that he considered the best work of his life. It is hard to realize how difficult a struggle it was for a man of Clive's nature. It was a battle far harder than that of Plassey, as he had to contend not only with the selfish desires of others, but his own also.

But notwithstanding the noble qualities which he possessed, and the good deeds which he had done, there were preceding acts of his life which ever cast a reproach upon his name. Great as were his virtues and talents, his faults were in comparison with them. Naturally he was frank, open in enmity, sincere in friendship. With Englishmen always honorable, but in dealing with a people devoid of honor as were the Indian natives, he descended to their level and became an Indian intriguer. The depth to which he could descend is shown by his double dealing with a native merchant, whom he not only deceived by means of a false treaty, but added to this, forgery. So great was the effect of his treachery that his victim's reason fled, but, sad as was this result, it was far sadder that Clive, a man of so great ability, should sink so low. He evidently thought that honesty with such a treacherous people would be folly, but that "honesty is the best policy" is true even in India, as has been shown in later years by the English, who, by their upright dealings, have won the confidence of the people.

In the early part of his career he was accused of avarice. It is true that he acquired a large fortune in India, but when it is considered that the wealth of that rich country was laid at the feet of its conqueror, and that princes were vying with each other to purchase his favor, it is remarkable that he took comparatively so little, and by his determined resistance to avarice in his reform in India in later years, he retrieved his reputation. Selfish he was not, for he used his wealth liberally, not only in aiding his family, but his friends, as was shown by his generously sharing his good fortune with his former commander, Major Lawrence, in his old age and poverty.

Many honors were conferred upon him by his native country, not, perhaps, equal to his services, yet great when compared with his former position. But in the latter

part of his life, forces were at work to undermine his reputation. The many adventurers, whose hopes of wealth had been destroyed, together with others jealous of his fame and fortune, united against him. Every evil deed of his life was brought to light, and many good thus given an evil interpretation. People, personally unacquainted with him, thought of him almost as a fiend, and he was universally hated by his countrymen. Parliament took up the matter, and in his trial Clive vindicated himself in a speech exhibiting so much ability that even the noted Pitt said of it that he had "never heard a better." In this speech he spoke of his last visit to India, and so ably did he defend himself, that his enemies afterward confined their attacks to his earlier life. A committee, appointed to examine his work in India, reported that he had done some wrong, but also had displayed great virtues and talents, and rendered eminent service to his country and the people of India. This censure, slight though it was, together with the enmity of his countrymen, embittered the remainder of his life. This strong man, with all his brilliant talents, who had stood as a leader among his fellow-men, both in war and peace, with his never-yielding will and indomitable courage, becomes a slave to opium. The strong mind sinks into melancholy and he dies by his own hand. Browning compares him to an impervious castle—"Besieged, it does not yield, but after the battle is over, runs invade, and grass o'er-grows, and it falls to ruin." Thus Clive stood through the severe trials and dangers of his eventful life, but, after his active work is over, falls a prey to his own habits and passions.

His contemporaries dwelt upon his faults and judged him harshly, but posterity in viewing his career will overlook the evil, small in comparison with the services rendered, and will class Lord Clive as eminent as a statesman and reformer, and one of the greatest soldiers England ever produced.

DELANA E. BAILEY

A GLIMPSE OF THE SOCIAL OUTLOOK.

BY HANNAH L. NEEDLES, M. D.

This "glimpse" is only a one-eyed one, but we will endeavor to make that eye single to advancement along this line.

A few years ago social questions were discussed from an aristocratic standpoint only. To-day they attract attention from a democratic view, but discussion from either or both sides will accomplish very little. We must seek out plans which may lead to cooperation of aristocrat and democrat in solving the vexing problems. At no time within the range of history have so many human souls been stirred to their very depths in this great matter of interest as now. To be sure, there is a vast amount of energy wasted, for we have not yet attained plans by which to get the necessary co-operation.

Terms have not yet been named through which the leaders in these great movements may work in harmony. There is no doubt that many of these leaders have the real good of their followers at heart, but I fear that with a switch has been wrongly turned, and many a true follower tracked at the *forward* station, which is a long way from the head and heart offices.

As high the spirit of society as all phases of life, for
 we are all called upon to be the pilgrims, the votaries
 of the sacred, the natural, the divine, the good and the pure.

Why, then, does that great thing at event? It is not
 a matter of course. Why, then, are not our people content to
 live in the same way as the people of Massachusetts? For instance,
 why does the working woman of Massachusetts' factory
 come round at intervals to complain before they can raise
 the standard of living? Because, they are slowly being
 brought down to the same level as the people of the South. It
 is the great trouble. They have already reached a stage
 where the standard of life is so low that the State's
 authorities are finding provision years of age, while
 the children are still in the hands of the State. The
 State is trying to do this as a means by
 which to correct the evil. To be sure, intemperance
 has very good effects in this condition of affairs, many of
 the children would not help themselves if they could,
 but they are not all of the family of the girls. They would
 enjoy a home life if they had an opportunity. Their
 lives at home are full of unhappiness, of poverty, of
 moral misery, of immorality and disorder.

When Massachusetts State Reformatory for women
 was first established, it was customary, on account of the
 crowded condition of the city jails, to send the thirty and
 forty day women to the Reformatory. Those who had
 strong tastes brought them with them. These women
 were to be carefully searched at first as after the officers
 had had further experience. The resident physician grew
 to wonder why the infants were so naturally quiet. At
 last, by careful watching it was discovered that the
 women were a practice of smuggling a flask of liquor
 into the institution for the express purpose of keeping the
 children quiet drunk. Can we then wonder that in-
 temperance enters so largely into the lives of these people?

As soon as these children leave actual infancy they
 are pushed out into evil thoughts, evil ways and evil
 passions. Would it not be almost miraculous if every ele-
 ment of their later lives is not wrong? Is it any wonder
 that the moral, mental and general standing of these boys
 and girls is what it is? We send missionaries abroad, but
 we care little for them at home.

Many noble men and women are striving to turn this
 general downward tendency into good. Great fortunes have been devoted
 to this work. Still the evil sweeps on with almost no sign
 of abatement. Yet we may say with true feeling, what
 might have been our condition had not all this home work
 been done? Far truly it is the home that must be reached.
 It is the home, that individual thinking and education
 of the working people are the greatest elements in the
 reform of these people, and that further individuality
 and higher education is the help for them.

His Wicked eye - (My red are not riveted on the
 clouds, but on the heights.) Still, we must dip down to
 the valley like would take with us all that may be carried
 up to the heights, even though it is, however, at the altitude.

It is our duty, and it is our privilege, to be
 made to see that the children of our birth,
 and especially the children of our republic, should be,

we may hope for their redemption. Make the home pure
 and you make the nation pure, and our one great hope of
 this is the such education.

Alice Freeman Palmer, who, when she was at its head,
 did so much for Wellesley, says that this year there are
 forty thousand women in the colleges of America. These
 schools furnish training not only of an intellectual order,
 but of moral and spiritual nature; for any system which,
 nowadays, ignores the latter, is to be itself ignored. Then,
 what may we reasonably hope for from these forty thou-
 sand?

Statistics for the past few years show that a majority of
 college-educated women enter homes of their own (de-
 spite all the hue and cry to the contrary). Among these
 we look for a great stride forward and upward toward
 pure homes. Of the remainder, may we not say that
 nearly all are engaged in this work of bettering those
 around us? All are teachers in one way or another, and
 have we not every reason to look for good and truth only
 from those who have received the good and the true?

One of the speakers before the National Educational
 Association last July said: "Fellow teachers, I want first
 of all to tell you that your indirect influence is the great-
 est power you have."

I wonder if those of us who are not engaged in the
 special work of teaching realize how much of truth that
 holds for us? When, in what way and how far each one
 of us is a teacher we never know, and the women of
 America are taking more and more positions where these
 unseen influences go out.

It has been said that at the close of the nineteenth
 century there will be more college-educated women than
 men; whether this be true or not, the circumstances which
 called forth the remark are such as force us to conclude
 that woman begins to realize that *she* has a work to do,
 and that it can not be done successfully without the help
 of an education. Every year we find more and more
 women among the number of those reaching out after the
 less fortunate; every year we find more and more try-
 ing to aid their sin-bound sisters.

So we look to our sisters for a full share in the lifting
 of the burden of distress and sin among our women.
 With what grateful hearts it is, then, that we see young,
 fresh minds entering upon their life-work fortified with a
 good, solid training from any of the higher institutions of
 learning. Still, like Alexander, we sigh for more, for it
 seems that, however many there are striving for the better
 ways of life, there are not yet enough, or rather there are
 still so many who do not seem to realize the great need of
 it. Then, let us urge higher education, not only for its
 own sake, but for the sake of the good we may do with it,
 and for the sake of those who now know little or nothing
 of it, "reaching forth unto those things which are before,
 and pressing toward the mark for the prize of the high
 calling of God."

Fruit is very abundant on the grounds and farms of the
 Seminary this season. Strawberries and cherries have
 been canned in liberal quantities, the latter limited only
 by the ability to take care of the generous quantity sup-
 plied by the trees.

EXTRACTS FROM ESSAYS

"ILLINOIS MEN," by Franc Coleman.

Well may Illinois be proud of the eminent men she has given to the country. None the time she became a State where shall this great Union can be found her equal? In the patriotic sisterhood, she is second to none. Of the great men she has given, most have sprung from a condition of hard-working, pinching poverty. Frugality, self-reliance and industry have been the lessons of their early days. It has been held that hardships, poverty, obstacles and difficulties of all kinds, in early years, only develop and bring out the latent qualities of a young, manly spirit and in reality assist in making it great, strong and wise, if it ever becomes such. The story of many lives seems to show this truth. On the pages of history we find written the names of many of these great, strong and wise men, who, at the time of the country's need, did honor to the "Prairie State." Among these is that of John A. Logan, whose shout was many a time "steadied the wavering column" and who nobly sustained the honor of his State and his own fame through those trying moments of exposure and battle. He was the people's favorite, and their love for him as a man was only equalled by their confidence in him as a leader. He never hesitated to place himself where danger was greatest or leadership most needed. Should the country call upon, boy Illinois send to the front leaders strong, valiant and loyal as John A. Logan.

Prominent among the many battle-washed names of Illinois is that of Ulysses S. Grant. As a soldier his chief characteristic was action. It was not Grant's nature to express himself in any other way than by his deeds. Whatever he did was with all his might, and having begun a work he had to it till the object was accomplished, though it took "all summer."

Abraham Lincoln raised himself by the force of native gifts of heart and brain and by the culture and power obtained by his own will and industry. The careful and diligent reading of a few books he was able to obtain, did much to form a character which for simplicity, earnestness, truthfulness and purity has never been surpassed among the historic personages of the world. He was simple, unadorned and true, but his kindness was unquestionably the charm and the most wonderful of all his traits.

Men others, to-night, find in the history of other nations they read impressive records of character, and search for equal heroes under Italian skies, but I ask you to turn your worthy to be honored in our own State and country, and remind you that these have helped to make possible the best nation of the life of the greatest republic upon which the sun ever shines. If the evils of America are prevented by their valiance, I would have you call to mind the patriotic sacrifices of a quarter of a century past and think of the self-sacrificing loyalty that they met the incalculable danger of our national life. So remembering and in closing, I would have you realize that they are, and will be, with us as our heroes, the great and the best in the land against evil, and will command us to be true to the good.

"SAN MARINO," by Mabel R. Chardron.

Republics have lived and died, but among the few that have steadily maintained an existence is the tiny republic of San Marino. Its early development is shrouded in the mists of prehistoric time. It had a legendary beginning. Rome was known as Florence thought of: when Naples was a barren shore and Venice a bank of mud.

The Popes in the thirteenth century believed in scrupulous moderation towards their independent neighbors, and in the seventeenth century entered into final treaties of alliance. In the much-dreaded eighteenth century, the age whose reputation is one of worldliness and insincerity, all Europe applauded the gallant little war. The republican general, Napoleone, after his victory at Arcoia, was astonished to find a republic which so agreeably coincided with his own principles, and in his imperial days rendered the state a kind and thoughtful aid. At the readjustment of Italy, San Marino would have been included in the new Italian kingdom had not Napoleon said: "We really must keep it as a republican specimen." Thus it has remained, century after century, resisting all negotiations and refusing all alluring syndicates.

The love the people possess for their country and the great honor it is deemed to render her service is considered by them more than a recompense for the small salary paid for official labor. San Marino first, self-sufficiency is the principle taught from childhood.

The influence of San Marino has helped, though perhaps in a limited degree, to develop the spirit of republicanism in Europe, the spirit which is slowly but steadily progressing, and is to be, we believe, the foundation of all governments.

Despots may well tremble as they observe the tread of public sentiment, and a tyrannical ear realizes that he wears by uneasy sufferance his imperial crown.

We are loyal daughters of America, and are proud of the place and influence of our nation among others of the world. With grateful hearts we send greetings to our sister republics of the south and over the sea, and feeling ourselves included in our patriotic sympathy, the brave little son of San Marino.

"THE RELATION OF CHARACTER TO LEADERSHIP," by Mrs. Pfeiffer.

The history of the world is said to be the history of individuals. The lives of great men have been prominent in the life of their country and remain living in the character of that country. Every land has her great heroes, and their thoughts and deeds come to us as teachers. Now, what power did these men possess? We answer, the great motive force of the world is character. Only character ennobled in thought and deed comes to us from the past and will ever live. It stands for abiding truth, sound intellectual judgments. Wealth may give power for a time, but character endures. Certainly it has not the quality of Martin Luther that brought about the great reformation, his soul he never possessed. His life had been one of a struggle against poverty, but this only helped to develop the power which afterward enabled him to do his great work of a renaissance. — J. J. L. L. L.

Groves and orchards and prices vary so much from owner to owner according to the situation, that it is impossible to give any fixed valuation for which a bearing grove can be purchased per acre. The hard necessities of their owners sometimes compel their sale at a lower valuation, and then the purchaser gets the benefit of all the years of full bearing that have been expected upon it. It is to be wished that laws were made to govern.

Again, the price of a grove, whether bearing or not, is governed, like all other business operations, by the law of supply and demand. The price after the season, the nearer to transportation and other facilities, the more valuable the grove and the higher the price.

There are, however, some general rules that will serve as guides in valuation, though, as we have seen, they are subject to many modifications. While the prices asked, as a general thing, for a bearing grove usually run high to the purchaser, who is a novice in orange culture and does not realize the full and constantly increasing value of the property he seeks to purchase, yet the latter may safely buy on a basis of \$100 to the tree, if the tree is in full bearing. Ten thousand dollars is not a high price for one hundred full-bearing trees, and if the location is healthy and one to transportation, such a grove is a fairly worth much more than this in actual cash returns and hence a advantage.

There is not only a rapid increase in value from the age and increasing yield of the trees, but the land itself becomes more valuable year by year from the richness of others, even independent of the crops that may be raised on it. Now, the valuation of a tree at \$100 may seem to be undated in orange values as fictitious value. But here are the figures in the case.

"A tree of full bearing is one that bears not less than one thousand oranges. Our standard oranges at one cent each (they usually sell for more than that) therefore nets an income of ten dollars. This ten dollars represents a principal, which at Florida's legal of eight per cent., is \$125. Is, then, the valuation at \$100 an extravagant one? Not only this, but as the tree increases in age it also increases its bearing capacity, even up to nine, ten and eleven thousand oranges. So you see that in orange grove is a capital investment, whether for the rich or poor.

It would be well for intending purchasers to consider the above statement when they feel inclined to purchase a grove, and not to remember the weary march that have been spent in making the grove during the long, weary march from seed to orange again. In buying an orange grove one buys an increasing annuity. Don't forget that.

As to the value of a "young grove," but for some, well covered, it is not possible to give an estimate, as it all depends on locality, soil and the needs of the owner, and other circumstances.

As to September being too early to come in Florida, we can only say that, in our observation and experience, one month of the year is as early as another.

Our own family moved here in 1870, and while we had care of fever regularly every spring and fall in our Northern home, we have not had a single case in our thirteen years of residence in Florida. Facts speak volumes. — *Florida Times & Trade Journal*.

Referring to what H. C. Hartcourt says of "fictitious values," we are constrained to add an item or two from our own knowledge of facts, indisputable evidence of which we have at command.

The "home place" of our Principal, at De Land, Fla., is an orange grove, five to six years old. The fruit of this grove has the past four years successively been in demand, on the tree, at \$1.50, \$1.50, \$1.70 and \$1.60 per box. The crop averaging from year to year from two, three and four hundred boxes per acre, and at the late season, in which it averaged five hundred and fifty boxes per acre, which commanded an offer of \$1.60 per box, on the tree, which would give a net return of \$825 per acre. With sixty five trees to the acre, this gives an average of a net

return of over \$13.50 per tree, or over thirteen per cent. on an investment of \$100 per tree. With such facts why should we call such a valuation, of \$100 per tree, "fictitious"? Keep in mind that this grove is yet far from being in "full bearing." When these trees shall have attained their majority—in six years more—what may we not expect from them?

Again—we have before us a letter bearing date of July 4, 1891, from an intelligent grove manager of many years' experience in Florida, to whom our Principal had written for an estimate of the value of certain grove property. As the gentleman was entirely disinterested, it is reasonable to suppose his answer was unbiased. We quote from his letter. "This is the hardest question I ever tried to answer, and I would, if I dare, say 'not prepared.'—You know so many things enter into this question of values that I feel that after all it is only guess work. Really, the only basis of value is the return on investment; for instance, we have eight hundred trees on your No. 10 grove. Two boxes to the tree, @ \$1.50 per box, gives ten per cent. on \$24,000, but I dare not put that figure. But suppose I put it at \$10,000, giving \$1,000 interest, \$700 for care and fertilizing, thus taking \$1,600 off the \$2,400—I have \$800 for emergencies or a sinking fund!—Please ask me an easier question. My head is not able to solve it any better—I have not studied it long enough yet."

Speaking of Florida, the Savannah News says:

A State that can produce annually \$30,000 worth of honey, \$40,000 worth of strawberries, \$40,000 worth of hogs, \$30,000 worth of sheep, \$350,000 worth of beef, \$750,000 worth of oranges, \$350,000 worth of fish andysters, \$3,500,000 worth of oranges, lemons and pineapples, \$65,000 worth of sugar and molasses, \$200,000 worth of rice, \$500,000 worth of cedar, \$1,000,000 worth of cotton, and thousands of dollars worth of other things, can very well afford to have its great-granddads.

"BLACK BEAUTY." The Autobiography of a Horse

BY ANNA SEWELL.

The School Committee of Boston, by unanimous vote on April 24th, adopted "BLACK BEAUTY" as supplementary reading in all the Boston Grammar Schools.

Probably no book has ever appeared in America so widely read and so warmly received. It has been translated into many languages and is being read in all parts of the world.

12mo. Cloth, 12 Full-page Illustrations, \$1.00. Sent postpaid upon receipt of price. Special price to Schools. WM. BEVERLY HARISON & Company, Publishers, New York City.

BUSHNELL'S PERFECT LETTER COPYING BOOKS

Write, copy and mail in record time. NO PRESS REQUIRED. LETTER SIZE, \$1.30. NOTE SIZE, \$1.00.

ALVAH BUSHNELL, 47 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

Wind of the Editors

The first of them is

...and I had well in saying it, such as it was, in the
Morrow's Work. ... All this while, however, they I can find
the shells of their reason, and justice, through my hands,
all their days. ...

...and I had well in saying it, such as it was, in the
Morrow's Work. ... All this while, however, they I can find
the shells of their reason, and justice, through my hands,
all their days. ...

...and I had well in saying it, such as it was, in the
Morrow's Work. ... All this while, however, they I can find
the shells of their reason, and justice, through my hands,
all their days. ...

...and I had well in saying it, such as it was, in the
Morrow's Work. ... All this while, however, they I can find
the shells of their reason, and justice, through my hands,
all their days. ...

...and I had well in saying it, such as it was, in the
Morrow's Work. ... All this while, however, they I can find
the shells of their reason, and justice, through my hands,
all their days. ...

...and I had well in saying it, such as it was, in the
Morrow's Work. ... All this while, however, they I can find
the shells of their reason, and justice, through my hands,
all their days. ...

...and I had well in saying it, such as it was, in the
Morrow's Work. ... All this while, however, they I can find
the shells of their reason, and justice, through my hands,
all their days. ...

...and I had well in saying it, such as it was, in the
Morrow's Work. ... All this while, however, they I can find
the shells of their reason, and justice, through my hands,
all their days. ...

...and I had well in saying it, such as it was, in the
Morrow's Work. ... All this while, however, they I can find
the shells of their reason, and justice, through my hands,
all their days. ...

"TAKING UP A CLAIM."

At the request of the Resonance Committee, Mrs. Jones Mackay Chairman sent a letter to be read at the meeting of former students, June 10, giving an account of her varied experience in "taking up a claim."

"Jesse Mackay" was known to many of the Seminary, and on a rare leave, came at her father's home, Mr. John Mackay's, a few miles from Mt. Carmel, and enjoyed the real Sabbath enjoyed there that is always extended there to us.

Mrs. Mackay, on the request of, read all her "land rights" when Fred and August on 1871, read her "last night" as a "single woman" and likewise Mrs. Coleman. Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Coleman, with others, are in charge of the Miller Farm College and Business Institution, situated at Miller, Miss.

They were given by extracts only from Mrs. Coleman's paper.

I shall continue, with the same appreciation for my detention, my soul and enthusiasm, legend, remember, but my position should be made up of the soil I was required to grow. April 23, 1879, I left home to try my fortune in the far West. ...

...and I had well in saying it, such as it was, in the Morrow's Work. ...

...and I had well in saying it, such as it was, in the Morrow's Work. ... All this while, however, they I can find the shells of their reason, and justice, through my hands, all their days. ...

The first week was spent in looking up a claim. I rode every where, one day, over the roughest of ground, again and again, excepting the old Sabary trail. While driving along we suddenly came to a wash, jumping above ground, and driving a little farther saw a stair leading down to a door. I was told this was a 'dog out'. Presently a woman came to the door, and upon ascertaining my purpose, it was decided I should remain there until my cousin drove father. The woman looked up and said, 'Just come down if ye ken.' I went down, so great was my curiosity to see inside. The room was rocky. Two inmates were living there - blood-bred goods, everything. In one of the windows an old hen was watching. Tony informed me only one family belonged there, the other was a friend's whose house was not finished. I did not take a claim in that section, but went farther south, where I found one to suit me.

A young man had abandoned the claim since her mother's before - on account of 'lonesomeness' - and had, and went away. I sent filing papers for preemption, in order to file on a claim. One must be twenty-one, single, or head of a family. A woman loses all her rights to the land when she marries, unless she can give proof that she is the head of the family.

Now came a time to try 'my soul' - a man's had been tried and found wanting. Here I was, located on my claim, not a house in sight, not a tree, or even a shrub. I hauled myself until late, creating the night. Thus first night I wish it might be forever blotted out of my memory. The oppressive stillness almost stifled me. I realized for the first time what I had gotten into. Here I was, vast miles from a living soul, perfectly alone in a thorny, anywhere between the siding of which I could see the stars. I slept but little, and was glad when I saw the first ray of dawn, and delighted when I could rise, dress and go out of doors.

I was beginning to feel between two opinions, whether it were better to pack my gear and leave the country, or 'exist' long enough on that claim to 'prove up' on it. I decided upon the latter. No wonder, for I was twenty-three miles from stage and seventy-three from railroad. I saw the first woman in the Valley. Six months later I arrived, every claim was taken and the owners living on it. I was pleasantly surprised in the class of people who settled that Valley. Some communities in your own vicinity could not compare with it. A Sabbath-school was organized in which your humble and unworthy services were placed at your disposal. The Sabbath-school is now in a flourishing condition. Meetings held every Sabbath in a wool house.

"While my sod house was being built I lived in my frame shanty: the heat warped the boards so much I could see through anywhere. One day I thought surely I was taken. On hearing a noise at the well, I looked through a crevice and beheld six cowboys at the well. One of them had a belt, bowie-knife and a six-shooter strapped on him. They took a drink and rode away. I must say right here, much as they have the reputation for being disorderly and rough, I never knew them to insult a lady. * * *

"I was frequently visited by storms in this open house. One night I dressed hastily and sat on the cot, thinking every gust must take the house and I would be landed on the prairies. I heartily wished my father would step in and say, 'Sissie, I think you had better come home.' But no such good fortune favored me. But thanks to a kind Providence I was spared through that storm and many others.

"One day, while writing, my attention was attracted by something moving. I looked, and there was a snake—a great bull snake—I am safe in saying, four feet long. It looked about, then slowly crawled across the room and located under my flour-box. I did not breathe until it curled itself up in a circle, then I ran out to find a weapon. A neighbor chanced that way and took possession of the snake. There never was but that one in the house, but the county was full of them, very few of them poisonous. After this my brother sent me a thirty-eight caliber revolver. I had to learn to use it, so went out and got a two-foot plank and put it against the house. When I had it all ready to shoot I involuntarily turned my head and pulled the trigger. I thought my wrist was sprained, it gave me such a shock. I never knew where the bullet went; it wasn't in the board any way. I practiced until I felt I could use it to good advantage should I be obliged to. I always slept with it under my pillow after I learned to use it, and it was, indeed, a great comfort to me to know I had it.

"I was delighted when my sod house was finished. It was 12x14, nine feet to eaves, board roof, two half windows, one door, and half window in the door. The sod inside is smoothed nicely, then plastered with mud; this makes the walls dark, so I papered mine with wall paper, which gave it a decidedly cozy effect. My furniture consisted of a home-made bedstead, an upholstered chair (made out of a barrel), one pine chair, one cane-bottomed chair, cupboards, cooking-stove, etc.

"In my wanderings I found the Wikoff family. They were forty miles away from me. My first opportunity I visited, and indeed it was my delight many times to be one of their family. Nannie and Lizzie visited me and we had gal times. Many reminiscences of Seminary life were recounted. Lizzie is now in St. Louis, having married the pastor of the Third Baptist Church, Dr. J. Greene. Sallie married Rev. Lewis Martin, also a Baptist minister. She also lives in Missouri. Nannie is now in St. Louis having her eyes treated. She is one of the most lovable and attractive women I ever met.

"While West I had many occupations—farming, teaching, breaking a colt, etc. A colt was given me for the care of it. A bachelor made me a harness out of tow. I wish you could have seen it. My cousin gave me his road cart; then I began to train the colt. Strange to say, I have been exceedingly timid about horses ever since. I was in a predicament, for I had engaged a school some four miles from home. It was either break the colt, or walk. Sometimes I did both. Sometimes I did neither, for I was several times hurt quite badly. The colt's owner called her 'Tenie,' for when young he said she was very small. Poor 'Tenie' made gray hairs in my head in a few weeks. She became quite docile in time. Once I found her in the house; the door being open, she walked in. I carried her well at first. She seemed nervous when I came to her feet. Some time after I asked her master if she kicked. He said, 'No. I forgot fer to tell ye to be a trifle keeful,

she is a little tickleish about the heels.' I didn't try them again. Had there not been a kind interposition of Providence I should have been landed in eternity long before I saw the master.

"I taught school seven months at \$26.00 per month, the highest wages paid in that country. I drove to and from school, cooked my meals, took care of 'Tenie,' and did many other things. Quite a change in my health in these two years. The third spring my sister Kittie came, then it was living. We raised a hundred chickens, had three pigs, a cow and a horse. We planted a half acre of potatoes, six acres of corn and made garden. We also set out trees. Kittie bought the relinquishments of two claims joining. By this time the four sisters were interested, and we held five quarter-sections. The timber claim I fear will prove most expensive. When not a resident of State, one is obliged to have 27,000 trees, by actual count, growing at the end of eight years. No tax to pay until the deed is obtained. * * *

"Christmas Eve we had a Christmas tree for our Sabbath-school scholars. I met my friends and neighbors then probably for the last time. As they came to bid me good-bye—for I started home the next evening—some of them in the plainest clothes and manners, I could not help noticing the warmth and open-heartedness so seldom seen in the East. They gave me the heartiest of good wishes in my undertakings, which I knew they meant. Christmas I bade good bye to my cabin home with many fond memories, sad to leave, yet so glad to be among some friends again."

The "Burlington" Easy-Chair.

The luxurious appointments for car travel of the time are a marvel. From various causes a large per cent of the traveling public can not enjoy the sleeping-cars. The Burlington, ever quick to discern and prompt to supply what would add to the comfort of its patrons, now places in its day trains a service of reclining-car cars, free of all charges, fees or exactions of any sort. Its day trains, thundering along the east bank of the Mississippi for full three hundred and fifty miles, unfold before the traveler's eye such a panorama of scenery—grand, beautiful and charming—that it has gained the title of the "Scenic Mississippi River Route." To these trains, leaving Minneapolis and St. Paul every morning except Sunday, and Chicago every evening, No. 552, No. 553 or No. 556. The appointments are elegant and comfortable. The seat is roomy—no crowding from your neighbor; let the side arms back a couple of notches and you could not be more delightfully ensconced in your easy-chair at home. Pull out the foot-rest and let the chairback fall another notch or two, and you have in sight of the beautiful lakes, the lofty bluffs and the wide sweep of the river, wonderful in their lowliness, and launch restfully in dreamland. To our many guests who will ere long be coming from the far-away States and Territories of Idaho, Washington, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, etc., to gather again in our home, we would commend "The Burlington" as one of our many attractions, especially for its "tree easy-chair."

KEEP COPIES OF LETTERS.

No one thing needs correcting more than the memory. Copies of letters are often of great value for reference. Bushnell's Portable Letter Copying Books are adapted to the needs of all who write. See advertisement of the book for price and money. It takes the place of expensive letter presses.

We Live Below Clippings from the "Seminary Notes" of the Mt. Carroll Papers.

Miss Mabel Elder is proving to be as good a business woman as a musician, and is highly praised for her services as organist at Concord, Ia.

Mrs. Mary Franklin has been entertaining some of her Boston friends in her home in Paris. She occasionally writes letters, while abroad for *The Woman's Work*, published in Athens, Ga.

The Dwell Society have recently been improving the look of their rooms by new curtains. The Society is gaining in numbers, new members are being received at almost every meeting. Further improvements in the way of rooming are to be made soon.

The Y. W. C. A. monthly missionary meeting occurred last evening, and was unusually well attended. The subject was, "Woman in Japan." Miss Winter and Miss Gordon are the chief members of the missionary committee, and make the meetings very interesting and helpful. A needle class has recently been organized, meeting Sunday afternoons. The Y. W. C. A. is proving a very helpful society to the Seminary.

Mr. and Mrs. Hazzen spent a few days last week in the hospital home of Prof. and Mrs. Hursh, in Sterling. Mrs. Hazzen went to Sterling to serve as the soprano soloist of the concert given Friday evening, by the Music Club of the city, under the charge of Prof. Rice. Mrs. Hazzen was very cordially received by the audience, made use of the most highly cultured of the city. Mrs. Hursh and Mrs. Jessie Miles Strickler are prominent members of the society. Both assisted in the concert: the former with her rich contralto voice, and the latter with her ready, sympathetic accompaniment, contributed their full share to the evening's entertainment.

Mrs. Nancy E. Clark, a notice of whose death has already been given, was well known by many in our city, and recognized by them as a woman of unusual strength of character. *The Watchman*, published in Boston, says of her: "Since 1864 she has been with her only daughter, Miss Sarah B. Clark, in the four seminaries where she has taught, and in them she was greatly honored and beloved. In her extreme age she became quite feeble, and the last year was one of much suffering, but her cheerful resignation, patience and tender regard for others made her life bright to the very last."

The following, cut from an Eastern paper, will interest the friends of Mrs. Alice Ives Breed, one of the Seminary Alumni.

Women's Club Reception of Guests from Boston and Other Places—Address by Lucy Stone—Music, Lunch, Etc.

The home of Mrs. Francis W. Breed, on Ocean street, was the scene, Tuesday afternoon, of a gathering of the Women's Club of Lynn and the reception of guests from the Women's Club of Boston and other cities in town. Members came from the Boston Club, Northampton and Springfield Clubs, the Fortifying Club of Kentucky, and from Malden, Melrose, East Boston, Woburn, Waverly, West Newton, Hyde Park, Cambridge, Cambridgeport, Salem, and the Young Women's Club of Lynn, from Andover, Danversport and Worcester. Among them were Mrs. Elizabeth Stone, formerly of Charver and grand life-work has been her great shining feature; Mrs. George W. Cable, wife of the author; Mrs. Matty; Mrs. Haelaine, of the New England Women's Club; and Mrs. Robinson, of the National Federation. An invitation to Charlotte Emerson Brown, of New Jersey, President of the National Federation to which is attached the Women's Club, including Sorosis, of New York, was also a matter of regret, as the invitation extended to Julia and Helen, Mrs. L. H. Merrill and Sallie Joy White, of the Boston Young People's Association. Of the one hundred members of the Lynn Club, sixty-six were in attendance, and the visitor

The ladies of the Reception Committee were: President Mrs. Mary E. Burnham, First Vice-President Mrs. F. W. Breed, Second Vice-President Miss Roach, Secretary Mrs. Luammis, ex-Secretary Mrs. Sheldon, ex-President Mrs. Forman, and ex-Vice-President Mrs. Ladd and Mrs. Dame. Mr. Frank Keene was Directress of Carriage, and Mr. William Keene officiated in the dining-room.

The exercises were partly formal and agreeably social. Mrs. Hamilton, President of the Lynn Club, spoke briefly and pleasantly, introducing Mrs. Lucy Stone. Mrs. Stone's address was an admirable one, given in her usual expressive manner, carrying with it that sympathetic interest and instructive thought that will cause it to be remembered by her hearers. She was a center of attraction, and her presence here in these later days of her useful life was a distinguishing mark of honor to the club. Following her remarks came music, with Mrs. Breed singing; a duet by Mrs. and Miss Cummings, and two selections by Mrs. George F. Lord, Jr.

At the conclusion of the exercises the company repaired to the dining room, where a tempting lunch was served by Valiquet. Afterward, with many expressions of the hearty enjoyment experienced and praise of the Lynn Club for its hospitality, and of Mr. Breed as hostess, the out-of-town guests took carriages for the trains.

Mr. and Mrs. Hazzen were suddenly called to Lynn, Mass., in the spring by a message announcing the dangerous illness of Mrs. Hazzen's mother, Mrs. Dearborn. Though apparently held by the slenderest thread, she has crept back to life, her friends and the daughters who so tenderly cared for her. Only a few days after the return of Mr. and Mrs. Hazzen, Miss Redington was summoned to New Hampshire, to await but a day before the messenger took from her and her brother a fondly loved father. Vacation that was to unite friends had almost come, when the wires brought to Miss Hall the tidings that her older sister, who had been as a mother in the many years since her own had left her, had been suddenly called to that other life from which we are separated by barriers we may not remove.

Mrs. Shimer spent some time again this year in her much loved Florida. Since health and business make it a necessity that she should be in the South for awhile each year, it is a matter of rejoicing that she is so charmed by this land of, not only flowers, but luscious fruits and balmy breezes.

The Daily Times of Brunswick, Ga., some months ago, noticed Miss Preston pleasantly. We insert a part of the notice: "Miss Laura Preston, who had before been complimented by Brunswick's citizens for her splendid vocal talents, then sang 'Judith,' scene and aria, by Concone. Miss Preston, with her rich mezzo-soprano voice, surpasses any vocalist yet heard in Brunswick. Her singing last night was simply superb. She was recalled, when she sang 'Annie Laurie.'"

We record with deep regret the death of Mrs. Helen Perrine Dey, Princeton, N. J., and Mrs. L. Wallace Patterson, a student of thirty-five years ago, in Council Bluffs, Iowa.

A RECENT visit at Mt. Carroll gave me a better understanding and a higher appreciation of the work done in the Seminary. Of course space forbids extended notice of the work done. I was much interested in the departments of art and music; it seemed to me that especially good work was done in the art department and upon correct principles. What was most gratifying, however, was the high spiritual tone of the school. There seemed to be no attempt to exercise authority, but all in attendance gave evidence that the authority of Christian character held sway. When I saw the beautiful grounds and felt the influence of the alumnae I could not refrain from hoping that Baptists might see their opportunity and endow the school in accordance with Mrs. Shimer's liberal proposition.

C. H. MOSCROP.

—*The Standard*, June 18, 1891.

For nearly forty years Mt. Carroll Seminary has maintained itself in Northern Illinois as an educational institution of the highest order for girls, and always under the leadership of the same successful teacher. Thousands of young women have here received the training which to-day is making them good wives and wise mothers, or who are achieving successes in their chosen profession.

Its methods of instruction are such as form character, develop intellect, perfect the physical nature and make practical women of its students. Its location is one of unsurpassed beauty and healthfulness, and its advantages for musical culture are second to those of no other Western institution. We believe that it numbers fewer unsuccessful women among its graduates than any school of equal age and size in the land.

MARY A. LIVERMORE,
Boston, Mass.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to me to note the remarkably advanced position Mt. Carroll Seminary has taken in its admirable schedule for the improvement and comfort of students. Especially in the department of musical art is its standard unequivocally high, and based upon the soundest principles of musical culture and practical value, in both vocal, instrumental and theoretical branches. The methods employed are, as far as my knowledge of the subject goes, the *best extent*, while the artistic culture and enthusiasm of the well-equipped teachers in that field is worthy of the most highly renowned standards of our musical capitals. Upon correct methods in music must the future of the art depend.

WM. H. SHERWOOD,
Pianist and Teacher.

CAUMET PLACE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
June 28, 1890.

MY DEAR MRS. SHIMER:—In the conduct of the Mt. Carroll Seminary you have my very best wishes. I am sure you will meet every requisite in the responsible position you occupy, and that young ladies entrusted to your care will have the proper training morally, physically and mentally. Yours truly,

MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN.



The hidden cause of that air of quiet harmony pervading this picture is the **NEW PATENT SOFT-STOP** in the

IVERS & POND PIANO

Which so reduces the noise of practicing that it is not heard outside the room and is not distracting to anyone in the same room; also saves wear.

DO NOT CONFOUND THE SOFT-STOP WITH THE SOFT PEDAL. These pianos (except the smallest sizes) have three pedals, viz.: the sostenuto or sustaining pedal, the loud pedal, and the soft pedal; the SOFT-STOP is not a pedal arrangement but a distinct and new feature entirely, by recent LETTERS PATENT secured to the Ivers & Pond Piano Co. exclusively, and its advantages are great. IT DOES NOT CHANGE THE FEELING OF THE ACTION, but, at will, reduces the tone so that practicing need not be heard outside the room, but can go on without disturbing THE INVALID IN THE SICK ROOM, BABY TAKING ITS NAP, THE CHILDREN STUDYING, FATHER READING THE PASTOR WRITING HIS SERMON THE LAWYER MAKING HIS BRIEF, OR THE NEIGHBOR NEXT DOOR.

BESIDES THE SOFT-STOP the Ivers & Pond Pianos contain other new and valuable patented improvements found in none other, viz.: PATENT PIN BLOCK, insuring tune-staying qualities superior to all others; PATENT KEY BOTTOM and PATENT KEY BOTTOM SUPPORT giving stability to the action; PATENT AUTOMATIC DESK FRONT and FALL, giving the whole length of the piano for music, etc.

The Financial Manager of the Mt. Carroll Seminary sells the IVERS & POND PIANOS, and can give to those connected with the Seminary Lower Prices than they can get of Agents or Manufacturers.

THE FINANCIAL MANAGER MAKES A SPECIALTY OF FURNISHING MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS TO SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, TEACHERS AND CLERGYMEN AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES FOR THE BEST FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENTS.

Having been in the business thirty-eight years, and having probably sold more pianos and organs than any one person in the Northwest, and, besides, it is reasonable to claim large experience and the command of a large stock of pianos and organs for purchasing. Only first-class instruments are handled. From our large stock we secure the best possible rates. The arrangement for selling musical instruments is such as to secure the purchaser a better deal than elsewhere. The way seems to be a hard one, but write and learn how to do it.

The purchaser can send an order by mail from any part of the United States to receive the instrument direct from the manufactory, having no large outlay to pay a dealer for keeping up a "Palace of Music"—costly stores, and attendant expense of clerks, traveling agents, etc. Any person who has had this money at the manufactory to wear where the case, at the same time, could be made, has a great advantage in the trade. I have given large orders for pianos and organs to the Mt. Carroll Seminary, and have a reasonable distance, and have had the BEST VALUE OF INSTRUMENTS in the U.S. Obtain references by writing

FINANCIAL MANAGER, MT. CARROLL SEMINARY.

Carroll County, Mo.

Mt. Carroll Seminary,

Mount Carroll, Carroll County, Ill.

Incorporated by Legislative Enactment, 1882

General Information

OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT AND INSTRUCTION

MRS. J. A. WOOD, PRINCIPAL,
MOUNT CARROLL, ILL.

WALTER T. BARRINGTON, A. M.,
Principal, Lafayette,
INDIAN TERRITORY,
President of University and College
Teachers of the West.

MARGARET DODSON,
Mount Carroll.

FRANK B. WALKER,
Assistant and Tutor, Adams,
ILL.

E. SCHMIDT WINTER,
Department of Mathematics,
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,
CHICAGO, ILL.

MRS. S. A. CLARKSON HADLEY,

Assistant of Comptroller of State and Teacher of State College,
MOUNT CARROLL, ILL.

Principal in charge of Department of Commercial Work and Director
of Manual Training and Domestic.

Chairman, Trustees.

Organization is under approval of State.

Secretary and Treasurer,
FRED J. SCHMIDT, A. M., M. D.,
Medical Physician,
MOUNT CARROLL, ILL.

MRS. E. J. WOODRIDGE,
Teacher.

Location.

Mt. Carroll Seminary is situated on Mt. Carroll in the northern part of Illinois and within less than three miles from the Southern and Chicago Public Deposits of the Chicago, Warrenton and St. Paul Railways. It is within a few miles of the largest gas, coal, oil, and timber regions of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. It is within easy reach of the Chicago, St. Louis and Rock Island and Illinois Central and the Great West, West and North.

Mt. Carroll is beautiful indeed, possessing in the city a broad and an excellent harbor and a beautiful view of the Illinois River. The climate is a New England climate. The scenery here is beautiful and the people are of the highest quality.

and

The view of each morning from the Seminary is a beautiful one, with the sun rising over the hills.

The Seminary is a fine building and is a beautiful one. It is a fine building and is a beautiful one.

which will be found in the building being now under construction. This is being built to be a fine building and will be a fine building and will be a fine building. The amount collected will be used for the building and the Seminary will be a fine building. The amount collected will be used for the building and the Seminary will be a fine building. The amount collected will be used for the building and the Seminary will be a fine building.

and

The school was opened in 1883 by Mrs. E. A. Wood, Mrs. Schmitt and Mrs. C. M. Gregory (now Mrs. Loring). The founder of the school remained as principal and professor till 1890 when Mrs. Gregory retired, and was succeeded two years later by Mrs. A. C. Lee, as an associate with Mrs. Schmitt in the care and management of the institution. Mrs. Schmitt has been connected with the school from its beginning and since then has been its principal.

The number of young ladies and gentlemen were received as students, but the school for some time was not open as it was necessary to have the attendance, and it was decided to receive young ladies only.

and

The grounds, including of twenty-five acres, are well improved with evergreen and deciduous trees of nearly every variety grown in the United States. In the Seminary grounds and farm a great variety of fruit and vegetables of the climate. Some two thousand apple trees, two acres of grapes, and every kind of fruit in great abundance, are cultivated for the exclusive use of the institution. The land except those of 100 acres, of two farms, having eight acres, gives about space for preserving fruit and supplies for the domestic department.

and

There are also here very many other things, including the fine view of the Illinois River, the Seminary building and the Seminary grounds, which are all very beautiful. The Seminary building is a fine building and is a beautiful one. The Seminary grounds are very beautiful and are a fine building.

and

It has been arranged, the Seminary building and the Seminary grounds, which are all very beautiful. The Seminary building is a fine building and is a beautiful one.

real needs of students. The school has entered upon the thirty-eighth year of its history, and during this entire period there have been only two deaths among students, and those at an interval of twenty years. Both were chronic cases under treatment before entering. A resident physician gives attention to all needing care, and that without charge, except for protracted illness, cases of which have been very few in the entire history of the school.

Students receive the personal, daily care of Principals and teachers to preserve, and, if necessary, to restore health. Much attention is given to physical culture. Outdoor games are encouraged: walks, drills in calisthenics, and other means of physical development, are required. The Delsarte system of physical culture has been introduced and received with favor. The influence of teachers is used to secure that mode of dress that will make continued good health possible. Regular habits are required, and they contribute in no small degree to the health and to the intellectual progress of students.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The fine collections Dr. Shimer has made of specimens in the various branches of Natural History add much to the interest of students pursuing this study. Instruction in taxidermy is given, specimens being furnished, so that each may obtain a practical knowledge.

APPARATUS.

The original cost of which was over fifteen hundred dollars, consisting of a full-size manikin, mounted human skeleton, human bones separate, and numerous charts, etc., illustrates fully the subjects of anatomy and physiology.

A valuable new air-pump and electrical machine have been lately added to the apparatus for the classes in physics.

MODE OF STUDY.

The boarding pupils study in their private rooms, and thus enjoy advantages for investigation and thought which a public school-room can not furnish.

FACULTY MEETINGS

Are held each week, and the progress of pupils is reported to the Principals, and the standing of each carefully considered.

EXAMINATIONS.

Both written and oral, occur monthly, and a report of the standing of each student is sent to parents or guardian. Should any young lady enter the institution whose early advantages have not been such as to admit of the test of a public examination, it may be private by special request being made to the director of studies.

A pupil of superior ability and application may complete a course in less time than that shown in our circular. Those whose attainments admit of it may enter an advanced class, and graduate as soon as they pass an examination in the required studies, provided an unexceptional deportment is maintained.

Students on entering the Freshman year will be examined upon all studies in the Preparatory Course. No student will receive a diploma without having completed

the several branches in the Seminary, or passed an examination upon work done elsewhere, unless testimonials of scholarship are received from teachers who are known to be strict in their requirements.

DIPLOMAS,

With the usual honors, are conferred upon those completing, satisfactorily, any of the prescribed courses.

CLERGYMEN AND MISSIONARIES.

If engaged in the work of their profession exclusively, or if superannuated, receive a discount of one-fourth from price of boarding, tuition in English Course, washing, fuel, lights and use of room. The same discount is given the daughters of deceased clergymen. If the attendance is for less than a school year, or bills are not promptly settled according to the above requirements, no discounts will be made, but full rates charged the same as to any student attending less than a year.

MANUAL LABOR

Is *not required* of any, but opportunity is given all who wish to economize expenses, or who desire it for the regular exercise it affords, to do from one to three or more hours' work per day. For this the pupil is paid by the hour, the price varying from five to fifteen cents, according to the kind of work done, the faithfulness of the worker and the responsibility involved. Ten cents per hour is the usual average price for domestic labor not involving responsibility.

Our desire is to bring the advantages of a first-class institution within the reach of all worthy young women, hence let none who are willing to make reasonable sacrifices for an education hesitate to apply to us. We take pleasure in helping those who will help themselves.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.

Much annoyance is sometimes occasioned teachers and pupils by a want of uniformity in the editions of the same work for text-books. To avoid this, and as a convenience to pupils, there will be kept in the Seminary all books, sheet music, stationery, etc., that may be needed, for sale to pupils at the lowest prices. They are cash articles, and in case credit is desired, an additional per cent. must be paid by those accommodated. It is hoped, however, none will ask it.

Text-books used in regular English Course may be rented by pupils in the Manual Labor Department.

Pupils are requested to bring for reference such books as they may have. A very large part of the instruction is oral, or obtained from other sources than from the particular book chosen for daily use.

GENERAL EXERCISES.

COMPOSITION.

Teachers endeavor to make composition one of the most pleasant exercises, as it is one of the most important of the course. Pupils are trained upon suitable topics by social and business intercourse, to readiness of expression by frequent impromptu exercises, and are required to furnish essays throughout the entire course upon the most demanding careful thought and study.

STUDENT, PARENT, COMMUNITY AND SOCIETY.

A special effort is made to have pupils read plain English, without and without. Without permission no grade or paper business they will be used as your attention is called toward them. Frequent drawing is done to give every child a chance to do his own drawing.

LECTURES.

Thomas Dixon, in charge of the Department of Literature and History, gives lectures designed to influence the mind with the historical fact of world history spread over a shadowy past. Each child studying Browning and other authors, and in various ways seeks to find the truth, and presents a correct point and a genuine view of the fact as it is.

Miss Sue Pratt will present talks to her pupils and many as parents, on subjects connected with art.

Reading clubs are given on health, civics, music and other subjects of general interest to the young citizens.

Plans and vocal recitations frequently given by the pupils upon classes, at which helpful comments are made by principals of departments.

Representative of community, reading and music classes feature a short program for each Wednesday evening after chapel.

Some opportunities for general culture are offered in the Literary Society and the reading-rooms. All are urged to connect themselves with the former, and make free use of the latter.

REGULATIONS.

FUNDAMENTALS OF CHARACTER.

Are expected from all students entering. They may be had a parent or friend teacher, or any responsible person of your standing, the Principals may assist.

It is desired that pupils enter at the opening and continue through the entire school year. As will be seen in the list of expenses, a deduction is made on those who remain in the class of the third term.

Damage done to school property by any student will be charged to her. Components of rooms will be held responsible for all injuries done to rooms during their occupancy.

Money for personal expenses should be deposited in the treasury early, for which deposit a certificate will be given and the money allowed to draw in the week.

Smoking and reading money or any article of clothing or jewelry among students is forbidden. Merchants and manufacturers are solemnly requested not to give credit to any student, unless previous permission is first given in writing by the parents or guardian in writing.

Very strictness is required.

A dictionary, an almanac, and cretines should be provided for each student.

Every article of clothing to be laundered once in the term, unless noted.

Programs should be addressed to the Principals in kind of public address. They will be read by Principals, unless so written addressed, before being delivered in class. The program to this will be expected to all.

Communicating of pupils will please send their names

to the Principals. No stranger will be received at a dinner or a party unless satisfactory evidence is given that the person is known and approved by the parents or guardian. If a stranger, he will be expected to present to the Principals a note of introduction from parent or guardian of the young lady whom he wishes to visit.

Students are not allowed to receive day pupils or other friends, in their private rooms, without the permission of the Principals.

Each pupil is expected to attend church and Bible class on Sunday at least, good weather permit to attend both services, unless the weather is unfavorable or impossible not well. (You are not to be excused or made on that day). The Principals do not approve of travel on Sunday.

Applications for admission require a willingness to comply with the regulations of school and every faculty in law.

Experience has taught that more is lost to the institution, than is gained by the few, when one or two undesirable pupils, or those out of harmony with the general requirements of the family, are retained with the hope of bringing them into ways of right thinking and doing by individual discipline and counseling influences, hence such will not be retained after it is found they are not in accord with the spirit of the school.

TO PARENTS.

We ask for your hearty cooperation with us. It will be a pleasure to meet you for consultation, or to correspond with you, that you and we together may seek the greatest good for your daughter.

Every proper means will be used to secure a cordial home feeling for them, which not only adds to happiness, but is a desirable aid to the improvement of time.

Allow us to say that we believe that simplicity should characterize the dress of school-girls, expensive clothing and much jewelry are out of place in Mt. Carroll Seminary, where much work is required and little time desired.

You are requested to furnish a list of names of those with whom you are willing your daughter should correspond.

An abundance of healthful food is furnished, consisting largely of cereals, fruits and vegetables. We urge parents to assist in maintaining the health of the institution, and explain ourselves by sending from the table, large quantities of sweets. We request that you do not send boxes of sick make and confectionery to your daughters. Also, that you do not furnish them money for the purchase of these things. They are a fruitful source of sickness. Parents need as headaches and dyspepsia by excess. We can not send them back; they stay to plague us. It gives a child a woman's posture, and that through the appetite. It always teaches selfish, unwholesome ways; it breeds dissensions; it interrupts studies; it is a precious open wound and a constant hindrance.

Every student is needed on the first and last day of the term. It is of the greatest importance that each one should be present in attendance upon all duties. Will you aid us in helping to form the habit of punctuality by requesting your daughter to be present on the first day of the term?

Should parents in the emergency with their friends, express dissatisfaction, or complaint of the rules of the school or anything pertaining thereto, the Principals, especially with the property and some of being informed without delay, or later that the wrong, if there be any, may be corrected and well remedied. A group, truly sympathetic from the parents, community concerned will receive that attention the importance of the law may demand.

Courses of Study.

SEMINARY COURSE.

PREPARATORY.

Common Branches, Elements of Book-keeping, Physical Geography, Latin Grammar and Reader, one year; Algebra, one year; English Composition.

FIRST YEAR.

Latin—Cæsar and Composition; Algebra, finished—One term; History—Three terms; English Analysis; Rhetoric.

SECOND YEAR.

Latin—Cicero and Composition; Geometry—Three terms; Physiology, Zoology, Botany, English Composition.

THIRD YEAR.

Latin—Virgil; Trigonometry—One term; Physics, Chemistry—Three terms; History of Art—One term; Civil Government—One term; English Composition.

FOURTH YEAR.

Literature—Three terms; Geology, Astronomy, Intellectual Philosophy, Moral Science, Evidences of Christianity, Butler's Analogy, English Composition.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.

Latin—Grammar and Reader; Algebra—Three terms; U. S. History—Two terms; Arithmetic, advanced—One term; English Composition.

SECOND YEAR.

Latin—Cæsar and Composition; Algebra—One term; History—Three terms; English Analysis and Rhetoric—Two terms.

THIRD YEAR.

Latin—Cicero and Composition; Greek, French or German, Geometry, English Composition.

FOURTH YEAR.

Latin—Virgil—Two terms; Cicero's Essays—One term; Greek, French or German, Political Economy, Physics, Physiology, English Composition.

Students may be fitted for an advanced class in college, by receiving instruction in branches not included in the above.

TEACHER'S COURSE.

Studies of Seminary Preparatory Course.

Natural Science—Physiology, Zoology, Botany, Physics, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology.

Mathematics—Algebra—Four terms; Geometry—One year; Trigonometry.

Latin—Three years.

Literature—One year.

History—One year.

Civil Government, Political Economy, Intellectual Philosophy, English Composition and Rhetoric, Elements of Drawing, and Pedagogy.

LITERARY COURSE.

Designed for students making a specialty of music or art.

Common Branches. French or German—Two years. Literature—Two years; History—Two years; Composition and Rhetoric, Physiology, History of Art.

Students pursuing any one of the above courses of study may choose equivalents for such subject as the Principals may approve.

Students who can not complete a course of study may select from the above if their choice is approved by the Principals.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Based on an estimate for boarding at \$2.91 per week, and (with ten per cent. off to yearly patrons, boarding net \$2.62 per week) all other expenses at correspondingly low rates, the total estimate is as follows: Boarding, private furnished rooms warmed and lighted, washing and ironing (nine pieces per week), tuition in entire English Course, with the privilege of Latin and incidentals, all for:

Fall term of 15-37 year (longest term of year, from \$92 to \$106.

The difference in rates depends on the room occupied: all are pleasant and well furnished, but differ in size, location and accommodations.

Winter term 12-37 year, from \$73 to \$84.

Spring term 10-37 year, from \$61 to \$70.

Total gross expenses per year, \$226 to \$260.

From this for yearly patrons ten per cent. is deducted, which gives net \$205.40 to \$234 per year.

Many pupils come to the Seminary for the study of music alone; some for music and painting, and some for art alone. To such, a deduction of \$30 per year from the above yearly rates is made. Tuition in music and use of instrument are to be added, as per schedule of conservatory prices. This class of students do not take the regular English Course, but may have all the privileges of Class Elocution, Class Drawing, Penmanship and Composition.

EXTRA (BUT OPTIONAL) EXPENSES FOR ORNAMENTAL BRANCHES, ETC.

Instruction in the Art Department, per hour	\$ 25
Modern Languages, each, per year	20 00
Greek, per year	50 00
Latin free to students boarding in the Seminary and taking the regular course.	
For course in Stenography and Type-writing	
Class of less than five pupils	50 00
Class of five or more	25 00
Diploma	5 00

For teachers' provision or system of pecuniary and third page of cover.

PAYMENTS

Are to be per term in advance. As this is important to the prosperity of such an institution, we urge a strict observance of this requirement. Credit may be given, however, bills being settled by note within fifteen days after entering, reliable reference being named. It will be noticed that a discount of ten per cent. of the bills for the year for boarding and tuition in the English Course is given yearly patrons, which will be taken from the last 12

It is understood that this is made in case of any delay with the terms of payment as named above. It is not reasonable to expect us to wait an indefinite time for the payment of bills, and to make the same discount for those who settle promptly and according to conditions as to justify the discount. It is no excuse for delay that the bill is not presented. Our circulars state what the expenses are, and any one really desiring to pay promptly can present a sum approximating the amount of the term payments. When this is not done in the future we shall feel justified in making bills at the close of the year without discounts.

N.B.—A comparison of the expenses of different schools is expected from those seeking one to patronize. We would bespeak for our circular a careful examination. It may be seen we put all in one estimate, thus the cost is not greater than that of some few similar institutions; when the expense of various necessary items not furnished, that must come in as extras in bills of those apparently less expensive schools, as lights, washing, carpets and various other articles of furnishing, it will be found the aggregate cost far exceeds ours, besides causing numerous annoyances. Again, to yearly patrons the discount of ten per cent. reduces the actual cost to very much less than that of most schools of equal merit. The real cost is therefore, and, as a rule, less than at similar schools claiming especial merit as inexpensive. Examine and note what is furnished.

THERE ARE NO CONCEALED EXTRAS.

We have set forth every item of school expenses necessarily incurred by pupils, and give them so fully and explicitly that we flatter ourselves all inquiries are anticipated and answered.

NO DEDUCTION

Will be made for absence from the school, excepting in cases of protracted illness, when the loss will be shared by the patron and institution.

A FURNISHED ROOM

Has a closet for wardrobe, carpet, bureau, mirror, bed-room (with spring-bed bottom, mattress and pillows), stove (if the room is not heated by furnace), chairs, study stand, pitcher or water-carrier, broom, dust-pan, kerosene lamp and oil-can.

Students furnish their own towels, napkins, table fork and spoons, and for their beds, each one pair of sheets and one pair of pillow-cases, one bed-quilt and one blanket.

REFERENCES.

BY PERMISSION.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| H. H. M. Calkins | Wyoming, Iowa. |
| J. M. Haler, Atty-at-law | Concord, Iowa. |
| C. E. Harte et, Atty-at-law | Mt. Carroll, Ill. |
| Rev. D. E. Halteman, D.D. | Delaware, Wis. |
| Rev. C. D. Meritt | Fairbury, Ill. |
| H. S. Merrill, M.D. | Mt. Carroll, Ill. |
| H. H. C. Miller, Atty-at-law, the Nat'l Bank | Pull'g, Chicago, Ill. |
| Mr. Isaac M. ... | Huron, Mass. |
| Mr. L. W. Kendall | Alden, N. Y. |
| Mr. A. J. Sawyer | Lincoln, Neb. |
| Mr. Samuel Thompson | Ottawa, Kan. |

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Rev. S. V. Thornton | Clinton, Ill. |
| G. F. VanVelsdonk, Teacher | Cedar Rapids, Iowa. |
| Rev. J. P. ... | Belvidere, Ill. |
| Rev. J. Webb | Mt. Carroll, Ill. |
| Mr. and Mrs. J. W. ... | De Queen, Ill. |

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS FROM THE ABOVE.

"Mt. Carroll Seminary stands unrivaled in point of practical work."

"I congratulate myself on finding so good an institution in which to educate my daughters."

"I believe it to be the best school in the West, and can conscientiously recommend it to all having daughters to educate."

"An excellent school, in which thoroughness is the aim, wherein also a pupil may help herself and be helped to an education, and where high attainments in music and the arts are available."

"It offers advantages to students with limited means that no other school can, and those who can afford to pay do not fail to get the worth of their money, if they have brains to use, and heart to appreciate their advantages."

"We gladly add our testimony in favor of Mt. Carroll Seminary as a school for girls, where a good, efficient education in the various branches taught in such a school may be obtained, and at the same time health, morals and manners receive due attention."

"I have known its history for many years and can speak of the ability of its teachers, the excellence of its courses of study, the wholesomeness of its home discipline."

"I have visited several of the leading educational institutions of the East, as you know, and I really think that the Mt. Carroll School is fully equal in any point of instruction, and superior to the majority of the schools in practical application."

"It is thorough in all its school work, wise in its discipline, and safe in its Christian culture. The moral and intellectual atmosphere of the place is such as to make it perfectly safe for parents to send their daughters to this Seminary to be educated."

"I like the school for its general aim, scope and results. It has age enough to be no mere experiment or theory, but a success and practice that commends it to the confidence of its patrons, and at the same time it is young enough to be full of vigor, growth and improvement."

"I recognize the government as sound, judicious and safe, the location healthful and beautiful, the educational advantage of the first order of merit, and I am happy with hundreds of others of its patrons to testify to the *kind care and attention* given our daughters while there."

"Having been some six or eight years familiar with the workings of Mt. Carroll Seminary, I take great pleasure in saying that I know of no institution more worthy of the confidence and support of those who have daughters to educate. I regard the Seminary as exceptionally thorough in all its departments, and the discipline and government as eminently just and kind."

"One peculiarity of Mt. Carroll Seminary is, I think, that while most schools try to excel in one direction, Mt. Carroll aims at equal thoroughness in all."

"I know of no school in the country that affords better

facilities for obtaining a thorough education, and in music, likewise good. With these advantages, and, what is still better, the high moral culture which has ever been a prominent characteristic, this school should be patronized to its full extent as it justly deserves."

"They are not taught certain rules and formulas, that certain circumstances would produce certain results, but they are given those broad, fundamental, practical principles of life, which, under any circumstances will grapple the materials at hand and transmute them at will into elements of success."

"I recommend it to all parents who have daughters they desire to educate. The course of instruction is thorough, the discipline excellent, the corps of teachers in all the departments the best to be obtained. Especially would I recommend the Conservatory of Music of your Seminary to all who are contemplating a musical education."

"After a residence in Mt. Carroll of twenty-five years, and having educated four children in the Mt. Carroll Seminary, we think we speak advisedly and understandingly when we say to parents having daughters to educate that the Mt. Carroll Seminary affords facilities, both scientific and musical, unsurpassed by any similar institution in the West."

"I take pleasure in recommending it to the attention of parents who have children to educate and who wish a desirable location, healthful, moral and religious in its surroundings; cheerful, homelike as a school could well be made in itself, with its teachers competent and thorough, and the Principal tenderly and carefully watching over all."

"Where to educate our girls is an important question. Where can moral culture, intellectual and physical development, with the various accomplishments that polish and adorn the character of young ladies, be secured? Where are they under wholesome restraint, surrounded by home influences, and protected from the entangling allurements of society? These were to me important questions when I contemplated sending my girls away to school. In the above paragraph of this communication is my answer to these questions, viz.: If I had more girls, I should commit them to your care."

We also refer to—

Miss G. P. Lester	155 Washington St., Cambridgeport, Mass.		
Mr. H. F. Hofer	McGregor, Wis.	McGregor, Iowa.	
Mr. M. B. Spahr		Trempealeau, Wis.	
Mr. A. E. Lutz		Farmington, Neb.	
W. S. H. ...		Mt. Carroll, Ill.	
O. P. Miles	First National Bank	Mt. Carroll, Ill.	
James T. ...		Washington, Ill.	
Miss G. P. McClelland		Irvington, Ind.	
Mr. S. B. ...		Elmore, Sp. N. Y.	
Mr. J. Pipe		Carroll, Ill.	
Mr. J. W. Page	Jersey County Commercial	Jennings, Ill.	
Rev. G. W. ...		Duane, Kan.	
Rev. J. W. ...		LeRoy, Pa.	
Rev. J. A. Smith	D.D., The Standard	Chicago, Ill.	
Mr. and Mrs. ...	Senior Center		
	Belmont, Oregon		Carroll, Ill.

I hope before long any one who desired to do so, could be treated in matters of importance.—
Page.

Conservatory of Music.

A systematic course of study with systematic grades is evidently necessary in an institution of this kind to give music a place among other branches of instruction. We have arranged such a course as will give emphasis to the pupil's work, and appear herewith the syllabi of schools of musical composition, as well as a course in the rendering of the best compositions of Brahms, Chopin, both ancient and modern. The works of Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven will occupy a regular portion of the pupil's attention, and cultivation of taste and appreciation of the pupils will be constantly kept in mind.

The department of organ playing will receive special attention, and will include the works of the best classical writers. Pupils will be taught to play a score correctly without the use of the old-fashioned "through-bass" figuring, which involved constant violation of the rules of strict musical composition, and which has no place in modern organ playing. Knowledge of the construction of the pipe-organ of the present day will be imparted together with instruction in the department of instrumentation.

It will be the aim of the instructor to cause the student in harmony to a practical comprehension of the rules of musical composition, and to encourage and cultivate whatever germs of talent may show themselves.

The "through-bass" method mentioned above is incidental to harmony, and is included in it. The study of "harmony" or "musical theory" will further be made practical by being called to the pupil's attention in connection with the piano-forte and organ playing, enabling the performer to obtain an understanding of the construction of what she is playing. A mastery of grammar is not more indispensable to the accomplished musician than a mastery of harmony is to one who would devote to music. It must underlie all good culture.

The system of daily lessons in music has been tried here many years. Its advantages are various and need not be enumerated. The result is the most thorough and complete practical discipline, helping in building up a Conservatory of Music second to none in the West.

It is designed in the Piano Method to teach correct principles of technique. The strength and will of the pupil are largely exercised in giving definite to whatever action is that which is most purely "musical" and is brought under mental control. Thus we have developed a musical perception and discrimination as regards tone and touch qualities greatly needed in a musician's fine interpretation.

Control attention is given to the use of piano-forte by the student, in accordance with Weber's scientific ideas for the student, as expressed in a report in the *Journal* for September, 1904.

The following Piano Course has been used at a school in the West, for about ten years, and has proved itself most successful in adapting it to the needs of individual pupils. It is all based on tone as previously mentioned, and is drawn from the works of the best composers. It presents well those pupils of excellent thought, and is well fitted

...the point of "analysis." They are to be used with reference to the problems described in a ...

...at Mass. it is required for graduation, and ...

The Graduating Course of Music

- Course I.—Vocal Range—*unaccompanied*—Kottak, Op. 39, bk. 1; L. H. Sturtevant, *Book of Songs*.
- Course II.—Vocal Method in *Technique*; Kottak, Op. 39, bk. 2; Sturtevant, *Melodious Exercises*.
- Course III.—Vocal *Composition*; Kottak, Op. 39, bk. 2; Macdowell, *Studies in Phrasing*; Bach, *Two Part Invention*; Bachmann, Op. 52.
- Course IV.—Organ: 50 Short Studies, *Tuning*, *Thirty Studies*, bk. 1; Kottak, Op. 45, bk. 1; *unaccompanied*.
- Course V.—*Tuning*, *Thirty Studies*, bk. II; Kottak, Op. 45, bk. 2; Macdowell, Op. 70.

The Advanced Course on Piano

- Tuning*, *Thirty Studies*, bk. III.
- Kottak, Op. 45, bk. III.
- Opus: Some of the *Etudes* (see Figures collected).
- Also an extended study of more difficult compositions in various styles than those required of graduates.

Graduating Course in Harmony.

INTERMEDIATE.—From one to one and a half years. Includes oral drill in the leading facts and rudiments, Chord and Church tones, Analysis of Chords, thorough exercises, and the application of the chief principles to original exercises in the chord construction, cadences and progressions.

The apparatus used is that arranged by the Rev. L. H. Howard at his school at Lyons, N. Y.

ADVANCED.—Additional time, ordinarily a year. Howard's Manual of Theory is taken as a basis of instruction.

The Extended Course in Theory.

The program Extended Harmonies. Analysis of the works of Counterpoint and Form.

CONCERTED VOICES

Among the masters, pieces suited to the different grades of skill being the composers Jensen, Grieg, Brahms, St. Saens, Tchaikovsky, Radermann, Minkowski, Schumann, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Liszt, Wagner, and others.

The Elementary Course in Harmony is required of students in both vocal and instrumental departments.

IMPORTANCE OF VOICE CULTURE

It is not only to specify a particular sound to the voice, but to have it such a variety of voices requiring the utmost control. However, every teacher must have

to avoid a privilege of development, or to be led by which to work from that can be adapted to all voices with equal success. To accomplish good work, much depends upon the judgment and experience of the teacher, as well as the kind of vocal fund, and the capability of the pupil.

Voice is breath converted into sound; the more breath and strength one has, so much the more power of voice; hence the necessity of first acquiring a knowledge of correct breathing, with good understanding of the laws of breath, then proceed to voice production.

While one breathes throughout the entire range of the voice, there is no muscular contraction. It is to be understood that the throat is but a passage way for the breath.

Insist upon a thorough practice of exercise for distinct pronunciation and vocal articulation preparatory to singing. A clear understanding, as far as possible, of the correct use of the words and music should be gained before an attempt at producing is made. From Concione, Vaccini, Mariani, Nava, Panfka and other standard authors, selections are made, best adapted to the advancement of each pupil, and a choice variety of German, Italian, English and American songs are interspersed. During the last year of the vocal course, particular attention is given to the study of the standard operas and oratorios. All vocal students pursuing the course are expected to assist the classes in night recitals, and to assist in chorus work.

To encourage conscientious study with a view to making thoughtful and intelligent vocalists is the aim of the department.

COURSE OF ORGAN STUDY

FIRST GRADE—(1) Rink's First Three Months at the Organ. (2) "Thirty Elementary Studies," by Beck.

SECOND GRADE—(a) First book of Rink's Organ School, (b) Whiting's First Six Months at the Organ.

THIRD GRADE—(a) Dudley Buck's Eight Studies in Pedal Phrasing. (b) Bach's Earlier Preludes and Figures.

FOURTH GRADE—Rink's Organ School, fourth and fifth books.

GUITAR—Carcerri's Method.

The utmost thoroughness will be insisted upon in each and all of the above departments, and no pupil will be allowed to rush over hurried studies, as scholars are uniformly permitted to do.

DIPLOMAS IN MUSIC

Are conferred upon those who complete the prescribed course of study satisfactorily.

An extended course of music, occupying one or two years, is arranged, which some of our students take after completing the regular course and receiving the diploma. To such, who may attain superior excellence in expression and execution, medals are presented.

The instruments in use in this Institution are superior to those usually found for practice. Of pianos, organs, melodeons, guitars, etc., there are over twenty-five in use in the building. Among them is an Ivers and Pond parlor grand and a Chickering upright piano, and a large double bass organ, full pedal harp, giving every requisite for acoustically perfect teaching and the use of the piano.

The Technicon, a machine lately brought before the public, a notice of which is given in another column, will

be continued in use this coming year by the Conservatory pupils. Also the telephophone.

TERMS AND EXPENSES IN THE MUSICAL CONSERVATORY.

The cost of instruction we believe we have reduced to the lowest possible figures for a first-class institution. Besides the lessons given by the Principals, several associate teachers, who are thoroughly competent instructors, give lessons under the supervision of the Principals, who are responsible for the conduct of the entire Conservatory. Every pupil's standing and classification is determined by the Principals, and her lessons directed and controlled by them, whether under their daily instruction or under that of an assistant. Thus, while pupils taught by an assistant have instruction at a very low price, they really have the benefit of the large experience of the Principal.

CONSERVATORY EXPENSES.

Instruction in Piano, Organ (Pedal Bass) and Guitar Music; Vocalization (voice building), each:

Private daily lessons, per year, of an assistant	\$48 00
Private lessons (same as daily), two per week, per year	22 00
Class lessons, class of two; daily lessons, per year	30 00
Harmony, two lessons per week, one hour each, four in class, per year	25 00
Private daily lessons from Principal, of either the vocal or instrumental department, per year	97 00
Private lessons from the same, two per week (same as daily), per year	40 00
Class lessons, half hour each, in class of two every other day, from either of the Principals, per year	50 00
Class lessons, half hour each, in class of two, two lessons per week, from either of the Principals, per year	40 00
Harmony and Musical Composition, class of four, from Principal, two lessons per week, of one hour each, per year	40 00
Use of piano or organ, one hour per day, per year	10 00
Use of large Pedal Bass Organ, one hour per day, per year	13 00

The arrangement of terms, it is apparent, brings the very highest order of instruction within the reach of those to whom otherwise it would be wholly inaccessible. Instruction, which, in the larger cities, costs \$4 to \$5 per lesson, is here furnished at a mere nominal cost. While, therefore, the Conservatory offers to the wealthy the best advantages money can procure, it also offers the same to those of limited means.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ART

Is given a prominence not usual in literary institutions. Here it has the same careful attention as the Collegiate Department, and many students devote their time almost exclusively to this department. It is so graded that all who desire can graduate with the same honors as in music.

THE ART COURSE.

Comprises Penciling, Crayons, Water Colors, Oil Painting and History of Art, and is arranged as follows:

First Year—Pencil Drawing in Landscape, Flowers, Fruit and Figures, Elements in Perspective.

Second Year—Crayon and Water Colors. Object Drawing with Practical Perspective.

Third Year—Oil Painting from copies, to acquire manual execution.

Fourth Year—Oil Painting in connection with the Aerial Perspective and Higher Studies.

The course of Perspective will embody the system of Chapman, Pensley, Krusi and others, with practical application of sketching from nature.

The study of Perspective will be a more prominent feature of the Art Course than formerly, and more time will be devoted to sketching from nature.

The object of the course is to educate the mind as well as the eye and hand, that the pupil may be able rightly to appreciate and perpetuate the beauties of nature rather than to "paint pictures."

Portrait painting will receive special attention this coming year.

Instruction in *repousse* work and wood-carving given when desired.

For those who wish to devote themselves entirely to art studies, a course of private reading is furnished, and other helps, to a rightful understanding of the theory.

CALENDAR FOR 1891-92.

The academic year is divided into three terms:

Fall term (39th year) opens on Thursday, September 10, 1891.

Fall term closes December 23, 1891.

Winter term opens January 7, 1892.

Winter term closes March 30, 1892.

Spring term opens March 31, 1892.

Spring term closes June 8, 1892.

N. B.—There is no vacation between the winter and spring terms.

RECOGNIZING the growing demand for type-writers and stenographers, the Remington, the best machine made, has been purchased, and a department for instruction has been added to others of the Seminary. The institution now prepares young women for office work. This furnishes a very suitable employment, and one to which they are often better adapted than to teaching, to which so many turn.

The University of Berlin, with its 6,000 students and scores of famous professors, has a capital of but \$750,000. Its largest endowment, that of the Countess Bose, is only \$150,000. Nevertheless, it is the seat of the highest German learning, and claims to have the ablest corps of instructors of all the world's schools.

REMINGTON + STANDARD + TYPEWRITER

FIFTEEN YEARS THE STANDARD.
EMBRACES
THE BEST AND THE HIGHEST
ACHIEVEMENT
OF INVENTIVE SKILL.



WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT

196 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

THE OREAD.

AUGUST, 1891.

W. W. PHIMMER

ADRIAN C. JOY,

Publishers and Proprietors.

SOCIETY DIRECTORY

Officers of the Reunion Society.

President—Mrs. Anna Mackay Bode
 Vice-President—W. A. S. Hamilton
 Secret. Vice-President—Mrs. Phoebe Collins Haggis
 Corresponding Secretary—Hazel C. Nichols, M. I.
 Treasurer—Miss Esther C. Brown
 Car. Com. Secretary—Miss A. C. Lee, H. A. Marshall
 W. D. M. H. N. Hale

Officers of the Alumnae Society.

President—Miss Sarah H. Hester
 Vice-President—Miss Harriet H. Hester
 Secretary—Miss J. M. Hill
 Treasurer—Miss J. M. Hester

Y. W. C. A.

President—L. K. Kingy
 Vice-President—L. A. S. S. S. S.
 Corresponding Secretary—Miss Taylor
 Recording Secretary—Miss Stevens
 Treasurer—Miss H. H. H. H.

Oread Society.

President—Miss Kiley
 Vice-President—L. K. Kingy
 Recording Secretary—Miss White
 Corresponding Secretary—Miss Paffie
 Treasurer—Miss McLane
 Editor—Miss Kelly
 The Editor—Miss Kelly
 Social Editor—Miss Farrot

THE CARROLL SEMINARY again sends through the air its first summer greetings to the absent members of the body, the strangers soon to be welcomed, and the old ones and friends of other days looked to it by a warm sun. The fancy, as it is usual in summer, is full of visions. A goodly number are inhaling the pure air of the White Mountains, or being invigorated by the bracing breezes of the Atlantic, while others are under the soothing and refreshing influence of the calm Pacific. Some of the children are "down South," in Missouri and Kentucky, and we fancy, for the cool breezes that are blowing to us up North, now, we are obliged to "travel" to the sunny ways to be found at headquarters.

The season is quickly passing. June, with its roses and its jubilation, has given place to July, that month so full of a melody of quietude, of a quietude, of a quietude, of a quietude. Even August, with its drooping leaves and its days for a Seminary student, and, before the school for vacation, September calls us back to the quietude and the beauty. What an array of scenes there are in these days of opportunity. High and low, even though there could be nothing of the kind, the undertaking and anxiety in the hours that

with the season. There is something of the good combination of the busy in the quiet, as of the study of history and art, with a little breathing of the handiwork. We give greetings to the Seminary or college students who are struggling toward the heights of, if not worldly success, the best of womanly culture.

One of the most valuable features of the Seminary is the student body. The students, having come for a purpose, worked continuously with enthusiasm and earnestness. They were loyal to their school, and were ever ready to help hands to give sympathy to any one in need, and this with little thought on the part of most of them of anything outside of school life.

We do not know of any institution where each pupil feels an anxiety to be successful in her position or her popularity. The young ladies who are the inheritors of hundreds of thousands neither ask nor expect favor, while the one who has not a penny is without honor only as she fails to merit it. The former are glad to be recognized for their own worth, while the latter seem to be defamed when so generously encouraged.

THE YOUNG WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION exerts an invaluable influence in the school. The meetings conducted by the Association Sabbath evenings have been well attended and full of interest. The society since its organization has always been represented by delegates and others at the State meetings, and these visits have brought back enthusiasm that has extended to all who have come under their influence. It is a pleasant thought that Christian young women in seminaries and colleges throughout the land are thus linked together in Christian work.

THE OREAD SOCIETY has been well directed and well managed during the past year. With that statement it goes without saying that good work has been done. An entertainment at which a miscellaneous program was presented, was given at Sunday eve, and, later, two successful and interesting lectures, one on Rome by H. W. Ragan, and another on "Shakspeare's Characterization of the Abnormal," by Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson.

MISS SAGE, through the proprietors at art stores and the influence of personal friends, particularly Mr. McFarland, of Davenport, obtained two or three art loans during the past year that were of real value to the studio pupil and a means of pleasure and culture for all who had opportunity to study the pictures thus exhibited.

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS. A PRIZE!

THE MI. CARROLL SEMINARY offers to place in the hands of every Principal of a Graded or Public High School in Illinois, one scholarship, covering a four years course in the Institution (of the cash value of \$200), which we may give as a prize to the young woman who attains to the rank of the *best student, intellectually and morally*, giving promise of *superior excellence and refinement*.

The President of the Seminary reserves the right to confer with Principals throughout the State with respect to this offer.

REPORT OF ANNIVERSARY WEEK OF MT. CARROLL SEMINARY IN "THE STANDARD" OF CHICAGO, JUNE 18.

Previous to the usual closing exercises of Mt. Carroll Seminary occurred three pleasant musical entertainments, the first being a song recital by Miss Dunshee, a graduate in the vocal course of the Conservatory. The others were a piano recital by pupils of Miss Bole, director of the instrumental department, and a vocal recital by the pupils of Mrs. Hazzan, director of the Conservatory of Music.

The exercises proper of anniversary week opened with an address delivered on Friday evening, June 5, before the Oread Society, by Sarah Hackett Stevenson, M.D., of Chicago. Dr. Stevenson was a former student at the Seminary, and her address was a greater pleasure for that reason. The evening was very unfavorable, but most of the society and school, with some other friends, greeted the speaker, who addressed them on "Shakespeare's Characterization of the Abnormal," citing Richard III. and Caliban, as physically deformed, but dwelling more at length upon distorted normal natures, the chief examples being Richard III., the Macbeths and Iago. The audience, though small, was unusually attentive and appreciative.

Rev. C. H. Moscrip, D.D., of Rockford, preached the baccalaureate sermon Sunday evening. His clear thought and earnest manner won the attention of the crowded house, and held it from the beginning to the close. We can have space but for a brief analysis. The text was in Matt. xv. 28: "O woman, great is thy faith: be it unto thee as thou wilt," etc.

Christ is the great conservator of force. In his interview with the Syrochenean woman he seeks to bring that which was powerful in her feelings and character to its fullest growth. This was faith. As in so many other instances, so in this, he developed faith as the source of power.

Theme: *Faith the source of power.*

First—Faith removes life from evil surroundings.

1. By revealing the true character of the world. 2. Separating power of a high ideal. 3. Because of the conflict between good and evil in which it submits the heart to the good.

Second—Faith is a source of power in that it develops character. 1. By it the germ of the Christ-life is implanted in the soul. 2. By it harmony of soul is secured because it brings the powers and faculties of the soul into proportionate and harmonious activity. 3. Imparts energy.

Third—Faith moves God. 1. Through prayer. 2. Through God-directed activity.

The art department, under the efficient leadership of Miss L. M. Slee, gave a reception Monday afternoon which was a pleasant success. In the two hundred and fourteen entries on the catalogue one found evidence of the industry and enthusiasm brought to the work, while the large number of object and life studies displayed betrayed the direction of their efforts to be toward appreciation of and truth to nature rather than to immediate results. Many of the flower studies and still-life were arranged and executed in a manner decidedly above the usual average of amateur efforts in that line, as, for instance, Miss Wildy's "After the Ball," Miss Dunning's "Wild Sunflowers," in water color, and "Snowballs" and "Fleur de Lis" in oil.

Miss Parkinson (class of '91) carried off the palm, however. Her large water-color portrait, "Zoe," which greeted the writer as he entered the long suite of rooms devoted to the exhibit and filled with the animated crowd it had called together, had decided merit. In our judgment, it would not discredit the easel of many who stand well as professional portrait-painters in technique and life-like qualities. In the long list of her work one notes with pleasure the "Marshal Neil Roses," the humorous but graceful "Nigger Heads," and many others showing ability, care-

ful training and good taste that may be considered indicative of a future of no common order.

All in all, we thought there was evidence that the quotation from Ruskin on the catalogue was selected to express the underlying thought in their work. It was "Painting, with all its technicalities, difficulties and particular ends, is nothing but a noble and expressive language, invaluable as a vehicle of thought, but by itself nothing."

With so much in the art-rooms that means hard work, with rumors of recitals and concerts and devotion to the musical art, the stranger naturally asks if there is room for other things—for the disciplinary drill of mathematics and languages, the broadening culture of science and history, the intellectual illumination of letters. But there is room for all of these, and more. There is the daily association with teachers of culture, refinement and Christian worth, in a school-home—a privilege of uncounted value for it means conduct, manners, character. This thought comes to us with force as we listen to the essays and orations of the graduating class. The ethical element pervades all of the discourses; probably not an intended coincidence, nevertheless a significant fact—significant of the current of life, of the very atmosphere breathed at Mt. Carroll Seminary. The Commencement programme was as follows:

March, from Concert-Stuck Weber (—Misses Chapman and Pottle (Juniors).

Anthem, Misses Hall and Dunshee, Messrs. Dunshee and Miles.

"Illinois Men"—Miss Coleman.

"Madre Del Sommo Amore" (Campana) (—Misses S. Bole, Pottle and Hutton (Juniors).

"Evils of America"—Miss Heil.

Marche Heroique, Trio (Schubert) (—Misses Saxton, Forrest and Lewis (Juniors).

"The Relation of Character to Leadership"—Miss Pfeiffer.

"My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice" ("Samson and Delilah"—Saint Saens) (—Miss Dunshee.

"The Republic of San Marino"—Miss Richardson.

Hungarian Dances (Brahms) (—Miss M. L. Bole and Miss Nase.

"The Founder of the British Empire in India"—Miss Bailey.

Presentation of Diplomas.

Benediction.

Miss Coleman, with the proper spirit for an Illinois girl, honors her State's heroes, who with dauntless bravery, unswerving persistency and cautious foresight became the chief instrument, under heaven, in saving the nation. Miss Coleman chooses well her theme, for no names are greater than Logan and Grant and Lincoln.

Miss Heil, with a melancholy that was quite Hebrew, recounted the evils that like noxious fungi have taken root upon our body politic. The Indian, the negro, capital and labor, the immigration of criminals and paupers, the liquor evil—these, and more, are the problems, the dangers, we have to face. With excellent art, with sentiment, crisp, compact and weighty, the speaker discussed her theme. She might have illumined her canvas with rays of hope; but probably she chose the pessimist's coloring as an artist might the grays of a November day.

Miss Pfeiffer, in her introductory paragraph, says: "Wealth gives power for a time, but character endures." With examples of the world's heroes, such as George Washington, Lincoln, she justifies the assertion. When she is done there is no gaudy saying her closing word that "it America is to become the light of nations" and people must remember that the pedestal of greatness is character."

In a pleasing manner, Miss Richardson told us of the ancient, though to many unknown, history of San Marino. Her description of the tiny republic, the characteristics of its people, the commendable features of its government,

is excellent; and her words awakened in the
a desire to see for himself the brave and sunny

Dunley's estimation of Lord Clive was generous.

In her judgment this man, she recognized his
prompt, saved to England its Indian empire. The
she reached her paper with well-chosen quotations from
Browning.

the music of the programme was excellent. Each per-
deserves a word of compliment; we must, however,
for report to a mention of the name of Miss Dunshee,
completing the course in vocalization, received a
Judging from her fine rendition of Saint-Saens'
it was well deserved.

the presentation of diplomas by Mrs. Shimer,
Joy addressed the class in words that will long be
bered words of caution, advice, encouragement,
for, and prophecy of, their continued growth in
ness and culture, both of heart and brain—words
made a noble climax to the evening's exercises.

Tuesday afternoon, the members of the Reunion Soci-
gathered in the pleasant reception-rooms for an inter-
of greetings. An interesting programme, literary
in scale, was provided, which was happily carried
notwithstanding several of those who were expected
participate were unable to be present. An especially
feature was the letters received from students of
years, expressing their warm love for the Seminary
and their longings to visit it once more, together
with their experiences of the world.

The musical part of the programme was much enjoyed
by all, and received its full share of enthusiasm. A de-
lightful time was spent among the modern artists of Dres-
de and Munich, with Miss Ridgeway as guide. Papers
upon a "University Extension" and the "Social Outlook"
led all into earnest thought, and demonstrated to the
graduates those opportunities for work and culture which
extend beyond the college course.

After a short business meeting, the members were in-
vited to tea by Mrs. Shimer, and at the feast of good things
congratulations upon the progress Alma Mater has made
and directions were exchanged.

In the evening the Conservatory Concert closed the
exercises of anniversary week, and was attended and en-
joyed by an unusually fine and appreciative audience.
The programme opened with a chorus of sixteen young
ladies with superior voices, who sang a merry boat-song
with splendid effect. Miss Lewis followed with a Mazurka
in A minor by Chopin, which showed careful study. The
next number was a stirring song, "Orpheus with his
Lute," by Sullivan, sung by Miss Pottle in a way that
showed musical ability of much promise, and left a very
pleasant impression on her audience. Then followed two
piano duets by Gounod and Brahms, enjoyably played
by Misses Kelly and Saxton. A beautiful vocal duet,
"The Sunset," by A. Goring Thomas, was very pleasingly
and artistically rendered by Misses Bole and Hutton.
Miss Chapman then played the "Spinning Song" from
Wagner's "Flying Dutchman," a selection requiring much
dexterity in execution, in which she displayed her thorough
training. One of the most brilliant vocal numbers of the
evening was a "Theme and Variations," sung by Miss Hatch
in a style that won a hearty recall. Miss Saxton played
Chopin's "Grand Funeral March" and an Etude in G flat,
displaying fine musical feeling. Then followed a difficult
piano solo by Verdi, given by Miss Dunshee so pleasantly
that she was obliged to repeat it. Miss Forrest played a
beautiful composition of Chopin, Berceuse Op. 47. Miss
Forrest has a clear, delicate touch, and plays with excellent
taste and feeling, which her audience much enjoyed. A
vocal duet, "The Lost Chord," by Sullivan, was sung by
Misses Hall, Bole, Brownlee and Dunshee. This is a

composition full of beautiful harmonies, and was so well
rendered as to be enthusiastically enjoyed. Miss Nase
then played a brilliant waltz by Wieniawoka, in her usual
effective style. The last number was a Choral Scene
from the "Fishermidnight Cantata," by Smart. This
beautiful composition was rendered in a very spirited style
by the young ladies of the Euterpe Club, and closed a
programme which many of the audience said was only
too short. * * *

MT. CARROLL SEMINARY RE-UNION, TUESDAY AFTERNOON,
JUNE 9, 1891.

Waltz, A flat (Chopin)—Irene Chapman.

Letters and News from Former Students, read by Miss Hall,
Class of '87, and Miss Richardson, Class of '91.

Piano Solo—Miss Rose Demmon, Mt. Carroll, Ill.

"A Few Moments with Modern Masters"—Miss Bonnie Ridge-
way, Chicago, Ill.

Vocal Solo—Miss J. M. Hall, Elmira, N. Y.

Address—C. L. Hostetter, Esq., Mt. Carroll, Ill.

Piano Solo—Mrs. Mary Van Vechten Pinkney, Chicago, Ill.

Paper—Hannah Nichols, M.D., Thomson, Ill.

Expectation (Hoffman)—Misses Stevens, Brownlee and Shafer.

MR. W. R. HOSTETTER, MRS. NELLIE SHIRK RINEWALT,
President. Secretary.

We copy below programmes of Recitals given a short
time before Anniversary Week:

VOCAL RECITAL BY EDNA B. DUNSHEE, CLASS OF '91.

"O Rest in the Lord" (Elijah)—(Mendelssohn).

Barcarolle (Schubert).

"The Shepherd" (Berg).

Piano Solo—*a.* Mazurka (Moszkow-ki); *b.* "La danse d'an-
tra" (Grieg)—Miss Jessie Pottle.

Vespers (Lotti).

"Fan Culle" (Meyerbeer).

"Gute Nacht," "Maiden" (Franz).

"Nightfall" (Cowen).

"Morning Dew" (Grieg).

Piano Trio—Marche Heroique (Schubert)—Misses Saxton, For-
rest and Lewis.

"Or La Sullando" (Mercadante).

"Fear Not Ye" (Buck).

"Good Night" (Massenet).

Accompanists: Misses Bole and Shirk.

PIANO RECITAL BY MEMBERS OF MISS BOLE'S MUSIC CLASS.

Loure G Major (Bach)—Miss Kelly.

Impromptu, Op. 90, No. 4 (Schubert)—Miss Lewis.

Waltz from "Sylvia" (Delibes)—Miss Hiserodt.

Nocturne E flat (Cooper)—Miss Brownlee.

Sketch of Chopin's Life—Miss Pottle.

Waltz, Op. 64, No. 3 (Chopin)—Miss Lewis.

"Funeral March" and Etude G flat (Chopin)—Miss Saxton.

Waltz, Op. 69, No. 2 (Chopin)—Miss Pottle.

Berceuse, Op. 57 (Chopin)—Miss Forrest.

Waltz, Op. 34, No. 1 (Chopin)—Miss Chapman.

SONG RECITAL BY MEMBERS OF MRS. HAZZEN'S CLASS.

"The Violet," Duet (Reinecke)—Misses Stevens and Brownlee.

"The Silent World is Sleeping" (Buck)—Miss Mary Judson.

Reveries (Neidlinger)—Miss Edna Dunshee.

"Lovely Spring" (Coenen)—Miss Vilona Brownlee.

"Ave Maria" (Luzzi)—Miss Jessie Pottle.

"Sing Sing" (Gilchrist)—Miss Nellie Stevens.

Essay, "Music Before the Seventeenth Century"—Miss Edna
Dunshee.

"He Loves Me" (Chadwick)—Miss Sarah Bole.

"Sancta Maria" (Faure)—Miss Grace Hutton.

Theme and Variations (Proch)—Miss Hatch.

Quartet (Sullivan)—Misses Hall, Bole, Brownlee and Dunshee.

Accompanists: Misses Z. Shirk and M. Bole.

We direct attention to the advertisement of P. C.
Lewis' Combination Pump. We have one in use and
find it admirably adapted to doing all that is claimed
for it. Every one who grows fruits, vegetables and
flowers should have one of these spraying outfits.

PERSONALS.

Miss F. Topping is engaged for another year as the soprano singer of the First M. E. Church in Troy, N. Y. She has successfully filled several concert engagements during the past season.

The Misses Hobbs are to have a summer music school in Benton Harbor this season, during which there is to be a series of entertainments. Miss Strong is invited to play at one of these, and Miss Maud Meniffee is to be the reader.

Miss Fanny Barker has been re-elected to the place she has held since her graduation from the Ann Arbor University, in the East Saginaw High School.

Miss Margaret Fisher has had a successful year in Merom, Ind., where she has been in charge of the Music Department. She has been re-elected for the coming year.

Miss Margaret Winters, of the class of '90, is engaged for another year in the DuQuoin High School. Miss Hattie Shirk, of the same class, has been teaching in Clinton, Wis.

Miss Julia Dwire went to Tennessee with her father, a few years ago, and soon after entered the Columbia Athenaeum, from which institution she has lately graduated.

Miss Alice Lichty has been teaching vocal music in Ashville, S. C. Miss Mary Lichty is connected with the Englewood Conservatory of Music as teacher of the Delsarte system of physical culture.

Miss Carrie Howard Woodward is living in Two Harbors, Minn. Her mother is with her. Her cousin Grace, who was with her in school, is now Mrs. George Stevens, and resides in Kingston, Wis.

Mrs. S. C. Brownlee has bought an orange grove in DeLand, Fla., and will make that place her home in the future. Her daughter, Vilonia, is visiting with relatives in Illinois, expecting to return to Mt. Carroll Seminary in the fall.

Miss Abbie L. Bosworth sends pleasant words for school friends from her home in Blgin. Miss Bosworth has spent some time in Europe during the past year.

Miss Bessie Howe remains at home with her mother in Waukon, Iowa, and uses her spare time in teaching a music class.

Miss Martha Powell has been in Raleigh, N. C., at the Shaw University, as formerly. Her health, though far from firm, is better than for the past few years.

Miss Virginia Dox was called last winter to the Mexican Department of the Academy at Albuquerque, N. M., under the auspices of the N. W. E. C. She remains in charge of the Mexican Department and continues to use her pen in behalf of the poor people in whom she is interested.

Miss Laura Preston has been teaching music in Tuscaloosa College, Tuscaloosa, Ala., during the past season. She is to visit relatives in Kansas City when en route to Mt. Carroll.

Mrs. Hattie Hobart Carpenter still resides in Downer's Grove, Ill. She has a little girl eight years of age. She still adds to her home cares a class in music, and enjoys her busy life, as in the past.

Mrs. Edith Kenny Buell, with her husband and little ones, is living in Long Pine, Neb. She and family are soon to go to California for a time. Letters addressed to her at Sibley, Iowa—her mother's home—will always reach her. Mrs. Buell hopes to be among those who return to Reunion not many years hence.

Miss Hattie Shirk has been a teacher in the public school of Clinton, Wis., and is now spending her vacation in Mt. Carroll with her sister, Mrs. J. M. Kinewalt.

One of the former students sends a few words in regard to her school acquaintances which we quote. "Mr. Maud George Harvey writes very happily of her self and family of two children. She still resides in the country and is now living on a farm given her by her father. Mrs. Minnie Ballard Hockenberry lives in Rochelle, and enjoys somewhat better health than formerly. Miss Minnie Gale seems to enjoy some of the many advantages of living in the city. Aside from her busy life, she does much reading from the Public Library. She has induced her mother to move to Chicago, where they at present reside."

There was a quiet wedding in the M. E. Church last fall, and Miss Emma DeVoe, who came from New York some years ago to be educated in Mt. Carroll Seminary, became Mrs. Bigger. The good wishes of her teachers and schoolmates followed her as she went to her new home in Rochelle.

Mrs. Mary E. Webb Lichty sends to Reunion friends a pleasant description of a late trip to Washington with her husband, who was in attendance upon the American Medical Society, convened in that city. Mrs. Lichty's hospitable home is at 115 South Third Street, Rockford, Ill.

Miss Mary Calkins disappointed her many friends in Mt. Carroll by not being present and singing at Reunion as expected. They hope to be able to welcome her when another June brings the children home again. Miss Calkins has been visiting her sister at Aberdeen, Dak., during the past season.

Miss L. Graper has not been as strong and well as her friends wish that she might be, but she has continued her music practice when health would permit. Her home is now No. 19 N. Cal. Avenue, Chicago.

Elder Powell and his estimable wife were known to many of the Seminary friends in the years that are gone. As is remembered, the former passed away some time ago; the latter has been an invalid for months, confined to her home in Balston Spa, N. Y., where she is tenderly cared for by her sister and nieces.

Four of the Seminary girls of other days, without previous plan, met at the Seminary early in July—Miss Eastman, home in Quebec; Misses Claywell and Fisher, of Mt. Carroll, and Miss Elder, of Iowa. Misses Eastman and Fisher are teachers, the former in a public school and the latter in a private college. Misses Claywell and Elder represent business interests, the former being one of the very few insurance agents among women, and the latter holding a place not common among women in an Iowa bank.

Mrs. Marie Plattenburgh Leighton responds to the request, "Write of yourself," by saying: "I think I shall just follow the dictates of desire and write as I have meant to for months, not hoping you can find anything in my letter but for old ties sake. Of course you have heard of our joy, our little California blossom, who is such a bonny, pink and healthy lass that we feel our hearts runneth over, and all day long is filled with gladness. Miss Cooley and Miss Merrett have brought a great deal of pleasure into our home by their bright presence and friendship. I regret exceedingly the farewell in June to be given Miss Cooley, who does not expect to return. Minnie Leighton Varney has two lovely boys, and would the Seminary admits boys there will be none more handsome than her black-eyed laddies." The address of Mrs. Leighton is 1523 Temple street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Rev. J. Phillips and family spent some days at the Seminary early in July. The many friends of Mr. Phillips most cordially give their greetings, and included in their welcome the three bright children to complete the family. Mr. Phillips is much improved in health, and is about to decide from among the various openings as to a future field of labor.

Miss Ara Ingall Morgan is using her artistic skill in long and her mental training in carrying on an business in shopping and dressmaking in Chicago. Though applied differently from what, perhaps, her school-girl plan, she finds all her seminary training in her chosen occupation. If her friends desire her services will address her at 606 West Adams street. They will receive prompt attention.

Rev. F. Wells, who was Mr. Phillips' successor as pastor of the Baptist Church in Mt. Carroll, and who has been teaching in Benedict College since leaving Illinois, has lately accepted a call from a Baptist church in Charles, S. C., and entered at once upon his labors.

In a report of the Cedar Valley Seminary Commencement, Osage, Iowa, as given in a late *Standard*, we find some mention should be made of the music, which was under the direction of Miss Mabel Abernethy, and was added in no small degree to the interest of each student's exercises.

Some of the Seminary "boys" have received merited honors lately. J. W. Seymour has been transferred from care to Chicago by the Illinois Central, where he is superintendent of the Chicago Division of that road.

V. S. Ferguson, of Sterling, is one of the worthy Senators of Illinois.

A testimonial reception was tendered in May to Hon. H. H. C. Miller by the citizens of Evanston in recognition of services rendered as president of the village. An immense audience greeted him, and Evanston's most cultured men and women sought to honor their faithful, efficient leader. All who knew the youth in his school life can readily believe that he has proven to be "a Christian gentleman whose atmosphere is well defined and salutary," who merits praise for his "loyalty and friendship," and for his help in all "higher activities."

From a private letter from Miss Elia Campbell, written in Ka-yiu-chu, China, we quote: "It was most enjoyable at Swaiow resting and becoming acquainted with the missionaries, but my brother had succeeded, after many vain attempts, in renting a Chinese house up here. So, three weeks after landing, on Thanksgiving Day, we came here in a native Hakkah boat. It took us ten days to come one hundred and sixty miles, seven of us living during that time under a mat roof, about nine feet by fifteen, sleeping on the bottom of the boat. The house we live in is the upstairs of a store—the only habitable part for foreigners—and consists of four small rooms. There is a window at each end of the house, but no ceiling, and I do not think I could make you realize how completely shut in we are."—"I study four or five hours a day on the language. If we had but a Hakkah Grammar and Dictionary, it would simplify matters." Miss Campbell's address is Swaiow, China. We hope the old friends will cheer her in her work by frequent letters from her native land.

Miss Emma Myers, who has been teaching vocal music at Howard College, Tenn., writes: "I am getting wedded to my work." Miss Myers was unable to take part, as expected, at Reunion this June.

Mrs. Clara White Robinson sends greetings from her home in Greenville, Ill. Her little Ward and Clara often speak of what they call "Mamma's Seminary."

Kind words of remembrance have been received from Miss Mabel Abernethy, who has been teaching in the school at Osage, Iowa, of which her father is president.

Miss Angie Benton writes from Denver, Col.: "I am still in the cycle business, in a branch house which the Overman Wheel Company has established here, of which Mr. Miles, my sister Emma's husband, is manager."—"It is a great regret to me that I have for so long lost all knowledge of the old friends, and if there are any here I would be glad to know of it."

Miss Fanny Midaugh sends her annual greetings from Ogden, Utah, and writes: "So great comes my desire to be with you every year when June comes, and my inability to do so causes such an oppressive and weighty feeling, that it is long after the exercises are over before the feeling ceases to exist. I can not help but picture the busy, bustling throng of these days, and wish myself in it."

Miss Helen Ecker has been in charge of the Delphos (Kan.) schools for some time past, and fitting private pupils for college. She took part in the State Teachers' Convention last Christmas time, by furnishing a paper on "Growth of Language." Miss Ecker is devoted to her profession. She attends State and National Conventions, and this summer expects to add to her trip to Toronto a few weeks' study at Martha's Vineyard.

Miss Andrea Hofer writes from No. 84 Twenty-fifth street, Chicago, in answer to a request to take part at Reunion: "It is very kind to ask me, and to accept would be indeed a pleasure, but the early summer, so far as I know now, will be spent in the East, in Toronto, Boston, New York. I am doing the active editorial work on *The Kindergarten*, and find myself full of work and projects, so much that I can hardly even offer to send a paper to be read by proxy."

Miss Margaret Powell, teacher in the Ottawa (Kan.) public schools, writes: "The temperance people of this place are anticipating another skirmish with the liquor party. Last year, when we were threatened with an O. P. shop, the citizens met, appointed a committee to keep an eye on things, subscribed twenty-five hundred dollars for possible law suits, rolled up their sleeves and waited. Several liquor men from abroad decided that Ottawa was not the place for them. On one occasion some of the stuff was landed here, and a building hired to sell it in. As it was being hauled up the alley, the committee met it. When the driver alighted, some of them argued gently with him, but so forcibly he couldn't get back to his wagon. Some others unhitched the horse, turned the wagon around, took it back to the depot, and Ex-Governor Anthony shipped it back to K. C. in his own name. Before the summer was over, it was positively unsafe for a strange man to remain in town ten minutes without declaring his intentions; for that committee would hound him until it found him out, and many suspicious looking characters were hauled up to see if they had any connection with original package shops. I have about made up my mind that if the people of a town insist on not having saloons, they needn't have them. There have been none in Ottawa for nearly thirteen years."

Miss Hallie Metcalf writes from her home in Washington, D. C. (435 Florida Ave.), in regard to the Reunion this year: "It would afford me much pleasure to be numbered among the Seminary visitors, but it is impossible to be there. Had we remained in Iowa I should have made a great effort to attend the exercises, but am too far away now to admit of so doing. I can say, however, that I look forward with very pleasant anticipation to that time when I will visit my former home and then find a way or make one to reach Mt. Carroll. The year I spent with you, as I look back upon it, sometimes seems more like a dream than a stern reality, yet the teachers and students I claim as friends can never be forgotten. I am delighted with Washington, but who is not? At present the city is in its glory, and one must search far and wide to find more beautiful parks, private grounds, avenues and thoroughfares."

Miss Rose Weinlander has had a successful year as teacher in Iowa.

In a letter from a patron we find: "My wife, who is unable to write on account of illness, desires me to thank you for your kindness to her little daughter, and to say that she now more than ever is satisfied that Mt. Carroll Seminary is a most desirable home for young girls."

Misses G. and F. Leonard are still living at 154 Washington street, Cambridgeport, Mass., leading happy, busy, useful lives, and dispensing hospitality with rare tact and courtesy.

Miss Caroline White is living in her childhood home in Delta, N. Y. The sisters, who for so many years helped to make it the home to which she gladly turned in her vacations, have passed away. A companion shares her home with her, and her brother and family, in whom she is greatly interested, are living near.

Mrs. Nias and daughter are pleasantly situated at Wellesley, Mass. Joy, when East, spent some days at the college, and was delightfully entertained as their guest at Stone Hall, where Mrs. Nias is in charge.

Miss S. L. Hamblen became Mrs. Gast, last July, and went to Europe on her wedding tour. After traveling for some time in Germany, they went to Florence, where both studied voice culture with the celebrated teacher Vanucinni. During the spring they traveled in Italy and then went to London. It is their purpose to return to Florence for the coming winter. Mrs. Gast is delighted with Florence and her instruction. She has met a number of friends during her travels, and made many agreeable acquaintances. In an interesting letter lately received, she writes of her school days in Mt. Carroll as among the happiest of her early life.

Miss J. Hattie O'Neal has continued as principal of the Leaf River public school during the past year. Of her former Seminary friends she writes: "I am unable to give you any recent knowledge, but hope for them the best of life's sunshine, the least of its shadows, and to those of this number who may share in the Reunion I wish you would extend my best wishes; of myself I can only say, I am busy in my chosen field—the school—enjoying it more each year, and finding more to do and indulging in the hope that there may be well-ripened wheat in the sheaves I bring to the final garner."

Miss Ellen Eastman has been in charge of the grammar school in Crystal Lake, Ill., since her graduation in '89. In a recent letter she writes: "I have a very pleasant position here, and have been re-elected for the coming year. But if you think I mean by pleasant position one involving light responsibility and work, let me explain by saying I have forty boys and girls, between the ages of twelve and sixteen years, averaging about thirteen and a half years, or possibly fourteen, and I know young America reaches the typical stage then, if ever."

Mrs. Florence Bailey Farnsworth, in a pleasant letter to Mrs. Shimer, among other things says: "I have been thinking so much to-day about the busy times we used to have in April and May, and as the loved faces seemed to come up before me, I thought how much I would like to see the home of my childhood and the school that mingled its duties with almost all my girlhood. But were I there to-day how fully would I realize time's changes in the absence of those who used to seem almost a part of the institution. I think so fondly of the patient teachers whose influence I have felt through the years that have seemed to pass so quickly." Mrs. Farnsworth's address is 1229 Bales avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Hannah L. Nichols, M.D., was another of the students who contributed to the pleasure of listeners at Reunion. Dr. Nichols was so devoted to her profession she could not remain to share the hospitality of the occasion extended to all old students by Mrs. Shimer in an invitation to tea. Earnest and strong, as in her school days, she gives promise of continued growth as a woman and physician.

Miss Bonnie Ridgeway, now of Lake View, Chicago, returned from Europe, a few weeks since, in answer to a message informing her of the serious illness of her sister. The sister is now better, and Miss Ridgeway is planning

to teach drawing and German this coming year. She helped to make Reunion pleasant by her presence and warm greeting after her three years' absence abroad. Although so much enjoying the beauties of Europe, she is interested in her school home, which she pronounces "one of the prettiest places she has ever seen."

Mrs. Mary Van Vechten Pinkney, of Chicago, delighted her many school friends by being one of the daughters to come home in June. The friends found in her the ripened, cultured woman of which her early days gave promise. The same might be said of Miss Blanche Strong, who visited Alma Mater a little earlier. Miss Strong has spent some time abroad since in Mt. Carroll before, and there, as in her own country, has been using all means at command for well-rounded development. Miss Strong is now studying with Mr. Sherwood, who gives her great encouragement by openly recognizing her musical ability and artistic skill.

Miss Clara Ferguson, with her usual energy, is moving along the line of progress. In a recent letter, she expresses the determination that life shall bring "improvement rather than retrogression." She filled a number of engagements this spring in different places, and is again in charge of the music at the summer school in Fayette, Ia.

Miss Mary Hofer remains in Chicago as Mr. Tomlin's assistant.

Through Mr. J. Bonham, we learn of Nellie and Florence, his daughters. The former taught in the Chicago public school after leaving till her marriage; the latter lately graduated from the Baptist Missionary Training-school in Chicago, and is now engaged as teacher for the coming year in a colored school in Houston, Tex. Two other daughters of Mr. Bonham are successful teachers in the Indian University near Muscogee, I. T.

DR. SARAH HACKETT STEVENSON was a very welcome visitor at the Seminary when she responded to an invitation of the Oreads to give their annual lecture, Anniversary Week. She was in early years one of the Seminary students, and has since led a most active life. It was a matter of much surprise that she held in memory so many of her associates and the incidents of her girlhood days. Dr. Stevenson is now a fine-looking woman, with strong, vigorous mind and cordial manners. We copy from the *Woman's Journal* of some months past the following:

Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson.

The recognition and successes of women physicians are matters of special pride to the *Woman's Journal*, which holds close relations to the first woman medical graduate in America; and it is pleasant to find in the *Lady's Pictorial*, an English magazine, the following tribute to Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, who went abroad in May and is now on her way home:

"Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, of Chicago, whose portrait we have the pleasure of producing, arrived in Manchester the 23d, on her way to the International Medical Congress in Berlin, in order to visit our local hospitals, especially St. Mary's. Dr. Stevenson is well known in Europe, having visited London and Paris on several previous occasions for the purpose of investigating the various methods employed in hospitals, etc. Few American ladies have done more in their own country, or in such an unobtrusive manner, to promote the interests of female medical students. She was the first woman ever placed on the staff of a public hospital and the first admitted to the American Medical Association. She now holds the Chair of Obstetrics in the Woman's Medical College, and is attending physician at the Cook County Hospital and at the Woman's and Children's as well as the Woman's Hospital. Dr. Stevenson possesses very unusual mental gifts, and had she devoted herself to journalism, would have undoubtedly made a wide reputation in that direction. She is a leading spirit in the Fortnightly Club in Chicago, and there is sure to be a crowded house when her name is on the list as the speaker of the evening. Her last paper, on 'The speaker's Characterization of Abnormal Conditions,' created great interest and much discussion in literary circles. She represents the 'Queen Isabella Association,' which has been organized in connection with the Columbian Exhibition, which will be held in Chicago in 1893 to commemorate the discovery of America and the Queen's Spain's share in it."

Marriage reported since our last announcement

Miss Harriet Halteman to Mr. J. B. Meredith. Home, Falls, S. D.

Miss Elizabeth DeWalt to Mr. George A. Fiske. Home, Polyan, Wis.

Miss Nettie Irene Gilbert to Mr. E. P. Hathaway. Home, Wheaton, Minn.

Miss Flora Keith to Mr. Robert Newton. Home, Jersey, Ill.

Miss Emma DeVoe to Mr. George Biggers. Home, Westville, Ill.

Miss Eli Campbell's letter for Reunion came too late for this occasion, and almost too late to mention in THE OREAD. As she has many friends among the readers of the paper, we quote from her letter. She says: "Though it takes you, I trust somewhat, at least, of the warmth with which it starts may be retained. I send most cordial greetings to the Faculty and the Alumnae, and join with them in welcoming the 'new girls.' I feel very thankful that God brought me safely through all perils of the deep sea to my desired haven in China, and after a six months' residence I can say that I was never happier in my life than I am now. To be sure, the darkness of heathenism surrounding us is terrible, but to feel that God has given me health and strength to study the language, with promise of being able to speak deliverance to these captives of Satan, I ask no greater blessing in this life except that my work may be such as God can own and bless. My home is with my brother's family. Doubtless some of you remember his wife as Jennie Wortman. I wish you could renew her acquaintance as the mother of four bright children. She wishes to be remembered to all.

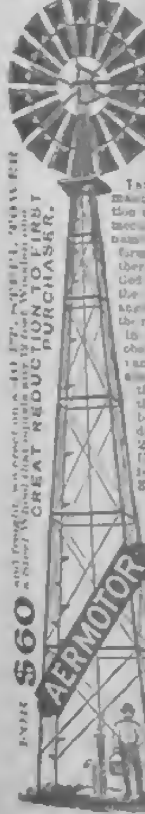
Our work is among the Hakkas, the Scotchmen of China. They are superior in intellect to most of the Chinese, and the Hakkah women never bind their feet. Please do not forget this people; you are sure to hear good news of them in the years to come."

POLITE SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD. By Mrs. Annie R. White. Published by L. P. Miller & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Stockton, Cal.; Philadelphia, Pa.
This book is what its subject announces, a complete compendium of information upon all topics classified under the head of "Etiquette."
The book is gracefully written, and while instructing as to outward forms, plainly shows that the manners of the real gentleman or gentlewoman have a foundation in principles dependent upon the better elements of the individual. We commend it to the young.

WHAT IS "THE BURLINGTON."

The "Burlington System" has long been a household word all over the United States for that network of first-class railroads which radiates from Chicago over Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, and acquired a justly earned fame as the great route East and West. "The Burlington" is the *nom de plume* of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad, the latest addition to the "Burlington System," being the link which connects 6,000 miles of railroad with Minneapolis and St. Paul and the rapidly growing empire lying north and west of those cities. In its construction no expense has been spared to secure a road-bed unequalled for solidity and smoothness, and an equipment unrivaled for elegance and comfort, enabling unsurpassed time to be made, insuring travelers prompt connections in all the principal cities. Its advent into the railroad world compelled at once shorter time and better accommodations on the competing lines, notwithstanding which it remains par excellence the best and quickest line from all Northwestern points to Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis. For tickets and all information apply to any railroad ticket agent, or address W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent "The Burlington," St. Paul, Minn.

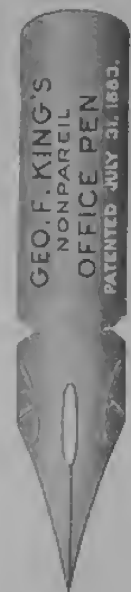
45 sold in '88
2,288 sold in '89
6,268 sold in '90
20,000 will be sold in '91



THESE FIGURES TELL THE STORY OF THE EVER-GROWING, EVER-GOING, EVER-LASTING **Steel AERMOTOR** Where one goes others follow, and **"WE TAKE THE COUNTRY"**
This unprecedented success is due: 1st. To the fact that before commencing the manufacture, exhaustively scientific investigation and experiments were made by a skilled mechanical engineer, in which over 5,000 dynamometric tests were made on 51 different forms of wheel, propelled by artificial and therefore uniform wind, by which were secured definitely many questions relating to the proper speed of wheel, the best form, the curvature and amount of all surfaces, the radius of air to rotation obstructions in the wheel, such as heavy wooden arms, other things before the wheel, as to the vanesless side, and numerous other more intricate, though not less important questions. These investigations proved that the power of the best wind wheels could be doubled, and the **AERMOTOR** demonstrates it has been done. 2d. To the liberal policy of the Aermotor Company, that guarantees its goods satisfactory or pays freight both ways, and 3d. To the enormous output of its factory which has made possible a reduction of prices so that it furnishes the best article at less than the poorest is sold for.
If you want a **pen fixed tower made of Strong, Soft Steel** and a **Wheel that will cost you less than any and last 10 times as long. IF YOU WANT THE TOWER YOU DON'T HAVE TO BUILD THE TOWER, AND THE WHEEL, that RUNS when all others STAND STILL, if you want a wheel that will last you 10 years, cost less than a water wheel, and a **SAVED AERMOTOR** THAT WILL DO THE WORK OF FOUR HORSES AT THE COST OF ONE. Write for catalogue illustrated plates sent free, with a copy of our valuable plan of Windmill construction and work, to **AERMOTOR CO.,** 111 N. W. Chicago, Ill. U. S. A. or Branch, 17 Main St., San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.**

Use KING'S "NONPAREIL" Pens.

9 DIFFERENT STYLES.
Superior to All Others.
PRICE, \$1.00 PER GROSS.
11 GROSS FOR \$10.00.
MAILED FREE OF POSTAGE.
1-4 Gross, Assorted, of our many grades, sent on receipt of 25 cents, as samples.
Office of Hinman's Business College, 121 Main St., Worcester, Mass., Feb. 9, 1890.
GEO. F. KING.
Dear Sir: Your "Nonpareil Office Pen" is one of the best for business writing that I have ever used.
During twenty years as a professional penman I have been very particular in the choice of pens, and I regard your "Nonpareil" as meriting special praise.
Yours truly,
A. H. HINMAN.
GEO. F. KING & MERRILL,
38 Hawley Street, Boston, Mass.
Ask your Stationer for the Office Pen, and take no others.



SPRAY YOUR TREES.

\$17 Spraying Outfit, \$5.50
Express Paid, for
WILL THOROUGHLY SPRAY
A 10-ACRE ORCHARD PER DAY.
OUTFIT COMBINES
Three Complete Brass Machines.
A valuable Illustrated Book (worth \$5), on "OUR INSECT FOES," given to each purchaser.
MY AGENTS are making from **\$5 to \$20 per day.**
Goods Guaranteed as Represented, or Money Refunded.
Don't buy a Spraying Outfit until you receive my Illustrated Circulars, Price List and other valuable matter on spraying fruit trees and vines. Write at once and mention this paper. Address
P. C. LEWIS,
CATSKILL, N. Y.

To County Superintendents of Public Schools.

SIRS: We invite your attention to our **TEACHERS' PROVISION**, and ask your co-operation in making it of benefit to the class for which it is designed. We offer **TUITION FREE** to one teacher from each county, and add to that offer the use of text-books free. We also allow those preparing to teach to give notes (one year without interest) for the payment of their expenses, the other half being paid by manual labor or cash while connected with the Seminary. By availing themselves of these opportunities many young ladies of limited means have obtained an education, and have then been able to meet their obligations. Without some such assistance, these young women could not have received what they so much desired and needed. We can not thus assist every one who applies. We wish to aid those who will make the best use of an education, and hence we desire each applicant for free tuition under this provision to obtain a testimonial from the Superintendent of the county in which she resides. We ask Superintendents to recommend only those who will be an honor to the profession of teaching, that we may together help to raise the standard of education. The success with which so many of our pupils have met, encourages us to make the Normal Department a still more prominent feature of the school than in the past.

Hoping that the Superintendents addressed will heartily co-operate with us in thus assisting worthy young women and the cause for which together we are laboring, I remain, very truly yours,
F. A. W. SHIMER.

ADMISSION TO VASSAR COLLEGE WITHOUT EXAMINATION.

We wish to call the attention of students contemplating a college course, to the fact that pupils prepared in the Mt. Carroll Seminary will be received in Vassar College on probation without examination. Such students must present a certificate from the Seminary showing they are endorsed by the Principal and considered properly fitted to enter the Freshman Class of that college. None will receive such certificates unless their scholarship and conduct fully merit recommendation.

A HISTORY OF ART, For Schools, Seminaries and Colleges, and Art Students and Tourists in Europe.

BY **WM. H. GOODYEAR.**

The manner in which Mr. Goodyear has treated his subject, and especially the carefully defined characteristics of each style, will be found of great value to the student, the artist, the traveler, and the collector. It is a book that every one who desires to acquire the rudiments of an art education—*Architecture and Painting*—should possess.

Send for Specimen Pages. 314 Illustrations in Color. 377 pages. Royal octavo bound in cloth.

PRICE, \$3.50. SPECIAL TERMS FOR INTRODUCTION INTO ART CLASSES

A. S. BARNES & COMPANY, Publishers.
751 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE PERKINS WIND MILL.

BUY THE BEST, AND SAVE MONEY.

It has been in constant use for 19 years, with a record equaled by none. We give each purchaser a warranty, as follows: We warrant the **PERKINS WIND MILL**, sold this day, to outlast and do better work than any other make, and not blow down, unless the tower goes with it, and against any wind that does not disable buildings in the vicinity. We manufacture both Pumping and Geared Mills, and carry a full line of Wind Mill Supplies.

AGENTS WANTED. Send for Catalogue, Circulars and Prices. Address

PERKINS WIND MILL AND AX CO., MISHAWAKA, IND.

CAN ANYBODY AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT

A MULTIPLE COPYING DEVICE?

USE

THE EXPRESS DUPLICATOR.

Ten to 150 Fac-simile Copies from Hand or Type-writing Originals.

All obstacles of mechanism, washing, delay, etc., removed by this new process of perfect, cheap and ideal duplicating apparatus.

CAP SIZE, COMPLETE WITH INK, CASH WITH ORDER, \$3 00

For further particulars and circulars address

C. BENSINGER & CO., 303 DEY STREET, NEW YORK.

Headquarters for Manifold Devices and Principal Supplies of Educational Institutions, etc.

The Rip Van Winkle Reclining Rocker

MAKES 15 PIECES OF FURNITURE. HAS 200 CHANGES OF POSITION



Any and all changes can be made without getting up. The back or tilt the seat to any angle, or the chair can be folded back or seat in the seat. Can be used as a chair, a sofa, a bed, or a lounge.

CAN ROCK YOURSELF AS WELL LYING DOWN AS SITTING UP

Chambered in Pine, Larch, or White Pine, or any other wood. Elegant Large Double Chair, with or without back, or with or without wheels. Price List and Illustrations sent free.

Van Winkle sent free. **GYNAECOLOGICAL and WHEEL CHAIRS A SPECIALTY.**
P. C. LEWIS, CRISKILL, N. Y.

THE NEW MODEL HALL TYPEWRITER.



A Perfect Machine, Writing 82 Characters. REMODELED AND IMPROVED GOOD MANFOLDER

THE BEST STANDARD TYPEWRITER IN THE WORLD

For Sale by the N. Typewriter Company, 111 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

THIS MACHINE IS EVERYBODY'S FRIEND

For further particulars and circulars address

N. TYPEWRITER COMPANY,

111 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

THE MONON ROUTE.

The Pullman Car Line to Florida.

ONLY 36 HOURS FROM CHICAGO TO JACKSONVILLE VIA THE MONON ROUTE

A leading feature of the Florida travel this winter will be a trip via the Monon Route through the old battle fields, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Birmingham, Montgomery and Panama, giving the tourist an opportunity to visit these cities and western Florida, including the already noted Sanitarium.

DE FUENIAK SPRINGS.

In charming location, three hundred feet above the level of the sea, and only twenty-six miles from the Gulf of Mexico, in the midst of the pine forest, has, in three years, made itself a name far famous. To this is added the famous sulphur waters give in values incalculable. During the last half of February, and all of March, the annual meetings of the FLORIDA CHLORALHYDRAZIN ASSOCIATION add greatly to the usual attractions of this charming resort. See that your ticket reads via

THE MONON ROUTE.

U. S. A. C. R. Y.

Berths or State Rooms in the elegant Pullman Palace Sleepers secured on application, by letter or telegram, to my agent on the Monon Route. Baggage checked through to any point in the South. Send for descriptive books and pamphlets of the principal winter resorts of the South.

E. O. McCORMICK, General Passenger Agent, Monon Route, 183 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Mt. Carroll Seminary,

CARROLL COUNTY, ILL.,

Incorporated in 1862, is in its thirty-ninth year. It has never employed an agent in any way to solicit patronage or funds, which is an exception to all other institutions in the country. The help it gives to able and worthy, talented girls has no equal.

TUITION AND USE OF BOOKS FREE.

Given to one student from each township in Carroll County, and to one from each county in the Northwest. Valuable assistance is given to its graduates who desire positions, scores of whom are occupying places among the best in High Schools, Seminars, Academies and Colleges West, East, North and South. Many are filling with credit places of business trust. Among the help for such preparation, type-writing and stenography are taught. No worthy, talented young woman with good health, though with small means, need despair of securing a Normal, Academic, College, Musical or Art education.

The services of a skilled resident physician given free to students.

THE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

at Mt. Carroll, Ill., ranks among the best in the country, while its expenses are much less than the usual advantages cost in large cities. "Organ" free, give particulars. Send for one.

THE TEACHER'S PREVISION OR SYSTEM OF PRECINARY AID

Among advantages rarely found in an institution of this kind. There are many who would gladly make teaching a business, and who, if properly prepared, would be

ordinations to the profession, but who are not able to defray the expenses of such preparation. For the aid and encouragement of such, and for the purpose of elevating the standard of common schools, the Trustees have for many years practiced a system which opens to a large number the means for securing a good, practical education, and a preparation for an extended field of usefulness, which they could not otherwise enjoy. The system is as follows:

To those who have not the means to secure an education, who possess good minds and unexceptionable character, as recommended by persons of known responsibility if sustained on personal acquaintance, the Trustees will open an account giving credit on bills for boarding, tuition, etc., the payment of said bills to be secured by a promissory note signed by the student, if of age or otherwise by parents or guardian, and a reliable indorser. Notes to be given quarterly in advance, same as payments to be due, on time from one to four years, one year without interest. Books and stationery are cash articles, and must be paid for when received. Those who have not friends to endorse their notes, but in other respects come fully recommended as above, can enter the "Manual Labor Department," as set forth in another column.

To further aid in the elevation of the common schools of the State, and especially in Carroll County, the Principal will give tuition free in the entire Teachers' Course to one student from each county in the Northwest, and to one student from each township in Carroll County, Ill. Students wishing to avail themselves of this provision may apply to the School Commissioner of the county in which they reside, who will give preference to those giving the greatest promise of usefulness. The Commissioner, in making selections, will be careful to recommend only candidates of irreproachable moral character, and of decidedly good, or more than ordinary ability, to the end that the energies of the Institution may not be wasted upon unworthy or incompetent persons. The schools of the people demand the best talent and the highest character on the part of those who aspire to the responsible office of teacher in them. Deficiencies arising from want of proper culture can be supplied, but not natural talent. Candidates are required to be: 1st, not less than sixteen years of age; 2d, to produce a certificate of good moral character, signed by responsible persons; 3d, to board in the Institution under the special supervision of the Principal; 4th, to prove, on acquaintance, that they deserve the favors offered.

THE NORMAL OR TEACHER'S COURSE

Is best advertised in the eminent success of those who go out from this department. School committees give to our graduates a decided preference wherever this Institution is known, hence it is an exceptional thing for one of our graduates who desires a place to be long without one, the demand upon us for teachers frequently exceeding the supply.

OMNIBUSES AND CARRIAGES

Are always in attendance at the depot here on the arrival of trains. Students are conveyed directly to the Seminary at any and all hours, day or night, on which trains may arrive, hence parents may have no anxiety about their daughters coming here.

THE PIANO and ORGAN TRADE

Continues flourishing. Our financial manager continues to sell the best instruments at the lowest possible prices, and is crowded with

orders from all directions, and is continually shipping instruments direct from the manufacturers to customers scattered from New Hampshire to Washington Territory. Students of long ago, as well as those of the present time, apply here for new instruments.

REPRESENTIVES,

Being a very few of the hundreds of responsible names we might mention:

O. P. Miles, Esq., Elijah Baily, Sarah Hostetter, Ross Hostetter, all of Mt. Carroll, Ill.

Hon. George M. Thimmel, Grand Island, Neb.

A. J. Dyer, Pawnee City, Neb.
Rev. George Campbell, Coffey, W. T.
Mrs. Rilla (Preston) Elder, Boulder Valley, Mont.

Mrs. Lucy Dearborn, Deerfield, N. H.
Rev. Joseph Phillips, Coldwater, Mich.
Rev. Washburn, President Ewing College, Ewing, Ill.

Dr. John H. Byrne, 221 West Randolph street, Chicago.

Hon. William S. Shirk, Sedalia, Mo.

Dr. J. H. Long, 294 East Broadway, New York City.

Miss M. A. Currier, Somerville, Mass. near Boston.

Mrs. S. B. Powell, Ballston Spa, N. Y.
Miss Laura Holland, Carbondale, Ill.

We might fill pages of the OREAD with names, but forbear inflicting a long list. Persons wishing to purchase an instrument would do well to write to the above parties letters of inquiry. We have given names from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which will give some idea of the extent of the acquaintances of our financial manager, Mt. Carroll Seminary, Carroll County, Ill.

EXPENSES.

Our patrons, in looking over the list of expenses, sometimes make unfair comparisons with other schools, or with boarding in a private family. We include a number of items in our bill, and hence the figures at one glance seem higher than do those of similar institutions. Many, in estimating the expenses of any boarding-school, neglect to consider one or two important matters. We do not claim to take the place of sympathetic, judicious mothers, but we do try to exercise care something akin to that bestowed upon the young of the home. The doing of the many thing that do not show, such as those who have the care of young ladies will understand, demands a great deal of time from somebody. Pupils, in case of sickness, are treated by the resident physician, free of charge, unless suffering from a protracted illness. We are very happy and thankful to be able to say that the instances in which the members of our family have been ill for any length of time are very few, the number in the whole history of the school being so small that it can be counted on one's fingers. The hygienic regulations are such as to prevent sickness, so in general we have a healthy family. We have been successful in avoiding the spread of contagious diseases. In the thirty-nine years of the school's history we have never had any such disease spread throughout our Institution. The experience of five years ago illustrates the case in hand. There were cases of measles in almost every family in our city where there were young persons, but we had but one in our Seminary building. We endeavor to be as diligent as possible in using the sanitary means at our command. All this requires thought, watchfulness and time. Is it not worth the while for fathers and mothers to consider these things as well as the number of dollars paid into the school treasury?

THE
 BURLINGTON
 CHAIR
 IS THE
 MOST
 COMFORTABLE
 AND
 DURABLE
 CHAIR
 EVER
 MADE



THE BURLINGTON CHAIR
 IS THE MOST
 COMFORTABLE
 AND DURABLE
 CHAIR
 EVER
 MADE

The Best Chair in the World, Wide World
 220 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
MARKS ADJUSTABLE CHAIR
 MARKS CHAIR CO., 220 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

"THE BURLINGTON"
 THE BURLINGTON CHAIR
 IS THE MOST
 COMFORTABLE
 AND DURABLE
 CHAIR
 EVER
 MADE

The Big Four Route

CHICAGO, LAFAYETTE, INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI
 THE BURLINGTON CHAIR CO.

MARKS CHAIR CO. 220 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
 THE BURLINGTON CHAIR CO.