

THE NORMAL LIGHT.

VOL. 1.

FREDERICTON, N. B., MAY, 1891.

No. 4.

THE NORMAL LIGHT

Published on the 15th of each month by the
Students of the Normal School,
Fredericton, N. B.

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The Normal Light.

FREDERICTON, N. B., MAY, 1891.

It is our intention to get the next paper out this week in June. This will be the last number for this term, and we are going to make it the best one. We will put in an extra sheet if the students will do their part towards providing the matter.

Students, get your contributions ready at once, and send them right in. They will then be off your hands, and we will know just what to count on. Some idea as to what to write about might be got by looking over the exchanges; and just here we would say that we think the students would be interested in some of the articles contained in these exchanges.

"Don't be backward in coming forward" with your contributions.

Rev. R. H. Quick, the English writer on education, says. "An insight into the theory of education will make the humblest teacher of children a conscious worker for the good of the human race."

As the term is almost over, we would notify our advertisers that our treasurer will call on them in a few days, and we trust he will meet with a prompt response.

THE TESEO AFFAIR.

We feel called upon to make a few remarks concerning the expulsion from the school of one of the young men, and the attitude which the newspapers of the province generally have taken towards it. It is to be regretted that any notice is necessary. The students would have kept the matter quiet, and it is felt that more harm than good has been done the student by his would-be helpers.

It was almost amusing to read the fabrications published by some of the papers. A few, whose editors had more discernment, or took the trouble to ascertain the facts, had accounts of the case which did justice to all parties. The expulsion was eagerly seized upon as a piece of spicy news about which a sensational article could be made up, and also an opportunity for some parties to vent their ill-feelings.

The students of the school, who fully know the facts, are agreed that the action taken was what the case demanded and no more. We think it shows a great amount of presumption for any man, whether an editor or a college student, to set himself up as a critic of the action of the faculty of the school, and of the Chief Superintendent of Education in a case concerning which he knows little or nothing.

An attempt was made to excite the sympathy of the public in behalf of the young man. The case rather called for pity for one who, not having home or christian influences to support him, was so far led astray. It was suggested that the student should have been kept in the school and cautioned not to commit such an offence again. In our estimation this would have been most unwise. The school is not a reformatory, there was only about a month before the close of the term, so there would not have been time to see whether any apparent improvement was more than external.

The teaching profession is at least one of the most important, and the teacher going into a community takes a position which he would not occupy

were he in many other professions. It is of great importance, therefore, that no unworthy person should be admitted to the profession.

We do not propose to deal here with the many mis-statements which have found currency, nor do we think it would be advisable, as things now are, to do so.

C. D. S.
A. V. C.

EXCHANGES.

The Dalhousie Gazette for March has an interesting account of a trip through Italy. An article on the study of short hand is worthy of a careful reading. The editors propose to put the paper into magazine form.

We were pleased to receive The Echo, Benton, N. B. Like many small things it must not be overlooked.

It is quite unnecessary for us to notice the many good things to be found in The Educational Review, as most of our readers are doubtless subscribers.

The students from Carleton county would thank the editors of The Carleton Sentinel for sending that paper to us.

The April Athenæum, among other things, has a continued article on German student life, which is interesting and instructive.

The April number of the Dalhousie Gazette has an article on "Wordsworth," to which we call the attention of the students. The "trip through Italy" is continued.

The Seminary Bema for March is a very readable number. The articles are generally well written.

The Argosy well represents the students at Sackville. An article in the April number on "apologies" is well worthy of perusal.

We have just received The Aquilo, published by the students of Ricker Classical Institute, Houlton. It is an interesting little paper about the size of The Normal Light, and is now in its second year. We wish the paper a long and prosperous existence.

Our Poet's Corner.

THE ENCHANTED CITY.

(WRITTEN FOR THE NORMAL LIGHT)

'Tis midnight in the city, hark !
 The clock strikes loud the hour
 Its hands, the fleeting moments mark,
 As moved by magic power

The strokes, as they come booming
 down,
 Upon the calm air fell,
 And for one moment, o'er the town,
 Broke fair Enchantment's spell.

Then all again was still ; and soon
 From 'neath her fleecy screen
 Peeps timidly the virgin moon,
 Askance upon the scene.

Reassured, she glides with splendor
 bright,
 Along her sapphire path,
 And sheds a flood of weird light
 O'er the fairy scene beneath.

For deep and crisp, the pure white
 snow
 Lay on the frozen ground :
 While the frost-work made each sprig
 and bough
 With countless gems abound.

The sentinel stars were at their posts,
 A sacred guard to keep,
 And warn off all molesting hosts
 From the city, wrapped in sleep.

There, all were by its charm decoyed,
 No creature met the sight,
 When forth upon the trackless void,
 Came the Spirits of the Night.

Like shadows dim, they flit about,
 Now in, now out again ;
 Weave silken nets, and spread them out
 To trap the sons of men.

Here, Genius works both swift and neat,
 There, floating past, is Pride ;
 While Friendship staunch, and frail
 Deceit
 Go sailing side by side.

See Cupid, weave his subtle net,
 As fine as gossamer thread ;
 And Jealousy, with purpose set,
 Keeps hovering overhead.

Thus, work the spirits through the night,
 While ne'er a word is spoken --
 But yonder comes the King of Light !
 Enchantment's spell is broken !

A STUDENT, Class of '83.

A FIRESIDE FANCY.

A ruddy light is filling all the room,
 Weird, ghostly shadows wave o'er
 the wall ;
 But golden gleams dispel the tran-
 sient gloom,
 And chase the shadows forth into
 the hall.

But back they flit and cluster round
 my chair,
 Assuming forms familiar once to me,
 Scenes of my youth recall some
 dark, some fair.
 Some passion-fraught with love, or
 misery.

No more my room, instead an orchard
 bright
 With apple blooms of pearl, pink,
 pale and rare.
 The grass starred o'er with daisies
 snowy-white,
 And sweet with tender ferns and
 maiden hair.

Beneath the boughs a girlish figure
 stands,
 In quaintly-fashioned gown of
 creamy hue.
 A mass of blossoms in the close-clasped
 hands
 Still glittering with sunlit drops of
 dew.

I see the sweet face glow with strange
 surmise,
 As whispered words of love fall
 tenderly ;
 I see a world of hope light up the
 eyes,—
 How fair she is, my bride that is to
 be !

And now 'tis autumn, and the mowers
 pass
 With glittering scythes to cut the
 aftermath ;
 The corn waves golden, poppies burn
 the grass,
 Here and there, a dead leaf mars the
 path.

Within a closely-shrouded room she
 lies,
 With loose-strewn blossoms at her
 feet and head ;
 For me the autumn glory fades and
 dies,—
 My bride, my bride that was to be,
 is dead.

MISS N. POWER.

Contributed.

THE BEAUTIES OF POETRY.

Whoever read poetry without feeling
 an inward throb of emotion for every
 measure? A throb which stirs the
 soul to ecstasy. I speak of poems,
 not rhymes. Anyone can write rhymes
 few can write poems.

A poem is the concentrated essence
 of thought, expressed in words whose
 numbers touch the heart and stir the
 imagination to activity, until, as if en-
 tranced, we live through the whole
 sentiment of the poem, unconscious of
 our present being.

How beautifully do broken lines of
 few beats depict an action! So
 beautifully and so expressively indeed
 that it is impossible to read them
 without feeling the heart within bound
 in sympathy with their every beat.
 And how expressive are long lines of
 quiet, peaceful scenes! How the soul
 expands into perfect tranquility when
 reading the smooth numbers of the
 long lines of a poem.

What a charm there is in some
 poetry. What a volume of thought is
 often found in a few words. Take for
 instance "Greys' Elegy." What a field
 for the imagination in those refined
 and highly polished figurative ex-
 pressions. It is upon this underlying
 meaning that the quality of a poem
 depends. The best poem is the one
 which is slowest in yielding up its
 beauty upon the most minute examina-
 tion. The shallow poem, which yields
 up its meaning at first sight, is deficient
 in that it has no hidden foundation to
 support its outward show. C. H. A.

THE EXCURSION.

"In the following year he (Words-
 worth) published his noblest poem,
The Excursion, which brought him
 little or no money, and drew down
 upon him the wrath of the critics.
 Jeffrey of the "Edinburgh" leading the
 hostile van. "This will never do,"
 wrote the great Athenian lawyer; but
 alas for his prophecy! *this* (i. e., "The
 Excursion") has been *doing* ever since,
 making its way steadily upwards, like a
 star that climbs into the clear sky
 above masses of cloud hung upon the
 horizon, and sheds its mild yet pene-
 trating light with growing power as it

climbs. When we examine the structure of this great work—only a fragment let it be remembered, of a vast moral epic, to be called *The Recluse*, in which the poet intended to discuss the human soul in all its deepest workings and its loftiest relations—we find no dramatic life, and little human interest; and to this feature of the poem, as well as to the novelty of finding subtle metaphysical reasoning embodied in blank verse, its original unpopularity must be ascribed. Even still, though yearly widening, the circle of those who read the "Excursion" is small; for it is a poem written only for the thinking few. Those who read poetry as some do, only for the *story*, will behipped and desperately bored by the grave musical philosophy of the old scotch pedler and his friends. Yet it is not all a web of subtle reasoning, for there are rich studies from nature and life scattered plentifully over its more thoughtful ground-work. Coleridge, who was his friend's truest and kindest critic, describes the higher efforts of Wordsworth's pen as being characterized by "an austere purity of language, both grammatically and logically." No English poet, who has dealt with lofty themes, is more thoroughly English in both his single words and his turns of expression."—Collier.

NORMAL SCHOOL OF 1890-'91.

Before leaving the upper flat mention, we think, should be made of the unused room in this flat of the building. We have thought much and heard much discussion among the students as to the advisability of converting this room into a gymnasium. If any of our readers have ever been at a public gathering in the country or elsewhere and heard the question asked: Who is that pale, consumptive-looking creature over there? and also heard the reply: Oh, that is the school teacher, coupled with the additional comment, "Poor fellow, he is not long for this world," they will understand better our taking the stand that a gymnasium would be a proper and beneficial adjunct to the school. We think that while the government have taken many pains and precautions to ensure of our mental equipment being all that it should be, they seem to overlook the fact that from the moment a teacher enters the teach-

ing profession he runs the risk of loosing his health by reason of the close confinement and lack of exercise attendant on preparing for the profession and the fulfilling of his duties after obtaining his license. If the money spent in getting a health certificate required of each pupil before enrolment was laid out towards the establishment and maintenance of a properly equipped and conducted gymnasium, a change, which I have no doubt the students would most cheerfully acquiesce in, an immense gain would, we think, result to the teaching profession along the line of health; and the healing fraternity would not only lose the money derived by them through the certificate-giving system, but also many fees which, under the existing circumstances, come later.

Many of you have read of the father who, when the doctor ordered complete release from study and plenty of active exercise as necessary for the restoration of his son's health, said: "I will send him to college to-morrow." Now, no doubt, this boy could have entered Normal school—for don't imagine for a moment that he was so sick that he could not get a "health certificate," no one ever is that,—but if it were necessary that any stimulus should be given him to take active exercise for the benefit of his health outside of the regular exercise given in the school, Normal school would be no place for him.

The reader will bear in mind that we are still on the top storey of the building, and he must pardon us for detaining him, while we make the long digression from the direct line of the work which we set out to do.

On the second flat, which we now come to, are the various class-rooms of the instructors. Fronting the street are those of the principal, Mr. Mullin, and Mr. Brittain, the instructor in natural science. As the prime object of a Normal school is the instilling of correct methods of teaching into the student's mind, much time is necessarily spent in the first mentioned room. The practice necessary for the practical work of teaching is obtained in the Model school, so that theoretically the course of training is all that can be desired.

Of the course in Natural Science which is taken at the school, too much praise can hardly be spoken. It is to

quote the words of many teachers on the subject worth the time spent at the school just to receive the benefit derived from the study of that especial branch of Normal school education.

The authorities deserve great credit for the response which they made to the request of the present teacher of the Natural Science subjects, that apparatus be provided for the experimenting so needful to the complete understanding of this subject.

To pass on. There is also a laboratory in connection with this class room, which serves many purposes. Large collections of minerals, drawings, and victims of the taxidermist, may here be seen together with chemical apparatus and other miscellany. Adjoining this room is the library. The only pretext for calling this room a library, is afforded by the small collection of books there, which in number is exceeded by many common schools. We think it strange that an institution so admirably equipped and conducted in other respects, should be so behind the times in this particular. A library well stocked with professional works and other instructive and interesting books, would be a great enhancement to the benefit derived from a term at Normal school and a credit generally.

A. E. S.

To be Continued.

A TESTIMONIAL.

PROVINCIAL NORMAL SCHOOL.

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly allow space in your valuable paper for the following communication:

At a meeting of the young men of the Normal school to consider what their action should be with regard to the Creed-Teseo case, a committee was appointed to embody the sentiment of the meeting in a resolution. The committee, viz: Messrs. Schriver, Morton, Acheson, Loggie and Trueman, brought forward the following resolutions which were adopted with but two dissenting voices:

Whereas, Statements calculated to injure the standing and prospects of Harry Creed as to his alleged connection with the Teseo matter have appeared in the public press of the province; and

Whereas, It has been publicly stated that there is among Mr. Creed's fellow students a general feeling of dis-

approbation of the course which it is assumed he took in the same ;

Therefore Resolved, That in the opinion of the young men of the Normal school any student would have been justifiable in bringing to the knowledge of the fact of instructors a matter affecting in so serious a way the moral standing of the school, and that no such feeling of disapprobation of Mr. Creed's conduct exists in the school ;

Further Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed to present copies of these resolutions to Mr. Creed and forward them for publication in the press of the province.

(Signed).

CHAS. D. STRONG,
GEO. J. TRUEMAN,
P. MICHAUD,
EDWARD L. PRICE,
WILLARD R. DEMMONS,
H. C. TODD.

FREDERICTON AND VICINITY.

The object of this article is to give to the reader of THE NORMAL LIGHT, and especially to future students of the Normal school, who have not had an opportunity of visiting Fredericton, some idea of the beautiful scenery and of the many points of interest which may be seen in and around it.

At Fredericton the river makes an almost semi-circular curve. The hills which adorn its banks throughout its whole length do not curve with the river, but keep a straight course, and meet the river again where the curve ends. Thus, between the river and the hills is a valley about one and a half miles long and three quarters of a mile wide, and it is on this piece of country that Fredericton is built.

The streets are literally lined with trees, and these, together with the many magnificent buildings, make Fredericton one of the most beautiful spots in Canada. The first thing that a stranger notices upon passing down Queen street is the Normal school. In summer it has pretty gardens of flowers in front of it, which add much to its appearance. From it a fine view can be had of the river and of the business part of the city. It will be unnecessary for me to give any further description of the building, as it has been fully described in other editions of THE NORMAL LIGHT. Passing down the

street the next point of interest is the Parliament buildings. These are very beautiful buildings and are built of the finest stone that could be obtained in the Province. Let us now follow the river down for about a mile. Here you come to the base of a hill, at a small village called Salamanca. On this hill is built the new Deaf and Dumb Institution, a fine brick structure. Running down this hill is a small brook, which at one point falls about thirty feet almost perpendicularly. In the spring, when there is a freshet in the brook, these falls are very beautiful. On the same hill as the Deaf and Dumb Institution, but about one quarter of a mile further up, stands the University of New Brunswick. From this a fine view of the city and surrounding country may be had. Passing down College road, directly toward the river, you again find yourself at the Parliament buildings.

Let us proceed to the upper end of the city. Here is a large stone building, which has been the residence of the Lieutenant Governor for a great number of years. Being a very old building it has a very historic look about it. Just below this is Victoria Hospital.

Passing further up the road you see a pathway leading up toward the hills. On either side of this are trees, which meeting over head form a kind of canopy. This is called "Lovers Lane," and is one of the most popular walks on Sunday afternoons. Farther up the road you come to a number of old dilapidated stone buildings. One of these, which is situated on the bank of the river, and surrounded by groves of pine is called the "Hermitage."

It has not been my object in this to give a detailed account of every place mentioned ; neither have I mentioned many of the points of interest, yet I have tried to give an idea of some of the places a stranger in the city should visit.

STUDENT.

NOT THE RIGHT ANSWER.

Visitor — Tommy, I wish to ask you a few questions in grammar.

Tommy -- Yes, sir.

Visitor — If I give you the sentence, "The pupil loves his teacher," what is that?

Tommy -- Sarcasm. -- Texas Siftings.

OUR PARLIAMENT.

During the present term the students have had lessons in civics, and to illustrate these lessons a Mock Parliament was organized.

The Province was divided into six districts: York, Westmorland, Lower St. John, South Shore, North Shore, and Upper St. John. The first three districts had six representatives each, and the others five each. Five of the seats were captured by young ladies: York returning three, and the South Shore two.

The Executive was composed as follows:

G. M. Blakney, Attorney General ;
W. J. Loggie, Provincial Secretary ;
A. J. Jensen, Chief Commissioner ;
A. V. Clarke, Solicitor General ;
J. B. McIntosh, Surveyor General ;
J. W. Meuzie and P. Michaud.

A. E. Schriver was elected Speaker, and S. B. Anderson acted as Sergeant-at-Arms. The leader of the Opposition was A. B. Copp, and he was ably supported, the House dividing seventeen to fifteen on party measures.

The following account by one of the on-lookers hits off the House very well :

"There was no lack of animation and interest in the debates, both sides bringing to the front a number of very promising speakers. The Attorney General was vehement, often indulging in invective. The Provincial Secretary, with his calm and logical address, ably seconded the efforts of his chief. Other members of the executive displayed no little ability, while the lady members gave them a strong support, especially our vivacious, quick-witted B.A., who is always fluent and graceful in expression. The leader of the Opposition was oratorical and forcible ; and one of his strongest supporters was farmer Trueman, whose speeches exhibited a sound, practical judgment, and were very effective. Mr. Creed's speaking gave evidence of a reserve force, and the somewhat slow delivery showed his carefulness in the choice of words and phrases. In incisiveness and in ability to use parliamentary tactics, perhaps none surpassed Mr. Semple. One of the most felicitous efforts of the session was the speech of Mr. Acheson in support of his famous anti-cat bill, which gave evidence of careful preparation and was loudly applauded."

PRACTICAL REFORMS.

A practical parent objects to the silliness of our nursery rhymes, for the reason that the doggerel is rendered pernicious by the absence of a practical moral purpose, and is introducing infants to the realities of life through an utterly erroneous medium. They are taught to believe in a world peopled by Little Bo Peeps and Goosey, Goosey Gander, instead of in a world of New York Central, Erie, Northwestern Preferred, etc. It is proposed, therefore, to accommodate the teaching of the nursery to the requirements of the age, to invest children's rhymes with a moral purpose. Instead, for example, of the blind wonderment as to the nature of astronomical bodies inculcated in that feeble poem commencing, "Twinkle, twinkle, little star," let the child be indoctrinated into the recent investigations of science. Thus:

Wrinkles, wrinkles, solar star,
I obtain of what you are,
When unto the noonday sky
I the spectroscope apply;
For the spectrum renders clear
Gaps within your photosphere,
Also sodium in the bar
Which your rays yield, solar star.

Then, again, there is the gastro-nomic career of Little Jack Horner, which inculcates gluttony. It is practicable that this fictitious hero should familiarize the child with the principles of the Delectus:

Studious John Horner,
Of Latin no scerner,
In the second declension did spy
How nouns there are some
Which, ending in *um*,
Do *not* make their plural in *i*.

The episode of Jack and Jill is valueless as an educational medium. But it might be made to illustrate the arguments of a certain school of political economists:

Jack and Jill
Have studied Mill,
And all that sage has taught too.
Now both promote
Mill's claim to vote,
As every good girl ought to.

Even the pleasures of life have their duties, and the child needs to be instructed in the polite relaxation of society. The unmeaning jingle of "Hey diddle diddle," might be invested with some utility of a social kind: I did an idyl on Joachin's fiddle,

At a classical soiree of June,
While jolly dogs laughed at themes
from Spohr,
And longed for a popular tune.

And the importance of securing a good *parti*, of rejecting ineligible candidates, and of modifying flirtations by a strict regard to the future, might be impressed upon the female mind at an early age in the following moral:

Little Miss Muffit
Sat at a buffet,
Eating a *boubon sucre*;
A younger son spied her
And edged up beside her,
But she properly frowned him away.

H. N. M. W.

We are sorry to record the first break in our ranks this term by the death of one of our number. The following resolutions will be self-explanatory:

Whereas, The students of the Provincial Normal school have heard with deep regret of the death of our beloved fellow-student, Maude V. McLean, therefore

Resolved, That we extend our sincere and heart-felt sympathy to her bereaved parents and friends; and

Further Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to her parents, and to the press for publication.

(Signed on behalf of the school).

HARMIA WILLIS,
MARY I. TRENHOLM,
EMMA J. DUNPHY,
ORISSA E. COLE,
EDNA M. GREGORY.

F'ton, May 8, 1891.

The pedestrian excursions, with the science instructor, on some of these fine spring mornings, form a pleasing feature of the natural science lessons. One class goes at a time; and plant life, bird life, the rocks, and the soil are carefully noticed. These outings are profitable both intellectually and physically. We are sure the students unite with us in thanking Mr. Brittain for his efforts to make the walks instructive.

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A. LOTTIMER,

210 QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.

JOHN HARVEY,

PHOTO ARTIST

164 QUEEN STREET,
 FREDERICTON.

Odds and Ends.

TAKING THE CENSUS.

Enumerator—Here is the census paper.

Deafish Dame—Who sen'sus a paper.

E.—The Govern't census "form."

D. D.—Oh! the Gov'ment sends us a form. That'll be handy; we're short of chairs.

E.—No, stupid! the census.

D. D.—Sense us, indeed! We've as much sense as you.

E.—Census of the people.

D. D.—People scents us, do they? Well, some folks ain't partic'lar sweet.

F—Census—a numbering of the people.

D. D.—So you want to incense us, and number us like beasts?

E.—In the census you are not numbered like beasts.

D. D.—Priests, d'ye say? We don't want no priests to incense us.

E.—This paper your husband must fill up.

D. D.—His name's not Phillup.

(Enumerator draws a revolver, shoots the old lady, and blows out his own brains).

Report says that the student whose nightly howls of "Oh, Canaan, Canaan," make the lives of his fellow boarders a failure and a useless thing generally, is no better—even worse if anything. This is attributed to the additional pitch, force and inflexion which his voice has attained from his course in vocal culture at Normal school.

"Well, Tommy, I'm glad to see you are getting along so much better at school," said that young man's uncle, "you have gone a whole week without being whipped, haven't you?" "Yes, sir; teacher's got a lame shoulder."

A young lady who lives near the steamboat landing, proposes to spend her vacation in St. Andrews, as it is very Ma(lonely) for her in Fredericton during the summer months.

"Always do as the sun does—look at the bright side of everything. It is just as cheap and three times as good for the digestion."

Science Room: Prof.—"Is fat of any use to you?"

Mr. S.—"It keeps the animal warm."

J. H. Fleming,

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FACTS TO THINK ON.

THE REPORTER IMPARTS SOME INFORMATION WHICH HE HAS LATELY ACQUIRED

DURING a call on DR. LUNN, at his office over Lemont & Sons variety store on Queen Street, the reporter got the following facts: The Dr. believes that people ought to know something about the teeth, and the proper way to care for them; and that it is to his interest to make them acquainted with some important points.

A complete and perfect set of teeth is a thing not to be lightly esteemed, because of the service they perform in the mastication of the food; the important part they play in assisting vocalization—speaking and singing; and the way in which they affect the personal appearance, being necessary for the maintenance of the natural symmetry of the features. No one will deny that matters of less importance receive far more attention; and yet there is scarcely an organ of the body the neglect of which entails more serious results.

It has been established by careful observation that the dental organs of man have been deteriorating through successive generations. Dental caries, and other harmful tendencies, are becoming more and more prevalent; and the neglect of these is the fruitful cause of many other serious troubles.

Teeth which have rough edges, where they have been broken or have become decayed, will irritate and often injure the tongue and the inner lining of the cheeks, and should be promptly attended to.

No more common cause of indigestion and dyspepsia can be found than the imperfect mastication of food which very often is due to the loss of some of the teeth or the inability to use them. There is no question that in many cases an increase in longevity is fairly attributable to the improved facilities for mastication secured by proper attention to the natural teeth, or in case of their loss by the use of artificial teeth.

A tooth consists of enamel, cementum, dentine, and dental pulps. The enamel is the cap or covering of the crown. The cementum is a layer of hard tissue covering the roots of the teeth. The dentine constitutes the bulk of the tooth; while the pulp, commonly but incorrectly called the nerve, occupies a cavity in the centre of the tooth. The different parts of a tooth are, of course, nourished like any other part of the body; but there is no sufficient nutriment supplied to the enamel for its repair or renewal, and consequently when it is once destroyed, either by disease or accident, it cannot be restored. When the enamel is injured the tooth is more liable to decay. It should then be frequently examined that any such decay may be at once stopped and removed.

The reader is already aware that DR. LUNN has had a long experience as a dentist, has a complete outfit for performing the varied operations required in keeping the teeth in proper condition, and has acquired a reputation for performing all such operations in the most satisfactory manner. Remember these facts when you need a dentist.

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Squibs.

What relation would a father's mother's uncle's cousin be to a person.

Ah happy is that "enterprising" sea-sider, who, when wishing to go for Violet (s), hears that school is dis-smith-ed.

"Some of the students wish to know who the melodious singer of the Normal school is. I think he's a sort of a webb-footed bird."

Who is the sprightly collegian that so frequently comes to the opening in the mornings, just to have a peep at "two lovely black eyes?"

Two Seniors coming up Queen street — one glances in a window and exclaims: "Tiddely Winks! Suppose that will be played in the City Hall next week."

The chairman of the last entertainment committee seemed absent-minded. Was he not wandering in bonnie Scotland? Oh, chestnuts! Great Scott, there you are again!

Boarding-house Mistress: "Mr. —, do you not eat chicken?"

Mr. T., who has labored 15 minutes to carve a leg: "Thanks, I never do unnecessary work on Sunday."

During the last few weeks one of our seniors has been continually wringing his hands in a very peculiar manner. Many of the students would like to know whether this is done as a manifestation of grief or for some other reason.

The other evening one of our prominent juniors, wishing to accompany his fair charmer home from prayer meeting, accidentally placed himself beside the wrong lady. The agility with which he rectified his mistake as soon as he discovered it, was most surprising to by-standers.

"My dear Amelia," said Mr. O. D. Collone to the young lady whose smiles he was seeking, "I have long wished for this sweet opportunity, but I hardly dare trust myself now to speak the deep emotions of my palpitating heart: but I declare to you, my dear Amelia, that I love you most tenderly: your smiles would shed — I say your smiles would shed, would shed —."

"Never mind the wood-shed," says the dear Amelia. "go on with the pretty talk."

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