

The Institute Monthly

Published in the Interest of the West Virginia Colored Institute

VOLUME II

Institute, W. Va., February 1908

NUMBER II

NOVA NEW ERA

The most important step towards establishing the fact that the West Virginia Colored Institute is now, and must continue to be the State's educational center for the black boys and girls of the common wealth, was made history when the governor signed Senate Bill No. 47.

For the benefit of our many readers, who may not know the text of the measure, we insert here the complete bill—

SENATE BILL NO. 47.

(BY MR. HILL.)

A BILL, to amend and re-enact sub-section III of section 98b of chapter 45 of the Code of 1906 relating to the West Virginia Colored Institute.

[February 14, 1908.—By Mr. Hill. Referred to the committee on Education. February 15, reported back with the recommendation it do pass. February 18, taken up in regular order for consideration and read a first time; constitutional rule dispensed with, read a second time, and ordered printed. Made special order for Wednesday, February 19, at 11:30 A. M. Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:—

That sub-section III of section 98b of chapter 45 of the Code of 1906 be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows: 98-b. III. The board of regents shall from time to time establish such departments of education in literature, science, art and agriculture, not inconsistent with the terms of the several acts of Congress heretofore referred to as they deem expedient, and as the funds under their control will warrant, and purchase such materials, implements and apparatus as may be requisite to the proper instruction of said colored students in all said branches of learning as to carry out the intent and purposes of said acts of Congress.

The state superintendent of free schools shall prepare suitable diplomas to be granted to the students of the normal department in said institute who have completed the normal course of study prescribed by said regents, which diploma, hereafter issued shall entitle the holder upon application in due form to the state superintendent to a first grade certificate in duplicate, for a period of five years.

The President, Faculty, Student-body, Alumni, and friends of this institution feel that they have great cause for rejoicing over the successful passage of the above.

We know of but few measures that could react more for the future development of our school than this. It gives to the President and teachers more incentive to labor and toil for good, and to the students to put forth greater efforts to master the work assigned them.

It offers indisputable reasons for the speedy adjustment of some conditions that have not always stood for the best that could be done.

There are very many ex-students, and teachers who have but a rudimentary education that this new provision will lead to our Institution, and since the course of study for the recognized Normal Schools of the state is the same, there is every inducement offered to the most desirous.

In spite of detractors and cold water pourers, and their number has been legion—the W. V. C. I. is bigger and

(Continued on Fourth Page, Fourth Column)



PASSION PLAY

The Kinetoscope pictures of the "Passion Play" as last represented at Oberammergau in Bavaria, was given in Hazelwood Hall, the 2nd inst., to the student body, faculty and friends. It was under the management of the proprietors, Messrs Hawkins, Burgess and Lacy, by whom it was presented. While we had seen the pictures several times, yet so closely are the incidents portrayed joined to religious convictions, they never fail to make us introspective and sympathetic with the sufferings of the man-Christ.

The pictures in the main were fair, and the gentlemen were fortunate in having modern apparatus for their presentation. The monotony was relieved by timely and necessary explanations of the scenes during the show.

The impressiveness of the pictures was heightened by the singing of "The Holy City" and "Palms" by Mr. Lacy.

Mr. Lacy is the possessor of a robust tenor voice that has great carrying force, and pleasing qualities. Since innovations of this kind seldom visit us, it was well received and greatly appreciated.

LINCOLN DAY

The anniversary of the natal day of the immortal emancipator was observed here with appropriate ceremonies. A half holiday was granted the students in the afternoon, which was enlivened by a public reception in the parlors in North Hall.

At night the following program was rendered:

Music	School Prayer	"Bye Bye Dearie"
Music	Abraham Lincoln	"Able de Crump"
Paper	John Riddle	
Declamation	The Blacksmith's Story	
	Minnie Bush	
Declamation	The Reverence of the Flag	
	James Wade	
Instrumental Solo	"Silvery Waves"	
	Lyla James	
Recitation	Lincoln	
	Elizabeth Evans	
Recitation	Lincoln	
	G. W. Eldridge	
Declamation	The Death of Abraham Lincoln	
	Lillian Hinchshaw	
Music	Waltz, "Bob White"	
	Institute Orchestra	
Recitation	Lincoln Immortal	
	Jessie Fields	
Recitation	The Horse Race Fifty Years Ago	
	Mary Beane	
Paper	The Pilot	
	J. G. Patterson	
Music	"Sergeant Major"	
	Institute Orchestra	

As may be observed, the papers and declamations related to some phase of Lincoln's life. They were creditably presented and pleased the large assembly.

The recitation of Mr. Eldridge was characterized by that force and feeling that is seldom manifested in an undergraduate.

The playing of the orchestra, under the leadership of Madam E. M. Jones was well received.

The Committee, of which Prof. C. E. Jones was chairman deserves praise for the interesting program.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

According to the report for the month ending January 31, the following cadets have not received any demerits during the school year:

James Adams, Herbert Banks, Calvin Bowling, Clarence Booker, Basil Braxton, Hughston Brown, Roscoe Clarkson, S. W. Dixon, Wm. Eggleston, Alonzo Ellis, C. V. Green, Alexander Gregory, Clark T. Harris, Charles V. Harris, Ben. H. Jackson, Dabney Jackson, Quilion Jones, Boyer Lee, C. C. Lewis, F. H. Marshall, Roy Mc. Ghee, H. C. Meadows, W. J. Napper, Orestes Pierce, Delbert Prillerman, George Pryor, John Riddle, H. B. Rose, Emmet Saunders, J. Q. Saunders, Thomas Taylor, R. G. Thurston, Elmer Williams, Jacob White, Kenton Williams, Oscar Williams and Clarence Wilson.

The following cadets have not received demerits for the month of January, viz:

James Adams, Herbert Banks, Calvin Bowling, Hughston Brown, George Burrls, Clarence Booker, Basil Braxton, Charles Brown, Roscoe Clarkson, Harry Davis, S. W. Dixon, Wm. Eggleston, Alonzo Ellis, Clint Friend, C. V. Green, Elvin Howard, Ben. H. Jackson, Dabney Jackson, Robert Johnson, James Jones, Boyer Lee, Quilion Jones, C. C. Lewis, F. H. Marshall, Roy Mc. Ghee, DeWitt Meadows, W. J. Napper, Arthur Noel, Henry Patterson, Orestes Pierce, Delbert Prillerman, George Pryor, John Riddle, Wm. Robinson, H. B. Rose, Emmet Saunders, J. Q. Saunders, Arnold Spurlock, Harry Spurlock, Joseph Spurlock, R. G. Thurston, Floyd Waddy, James Wade, Jacob White, Kenton Williams, Elmer Williams, Oscar Williams, Clarence Wilson and T. J. Woodyly.

Cadet Officers Commission

The annual installation of the Coms and non-Coms of the battalion was held Sunday night the 23 inst.

This is an event in local military circles looked forward to with much pride. It means much towards encouragement in the school life of the Cadet. It is the crowning point of a year or years of faithful service in the cadet life of the student. It partly stands for a certain amount of proficiency in the knowledge of that game Kings play at a stronger love for the flag, and the possession of ability to govern self and others.

The assembly room and stage was beautifully decorated with bunting, and the military environments of the latter were made more pronounced by several stacks of rifles draped with side arms.

Commandant W. H. Lowry, spoke to the student body, his remarks were confined to the life and character of Washington.

For thirty minutes, he reviewed the chief incidents in the civil, military, and public life of the great Virginian, and drew lessons from them, that should serve as sources of inspiration to the most ill-starred in this land.

He was followed by President Jones, who briefly and appropriately delivered the Commissions and warrants to the Cadet officers.

"ABIDE WITH ME"

Is Most Popular Hymn. "Rock of Ages" is Second; "Lead, Kindly Light" is Third.

LONDON, FEB. 15.—In order to gauge the popularity of the various hymns used in church and chapel, a religious paper has been asking the opinion of its readers on the subject, with the result that no fewer than 529 hymns received votes.

First place has been given to the well known "Abide With Me," which secured 899 votes. "Rock of Ages" came second with 729 votes, while "Lead, Kindly Light," was third with 697.

The next seven were:

"Jesus, Lover of My Soul"	680
"Oh, God, Our Help in Ages past"	529
"Peace, Perfect Peace"	491
"Nearer, My God, to Thee"	392
"The Church Stone Foundation"	384
"Just as I Am"	321
"Sun of My Soul"	314

No one will be surprised to find 'Abide with Me' in the premier position," comments the Church Family Newspaper, which organized the competition.

Three competitors voted for Rudyard Kipling's "Recessional," while a similar chose the national anthem.

A church of England clergyman, who was asked for the reason of the amazing popularity of "Abide with Me," said: "I should attribute its popularity to its childlike simplicity and yet wonderful power of comforting the sad and depressed.

"The hymn was written by a clergyman who had an extraordinary sympathy with his fellow men. It appeals to every body—workman and peer both count it among their favorite hymns.

"There are many people of course, who like hymns with a resounding chorus, but the vast majority prefer the quiet, unostentatious hymn, such as 'Abide with Me' or 'Lead, Kindly Light.'"

The Institute Monthly

—1908—

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BUSINESS MANAGER, JAMES M. CANTY

DR. D. WEBSTER DAVIS, OF RICHMOND,
Virginia will deliver the commencement
address this year. Those who
know Dr. Davis look forward to his
coming with expectations of pleasure
and profit.

TEACHERS REVIEW COURSE AT OUR
school begins April 1st, and will continue
eight weeks. Teachers desiring to at-
tend will please notify us as early as
possible so that books and other neces-
sary supplies may be purchased.

THIS PAPER WOULD LIKE TO BEGIN WITH
its next issue a series of cuts of the grad-
uates of the school. We ask each mem-
ber of the class of 1896, to send us a pho-
tograph and brief biography of work
done since graduation. We would like
to let the world know "who is who" in
the educational world. We are going to
make sure that this issue of the MONTHLY
is mailed to every living member of
the class of '96, if we do not hear from
you, it will not be our fault that you do
not hang in our picture gallery. We are
proud of you, but cannot hang your pic-
ture on the wall unless we get it.

THE LEGISLATURE

THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE LEGIS-
lature is closed and before this paper
reaches its readers, its doings will be
"ancient" history. The session has
been interesting to all good citizens on ac-
count of the number of questions of im-
portance to the state which have been
considered. Many amendments to the
constitution have been proposed and
more or less vehemently discussed,
but few if any have received the approval
of both houses and sent to the Govern-
or, to be submitted to the people for fi-
nal consideration at the polls. The pro-
hibition amendment passed the house
by an overwhelming vote, but met its
defeat in the senate, lacking however
only one vote of the necessary two-thirds.
Several bills for the betterment of our
educational system were considered and
passed. The valued certificate bill, giving
to the graduate of the normal schools
a five-years' certificate upon graduation
was passed; this bill applied to normal
schools for white teachers only, after-
ward the Legislature passed a separate
bill giving to the graduates of the West
Virginia Colored Institute, a certificate
of the same duration on graduation from
the full normal course. The general edu-
cation bill with its numerous amend-
ments which revises and reenacts the
whole of chapter forty-five of the code,
passed the house and the Senate, and has
been signed by the governor. This bill
gives to the diplomas of every school

in the state giving the full normal course
the right when recognized by the
State Board of examiners, to the
five years' certificate clause. This is as it
should be, and will raise the teachers
work to a profession and the pay of those
who take the time and expense to pre-
pare for teaching up to what it should be.
While we are especially interested in laws
pertaining to education, we are not nar-
row enough to lose interest in other
public questions. "The bill regulating
the tax levies in counties which was
mainly responsible for the special ses-
sion passed and is now a law. The bill
regulating the salaries of county officials
is also a law. Many other matters of vi-
tal importance to the state have been
considered, and if they failed to receive
the sanction of the solons, sentiment
has been created for them and at some
future session these measures will be en-
couché into the statutes of the state.

THE NEGRO EXODUS. WE READ CARE-
fully last month the article of Ray Stan-
ard Baker in the National upon the life
of the negro in the North. While we agree
in many particulars with some of the
findings of Mr. Baker in his attempt
to gather facts about the negro, we
certainly do not agree that the coming
of the negro north is to be discouraged.
When we say north we refer more par-
ticularly to those states where disfran-
chisement and all of its attendant evils
do not exist. We certainly agree that to
crowd to the great cities and live in the
congested disease-laden atmosphere ex-
isting there, while the west offers free
air and a fair chance is either best for
negro or the cities, but we agree with the
incentive which brings the negro away
from the south.

We admit that opportunities for bread-
winning are better in some sections of
the southland than in some sections of
the north and west, but man cannot live
on bread alone; he wants opportunities
to live and grow; opportunities to get
out of life the best that is in it for him-
self a feeling of hope and security for his
children. These innate longings of the
human soul brings him away from his
native habitat. He comes like the Pur-
itans came to New England, in search of
liberty. They were tired of England and
its repressive laws, and longed to see
their children, whatever the cost, in
broad brain develop in a land of free-
dom.

Sickness and death could not discour-
age them; the ghost of the white plague
haunted their cabins, lurking Indians
dogged their steps, fire and tomahawk de-
pleted their number, but none of these
things which would have disheartened a
less sturdy people moved them; they
came out into the wilderness for liberty
and this alone gave them the faith which
built a nation of freemen.

So these negroes coming north and
west are seeking liberty. They are fleeing
from oppressive and repressive laws,
and wading through fire, if needs be,
they are endeavoring to find it for them-
selves and their posterity.

It is true that they are leaving better
places at home, that they are fleeing
from the physical comforts of the open
country, to the pest prevailing precincts
of the city, but with it they are coming
to a broader opportunity, a land
where personal peace and protection, and
please God some day better opportunity
will follow. It is vain to reduce the
black citizen to the condition of a pariah
in a land of self government, and
hope by filling his belly to satisfy his
heart.

We conclude as we began, man cannot
live on bread alone, and there are some
things so valuable that money cannot buy
them.

What men want more than any thing
else in this world is liberty, the first and
most important step toward higher civili-
zation.

HOW A RAILROAD RUNNING CARD IS COMPILED

"How few people, even among those
employed on a railroad, having any idea
of how a time card is made," remarked
one of the officials of the Baltimore and
Ohio Southwestern, a few days ago. He
was standing in front of a large map,
about five feet high by eight wide. It
was a peculiar map, being covered with
numberless parallel lines, and over these
different colored strings were being run
transversely. Few people who would see
it would have any idea of its use, and
yet every railroad in the country
passes one of these maps, and from them
every time card is made. They are called
"time charts."

Whether the road is old or new, wheth-
er the time card to be arranged is the
first; one or the hundredth one the pro-
cess is always practically the same, and
a description of one will answer for all.
The one selected for description here is
that which governs the Ohio division of
the B. and O. S. W., between Cincin-
nati and Parkersburg, but with a change
only of the local details, it will apply to
ANY IN THE COUNTRY.

First comes the time-card meeting.
All of the officials of the transportation
department, together with the general
officials, are present. They decide how
many passenger trains are to be run dai-
ly, and how many of them will be
through trains and how many accommoda-
tions. Next it is decided what time
the trains shall leave Parkersburg, Chil-
licothe and Cincinnati, and at about
what rate of speed they will be expected
to run. Next the freight trains will
come up for consideration, and it will be
decided how many through freights, and
how many local freights will be put on.
Of course, in the case of the B. and O.
S. W., many of these details have been
previously decided upon at the joint time-
card meeting of the officials of the B.
and O. and B. and O. S. W., held at
Baltimore, for the through freight and
passenger trains are run by these two
roads as though they were one.

Then the officials of the Ohio division
come back to Chillicothe, and to them is
entrusted the next step, "the stringing
of the time chart," as it is called. A
word of description of this all-important
chart is now necessary. Along the top
and bottom of the board, at equal dis-
tance apart, are 24 numbers representing
the 24 hours of the day. They begin
with 12 midnight, run up to 12 noon,
and then to 12 midnight again. From
top to bottom of the board, between these
numbers, perpendicular lines are drawn.
The space between the numbers is then
divided into 12 equal parts, and perpen-
dicular lines are drawn connecting them.
Each of these lines represents five min-
utes, and when these lines are drawn
there are therefore 288 of these perpen-
dicular parallel lines running across the
board from top to bottom. On each side
of the board at the top, and on a line
with the numbers, the word "Cincinnati"
is written. At the bottom of the board,
on each side, and on a line with the
numbers there, is placed the word
"Parkersburg." These are the termini
of the division and are 195.3 miles apart.
Then along each side of the board all
the stations on the line are placed, the
distances between them and the termini
being carefully figured out so that the
distances on the board will be exactly
proportionate to the real distances.
Horizontal lines are then drawn across
the board between the names of the same
stations, and the time chart is completed.

Now comes the work of stringing the
chart. It has been decided that one of
the through passenger trains shall leave
Cincinnati at 12:05 p. m. and arrive at
Chillicothe, where a stop of five minutes

to change engines has to be made, at
2:55 p. m. A pin is driven into the
chart at the inter-section of the Cincin-
nati line and the 12:05 line, and another
at the intersection of the Chillicothe line
and the 2:55 line. Another pin is driven
in

AT THE INTERSECTION

Of the Chillicothe line and the 3 o'clock
line and a fourth pin at the intersection
of the Parkersburg line and the 5:45 line,
for at that time the train is to arrive at that
place. Between these four pins a string
is stretched, and that string, as it stretches
across the board, indicate the exact time
the train will pass every point along the
road. For instance, the string crosses
Greenfield line a short distance beyond
the 2:15 line, and will therefore reach
Greenfield at 2:16 p. m. Strings repre-
senting all the east-bound passenger
trains are put on the board in the same
way. All the strings run more or less
parallel with each other, the faster trains
of course inclining more toward the per-
pendicular and the slower trains more
toward the horizontal. To each string is
attached a little tag bearing the number
of the train.

Then the strings indicating the West-
bound passenger trains are put on. Of
course as they necessarily run in the op-
posite direction, these strings will cross
the strings representing the east-bound
trains, and each of these crossings indi-
cates a meeting point. Now it will be
found that when the strings are first
put on many of the crossings will be be-
tween stations, and as it is against all
the rules of railroading to permit two
trains going in opposite directions to
meet on the same track, the running
time of the train has to be altered so
that the crossings will occur at a station
or where there is a siding, so that one
train can pull in out of the way of the
other. The through passenger trains
are always given the preference, and
run from end to end of the road without
getting out of the way for anything. In
so carefully are the meeting places arrang-
ed that passengers on an accommoda-
tion train will hardly notice that there is
any delay.

After all the passenger train have been
placed on the board and the meeting
points provided for, the through and way
freights are added. Meeting points with
the freight trains have also to be arrang-
ed, but this is comparatively easy, as
they are not compelled to get over the
road with the lightning speed of the ex-
press trains.

When every train has been placed up-
on the board and every meeting point
provided for the time at which every
train arrives at and leaves every station

IS CAREFULLY NOTED DOWN.

And these notes are turned over to the
printer. In a few days the first proofs
of the new time-card is in the hands of
the officials. The proof is carefully com-
pared with the chart to be absolutely
certain that no mistakes have been made
nor any meeting points overlooked.
Any necessary changes are made, and
the proof is returned to the printer, who
soon has the second proof ready. This
goes through the same ordeal, and some
times a third proof is found necessary
before the time-card is finally printed.
The time card which is issued to em-
ployees consists of 10 or 12 large pages,
and shows every train on the road. A
portion of one of these pages is shown,
giving only the west-bound trains on
the B. and O. S. W. between Cincinnati
and Loveland. There are 21 of these
trains regular every day, and it would
be impossible to handle them as they are
handled if it were not for the double
track.

And it must not be forgotten that many
more trains than this are handled every
day, for it is found frequently necessary
to make up four or five or sometimes

(Continued on Fourth Page, First Column.)

HOW
A
RUNNING
CLAMP

AROUND THE INSTITUTE

Mrs. R. L. Brown, has just recovered from a siege of Grippe.

Walter J. Napper has returned to school after some weeks of illness at his home.

Miss Hassie V. Brown has closed her school, and begun her second term at Boomer.

Luther Jefferson, who has been at home for a few days on the serious illness of his uncle, has returned to school.

Mrs. Z. Taylor Brown, was called to Montgomery the 15th inst on the account of the serious illness of her daughter, Mrs. H. H. Railey.

Miss Bessie Mason of the Commercial Department, '09 has been unable to give full attendance to her classes, on account of the prevalent epidemic.

Miss Mossie Clay, of '09, Commercial Department, has been absent from her classes since the 17th inst. Miss Clay has been suffering with neuralgia.

President J. McHenry Jones attended the Legislature several days last month with a view to securing a law to grant our Normal graduates a teachers certificate without examination.

Rev. I. Garland Penn, of Atlanta, Ga., paid the school a most welcome visit, Feb. 13. On that evening, he spoke most acceptably to the teachers and students on "The Educated Man in the Realm of Service."

The Senior Class under the management of Mr. W. H. Lowry, is perfecting the lines of its annual play. The lines are thrilling, and the adjustments of parts has been such as to give hope for a very pleasing presentation in the near future.

On the Sabbath, February 16th, Rev. R. D. W. Meadows of Huntington, W. Va. preached an instructive and helpful sermon on the Lord's Prayer. He brought some new thoughts on the subject, and expressed some old ones in his own characteristic style.

A committee from the local King's Daughters invited the young ladies to meet it in the parlors of the girl's hall, Monday night, to assist in taking steps to organize a Y. M. C. A. Considerable interest was manifested at the meeting, and quite a number of names were entered upon the names of the new society.

Misses Wisor Watson, Amelia Lowry, Otella Morgan, and Georgia Chaudler of 1911, are taking practical work in elementary agriculture and horticulture under Professor Curtis. This is a new departure for the young ladies, but one that has its many claims for consideration to young ladies looking forward to become modern teachers, or managers of pleasant homes.

D. Webster Davis, poet, orator, and teacher, of Richmond, Va., paid the Institute a visit Saturday afternoon. He was accompanied from Charleston by his intimate friend, Mr. C. E. Mitchell, head of the Commercial Department. Mr. Davis was happily impressed with the magnitude of our plant, and the scope of the work done here. A large crowd went to Charleston at 7 p. m. to hear Mr. Davis lecture.

Charley Steward, the only negro reporter for the Associated Press, was a distinguished visitor the 24th inst. Mr. Steward was enroute from the East to points in Kentucky. He addressed the faculty and student body; and, although his talks are very humorous, yet his address abounded in wholesome advice and food for serious thought. By request Mr. Steward delivered exclusive talks to the boys, and girls at 1 p. m. and 3p. m.

respectively. His advice will not soon be forgotten by the students.

In appreciation of Pres. Jones' efforts towards securing the passage of Senate Bill 47, a copy of which is found elsewhere in this issue, the students, led by boys, gave him an enthusiastic ovation Tuesday morning, 25, inst. at Chapel exercises. As such demonstrations on the part of the student body have heretofore been rather reserved, the President was non-plussed by the fervor and length of the student's expression of gratitude. Again and again was Hazlewood Hall made to resound with the most hearty School yell that it has been our fortune to hear from the locals. On demand, the President responded in a characteristic speech that was tinged with the emotions that the demonstrations of the students had evoked.

Notice, Teachers!

We desire to call the attention of the Teachers of the State, to the following Syllabus of the Review Course, to be held at the West Virginia Colored Institute.

It will begin April the first, and continue for Eight Weeks. If you are contemplating taking the May examinations, you can not afford to miss it.

The following Subjects will be given special attention:

Arithmetic.

- FIRST WEEK.—Fractions: Common, Decimal.
- SECOND WEEK.—Mensuration: Surface Solids
- THIRD, FOURTH, FIFTH, AND SIXTH WEEK.—Percentage and its applications.
- SEVENTH WEEK.—Ratio and Proportion.
- EIGHTH WEEK.—Involution and Evolution.

English

- FIRST WEEK.—Letter Writing.
- SECOND WEEK.—The Sentence, Phrase and Clause.
- THIRD WEEK.—The Noun.
- FOURTH WEEK.—The Pronoun and Adjective.
- FIFTH WEEK.—The Verb.
- SIXTH WEEK.—The Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction and Interjection.
- SEVENTH WEEK.—Analysis, Diagram, and Parsing.
- EIGHTH WEEK.—American and British Authors.

Geography

- FIRST WEEK.—North and South America
- SECOND WEEK.—Europe and Asia
- THIRD WEEK.—Africa Oceanian and United States.
- FOURTH WEEK.—United States and West Virginia.

General History

- FIRST WEEK.—Ancient History: Eastern Nations.
- SECOND WEEK.—Ancient History: Greece.
- THIRD WEEK.—Ancient History: Rome
- United States History.*
- FIRST WEEK.—First Epoch: Early discoveries and Settlements. Second epoch: Development of the Colonies.
- SECOND WEEK.—Third Epoch: Revolutionary War. Fourth Epoch: Development of the States.
- THIRD WEEK.—Fifth Epoch: The Civil War. Sixth Epoch: Reconstruction and passing Events.

Physiology.

- FIRST WEEK.—The Skeleton. The Skin.
- SECOND WEEK.—Respiration and Voice The Circulation, and Effects of Alcohol on.
- THIRD WEEK.—Digestion and Food. Relation of Alcoholic Drinks, Narcotics, Hypnotics to.

FOURTH WEEK.—Nervous System. Special senses.

State History.

- FIFTH WEEK.—Physiography. Prehistoric Time. Exploration and Early Settlers. Events to 1754.
- SIXTH WEEK.—French and Indian war. Lord Dunmore's War, Period of the Revolution and afterwards.
- SEVENTH WEEK.—Schools, Newspapers and Spread of Learning. War of 1812. Constitutional changes to 1863.
- EIGHTH WEEK.—The New State. Various Conventions and Constitutions. Present Aspect.

Book-keeping

- FIRST WEEK.—Specific Laws for Debiting and crediting Accounts.
- SECOND WEEK.—Journal Work and Posting.
- THIRD WEEK.—The Ledger and its use.
- FOURTH WEEK.—Balance Sheet work and closing of Accounts.
- FIFTH WEEK.—Single Entry—Changing of Double Entry to Single Entry.
- SIXTH WEEK.—General Review—Voucher accounting.

Civics.

This subject will be pursued during the review. Art of Teaching: Lectures on Pedagogy and the art of teaching will receive merited attention.

KING'S DAUGHTERS

The religious efforts of the young ladies of Institute are worthy of notice. Their usual programs and bible class studies have been regularly pursued with good results. The library which was started some time ago is indeed a very pleasing and encouraging feature.

Quite a number of the girls are reading the books, and some are giving us the benefit of the thoughts gained and digested, in carefully prepared papers.

At the annual December entertainment they presented Miss Hallie Q. Brown, the most noted elocutionist of the Negro race. Miss Brown most pleasingly entertained her audience, and all were not only satisfied but delighted with her display of talent. We are always glad to meet women of such force of character and breadth of information, and those who have been indefatigable in the uplift of humanity.

Miss Brown, needs no introduction, but it is often good to think a little on what some people have done and what they stand for.

Miss Brown was born in Pittsburg, her parents moved to Canada and there she spent a part of her girlhood. She was graduated from the Scientific course of Wilberforce University. She taught for some time in Mississippi and at Wilberforce. She was at one time lady principal of Tuskegee Institute.

Miss Brown is most interesting to us as a platform woman. As elocutionist her rank is high. She studied Elocution in America, and took special courses in Berlin. She recited before her Majesty Queen Victoria, and numbers among her friends, Lady Henry Somerset and others of noble rank.

Miss Brown, was the only Negro member of the Worlds National Conference of the W. C. T. U., which met in California. Her rank as a lecturer is with Miss Frances E. Willard, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony.

Among the many good kernels of thought that she left with us, this one impresses many of us most; that, "The Negro should learn to educate his mouth."

"Seek not for happiness—tis known To hope and memory alone; At dawn—how bright the moon will be! At—eve how fair it glowed, Ah, me!"
—Ambrose Bierce.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE AND ARTS DEP'T

The department of Domestic Science and Arts has its Wednesday "Literary Home" fort-nightly. The special object of which is to encourage and direct the girls in the reading of the different magazines of the department, and the development of thought relative to the work of the several divisions.

Good House-Keeping, Table Talk Illustrated Milliner Toilettes and Delineator, all of which are found on our news tables, some are replete with the best ideas of the strongest feminine and masculine minds as to the science and economy of intelligent house-keeping and living.

We are striving to bring the girl's minds in touch with the master minds on the subject.

The following program was given at the last session:

"The girl who makes her own clothes," Amelia Johnson; "An easily-made work dress," Bessie Hunter; "Making Lingerie at home," Sadie Allen; "Mending and making over." Each girl is supposed to give thoughts on this particular subject.

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC

Two new pianos have been added to the music department and the students now have five instruments at their disposal.

The two leading music journals, Etude and Musian, are to be found on the table in music room of East Hall for the use of students during reading hours.

Several students received a year's subscription to the Etude as Christmas presents. Such gifts are of the highest value as they last all the year.

We very much regret the temporary withdrawal on account of illness of Miss. Lorane Campbell, of Talcott, and Beulah Smith, of Fairmont, West Virginia, two of our very promising piano students.

La Grippe has hindered the practice of music lessons of the following students this month: Misses M. Hackley, M. Burdette, N. Cobb, B. Mason, E. Holly, A. Lowry and W. Watson.

The Etude Music Club meets every Friday afternoon at 4 p. m. The officers are as follows: President, Miss Bessie Mason; Vice President, Lorane Campbell; Secretary, Mary Gordon; Instructor, Mrs. E. M. Jones. Among the features on the program during the past month were: Talks on famous women
Pianist, Amelia Wilcher
The Story of St. Cecilia, Bessie Hunter
Formation of Major Scales,
Drill in pronouncing names of noted Musicians.

The following young ladies played piano solos before the club last month: Misses Brown, Campbell, Cobb, Banks, Snyder, Evans, Powell, Gordon, Harper and Watson.

The Institute orchestra has been having irregular rehearsals this month owing to inclement weather and illness. The members of the orchestra are:

- First Violin, Mrs. R. M. Jones
- Second Violin, Boyer Lee
- Bass violin, Prof. W. H. Lowry
- Flute, Prof. S. H. Guss
- Clarinet, Prof. C. E. Jones
- Cornet, Ernest Chambers
- Trombone, Wirt Jones
- Drums, J. G. Patterson
- Piano, Ethel Spriggs

"To the small part of ignorance that we can arrange and classify we give the name Knowledge."
"Benevolence is the father and mother of ingratitude."—Cosmopolitan.

(Continued from Second Page)
**HOW A RAILROAD
 RUNNING CARD IS
 COMPILED**

even eight or ten section of 98, 99 and the other through freight trains, while many other freight trains are put on every day which are known as "extra west" or "extra east," according to the direction in which they are going. These trains have no regular schedules, but run from station to station under special orders issued by the train dispatchers.

To glance into the train dispatcher's office at Chillicothe one would have no idea of the immense responsibility which rest upon the two men who sit

QUIETLY AT THE TABLE,

Yet upon them at every moment of the day rests the lives of hundreds of people. One has charge of all trains from Chillicothe west to Cincinnati, and the other from Chillicothe east to Parkersburg. There are six of them, and they work two at a time in tricks of eight hours. It is the duty of the train dispatcher to see that all trains get over the road as nearly as possible on time, and that when they are behind time they make up as much as possible the lost time. Freight trains must be got over the road as rapidly as possible, and yet must not interfere in any way with the passenger trains. On the table before him is a large sheet of paper on which the names of all the stations on the division are printed, and on his sheet he notes the time of the arrival and departure of each train, so that he knows at every moment of the day just where every train on the division is. These time sheets are always admitted in Court as indisputable evidence, for they are always absolutely accurate.

As a road grows older and time-card after time-card is made out, the running time of the trains is made more and more perfect. At the present day, on the B. and O. S. W., there are long stretches of road where the engineer does not have to touch his throttle, so exactly does the running time of the train correspond with the best that the engine can do. The same thing is doubtless true of all the other old roads of the country, but the passenger does not think of it or appreciate it as he glances from the car window at the swiftly flying fields or woodland.

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(Continued from First Page)
A NEW ERA

stronger each year of its life. Each year has witnessed the merging of its ideas, principles, and spirit with the requirements of the commonwealth.

The purpose of its founders is becoming more manifest every day, and with the new impetus given to its existence, by this last provision, nothing is expected but a full fruition of the possibilities within the scope of this state nurtured Institution.

THE MONTHLY voices the grateful sentiments of the school in offering to the Hon. James Ellis, our representative from Fayette County, and Senator Hill our thanks for their manly efforts in gaining special favor for the passage of the above measure.

GET IN LINE OR GET OUT.

The man who is anybody, and who does anything is surely going to be criticized, vilified, and misunderstood. This is a penalty for being great, but it is not proof of greatness. If you work for a man, in Heaven's name work for him! He pays the wages that supplies you with bread and butter, so speak well of him, stand by him and the institution he represents. If you must vilify and condemn, why, resign your position, but, I pray you, so long as you are a part of an institution do not condemn it. Give undivided service or none; for, soon or late, you will have to do one or the other. So get in line, or get out. - ELBERT HUBBARD.

Teachers' Review

Begins April 1

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