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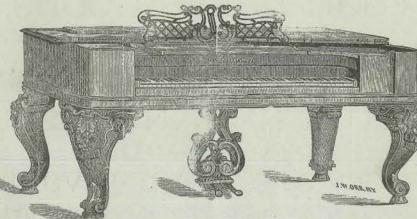
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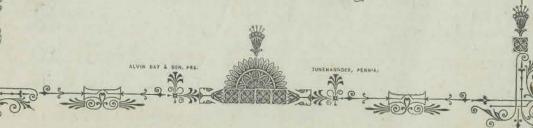
ACADEMIAM.

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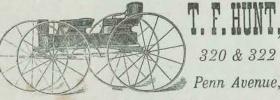
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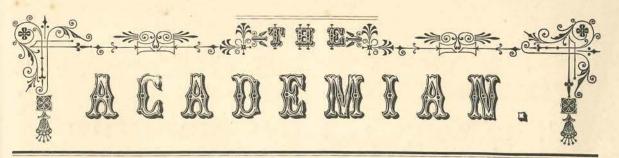
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Vol. 1.

FACTORYVILLE, PENN'A, NOVEMBER, 1885.

No. 8.







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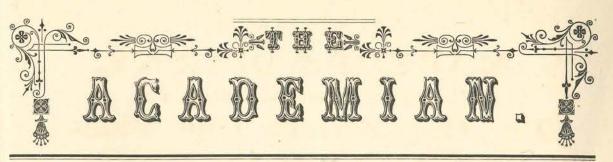
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Select Boetry,

IN THE AUTUMN TWILIGHT.

'Neath the blue billows sinks
The grand red orb of day,
A white sail showeth clear in the haze,
Far, far away.

A magnificent sunset sheds
Its beauty upon the sea;
The day-dreams of earlier youth come back,
Come back to me.

Set hath the glorious sphere,
And the silver hours slow rise
Of the morn, while softening into blue
The sun-glow dies.

But the spirit of dawn shall streak
A golden thread in the gray,
Through the hanging masses of rose-colored cloud
Veiling her way.

And the heavy curtains of black
Fall off from the temple of Heaven,
In its majesty mocking the finite sight,
To earth's sons given.

Is it thus that the unchained soul—
The conqueror in the fight—
With its weak casket of passionless clay,
Soareth to light?

Light! the light of unlimited worlds;
True light of an endless day;
Of that day which never knoweth a night—
Far, far away!

-Adapted.

Literary.

EDUCATION OF FARMERS' DAUGHTERS.

I,

A city is cosmopolitan. Its people come from every nation and blend with each other and lose their distinctive national traits; and if we may judge from frequent popular demonstrations, they lose their love of country as well. They are not as intelligent, thrifty, and

progressive, as inhabitants of rural districts or country villages. Some few in a city surpass their fellows from the country in scholarly reputation and literary ability; but they are few. Ignorance concentrates, and portions of every city are given over to to rowdyism and vice. and even degenerate into barbarism. As the population increases these sections become larger and broader, and the darkness into which they plunge becomes more apalling. All this tends to effect our school system, and the reports of superintendents of the schools of our cities show an alarming deficiency in attendance when compared with rural communities. Thousands attend no school, while those who do attend are very irregular.

Then we must rely upon the country for the perpetuity of the American school system. This dependence comes from the patriotism of countrymen, their superior intelligence per average, and their greater numbers. They assume, then, the controlling influence in a national education. In speaking of educational progress great prominence is given to the country, because it comprises a larger and more hopeful element desirous of improvement than the city. These present defects will be remedied, and advancements inaugurated. In rural life, too, the females have greater influence, and give a more elevating tendency to their associates. Hence, the reason for these sentences on the education of farmers' daughters.

Farmers' daughters do not require an essentially different education from other girls, but they can be more readily "moulded to the ideal of a superior and practical culture," and can then stamp their impress upon the society in

which they move. Girls form an important part of the country's population to be trained, and their initiation into educational progress will be a signal for the boys to follow.

Again, the women of the rural districts are not daughters of peasants to become serfs, or the slaves of serfs; but they live in a land where a hut may be changed for a palace, where the cottage may be changed for a mansion, or better still, a home of intellectual and moral excellence. They are not mere toys with souls, as in Turkey; nor dummies on which artists of fashion advertise their cunning, as in France; but women-the embodiments of good sense, intelligence, and virtue. The American woman is superior to the English in advantages. In England she is surrounded by barriers of caste and society, which prevent the full and harmonious development of all her faculties, and cramp the sensibilities of a sensitive soul. Here, however, not only is there no restraint, but incentives to higher culture which nowhere else exist. The prejudices of the past are vanishing, legal disabilities disappearing, and reward for labor being equalized. The young women should be alive to their opportunities, and make themselves able to fully realize their full capabilities.

The leaders in this full development of womanhood will not be found in our large cities. In them are too much conventionalism, selfishness, pride, arrogance, frippery of fashion, and too little of the treshness of nature. To be sure in cities, we have wisest discipline and highest culture, but the mass is not leavened by it. The instances are rare because of the adverse circumstances.

Then, we must look to the girls of the farm for a broader culture, higher development, more symmetrical training, a truer moral tone, and more sensible views of their share in life's duties. The women of this country have a glorious aim in being more intelligent, companionable, and healthful than those of any other. The farmers' daughters will be the foremost in the effort to make it so. Accord-

ing to a Chinese maxim there are four requisites of woman: "That virtue dwell in her heart; that modesty play on her brow; that sweetness flow from her lips; that industry occupy her hands." Such characteristics, added to intellectual superiority, will result from a judicious training of all the faculties of a woman's being, in the realization of our ideal of female education.

THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF J. G. HOLLAND.

The father and mother of Josiah Gilbert Holland were those "poor but honest parents" to whom the large family of American celebrities seem to belong. Their honesty was as great as their poverty, and neither could have comfortably been greater. They were of good Puritan stock and from the poem of "David Gray," which is said to be a description of the father, we may judge that many of the best traits of the settlers of the "Bay" were possessed by that parent. He was a great reader, and Dr. Holland said his first thinking was excited by hearing his father and the village doctor converse. Undoubtedly to that gentle, thoughtful man Dr. Holland owed much of his literary taste.

The family could bear witness of the truth of Poor Richard's saying that "Three removes are as bad as a fire." For again and again they moved to be at the father's place of employment. He was a mechanic and when old enough Josiah worked with him.

Coming to Northamton Josiah was at last able to enter the high school. He was ambitious, sensitive, and refined, and the companionship of rough, factory people had been most distasteful to his finer nature. Now with an opportunity for improvement he applied himself eagerly to his studies. But being unaccustomed to the close confinement of school work he fell ill, and months passed before he gained his former strength. Despairing of a college education, he still sought to improve every opportunity to learn. He taught penmanship from town to town, and tried daguerreo-

typy and district school teaching as means of gaining a living, meanwhile favoring his acquaintances from time to time with poems of his composition

support himself by writing, and so without any particular preference for the study of medicine he entered the Berkshire Medical College in 1841 at the age of twenty-one. He was graduated in 1844, having supported himself while there. The next year he married, though poor as ever, and thus was that happiness which gold could not buy. In the same year he and a classmate established their office in Springfield and waited for some one seeking after their sign. For four years they sat in that office and prayed for patients, but the people were pleased to employ other physicians.

During this time Dr. Holland had written acceptably for the Knickerbocker Magazine and other periodicals. He started The Bay State Weekly Courier. It lived six months. The disappointed proprietor and disgusted physician was glad to accept the position of teacher in Richmond schools. In three months the position of principal of the Vicksburg public schools being offered him he went with his wife to Mississippi. With great energy he reduced the schools to some kind of system and introduced discipline, until then unknown to the urchins and "big boys." He stayed there something more than a year, but the fates would have him North. Accordingly Mrs. Holland's mother fell ill and he was obliged to return to Springfield with his wife.

In less than two weeks after his arrival he became assistant editor of the Springfield Republican. This decided his career. He abandoned the idea of practicing medicine, for which he was really unfitted, and devoted himself to literary work. Under Bowles and Holland the paper became one of the most important in the country. Mr. Bowles going to Boston to establish a paper there Dr. Holland became chief editor. But the attempt at Boston turned to Springfield Dr. Holland resigned the editorship to him. He was now 47 years old, wealthy and famous.

He traveled two years in Europe. On his His friends persuaded him he could never return to America Scribner's Monthly was established with him as its editor. It soon became one of the foremost American periodicals. Shortly before Dr. Holland's death in 1881 the name was changed to the Century Magazine. It is said that his name having disappeared from the cover, the name of no other editor shall take its place.

For years he had known that his death would probably be sudden and he arranged his business accordingly, especially his editorial work, that in case his end came without warning the magazine would continue without a break. On the day of his death he was at work on editorials and planning for coming issues.

Some consider his self-esteem too great. To be sure St. Paul calls himself the chief of sinners, yet no less he declares "I have fought a good fight." And is not the consciousness of well being and well doing a reward freely allowed us? Dr. Holmes says, "Conceit is to the human character what salt is to the ocean, it keeps it sweet and renders it endurable. Perhaps to this so called fault is due the fact that Dr. Holland kept his genial disposition and kindly feelings. His sensitiveness and love of approbation made him more tender and appreciative of others, and the memory of his early days made him generous and sympa-

There is much in his character that is profitable for us to contemplate. It is not so far off nor so high as to be unattainable, and we will be better purer and truer by the study and admiration of such a life. As he hated everything that was mean, false, impure, so he loved all that was pure true and noble. His strongest desire was to make men good and happy. His beliefs caused much discussion. But by their works ye shall know them and his religion though not of formal creed was of the was unsuccessful, and when Mr. Bowles re- heart. His thoughts went up like incense

from God's altars. He believed the Bible and stimulus to development. We have all heard trusted the Christ, and his life was the life of the just.

DISTRICT SCHOOL TEACHING.

Among the manifold trials and tribulations of the school teacher, it seems to me that the work of disciplining a school is perhaps as difficult as any. Those happy persons who possess the personal magnetism of which Professor Balliet told us at the recent County Institute may find it a very pleasant and easy task to govern a school, but the rest of us poor, plodding mortals, to whom nature has given no such mysterious power, must necessarily find much to vex and perplex in trying to bring about a harmonious state of affairs in the schoolroom. Most of us have heard of the Hoosier school-master who said, "moral suasion is my theory but licking is my practice." Theory and practice are two entirely different things; theoretically we would all like to be angels, but practically we all prefer to remain where we are. How many of us are there whose theory of discipline and their practice harmonize? Most of us believe in going to the school-room in the morning in an angelic frame of mind, and in wearing an everlasting smile, even though they might have excepted a political convention, but I suppose none of us are so vain as the distinguished Frenchman who had so much respect for himself that he took off his hat every time he mentioned his own name.

It seems to me that the trials of school-teaching overbalance the pleasures, and yet, like every other work, it has its compensations. It is certain that the consciousness of well-doing always contributes to the pleasure and happiness of a person, whatever his vocation, and the earnest, faithful teacher will always have the applause of his own conscience. One advantage of our calling is that it teaches us to be patient; we have to learn to be patient, whether we want to or not, and it is excellent discipline for us as well as our pupils. Then again it has the advantage of furnishing constant

of Michael Angelo who while walking through the streets of Florence, discovered a fine block of marble, lying half buried in dirt and rubbish; he at once lifted it from the slime and mire where it lay, and his companions asked him in astonishment what he wanted with that worthless piece of rock. "There's an angel in the stone," said he, "and I must get it out." He discovered at a glance what might be made of it. The true teacher is an artist; as the artist sees the image in the block of marble, so the teacher sees the future man and woman in the child. It is said that out of all the voters in the United States only one in five can write his own name, and that fact alone is a reason why every teacher should feel an honest pride in his work. One great writer has said, that there is no higher office than that of teacher of our youth, for there is nothing on earth so precious as the mind, the soul and the character of the

Trusting that school-directors and all those, who teach for love of the profession, will pardon me, I will say in conclusion, candor compels me to confess that, judging from my own individual case, the most satisfying pleasure to be found in school-teaching is the one that can be summed up in dollars and cents.

THE VALUE OF THE STUDY OF ANCIENT LANGUAGES.

Before we consider the value of language it will be well to get the true meaning of the word language. Language is the expression of ideas with words, or it is the unveiling of thought by sounds which have a significance. In connection with the study of ancient languages we might ask? "Does not our language teach us to express our thoughts with force and clearness?" Our language will do all this, exclusive of ancient languages, if perfectly understood. But in order that we may have a perfect knowledge of it, we must study the language from which it was formed or taken.

As our language is a mixture of nearly all the languages that is or ever was spoken on

the earth, it becomes a very difficult one to understand unless we study those languages from whence it sprang. We might commit the meaning and derivation of every word in the English language, which would be a very long and laborious task and undoubtedly would be no better than to study the languages that are taught in our colleges. The study of Latin and Greek are the most benefit to us in this respect, as our language is taken principally from these.

Therefore with a view to acquaint ourselves with our own language should be the chief object in the study of ancient language. How many, alas! have not this conception of Latin and Greek. I once asked a beginner what were his motives for studying that. He replied, "So that he could quote Latin phrases in autograph albums." How true it is we can scarcely glance at a paper or book but that we see phrases from some of the ancient languages. This is not a sign of a great mind. But rather on the contrary it denotes narrowness. It has been truthfully said that the more of language a person knows well the more closely will he keep within the language he speaks or writes. Let us guard ourselves and keep the "ego" and "amo" out of our writings.

The benefits derived from these studies are manifold. For what ever professsion a man wishes to prepare himself a knowledge of the ancient languages are of unspeakable value. In fact a knowledge of these bear the same relation to the possessor as the framework to a man's body does to the whole structure. It benefits the lawyer and theologian alike in the choice and use of words. And in their ability to use this combination depends their entire

It has been said of some of the polished sentences of Shakespeare that you might as well try to push a brick out of a wall with your little finger as to remove a word from them. On this hinges the secret of Shakespeare's great-

place, may we all be as particular as the renowned poet who pondered two long weeks to find the desired word, which word rushed into his mind accompanied by a severe bump occasioned by the unequal road over which he was traveling.

The mind is susceptible of the same physical changes as the body. It is well known that exercise makes strength, as in the strong and well developed muscles of the blacksmith's arm made strong by hammering away on the hard iron. So our minds are made strong and capable of great endurance by hammering away Latin and Greek.

The study of languages also trains the perceptive power and renders our minds capable of recalling past acts words and sentences. This comes from recalling the grammar we have heretofore gone over and applying it to the text. The importance of this great faculty is seen in the case of Horace Greeley who never forgot a person whom he met, attributing this faculty to his experience in the study of language. We also obtain a thorough knowledge of the daring exploits and well planned schemes of such men as Caesar and Cyrus. Also of the beautiful figures and ever active imagination of Homer and Virgil. It awakens in us a desire to know more about the lives and doings of those who lived hundreds, yea, thousands of years ago.

In truth there is no corner in all the spacious recesses of the mind but that will be benefited and beautified by the study of the tongues of our predecessors.

The disposition of all employers to dispense with men who drink to excess when they can get sober ones is on the increase. Twenty years ago the newspapers of all large cities were frequently the nests and roosting places of a lot of "hard citizens." They are banished now. An interceder for a discharged drunkard from a morning paper begged the editor to remember that "Jim had a wife and two chil-With regard to the right word in the right dren to support." "It so happens," replied

the editor, "that the sober man whom I have put in Jim's place has a wife and four children. It should always be remembered that every expulsion of a bummer leaves a position for a decent man. We don't run an inebriate asylum or a moral reformatory." That sound principle is pervading all trades, protessions and occupations. "Jackasses and servants to the rear!" was the order in Napoleon's Egyptian campaigns on the eve of battle. "Bummers and boozers to the rear!" is the order all along the line of business. Business is getting to be more and more a conflict, and all useless baggage and camp followers must get out of the way.

The following letter was found near the postoffice, two or three days ago, and was handed to us. The writer can have it if she will ask any of the editors for it. We are glad to say it was not written by any of the students, but can not say that it was not written to one of the boys:

FACTORYVILLE, OCT. 12, '85.

MY DEAREST :-

Yours received and was glad to hear from you. My dearest-I do love you more than words or tongue can tell. O-I do love you truly. As to my coming over there it would be impossible. I would rather you would come over here, we need not fear on account of the girls. I am real sorry I made you feel so bad, I will not do so again—you do not know how much I wish I were down on the bridge, oh my dear-I am ready for you to have a good talk with me. I will come with a kiss on my lips and a smile on my cheek. Oh how I wish I had you here just now. I can see you in your window and I wish that I was over there with you, I would hug you harder than I did-this afternoon. I am just having a good time all by myself writing to you-and-is snoring like everything and that is very pleasant. I started to the well and got half way down there then and did not hear anything of you so I came back. Oh, my dearest-Misswants to know if you and I will come down and spend the evening on Tuesday or Wednesday evening. You can study harder in the afternoon to make up for all the time we would be gone. Please answer to-day—I am so sleepy and tired I can hardly see to write any more. There is one little tune you can play that I fancy all others above you learned it of "Cupid" one day: It begins with and ends with "I love." The finger of love on my innermost heart with the name I adored! when my feelings were yong and the record shall bide till my sole shall depart and the darkness of death o'er my being be flung.——And I went down town this evening.

I love you ——I do belive me for it is true

Well I must close hoping to hear from you soon, answer soon, from your True love and Friend and well wisher.

P. S. And I have just received a blessing from—for—

Here the letter broke off as if she had dropped off to sleep.

The Academian.

[Entered at Post-office at Factoryville as second-class marter.]

PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR,
By the Phi Mu Society, of Keystone Academy, Factoryville, Pa.

EDITORS:

H. A. MACKEY, '86....CHIEF.
A. B. EVANS, '87.....LOCAL. R. W. LOWRY, '87, LITERARY
E. S. DALE, '87, BUSINESS MANAGER.

TERMS.—One copy, per year, \$1.00, strictly in advance; single copies, 15 cents each. Advertisements \$15.00 per column.

Communications solicited from all friends of the Academy. Address, Academian, Factoryville, Pa.

NOVEMBER, 1885.

EDITORIAL.

We would call the attention of all who intend to attend school at Keystone Academy to the advantages of boarding in the school buildings. In the first place it is convenient, a student is always here, upon the scene of action, to report to chapel, meals, society meetings, &c.,

then during rainy and disagreeable weather he need not expose himself. But the greatest advantage is that of acquiring regularity of habits. An Academy boarder has his periods of study, meals, recreation and sleep all fixed, thus he will naturally fall into uniform habits in all the different departments of school life; and when we consider that the habits we now form are going to remain with us through life, we can see how important is a proper early training.

With the present year a new regulation in regard to vacations has been put in force. We have no vacation between the Fall and Winter term except one day to enable new students to move in and become settled. The vacation that usually occurs at this time comes during the holidays, thus lengthening the usual time to two weeks.

The custom is quite prevalent among the students to go home every week or every fortnight. The student thus not only loses a great amount of time, which if applied to studies the value could not be estimated in money, but in a financial point of view the loss is exceedingly great. While one is at school he not only pays his scholastic expenses, but sacrifices what wages he could otherwise earn, and it is only serving himself to make the most of his time and shape all outside matters to conform to school work.

November is upon us once more with her sharp, bracing air, the ideal weather of the lovers of foot-ball. At Keystone Academy there is material enough to make a magnificent team—all that is lacking is the proper ground, and with a very little expense this could be secured. The greatest draw-back that the Academy has is the lack of facilities for athletic pursuits. A man whose physical and mental powers are largely developed possesses a certain personal magnetism, which makes him an instrument of much greater power than one, who, although his mental powers be great yet his physical man is meagre and uncommanding.

The truth of the old adage "murder will out" has been again proved in the case of Ferdinand Ward. A man who from a mere country youth worked himself up to be "Napoleon of Wall Street" only to be stripped of the glitter of his career and to be ranked as a common thief. Crime puts forth many illusions to ensnare the youth and as in the case of Ward many are entrapped thinking themselves too cunning to be caught, but justice will inevitably assert herself and the gallows or penitentiary will become the instruments of punishment.

The glory of champions in athletic pursuits is of short duration. There never was a man at the front of any class of sport but that another a little superior came forth, the former being dropped and utterly forgotten. Not so with the great minds of the intellectual world. Their deeds live after they are gone and speak more potent than words. It is much better for a young man to aspire to excellence in the literary world, studying his actions and endeavoring by his deeds to accomplish some good, thus erecting an enduring monument in the hearts of the people, than to seek the mere passing glory in the athletic world.

At the time of writing the Fall campaign is in full blast, and the public interest is worked up to the greatest height. Politicians and candidates rushing hither and thither, soliciting votes, groups of excited men discussing each candidates probabilities of election, here and there bets exchanged, and business men forsaking their daily duties to gather the latest campaign news, is the sight which meets the disinterested spectator. To the young voter a most important question arises: Shall I dive into politics or shall I consider it beneath my dignity to have any connection with them? We consider it the duty of every young man to make a conscientious study of the platforms and issues of each party, and to connect himself with the one which such investigation proves the nearest right. Let him not connect him

self with a party simply because his predecessors belonged to it, but each should make up his mind for himself. That politics have become polluted and corrupt is no reason why they should be abandoned, but this fact should be an incentive to every pure minded, unbiased young man to put his shoulder to the wheel and bring about a change. Politics of to-day may be likened to a dwelling into which a ruptured gas pipe is pouring poisonous and obnoxious gases. You would not abandon the house, but rather repair the pipe and ventilate the house, making it once more fit for the abode of man. And so there are corrupt and unprincipled men prominent in the politics of to-day, who by their lives and actions impart stigmas to the cause; but this is no fault of the party, and each voter should think it his duty to do all in his power to blot out this evil, and place politics in a high state of moral and social culture.

Whereas, It has pleased God in the mysterious dispensation of his Providence to remove from us our beloved sister, Sarah J. Tingley, Class of '79; and

Whereas, We hold in fond remembrance the lovely character as earnest student, faithful friend and consistent christian which she always displayed while among us; and

Whereas, We cannot forget the zeal and faithfulness with which she discharged her duties while teacher in this Institution, and the lavishness with which she spent her time and strength in its welfare; and

Whereas, We recognize and admire the nobleness of her purpose, and the forgetfulness with which she devoted herself to her chosen work; be it

Resolved, That in her death we realize that the Alumni of Keystone Academy have lost a shining member, the Academy has lost a true friend and humanity at large has lost one who was uncommonly fitted for usefulness, both by nature and discipline; but be it

Resolved, That while we deeply mourn our thers. Ergo, desist.

loss, we humbly bow to the will of our Heavenly Father, and strive to profit by her bright example; and be it

Resolved, That we extend our hearty sympathy to the bereaved family of which she was a member; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to them, and that copies be also furnished to the ACADEMIAN and Independent Republican, for publication.

D. A. CAPWELL,
MRS. E. C. HARDING,
MARY LEIGHTON,
Committee.

Local Department.

Terms, change.

"The melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year."

What are those things constantly on the move? The jaw bones of—ladies.

The poor dumb brutes are robbed of their rightful property by the students. Beechnuts seem to be the chief article of diet.

The telescope has arrived and a beauty it is, too. It is a delight to look upon the heavens with a five-and-a-half-inch glass.

Geo. A. Transue is about finishing a fine residence in our "ville." It is one of the neatest cottage-style dwelling houses in the village.

A number of our students have schools in this and neighboring counties. The schools can rejoice in having a superior set of young men and women as their teachers.

Hallowe'en has come and gone. The small boy waileth because of opportunities unimproved; and the young American rejoiceth in arduous labor performed in aiding the farmer to pull the cabbages.

We kindly give notice to those young ladies who try to win our attention from books, by twirling the handkerchief or smirking the lips, that our mothers warned us to be careful of such enticements. We always heed our mothers. Ergo, desist.

The vociferous boast of the amateur politician is no longer heard in the land; but the wail of disappointment is heartrending. Again we have the illustration of the vanity of all earthly hopes.

Rev. N. C. Naylor, of Hyde Park, gave a very entertaining lecture on the evening of the "Book Reception." It was well received and we hope to hear him again. His subject was "Books," being appropriate for the occasion.

The authorities have obtained half-fare rates on the D. L. & W. for the students at any time during the term, instead of stated intervals as formerly. The D. L. & W. is very accommodating in that particular, more so than any line in the State, or in the East.

The Principal gave notice that such tickets would not be given the students if they should miss a class by their absence. This is a wise move, as we cannot take advantage of the kindness and abuse the privilege. The editors of course would not do so at any rate, but the others are not to be trusted.

Mr. A. looking at the north star through the telescope: "I can see it better with the naked eye." A Senior replies: "The largest telescope in the world will not enlarge that star, it is too far away, and the rays of light are practically parallel. Younger brothers, remember that before you condemn a glass."

Scene—Ladies' Hall. 1st girl—"Chum, give me some gum." 2d girl, taking the sweet from her mouth, hands it to the former. 3d girl, snatching it away, uses the article like rubber and makes it very attenuated. 4th girl rolls the same into a ball and hits a fellow student. 5th girl picks it off the floor and proceeds to "chaw." The chorus applaud and ask for a division of the spoils.

Some of the boys are lamenting that they did not see Gen. J. A. Logan, as he passed through here en route for Binghamton. It is a laudable trait, this desire to see great men, but just look into your mirrors and you will see them in embryo.

One of our matrimonially inclined young men claimed that he would not marry his wife's sister, if his companion died because of the lack of variety. He would want a change of mother-in-law.

A singing school has been organized in our town under the control of Prof. Thayer, of Nicholson. Such opportunities should be embraced, as all should be acquainted with the rudiments of music.

Athletic sports are on the wane among the boys. It is too cold for base ball, but the foot ball is still sound and invites "a heap of kicken." Can we not muster out a sufficient number of young men to have an eleven?

Our Chief tried soliciting "ads," but gave up the job in disgust. A busy man occupied with thoughts of getting a sale, is no safe object to run against. It is hard to decide which the local ed. would rather meet—a rabid dog or a mad proprietor.

The monthly rhetoricals do not reflect much credit upon those who speak them. The pieces are of the shortest kind, mere doggerel, and unfit for the mind to retain. We should make the most of our chances in this line, for good-speaking is a rare accomplishment, and always commands admiration.

The number of books received this term was not as large as we might expect. Personal effort could not be made, but all solicitations had to be made by mail. This annual effort to increase the library ought to meet the approval of the general public, but especially of the friends of the Academy.

The wind played so dolefully outside of my window that I thought some musical friend had placed a harmoni-chord there for my benefit. The music was so plaintive and at times changed to a shriek. It seemed as if all the passions of the human soul were being portrayed by that little instrument. On examining the window it was found that there was no "music box," but air holes beneath the window sill. Story of our adventurer.

One of our bright boys was asked, what is the worst thing about riches? He replied so readily, "Not having them," that he must have been employed as the witty man on an undertaker's journal.

Prof. J. H. Harris delivered a very interesting address on the history of the Baptist Church, of this place, on Oct. 25, 1885. The production was so timely and well received that it was moved by the congregation that it be published. Immediately after the discourse a silver offering was taken which amounted to a goodly sum.

We received all the local papers prior to election, but now they have mysteriously stopped coming. Surely this phenomenon needs explanation. Will some one kindly explain the whyness of the thus? Was it to influence our versatile minds on the duties of election day? Surely the ways of the politician are past finding out.

We have had no Friday evening social for several weeks, and a great many long-visaged companions is the result. Too frequent indulgence in sweets produces nausea, and alas, too frequent association with each other engenders careless regard. This must be the course of reasoning.

Prof. J. Gardiner entertained the school one afternoon by a lecture on astronomy. He showed the motions of the planetary system by the means of a planetarium, which made the comprehension very easy. He also told of a rapid method of adding, but this was not at all new. He is evidently a man of extended knowledge acquired by books and travel.

LADIES' HALL.

What happens in the Ladies' Hall? ——. Best gum at Bard's! Try it.

Who sings the song with the refrain, "Liebehen, Liebchen?"

Greater interest seems to be manifested in the evening chapel exercises since the roll call has been introduced. "Whence come those shricks?" Don't be alarmed, we are only having fun in the gymnasium.

How gratified "our dear teacher" would be if we were as ardent and patient in our quest for knowledge in the leaves of our books, as we are in our search for nuts in the beech leaves.

Again one of our number has been to a marriage feast; wherefore do maidens place wedding cake under their pillows?

The young ladies who spend Sundays at their homes experience severe spasms of popularity in the early part of the week; the severity of the spasm being proportional to the quantity and excellence of the treat.

In previous centuries giggling was supposed to be a privilege of school girls, but in this advanced age it is rude and vulgar. This change comes from the fact that years ago the world was uncivilized; but now young women are supposed to have souls capable of training.

Lersonal Mention.

NOTICE.

This department is given to notices of graduates, old students and those now connected with the Academy. In order to fill up the columns with interesting items, the editor wishes the help of the Alumni. Any such information will be received with thanks by the personal editor. Address P. O. Box 12, Factoryville, Pa.

Miss Eva Stanton is teaching school near her home.

H. A. Mackay spent Sunday, Nov. 1st, at Waverly.

Walter Browning paid us a short visit the other day.

Misses King and Mahoney spent Sunday, Nov. 1st, with Miss Angie Lowry.

John J. Manning has been appointed postmaster at Lenoxville.

Dr. Thomas A. Hough represented his township in the Wayne county convention.

M. W. Cargill lectured before the Susquehanna Teachers' Institute. Our Prof's all went to La Plume to vote.

W. H. MacFarlane left for the West on November 1st.

E. M. Lewis is working in Tillinghast's store at LaPlume.

I. M. Gray served as secretary of the Susquehanna County Institute.

M. W. Lowry, Esq., has a position in Prothonotary Dale's office, in Scranton.

Thomas Quintin has entered the University at Lewisburg.

R. B. Trible serves as principal of the Hop-bottom graded school.

C. M. Maynard visits us about every two weeks. We wonder what the attraction is.

Mr. and Mrs. Streeter visited their daughter at the "Cad" on the 31st of October.

Miss Retta Brown, of Tunkhannock, was in town a short time ago.

Misses Mahoney and VanLoon were visited by their mothers last month.

W. L. Rogers is teaching at Brooklyn, Susquehanna county.

D. D. Downey, of West Lenox, visited us the other day. He has a school near his home.

Misses Fuller and Street are two more of our former students who evaded the new marriage law.

J. A. Biles is enjoying life at his home at Homet's Ferry. He writes that he is as happy as a man can be. He is now a dad.

Mrs. J. E. Perry has returned from an extended visit, and we no longer see the Prof.'s smiling face at the table.

Miss May Gardner gave her friends a very pleasant party, Nov. 6th. All report a very good time.

Thomas E. Williams is in the employ of the Delaware & Hudson Company at Providence, Penn'a.

It is rumored that the girls and boys will sit at the same tables next term. We hope this is true as we think the boys need some refinement in table etiquette. I. B. Gardner spent Sunday recently with R. W. Rowey at Green Grove. He reports a very pleasant time.

W. H. Leonard is acting as librarian at the M. E. Sunday School in the place of Frank Chase.

Willie Capwell is getting a good salary in one of the best photographic establishments in Washington, D. C.

John R. Farr receives \$1200 a year as clerk to the Board of Control. He also publishes the West Side Progress.

Miss Alice Northup has been thrown from a carriage and sustained painful injuries. Her restoration to health is earnestly wished.

Supt. Keeler and wife, both graduates of this school, spent a few hours with friends at the Academy a short time ago.

Harry Spencer has returned from Rochester where he has been attending the Commercial College.

J. E. Brodhead has left school for the rest of the fall and winter. He is teaching at Elk Lake. May he be successful in his maiden effort is the wish of the Academian.

Who would have thought it? Ralph C—wanted to take a young lady home from the social the other night, but as her sister was along he did not have courage enough to try.

Mr. Nelson Tingley has been selected as steward of the Academy, and began work on Tuesday, November 3. His wife, known here as Miss Emma Huff, will assist the Matron.

The new telescope, from the manufactory of J. A. Brashear, of Pittsburg, has been received and mounted. It is a five and a half-inch reflector, Newtonian pattern, and is in every particular a first-class instrument.

We have noticed, of late, that one of the fourth floor boys does not get around to his meals. We wonder at this as he has a healthy appetite. A walk down town on Thursday evening explained it all. We met him and one of the waiters out for a walk.

Some of our students from the "Hall" spent Sunday with a friend. They went out in the evening and on returning one of their escorts asked for a good night kiss. The answer, "The very idea," and the door slamming in his face rather dazed him. He was heard to mutter as he turned away, "Poor Liebchen."

The Academy has put in since our last issue a large portable oven for baking bread, cake and pies, to meet the great and increasing demand for those articles at the Academy table. The oven is from the manufactory of Reid & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and is found to do excellent service.

Rhun.

—"To chaw or not to chaw, that is the question."—The girl's soliloquy.

—A teacher observing a young man by the name of Drake in the parlor of a ladies' school politely exclaimed: "This is exclusively for dudes, the drakes belong in the other building."

—"As a lady was passing through a field a goat turned to butt her," remarked our adventurer. "That accounts for our strong butter," replied the gourmand.

—"What is the difference between a woman's sphere and a woman's fear?" asks one who indulges in conundrums. "One is a house and the other a mouse," suggests one who has a keen perception for actualities.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. speaking of another gentleman said he was a very *singular* man. A bright little six year old interrupted, "Is not he married?" "Why, pet." "Because he's singular."

—Mrs. Gushy, holding up the baby—"Now, kiss little Edith. It is your turn now." Mr. Ponsonby—"Ah—er—excuse me, won't you?" Mrs. Gushy, angrily, "You refuse to kiss the dear little girl!" Mr. Ponsonby—Oh, dear no! I only ask the ceremony to be postponed. Repeat the request sixteen years from date."— Exchange.

-What is it? Cimex lectularius!

—How is this for a pun?

"To quell the storm though mortal try,
He never is victorious;
Now would you know the reason why?
Because its to lay Boreas."

—"That was a magnificent sermon this morning, every passage so apt and applicable."
"Yes, but I slept during one passage."
"When? What passage was it?" "The passage of the collection basket."

—"Mamma, have I honored you to-day?"
"Yes, my dear, why?" "The Bible says that whoever honors father or mother shall have long days, and this has been an awful long day."

—H—— to his chum: "If you had your choice what death would you prefer?" Chum: "Why, old age. What would you?" H——: "I would be petted to death by a pretty woman." Chum: "Well, that would be capital punishment, and I change my choice."

—There is a toll gate near here. Like all toll barred roads funerals are allowed to pass free of charge. A young doctor stopped to pay toll with the remark: "You ought to pass doctors free of toll." "Oh no, you send too many dead heads through here now."

—There is a good bit of common sense in the following: "My friend," said a seedy looking individual to a waggish acquaintance at a ferry, "I wish you would lend me two quarters to cross the ferry, I haven't got a dollar in the world. "Well, I would like to know," was the reply, "what difference it makes to a man who hasn't got a dollar in the world which side of the river he is on."

—Teacher: "Now what do you understand by brain work?" Boy: "When a man works with his head." Teacher: "Correct. What is manual labor?" Boy: "When a man works with his hands." Teacher: "That's right. "To which of these classes do I belong when I teach you? What do I use most in teaching?" Boy: "A strap."—Ex.

—Mr. W. was rather a diffident young man, and the ladies tried in vain to ensnare him. In desperation they wrote:

"The rainbow shows a varied hue,
Of yellow, crimson, green and blue,
Oh, could those hues thus arched unite,
We then might have a beau of White."

—A teacher exemplified the "union of forces" to his class in the following: "A Turk wears so many fleas in his shirt, that a mathematician demonstrated that if they all jump at once, they could carry him across the Bosphorous."

—A little girl who made frequent use of the word guess was one day reproved for it by her teacher. "Don't say guess, Mary, say presume." Presently one of Mary's little playmates coming up to her remarked, "I think your cape is very pretty, and my mother wants a pattern." "My mother has no pattern," was the reply, "she cut it by presume."—Ex.

—"He's devotion itself all the summer;
That she's caught him she fondly believes;
But when comes the last day of the season,
He simply says nothing—but leaves.

They have danced through each hop and cotillion,
No other his homage receives,
But, chilled by the first frosts of autumn
He coldly says nothing—but leaves.

Then she adds up her gains and her losses,
Like a husbandman counting his sheaves,
She mentally puts a black mark to his name.
And says, "This year I have nothing but here

And says, "This year I have nothing but leaves."—Ex.

—Mrs. Peterby was reading to her son about the North Pole and the Esquimaux:

"The Esquimaux are not remarkable for neatness and cleanliness, as they neither wash themselves nor their children more than once a year." "Oh, ma," said Mrs. Peterby's little boy, "how I wish you was an Esqui-ma and pa was an Esqui-pa! Them's the kind of parents I need."

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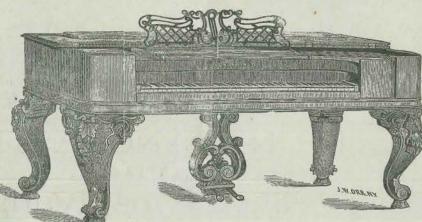
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