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Southern Normal School

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VALUE OF A LIBERAL EDUCATION

By Prof. R. P. Green.

A most serious and momentous one involving his weal or woe, is whether or not he shall pursue a course of study preparatory to the study and practice of education and pedagogical social work. The granting of a liberal education is impossible if the decision is made in the affirmative. The verdict of human history argues distinctly to substantive this answer: a statement is made after mature investigation and serious reflection. To avoid or unprepared men education as a foundation for legal, pedagogical, ministerial, or commercial work, no argument. It is almost automatic that the greater the period of development, the greater the success. These assertions are made in view of the fact that Lincoln was a rail splitter; Jackson a backwoodsman; and a man never having been within college achievement financial, legal, they have this independence. A college graduate is a citizen. College graduates trained, not by instruction to discourses, but by actual and sympathy. This process makes scientific facts and principles, realities. They speak a varied language. A thorough course like this consistently followed makes the student an intellectual king with all nature as his kingdom and all ages his subjects.

BARREN RIVER.

The next annual excursion party takes dinner at this point. The next annual excursion party takes dinner at this point. The next annual excursion party takes dinner at this point.

SALLIE'S ROCK.—THE EXCURSION PARTY TAKES DINNER AT THIS POINT.

The next annual excursion party takes dinner at this point.

Continued on Page Two
a public basis, no thought of receiving a financial advantage is entertained. On the contrary, a material sacrifice is made in order to provide the same. This means will be best explained by a most earnest and ever present desire to give the study a future perpetuity and glory as well as an enlarged influence and usefulness in the living present. The idea that has dominated the policy of the institution is the service of the advertisement, through the classes recitations and other study, to give to the school students, and a leader in the development of inspired thought; and not, as some, no doubt, have carelessly thought, the machine put in operation to make dollars for a personal profit and gain.

The increasing number of students that must arise as a result of putting the institution on a public basis and do not weaken my personal interest or to diminish my efforts, but on the contrary, it rises before me as a new obligation, a greater duty, a broader work, and leads me one to enthusiastically promise the best efforts of my life to give the institution a standing, a prestige, a permanency that will last after we are dead.

The Charter.

The Charter, as published, is the full and official form and involves the name, location, place of business, officers, and gives full definition of the objects and functions. The Charter is thoroughly interwoven with the altruistic idea of the school and is so constructed as to make the school a public benefit and to insure its future career of great usefulness.

The Charter is in the following form:

From the Southern Normal School.

[Signature]

R. J. B. D., in a true character, and an ideal leader. Whereby may the Charter be amended by a resolution of the Board of Directors. The Charter of the School is fully enforced, in the proposition of its law, and is the means to contribute in any way in his power to its work.

The Court of Studies.

This court is the school's supreme court for all cases, both civil and criminal, and its decisions are final. The Charter provides that the Court may be held at any time and place, and that its records are not subject to inspection. The Charter also provides for the appointment of a Board of Directors, who shall be elected by the members of the School, and shall hold office for three years, or until their successors shall be elected and qualified.
The Rewards of a Legal Profession.

These thoughts about the legal profession are that they do not work for money alone but they labor for the cause of their clients, to establish justice, to undo wrong, to establish the rights of those who have been defrauded or oppressed. Still whatever rewards of this character he gain—and they may be many others and others pecuniary rewards for the services that may be rendered. Many of our lawyers in the larger cities are very rich men. The frequency of a fee of $500 to $1,000 is now getting to be a common thing. Many instances might be cited in recent years where such fees have been earned and collected. But these are extraordinary cases. It may be said, however, that the ordinary lawyer, after a few years waiting must earn a moderate income that will enable him to live in a manner suitable to the dignity of the profession he follows. It may be that he may earn a large fee, as Judge Paxton did. Redyhard Kipling is said to have been paid from seven hundred dollars to twenty thousand dollars for his work in one case.

The Value of the Law School.

These last statements of Mr. Justice Holmes bring up the question which is sometimes discussed as to the relative benefits of going to a Law School and studying law in a lawyer’s office. I believe, as he is a high authority, may minimize the comparison from Judge Holmes. "We have a great many law schools in the United States, which a great many respectable, able and more or less distinguished men are teachers. I will mention Gladsome in France and Latin when he comes across it, but a man may make up his mind after the attention of judges, measure favorably in great affairs, or be a leader in any society of the country with nothing of the scholarly about him. I say this not to make light of the good spirit that goes on in colleges, but by way of encouragement to those who doubt whether their inability to go there does not take away hope of success in the law. I have had letters from young men yet with this double provision that there is NO CAUSE FOR DISPAIR. If a man misses a university education, it may be made up to him in part by the way he studies law in this country, for that is also different from the English way. I think all the lawyers I know hereafter have agreed that the place for a young man to study law is a law school, not a lawyer’s office."

Mr. Lee St. Cry graduated in our Law School in the summer of 1905. He entered into our institution and pursued the study of Law with the highest honors. He has been a scholar and seven or eight of the best students who work up to the one student who will be the best lawyer, and have seen many favorable recommendations to your career. He has been a skilled and efficient student and several of the other students who have worked up to the one student in the course of their studies have earned many favorable recommendations to your career.

Mr. John Doe, who has been a student in the Law School, is a man of great ability and has been recommended to the Committee of Admission. He is a man of great talent and ability and has been recommended to the Committee of Admission. He is a man of great talent and ability and has been recommended to the Committee of Admission.

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The Southern Educator

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EDITORIAL

EDUCATION THE ROAD TO CIVIC POWER.

The soul is the Government's richest asset. Great men are
made from the material of the soul, and great governments and just
laws spring from noble men. The road that leads to power runs
through the mind, the heart and the body of a child.

Every low ideal, selfish thought, that expresses action, being or state,
classifying infinitives and participles as separate parts of speech. Since
the infinitive or participle always expresses action, being or state,
they are not called verbs, if a verb is a word that expresses action, being
or state.

Many authors say comparison of an adjective is a variation of the
adjective to express different degree of quality. They call such expressi-
ons as "good," "bad," "beautiful," etc., adjectives. Yet the child is perfectly
logical. He was taught that a word used to describe or limit a noun is an
adjective. Yet the child is perfectly
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Some hints on teaching Arithmetic.

By Prof. J. M. Guilliams.

A logical pedagogical truth was never uttered than this: "Whatever
knowledge is taught a child should be so taught that the act of acquiring
involves learning, and must be give
ce tool of the subject.

An equally important principle is this: Correct
expression is essential to correct
work. With these principles continuously
before the mind, the true teacher will fix
upon his pupil the habit of correct
expression that will be both oral and written.

Too frequently in our school rooms the matter of expression is given
up in all the recitations save, perhaps,

CAPT. C. J. VANMETTER.

On the site occupied by the main college building, Capt. C. J. Van-
metter was born to commemorate this event, as well as in grateful recog-
nization of his generous aid extended to those institutions and kind
interest manifested in them, the Board of Directors of the South-
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Students Universally Succeed in Securing the Best Certificate Schools.

LOW RATES OF BOARD AND TUITION

The department for teachers is one of the most important work being done is important and far reaching. One of the aims of the department is to elevate the teaching profession by elevating the standard of the teacher, and through the teacher, to reach the public school. The teaching profession is one that is not only greater than we can fill, but it is also filled with new and helpful features.

Requirements for the study of this course, special attention is given to a course in Pedagogical Literature, Physiology, Teachers' Training Methods and the Principles of Kindergarten Training. Our students do not only study the theory, but in actual practice in teaching classes.

COUNTY TEACHERS' COURSE.

Arranged for Twenty Weeks.

First Term.—Ten Weeks.—Arithmetic, U. S. History, Civil Government, Grammar, Composition, Reading, Teachers' Training and Drills.

Second Term.—Ten Weeks.—Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Theory and Practice, Spelling, Reading and Drills.

STATE CERTIFICATE COURSE.

There have been combined the County Teachers Course, or an equivalent course, study may take place in the State in five months. Graduates in this course are authorized to take the examination for a State Certificate. This permits the holder to teach for eight years in any county in the State without an examination.

First Term.—Ten Weeks.—Higher Arithmetic, Algebra, Psychology, History of Literature, Teachers' Training and Drills.

Second Term.—Ten Weeks.—Higher Arithmetic, Grammar, Psychology, History of Literature, Teachers' Essays on Pedagogy and Debating.

TEACHERS' GRADUATE COURSE.

This is the finished course of the department for teachers of the State. The object of this course is to make the teacher a professional, a man of science, and a man of the world, all of whom can teach a good position. Any pupil who passes the standard examination school course of study may finish this course in forty weeks.

First Term.—Ten Weeks.—Arithmetic, U. S. History, Civil Government, Grammar, Composition, Reading, Teachers' Training and Drills.

Second Term.—Ten Weeks.—Higher Arithmetic, Grammar, Psychology, History of Literature, Teachers' Essays on Pedagogy and Debating.

This course is well arranged, thorough and practical. Those who

ple it will receive their diploma or degree in Bachelor of Pedagogy on the evening of the Teachers' Convocation.

Persons who have done much of the work may complete this course in five months.

STATE DIPLOMA COURSE.

This course includes all that is required in the State Certificate Course besides elements of Physics and Latin. This is for any pupil who desires to take this course, an excellent opportunity is offered.

PREPARE AT HOME.

Any who are preparing to take the State Certificate, State Diploma or Teachers' Graduate Course should secure for a printed outline of the Teachers' Course in Literature. This will enable them to do much of the work in Literature before entering and thereby save time and money.

DEMAND FOR TEACHERS.

The present demand for more and better teachers is constant and urgent. Ten, there is a demand for all, but the principal call is for better qualified teachers. The writer has visited nearly every county in Kentucky and has been repeatedly asked to aid in securing competent teachers. In many counties, every county in the State, there is a manifest need to secure longer term of school and better pay for the qualified teachers, while the unqualified teacher is plentiful in many districts.

THOROUGH AND EFFICIENT.

The Teachers' courses have all been reorganized and recast with the idea of increasing their thoroughness and efficiency. The demand for thorough teachers who can do things greater than the supply. The foundation work laid in the study of text is being done with care and with a view to their greater utility. Power is developed and knowledge acquired, so that the "examination" course is crowded with honors.

Not only is the subject matter thoroughly taught, but Teachers' Training Course is available daily for the direction of the best pedagogical methods. The young teacher is led to apprehend the science of teaching, and to so assimilate the principles of education as to succeed in teaching. The teachers of the Teachers' Course are required to take the examination in the presence of the class and teacher.

No tons or careless work is permitted. Things are required to be done with accuracy and in order, and according to the approved scientific methods. The recasting and improving the Teachers' Course is meeting with much approval from our best teachers.

DOES IT PAY?

So many capable young people hesitate to attend school because they fear it will not pay. To say nothing of the greater consideration that of mind and character development, it will pay a thousand-fold in dollars and cents. It is not generally advisable for young people to go into debt, yet many cases come to our attention annually, in which young women and men have borrowed the means for securing an education and have succeeded abundantly professionally.

From the material side, the getting of an education is a process of intelligence involving easy and easy.
THIS HANDSOME BUILDING WAS COMPLETED IN 1901. CONSTRUCTION WENT ON FOR SEVERAL YEARS.

The Schools Adjourned a few minutes Friday morning.

STUDENTS TAKING A WALK THROUGH...
BOWLING GREEN BUSINESS UNIVERSITY....

PRESENT.

CONDUCTED BY THE SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL BUILDING COMPANY.

Aug. 25, 1904, to Have the Above Picture Taken.

RESERVOIR PARK, BOWLING GREEN, KY.
FRISBIE HALL.
This modern Students' Home was completed April 1, 1904. Hot and cold baths, steam heat, electric lights, elegant parlors, cultured and refined atmosphere, and home-like environments, with Prof. and Mrs. J. L. Harman as host and hostess, make this an ideal place for young students, as well as older ones. Young students may be put under the personal care of Mr. and Mrs. Harman.

Students Assembled For Chapel Exercises, Vanmeter Hall.
The above picture was made from the stage at 9:15 a.m., Friday, March 25, 1904.

Vanmeter Hall.
The College Auditorium—in which the daily devotional exercises are conducted—has been pronounced one of the most beautiful in the South. The acoustical properties of the room are well-nigh perfect. The hall is furnished with opera chairs of the latest design.

The Future.
An appreciative public and a loyal student body are answering the question.

A committee of public-spirited citizens meet to discuss educational questions and devise ways and means for arousing educational enthusiasm and to provide for new buildings and equipment for the accommodation of an increasing attendance.

A former student tells his friends about the institution and very earnestly advises them to go to Bowling Green to enter school.

A student who has attended the school writes Pres. H. H. Cherry and sends the names and addresses of prospective students.

A zealous student, fired by an inspiration gained while attending school, tries to interest the indifferent and ignorant parent who does not believe in educating his bright sons and daughters. "He rings the rising bell in the soul."
Will It Pay to Study Shorthand?

By J. LeRoy Norman, Jtw. of Our School of Shorthand and Typewriting.

These long winter evenings many boys, like others, are seeking some kind of a day when they will be "busy deep" in the affairs of men. They read biographies or articles about leading men of all walks and see how some of them have gained a "toe-hold" in business or other pursuits. They see, at this particular time, some evidence of the value of a good education. 

The boys who have had a return to the school or to the "shortened" table of facts, the joy of the family and the neighbor who have been successful are false and that they have lost their way to do or, in strange towns, with strange neighbors. Shall I let hundreds till they felt that all the stories of appearance, he is just beginning.

Thanksgiving table of his earning power before entering a is just beginning.

His earning, merchandising—some form of it. his earning power before entering a is just beginning.

Thanksgiving table of his earning power before entering a is just beginning.

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The Origin and Evolution of Bookkeeping

byressed it as a means of recording business transactions. Accounting is certainly a very great, in fact, the voice of history is silent in regard to the origin of this art, and we have eradicated the evidence of the first three centuries of accounting. The individual wants of man in his primitive state served as an incentive, and each individual was enabled to supply his wants and live to a great extent independent of his fellow-beings. The art was developed for the purpose of recording debts but as humanity advanced in the scale of intelligence and civilization the corresponding increase of the things necessary for his comfort and enjoyment and thus it became necessary for him to negotiate with his neighbors or friends for such things as would satisfy the desires of his being.

These business relations, of course, called for record. This condition existed ages before the advent of writing or printing, in fact, bookkeeping has been an understood state from immemorial antiquity. The first evidences of accounting were in the form of rows of ideographs; later anechoes were cut in rocks which were afterwards split, the one-half being retained by each person and the other half given to the other. Pebbles or shells were sometimes used, introducing pebbelkeeping or bookkeeping.

The step in the evolution of record was in the form of hieroglyphics on skins, bark of trees, tablets of clay and stone.

The negative methods were all temporary records with no thought of permanency. When settlement was made in the pebbles or sticks these were thrown away.

The Chinese claim to have financial records dating back as far as 17 and C. in the Asiatic Museum of Stockholm, Sweden, can be found a Chinese Bank Bill bearing date of 1395 A.C. The Metropolitan Art Museum, N.Y., has a Chinese Bank Bill dating 1541 A.D. to record giving of transactions that occurred during the reign of Nebuchadnezzar. In the documents made in the eight years of the city of ancient Babylon tablets were discovered showing records of business transactions of the same age, 750 years old. Some of them are similar to modern bank drafts.

A recent article in the New York Star contains a report of the University of Pennsylvania, while exploring the central part of the northeastern side of the ruins of a Nabatean city, discovered about 12 tablets of clay, showing records of the firm of Muraheb Sons, of some of the tablets bearing the date of 464 B.C. The records date over a period of fifty years and show evidences of a fairly good system of accounting.

The invention of figures and letters produced a wonderful change in the evolution of bookkeeping. The ancient Egyptians made some historical records of a different character, whether by figures or hieroglyphics is not known. The Phoenician traders also kept records but time has blotted them out forever. Mahrnheb, the author of the Koran, was a business manager of extensive financial interests, thus exists his potrion. "When ye have paid your debt to one another for a time, write it down. Let a writer write between your right hands. Disqin not to write down thy debt, whether large or small, until the day of payment, for this right before God, right and more easy for interesting that ye doubt not."

As trade and commerce gradually developed bookkeeping, as a matter of course, kept pace with the conditions until we reach the "Golden Age" of the Roman Empire, and at this period it is said that modern account was evolved from the Carthaginians, who were conquered by the Romans.

During the latter part of the fifth century bookkeeping received such improvement and impulse at Venice that it is believed to be the birthplace of modern accounting. Double entry was first practiced at Venice, Genoa and the surrounding towns and for this reason it is frequently called Italian method.

Lucas di Bargo published the first treatise on double entry bookkeeping in 1499, and this was printed in Italy. Others were introduced in the Netherlands and England. John Gattish published the first German treatise on bookkeeping in 1531 and the first English book was written by Hugh Oldcastle in 1543. In 1604 Simon Stak published a work relating to the application of bookkeeping as applied to finance.

In the early history of accounting only two general books of record were used, Day Book and Ledger. The term ledger comes from an old Dutch word and means to lie or rest in a permanent place. The word ledger is derived from a French word, meaning daily or diurnal, referring to daily record of transactions.

In 1796, H. T. Jones, of Bristol, England, published a book explaining the use of two money columns in the journal. Some writers claim that he is not the author of the double-column journal and that he got his ideas from a French book that was published in 1792. Mr. Jones work was republished in 1821 and in 1856. It is still held in high esteem by the accountants and merchants of England.

In 1757, H. C. Carter published the third edition of his book and it met with an extensive sale and is now recognized as the best English publication on bookkeeping. American accountants in many respects bear a closer relation to his country. They have written a large number of books and developed systems of bookkeeping which are now well known throughout the world.

In recent years there have been many changes in the forms of record. Special column books, called trial balance books, have been introduced and much time and labor is saved. The great combinations of capital have created the necessity of developing a system of recording the transactions of the business and of auditing the books.

The Corporation is today as a bookkeeper or auditor. "He is the watchman of the business and commerce and understands the system and physiology of business and the risks in the health of corporations, partners and individuals. He diagnoses financial conditions and suggests approved remedies. He is the watchman of the world of affairs." He is not a bookkeeper but works the bookkeepers of the world with the help of an officer of accuracy, system and dispatch.

No profession or business is making more progress than that of accounting. The history of the world has the demand for competent bookkeepers and accountants greater, indeed, the demand has exceeded the supply. Many of the accountants and auditors for the large corporations draw primarily and in many cases at a very large salary employing several people on his book and at a time when he is acting as train dispatcher for one of the leading railroad systems of the country. He is considered one of the persons of the highestexecute upon his work with us, as well as the success of the school over which he presides, has been phenomenal and the work done of a high order.

Our School of Telegraphy.

The scarcity of telegraph operators, besides the extension of Railroad and Commercial Lines has caused a great demand for young men prepared in this institution. We have at this time letters seeking for men whom we are unable to furnish. We can not get them ready fast enough to meet the demands made on us by the different companies. We have on file many letters from Railroad companies endeavoring the work done by this institution. Here is an extant which passed between two Railroad Officials:

DEAR Sir:—Your letter of Sept. 19, received and I hasten to reply that you can arrange for help for the Phen and Winter. I know you will need help, and you can get good help from the School of Telegraphy, Bowling Green, Ky. I have about a dozen men from there and every one has proved himself to be a good man, and all of them are now drawing good salaries. They have all shown themselves to be honest, etc. The graduates of this school are better prepared than the graduates of any other Telegraph School in this country.

FIFTY-FIVE GRADUATES OF OUR SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY GIVEN GOOD POSITIONS IN EIGHT MONTHS.

During March we placed men with the following railroads:

Louisville & Nashville R. R. 1
Southern Ry. 1

During April we placed men with the following railroads:

Southern Ry. 1
Louisville & Nashville R. R. 1

During May we placed men with the following railroads:

Southern Ry. 1
Louisville & Nashville R. R. 1

During June we placed men with the following railroads:

Southern Ry. 1
Missouri Pacific R. R. 1

During July we placed men with the following railroads:

Louisville & Nashville R. R. 1

During August we placed men with the following railroads:

Southern Ry. 1

During September we placed men with the following railroads:

Southern Ry. 1
Missouri Pacific R. R. 1

During October we placed men with the following railroads:

Southern Ry. 1
Louisville & Nashville R. R. 1

Gulf & Ship Island R. R. 1

Northern Ry. 1

Postal Telegraph & Cable Co. 1

WRITE. - H. H. CHERRY, Pres.

ADDRESS: THE SOUTHERN EDUCATOR.

DIAMOND GROUSE, LOCOVED ON GREEN BIRCH, BETWEEN BOWLING GREEN AND KYRANVILLE.