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WHOLE No 11799

THE SUBJECT OF STUDY.

It Means to Look at the Subject With the Mind's Eye in All of Its Relations—The Student's Ten Commandments.

Closely related to the recitation and to school incentives, topics which I have already discussed, is the subject of study.

Compayre defines teaching as "causing the pupil to study."

The purpose of incentives is to cause the child to study.

The purpose of the recitation is to find out what and how thoroughly he has studied.

Study in its true sense means more than to investigate and find out. It means to bring all the powers of the soul to bear upon the subject under consideration, to look at it with the mind's eye in all of its relations and in all of its bearings.

It means to exercise the powers of observation, of memory, of imagination and especially of reasoning.

Study is the key that unlocks the stores of knowledge.

It is the magic wand that calls forth the hidden powers of nature.

It is the philosopher's stone that changes the most common materials into gold.

There is a great difference between the terms "pupil" and "student."

To be a pupil means to be a boy or girl under the direction of a teacher. To be a student means to be eager to learn. It implies a desire for knowledge and a willingness to work.

Under the proper circumstances and with due encouragement almost any pupil may become a student. But things do not come about by chance.

Children need to be taught how to study. I have observed that when children do well at school it is usually because there is a good mother, a good aunt or a good somebody else at home who encourages them and who sees that they give their time and attention to their lessons.

There are a few aids to study that every child should have. One of these is a dictionary.

We always have a sense of respect for the home where we see the Bible and a dictionary. They stand for morality and intelligence. Every pupil should have a dictionary and should be trained to the habit of using it.

Quite frequently lessons are not understood because the words are not understood. Maps and books of reference are useful helps also.

It is an excellent idea for the student to keep a note-book of his own. The habit of making note of important things is invaluable to any one.

Here I may jot down a few hints on the subject of study, which, because of their importance, I may term

THE STUDENT'S TEN COMMANDMENTS.

1.—There must be order and comfort.

As the plant can not grow without warmth and sunshine, neither can the mind do its best work in confusion and disorder. The study room should be kept warm, well ventilated, and well lighted.

Defective eyesight often hinders

pupils in their efforts to study and glasses become necessary. Parents and teachers should see to this.

2.—Concentration of mind is necessary to study.

This concentration may come from interest but for the most part it should come from will-power and from a sense of duty.

It is not a good idea to study only those things that we like to study. The studies that we like the least may be the best for us in the end.

Too many people give way to their likes and dislikes and hence never have well and symmetrically developed minds. We ask children how they like their teacher, just as if "liking" were a true criterion of the teacher's efficiency and worth. The best teacher is not always the one who is best liked. Children need to be taught to do many things that they do not particularly like to do.

3.—There must be a regular and definite time for study.

A half hour given regularly each day to a study will accomplish much more in a term than two hours a day given irregularly.

The good student will have a program of study periods as well as of recitation periods.

4.—Learn to study alone.

Too many children are in the habit of getting their lessons out together. They go in flocks, gossip, chew gum, crack nuts and eat candy, and come up the next day without their lessons.

The habit of self-reliance is destroyed by this kind of work. We want men and women who can think and decide for themselves, and who, when settled in like, will not be running from house to house to ask their neighbor's advice.

5.—Rest by a change of subject or of position.

There is no doubt but that "much study is wearisome to the flesh." Recreation of some sort is necessary for everyone. But a change of subject, from science to literature, from geometry to history, is often as good as a rest. Bryant could do his best study while strolling in the woods or walking to and fro in his room.

6.—Master each point as you go. Getting a lesson is like shoveling coal. You make most progress when you get down to the bottom and take everything "clean as you go."

7.—Study to retain.

Macaulay said his mind was like a bar-barrel. It retained everything that came into it. No doubt he made it so by his habit of careful study.

If we study for the purpose of reciting only, the mind will become like a sieve, or like a magnet that has lost its power.

8.—Study to express what you learn.

A lesson is not really mastered till we have thought it over in our own words and decided how we will tell it or express it when called upon to recite.

9.—Be careful to use the "scraps of time."

While doing the chores or walking up street the mind may be engaged in thinking of something useful.

Some men were once making win-

dows for a cathedral. One of them gathered up all the bits of glass that the other workmen threw away and from these he made the most beautiful window of the whole structure.

Two laborers at the Mt. Clair car shops, Baltimore, each had an hour of spare time at noon. One of them spent the time every day for a year in teaching a little fice to stand on its haunches and leap over a stick.

The other man spent the same time in working with a hand-saw and before the close of the year invented and patented a saw that made him wealthy.

10.—Study to assimilate what is read.

We should get something out of what we study that will make us stronger and better. The facts of science, of biography, of history are not enough of themselves. From them we ought to get inspiration to do something and to be something in life. People who are educated ought to be better and more helpful than those who are not educated. True education ought to teach us to pray the prayer of Socrates, "Grant, O merciful gods, that I may be beautiful within!" It ought to teach us to pray the prayer of the Great Teacher, "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us."

It ought to teach us to pray the prayer of the poet who said:

"Teach me to feel another's woe,
To hide the faults I see;
That mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me!"

C S COLER.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

—Mr. Chas. Henderson, of near Charlotte, spent today here.

—Mr. W C Correll is spending the afternoon in Charlotte.

—Mr. and Mrs. S J Lowe are spending the afternoon in Charlotte.

—Mr. Bruce Beard, who was once employed in the Odell mills, spent today here.

—Messrs. John Wadsworth and Geo. L Patterson returned home this morning from Charlotte, after attending a sociable meeting of the Elks there last night.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

CHEESE

WAFERS

And Cakes

Received. They are fine. Try them.

Ervin & Morrison

GROCERS

It's the business of Spain to get out of Cuba and settle her bills as she can. The United States and Cuba for the rest about which Spain need not be concerned.

All persons indebted to me will please call upon W G Means, Esq. and settle. I have left all accounts and notes in his hands for collection.
L. M. ARCHER, M. D.
May 2, 1898.

Clothes Don't Make a Man Exactly

BUT A NEW SUIT OF STYLISH CLOTHES HELPS MIGHTILY TO MAKE A MAN GOOD LOOKING.

Throw off your old shabby summer suit. Step into our clothing department and let us fit you up in a handsome, stylish winter suit. Won't cost you much, and you'll feel better, and think more of yourself, and if you're married your wife will be proud of your good looks. If you're not married the young ladies will admire you more. In either case it will pay you.

Step in and see us. You'll be surprised to find at what a small cost you can improve your appearance, and at the same time add to your comfort.

Our prices are bound to be the lowest, because we refund money if price and goods are not right.

Cannon & Fetzer Company.

Millinery.

Our hats have a dainty touch here and there that distinguish them from ordinary millinery, a touch that stamps them "Pretty." Everything in Ladies' Sailors from the 25 cent ones to the very best. All kinds of Tams, little fancy caps and hats for little children and misses. A line of velvets at matchless prices might interest you. Ribbons for every ribbon want. Plain ribbons, fancy ribbons, dependable ribbons. Our ribbon stock is replete with every wantable ribbon style. The silk worm would be justly jealous if he even learned of such prices for his product. Here you will find a fancy little line of baby hoods just to please the mother. We can interest you if your wants are not filled for all time to come.

H L PARKS & CO.

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COTTON CUTS NO ICE WITH US!

Give us your ear and we will tell you the reason why. FURNITURE is the burden of our song. We study it by day, we dream of it by night. Our highest ambition [in a business way] is to give the good people of Concord and country for miles around the advantage of a FURNITURE STORE EXCELLED BY NONE and EQUALLED by few in North Carolina.

Buying in car lots for spot cash from the best factories in the United States gives us a long lead in the direction that interests buyers. We have the BEST STOCK, the best prices that has ever been our pleasure to offer our customers.

We thank our friends for the splendid trade given us in the past. We hope, by close attention to your interest to merit it in the future.

Don't fail to see those handsome "Golden Oaks." Come and see us, we will do you Good.

Bell, Harris & Company.