

SUPPLEMENT TO
THE ASHLAND ADVERTISER.

ASHLAND, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1895.

Normal School Notes.

The "Bee" last Thursday was not a large affair, but there were a sufficient number to finish the work. So many people were busy with their fruit and could not come.

The walk-way is now cleared from the city side-walk to the school building, and when the low places are covered with a cheap board walk, it will be a very convenient way to reach the school in all ordinary weather.

Those wishing tickets for school bus can obtain them of Prof. Van Scoy, or at the office of Billings and Trefren. Tickets cost \$1.50, and are good for 60 rides between the city and Normal School, for the student, and 12 rides for the citizen. Students 2½ cents a trip or 5 cents round trip; citizens 12½ cents a trip or 25 cents round trip. It is hoped that many of the citizens will buy these tickets so as to aid in carrying the bus expense in order to hold rates down for the students. Every small matter of this kind adds to the efficiency and popularity of the Ashland State Normal. Lectures twice a month, and music recitals, or some kind of entertainment about once a month would be occasions for citizens to use their tickets. Buying a bus ticket does not prevent the student from walking. The ticket would last that much longer.

For the present, the busses will leave main street near the post office at 8:30 in the morning, and leave the school building at 3:30 in the afternoon.

Within a few days, three or four convenient places will be selected where students can collect, either on main street or on the boulevard, ready for the busses as they come along.

THE REFORM MOTIVE.

BY D. H. HAWKINS.

Owing to typographical errors in last issue, this column of "The Reform Motive" is re-published, with continuance on back of this supplement.

What is the name of that quality, attribute or force in man which commonly makes him dissatisfied with his environment or condition?

Conservatives, or anti-reformers, urge that social, industrial and commercial conditions are such now as to afford more of the advantages, comforts and pleasures of life to the individual man, than ever before; that the average man has more leisure and enjoyment now than at any other time in the history of the known world, and, consequently, that there is no occasion for discontent as well as no necessity for reform.

Why then need man be dissatisfied? why should he show discontent or borrow trouble of the future? Is it because of large ideality; love, hope, ambition; is it because of desire? In analyzing the question, should the five possible causes be considered collectively, or should ideality and desire only be accommodated to the place of powers in the equations?

Of all the soul forces which move man to effort in the direction of attainment and of reform, ideality and desire, doubtless, combine to urge him forward. The faculty-ideality is the base of all moral-mental conception of proper and perfect states, systems and conditions. Desire is subsequent to ideality and anticipates the realization of some perfect form or condition. Desire and ideality are related to design and execution. Design measures and formulates