

# S. I. D. Q.

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## GENERAL THOMAS J. MORGAN.

General THOMAS J. MORGAN, born in Franklin, Indiana, August seventeenth, eighteen hundred thirty-nine, is of Welsh stock, son of the Honorable and Reverend Lewis Morgan, a pioneer settler of Indiana, and one of the founders of Franklin College. After a preparatory course of study in the common schools, he entered Franklin College, and was about completing the Senior year at the outbreak of the war in April, eighteen hundred sixty-one. At the first call for troops, he enlisted as a private soldier in the 7th Indiana Infantry, and served for ninety days in Western Virginia, participating in the battle of Garrick's Ford, one of the earliest engagements of the war. At the expiration of his term of service he spent a year as Principal of the Public Schools in Atlanta, Illinois. In August, eighteen hundred sixty-two, in response to Lincoln's call for three hundred thousand men, he re-entered the service as First Lieutenant in the 7th Indiana Infantry, commanded by Colonel Benjamin Harrison. The friendship formed at that time between the two men has never been broken.

On the recommendation of General Harrison and other officers, and after a rigid examination, Lieutenant Morgan received the appointment of Major, and was authorized to recruit and organize the 14th Regiment of U. S. Colored Infantry at Gallatin, Tennessee. When the Regiment was completed, it was visited at Chattanooga, by General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant-General of the U. S. Army, who promoted its commanding officer to the rank of Colonel. Subsequently, under the orders of General George H. Thomas, who frequently visited his camp at Chattanooga, Colonel Morgan organized two additional regiments of Negro troops; and then he was put in command of the First Colored Brigade of the Army of the Cumberland.

During thirty days of Sherman's famous Atlanta Campaign, May, eighteen hundred sixty-four, Colonel Morgan served as volunteer aid on the staff of Major-General O. O. Howard then in command of the 4th Army Corps, and participated in numerous heavy engagements, having his horse shot under him at Adairsville, Georgia; receiving from General Howard the highest commendation for energy and fearlessness in battle, and also the credit of having saved the Army at Resaca. Returning to his own command, he participated in the subsequent campaigns under Thomas. At Dalton, Georgia, he assisted in routing Wheeler's Cavalry; at Pulaski, Tennessee, with two regiments, he aided in checking and turning back Forrest's Cavalry; at Decatur, Alabama, at the head of his troops, he charged and captured a battery from Hood's army; and at Nashville, Tennessee, December fourteenth and fifteenth, eighteen hundred sixty-four, at twenty-five years of age, in command of two brigades, one of white troops and one of colored troops, he opened the great battle and for two days bore a conspicuous part in the crushing defeat that

Thomas visited upon Hood's army. Here a second horse was shot under him. For gallantry and meritorious services during the war he received the distinction of Brevet-Brigadier-General, being one of the youngest men in the service upon whom this honor was bestowed. In August, eighteen hundred sixty-five, after a service of forty months in various grades, he resigned his Commission to resume his studies, interrupted four years before, and entered Rochester, N. Y. Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in eighteen hundred sixty-eight.

He afterward spent some time in the prosecution of historical studies in the University of Leipzig, Germany. His Alma Mater conferred upon him the degrees of A. B., eighteen hundred sixty-one, A. M., eighteen hundred sixty-four, LL. D., eighteen hundred ninety-four; the Chicago University gave him the degree of D. D., in eighteen hundred seventy-four.

The greater portion of the time since his graduation in eighteen hundred sixty-eight, has been spent in teaching,—seven years as a Professor of Homiletics and Church History, in a Theological Seminary at Chicago, and the remainder of the time as Normal School Principal; the last service of this nature being at Providence, Rhode Island. His work, entitled, "Studies in Pedagogy," in which he sets forth with clearness and force his conception of the function of teaching, as consisting chiefly in the systematic training of all of the powers of the child, has been widely recognized among the standard works.

When General Harrison became President, eighteen hundred eighty-nine, he tendered to General Morgan his choice between the office of United States Commissioner of Education and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, expressing

his desire that he would accept the latter, which he did; entering upon his duties July first, eighteen hundred eighty-nine, and voluntarily retiring at the end of President Harrison's term, March fourth, eighteen hundred ninety-three. In the administration of this most difficult and perplexing office, he labored zealously and successfully for the introduction of many greatly needed reforms. His reports have been pronounced by competent authority as among the ablest discussions of the Indian question. Indian education was a special object of his solicitude and care, and he had the satisfaction of bringing about a complete revolution and of placing the schools upon so high and firm a basis that the succeeding administration has very gladly accepted his labors and continued his work; new school houses were erected, old ones were greatly improved, a course of study was adopted, a system of text-books was selected, a plan of expert supervision was introduced, the civil service was extended to include all the chief officers and teachers, and the annual enrolment of pupils was increased from sixteen thousand to twenty-one thousand. His entire administration of the Indian Office gave great satisfaction to the Mohunk Conference, the Indian Rights Association, the Women's National Indian Association, the Boston Citizen-



ship Committee, and to all of that great body of Christian philanthropists in the country who have taken special interest in the Government's treatment of the Indians.

Before retiring from the Indian Office, General Morgan received and accepted the tender of the office of Corresponding Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, with headquarters in New York City; an office which he still holds. The Society expends, yearly, a half a million dollars in the prosecution of its Missionary and Educational work, in the United States and Mexico. It carries on an extensive work of education among the Negroes of the South, and Shaw University, at Raleigh, North Carolina, Richmond Theological Seminary, Richmond, Virginia, Benedict College, at Columbia, South Carolina, Roger Williams University, at Nashville, Tennessee, are among the largest and most efficient schools of their kind. General Morgan is the editor of the Baptist Home Mission Monthly, a frequent contributor to the secular and religious press, and devotes a great deal of attention to public speaking. Recently, he has written a book, (American Book Company), entitled, "Patriotic Citizenship," which has awakened a wide, popular interest because of its timeliness, and of its adaptation to its purpose of popularizing the fundamental ideas of American Civilization, freedom of the individual, respect for authority, obedience to law, love for republican institutions, and regard for the Christian religion. He is a member of the Calvary Baptist Church, the Quill Club, La Fayette Post of the G. A. R., the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and the New York Association of Phi Beta Kappa. He resides at the Hotel Beresford, corner Central Park West and 81st Street, New York City.

#### NATURAL ATTRACTIONS NEAR COLORADO SPRINGS.

Our visit to Colorado Springs was full of intense interest, and it is a pleasure to attempt the description of those features that produced the strongest impression upon us.

The city is seventy-five miles south of Denver, and is founded by Pike's Peak, on the west, and by Cheyenne Mountain on the south-west. It is a favorite health resort and the home of many prominent Colorado business men.

In Cheyenne Mountain are two beautiful canyons known respectively as North and South Cheyenne Canyons. Many tourists who wish to visit the former burial place of Hecate Hunt Jackson in South Cheyenne prefer to walk, but we took burros, that may be had at the entrance to the canon. There were four in our party, and the burros were very named Rags, Balaam, King and Stripes. Burros are very sure-footed beasts and like all donkeys are very obstinate and deliberate animals.

The side of Cheyenne as seen from below seems nearly vertical, and we thought that we should never have courage to ride to the top. However, as we became used to the uneasy movements of the burros, we began to enjoy our ride, and about half way up the mountain we came to the Seven Falls. There is not a great volume of water in these falls, but there are seven distinct ones which when viewed from a distance are very beautiful. Going up from the Falls we came to the former grave of "H. H. P." It is unfortunate that the thoughtlessness of tourists should have made it necessary to take her remains from the scenes she loved so well. From this part of the mountain the view is magnificent; far below lie Colorado Springs, and of beyond green valleys spread towards the horizon. The descent was exciting; it seemed in some places as though the burros would slip and we should be thrown headlong, but at last we reached the foot and breathed freely once more.

There are two beautiful caves near Manitou, one called the Cave of the Winds, the other Manitou Grand Caverns.

In these caves one who has studied Geology gains an excellent idea of the formation of stalactites and stalagmites. In the Cave of the Winds the stalactites are of the most delicate and fine; there are different chambers, and one in which I was particularly interested is known as Dante's Inferno. In the Grand Caverns, the chambers are larger and the formations more massive than in the Cave of the Winds. The chief attraction is the organ. A guide ascends a platform and strikes the stalactites which emit musical sounds. America was rendered and the impression it made on me, as we stood in that great gloomy cavern with the lamps which we carried giving a faint light was one which I shall never forget.

Pike's Peak is a lofty mountain, fourteen thousand, one hundred forty-seven feet in height, with the summit nearly always crowned with snow. There is a cog wheel railroad which goes to the top, and persons who have made the ascent say that it is very exciting and that on a clear day the view is magnificent, enabling one to see for a hundred miles.

WASATCH M. RICE, Special.

#### THE WASHINGTON EXCURSION.

The morning of the long-looked-for tenth of April dawned bright and clear. All day in many homes busy preparations for the trip to Washington went on. As it drew near the time for departure, in the Providence station people were hurrying here and there, checking their baggage and bidding good-bye to their friends.

At last the two hundred and ten persons who composed the party were stowed safely away on board the express, the engine started, and we were en route for Washington. The first stop was at Stoughton where the party left the cars for the boat. Early the next morning every one was on deck to see New York Harbor, but because of the fog, the many things we had hoped to see were visible only in outline.

Having been carried by special boat to Jersey City, the party boarded the train for Philadelphia, arriving there about eleven o'clock. After glimpses to the mint and Independence Hall and a few hasty visits of the city, we found ourselves once more on the train.

Another stop of three hours and a half and we at last reached our destination, Washington. Upon arrival, we went immediately to our hotels and retired to our respective rooms for a half hour's rest before dinner.

Sunday was all that could be expected, pleasant and warm. A rather amusing incident happened that morning at breakfast. Three of the ladies, lady to old New Englander, feeling that they could not dispense with the traditional baked beans on Sunday, were ordered to the kitchen. The waiter returned, and standing erect as a soldier, said in his best English, "Ladies, they are no beans."

The side of Cheyenne we saw pinned up below the elevator our bulletin for that day. It was as follows: "At 8 11:11 Capitol; 11:12, Treasury Building; P. M. 1-2, President's Reception; 3:30, Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Rest the day, do as you please."

At the capital, the party was divided into groups, each group being provided with a guide. The Capitol impresses all who see it, with its dignity and beauty. Situated as it is amid beautiful and extensive grounds which add much to the effect, it is a building which will not compare unfavorably with any in the world. I should like to tell you about the interior, but time and space will not permit, so I shall simply refer to an excellent guide book known as "The Standard," where you will find a much fuller account than I could possibly give you. The same holds true of the Treasury.

In the afternoon we all went to see the President and his beautiful home. Coming from the heat of the day into those cool, shady grounds where everything was quiet and

restful, soothed one. Like everything else connected with this grand old capital, the White House seems to have an individuality of its own.

We lingered a few minutes after being presented to Mr. Cleveland, to watch the people as they greeted him. One tall, stout, impressive looking lady approached a few steps, halted, advanced again, and then in a very dignified manner gave the President her hand, saying with great emotion, "I am proud." One woman said, "My husband knows how Mrs. Cleveland and the ladies were. Still another exclaimed, "You are the first president I ever shook."

After leaving the White House, we visited the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. We saw the process of making bills from the time the paper is received in packages of one thousand sheets each, until the time it leaves the building perfect money but for the fact that it is stamped with the Treasury. We next visited Washington Monument, from the top of which we had a most magnificent view.

Tuesday morning we visited the State, War, and Navy Buildings, the Corcoran Art Gallery, the Post-Office, and the Dead Letter Office, concerning any one of which an essay could be written, and then all would not be told. We were all much pleased at the opportunity to meet Dr. William T. Harris, Commissioner of Education.

In the afternoon we had a most delightful sail of sixteen miles down the Potomac to Mount Vernon where is beautifully situated on an eminence overlooking the river. The house itself with its fine buildings, its superb veranda, and its dormer windows, set as it is amid extensive grounds, is a typical colonial residence. On our way back we stopped at Alexandria, which city did not produce a very favorable impression upon us. After visiting Christ Church, where the Washingtons and Lees attended services, we again boarded the boat and arrived at Washington about 6 o'clock.

Wednesday morning the first places visited were the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, both of which to quote from the guide-book, are "devoted to the same theme; they form an exposition of nature and of man's adaptation of nature's forces to his development and progress." Later we visited the Medical Museum and the Fish Commission. Attwete we witnessed the opening of the Supreme Court, and a very impressive ceremony it was.

We also visited the Senate and House in session. In the afternoon we went to various places, some to the Soldier's Home, some to the Zoological Gardens and some to the Lincoln Memorial Coliseum.

Thursday morning at eight thirty we left Washington for New York arriving there at three. That evening and the following day were spent in seeing as much of New York as we could in so limited a time. Some of the places visited were the National Academy of Music, the Edison Museum, Central Park, and American Museum of Natural History.

In the evening, we left New York on our homeward journey, arriving in Providence, Sunday morning at six o'clock. We were a very tired looking party, but there was not one of us, I think, who could deny having had a very enjoyable and profitable trip. As education advances the advantages of such excursions as this will be better appreciated, and travel will become a necessary part of a good education.

NELLIE CREMLEY, '96.

#### JUNE MEETINGS.

As the school year of '95 and '96 draws near its end, busy teachers begin to ask themselves, "Which of the many summer schools and meetings will it be most profitable for me to attend?" If I answer you I will buffet between the seventh and eleventh of July, the answer of some twelve thousand of these questions

will be apparent, for the National Educational Association meets here this season and educators from all over the country will be present at its sessions.

The National Educational Association is, as its name implies, a national organization. It meets every year, for three or four days to discuss questions of vital interest to teachers. Since the meeting at Saratoga in '92, the association has grown rapidly, last year at Denver, Colorado, registering 11,727 members. A branch of the National Educational Association is the Council of Education which meets this year, July third, and for three days holds two sessions daily. The members of this council are elected from the members of the association. The general sessions of the National Educational Association are to be held in the afternoon and evenings of the eighth, ninth and tenth of July; these include fourteen departmental. The programs of both these meetings may be found in the May numbers of the "Journal of Education."

Aside from the attraction of this meeting, Buffalo has much to offer in its own attractiveness—being a beautiful city on the shore of Lake Erie, and a few minutes ride from Niagara Falls. One of the educational papers advises bicyclists to take their wheels with them there, as Buffalo has more miles of asphalt pavement than any other city in the world. Opportunities will be given for excursions to the Chautauque, Watkins Glen, Thousand Lakes, the Adirondacks, and many other places of interest. At present the indications are that the meeting of '96 will at least equal any of those held before, and may even surpass them.

A second important educational gathering is the meeting of the American Institute of Instruction at Bethlehem, New Hampshire, July the ninth to the thirteenth. This is more strictly a New England organization than a national one, though many people outside of New England will attend the meetings. The business done is in the same line as that of the National Educational Association.

The American Association for the Advancement of Sciences also meets at Buffalo this summer, the session beginning August twenty-fourth and continuing through the week until Saturday, which is given up to excursions. This association differs from the others in that its membership chiefly college and university officers.

#### SUMMER SCHOOLS.

Since Agassiz founded the first summer school on the Island of Penikese, there has been a growing demand for these schools, until now they number hundreds. The following are among the most noted of those in the East: The Martha's Vineyard Summer Institute, claiming to be the "oldest, largest and best of its kind," has been in existence since 1875, and continues through the month of July and a part of August. The course includes a school of methods and an academic department, and also a department of elocution and oratory in charge of the faculty of Emerson College.

July fourteenth the National Summer School at Glens Falls, New York, begins its twelfth annual session. Glens Falls is a beautiful place between Saratoga and Lake George, well chosen as the site of this summer school.

The Chautauque Summer School opens July eleventh. Each year some one branch is made a specialty. This year Pedagogy is the subject to be considered. Cornell and Harvard Universities and the University of New York have prepared special courses for the summer, Cornell's lasting from the sixth of July until the fifteenth of August, and Harvard's, six weeks from July third. The latter university offers two special sessions, two courses—an advanced and an elementary—in Physiology under the direction of Professor William Morris Davis.

The Summer School of Pedagogy of Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts, is one that will cover the needs of many teachers.

S. LOCHIE BAKER, '97.

## S. I. D. Q.

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How gladly we welcome the June time when the play-ground which nature has been preparing for months is at last ready and the moss rose-buds, all blushing with pleasure, bid us enter while all the other flowers gaily and so welcome. Yet mingled with all this happiness June brings to some of us a little bit of sadness which even the fragrance of the roses will not banish. It heralds the time when we must bid our teachers and schoolmates good bye. Many will meet again in the joyous September days and perhaps their regrets at parting may be a little bit lessened by this knowledge. Then a new opportunity will be given them to prove their zeal and earnestness.

But some of us leave the school-room this year for a long, long vacation. Must we say that our school-days are over? We will not. True, we may not again be permitted to enter as students, the dear old halls we are leaving, but we shall pass out of them into a school of broader culture, one that makes men and women of boys and girls—the great world school. Let us not believe we have finished our school life, but rather that we are just beginning it. All the previous years we have been preparing, and if our preparation has been earnest, and our purpose is an upright one, we may feel sure that the future will bring sweeter blessings than ever the past has known. So let us welcome the June time and return her glad greetings by forgetting the cares and heartaches of the past year. And let us at the same time, in these joyous summer months, strive to get new strength, greater courage, and steadfastness of purpose, that we may do stronger work in the bright year to come.

The S. I. D. Q. appears for the last time to its readers, for after this publication it gives place to the paper which is to be published by the two Literary Societies during the coming year, a school paper. This is a development to which we have long looked forward and when a paper which is the result of the cooperation of the two societies is firmly established, the pioneer workers of the "S. I. D. Q." will

feel that their effort has reaped its reward. The "S. I. D. Q." bequeathes to its offspring a foundation, a starting point, which, humble as it may be, is yet the result of earnest labor, and sufficient momentum to be justified in expecting success of this offspring.

We wish to correct a mistake which appeared in our last number in the biographical sketch of James C. Greenough. Mr. Greenough became principal of this school in the year eighteen hundred seventy two, when it was re-established in Providence after its suspension, and not in eighteen hundred seventy five as was stated.

In our efforts to acquire a better knowledge of the child nature, and to come into closer relations with the children in our charge, many little glimpses into the child's inner life are vouchsafed to us. We learn of their aspirations, and their day-dreams, and of unsuspected talents.

Allow me to submit this little production by a bright-eyed, thoughtful girl of ten years of age:

## THE WORLD.

"The sun has rose,  
And the sun has set,  
We go to bed and rise again,  
But the world goes on forever.  
We run and play,  
And go to school,  
And to home away,  
But the world still goes on forever.  
The world still goes on,  
Round and round it goes,  
But it never waits for us,  
And the world goes on forever."

These thoughts were doubtless suggested to the child while studying Tennyson's "The Brook" as a language lesson.

Again, she has written the following sonnets on the seasons:

## SUMMER.

"Spring has passed,  
Summer's here at last,  
Flowers are springing,  
Flowers are singing."

## WINTER.

"Winter is here,  
We do not fear,  
Though winds and snow  
Dance to and fro."

## PUBLISHER'S NOTE.

If all those who have not yet paid their subscription for the S. I. D. Q. will do so at once, it will be a great accommodation to us, for, this being the last number of the paper, we wish to have all our business transacted before the fifteenth of June.

## JUNIOR EXCURSION.

## CAMBRIDGE.

It is a well-known fact in the R. I. N. S. that a "fair representation" of the Junior Class spent Monday and Tuesday, May twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth in Boston and vicinity.

The class went in two divisions, the first and larger one arriving in Boston at eight fifty-six a. m., the other an hour and twenty minutes later. The first section spent the early morning in the Public Garden, Institute of Technology and Trinity Church. At eleven the parties united in the library at Harvard College and proceeded to Fogg Museum.

Here the sculpture and countless copies of famous paintings including "Raphael's Original of Self," "The American," and "The Historic Group" were duly admired. But the most magnificent collection in the museum consisted of a few of the beautiful Japanese Fogg house furnishings and ornaments.

After a too limited sojourn we passed on from here to Memorial Hall which contains Saunders Theatre, in which the oratorical contests and Greek plays are held. From there we went to Peabody Museum where the Indian relics were inspected, and then to Agassiz Museum.

Lunch was the next on the program, after which the Craigie house was made our objective point. Washington Elm and Radcliffe were passed by on our way thither. The only room visited in the Craigie House was Longfellow's library. But great was our pleasure to see on entering the house the old clock. Even now

"Half way up the stairs it stands,  
And points and beckons with its hands."

Space will not permit a detailed description of this beautiful house which we hope all will visit.

From here we went to Mount Auburn and stood by the resting place of Phillips Brooks, Fanny Fern, Lowell, Sumner, Edward Everett, Agassiz, Edwin Booth, Margaret Fuller and Longfellow.

After a few minutes halt to see the outside of "Elmwood," Lowell's home, we took the electric to Boston. Here a few of our party left us to return to Providence, leaving the majority to wait our way to supper and such places of secondary interest as should present themselves.

EDNA L. RAY, '97.

## BOSTON.

To the members of the Boston party during the second day in that city, words of explanation are unnecessary. But what one of us does not like a reminder of a happy occasion like that? It is for that purpose that the accompanying "Leaf from the Sketch Book of our Local Artist" is presented.

It was a little disheartening to awake Tuesday morning and find the rain pouring down; but we very soon brought our minds to bear upon the fact that a disposition to travel is not compatible with a tendency to grumble at inclemencies as regards weather. So after breakfast we tramped off to Park Square Station to check our grips. When you go to Boston sight-seeing, be sure to get rid of any baggage except an umbrella; and make up your minds to give even that up at the Museum of Fine Arts, for what untold damage might be done in that place with an umbrella—in an enthusiastic moment!

As may be seen, the most important data of Wednesday have been most graphically portrayed by the skillful pen of

our artist. Begin with the central sketch and keep in mind the time, about nine, a. m., and the locality, Boston Common.



Many were the remarks on the weather, and one of these—"I don't believe Mr. Severns will come, it's so rainy!"—seemed to foretell the most disastrous effect of the dampness. But you can see for yourselves he did come and very soon, for we didn't expect him until we went to the Old South Meeting House.

Now rapidly—a list of the places visited—From Boston Common, past the Frog Pond to the State House with a flying visit to the House of Representatives where the famous Massachusetts Codfish hangs, up and down the magnificent staircases and to the rounds where we stopped to admire the marbles and statuary. Next, to the Court House, in sight from the State House, then in order, to Pemberton Square, South Square, and Tremont Street to King's Chapel at the corner of School and Tremont Streets—down School Street to the City Hall—in the yard of which are statues of Benjamin Franklin and Josiah Quincy. Just as you turn down School Street if you look on the left you will find on one of the fronts of the City Hall fence, a bronze tablet telling why School Street is so named. On the right one block down is a house built on the site of Benjamin Franklin's house and in a little above of the present house is a bust of Franklin. Now to Washington Street to the Old South. There are a great many compensations for being a student, not the least of which is that of being admitted, as a class, to this historic structure for fifteen cents rather than twenty-five, the regular admission fee.

The Old State House came next and when we stood in the balcony overlooking the scene of the Boston Massacre, we seemed to hear the old Governor, "Disperse ye rebels." In fact we did hear those words but the Governor spoke them not. A circle of cobble stones marks the spot where the first victim of the massacre fell, but the depression in the centre is probably not caused by the force with which he struck.

Now to Faneuil Hall where Colonel Lyman very courteously entertained us with anecdotes connected with the venerable furnishings of The Cradle of Liberty. The beautiful over the central sketch represents the souvenirs purchased in Faneuil Hall. There were old lamps and fire buckets and a large piece of wood from "The Boston Elm" which, if we touched it, would cause us to become witches' most of us touched it.

Then came a very wholesome luncheon which we considered an important feature in the program, as you may see by the sketch on the left—a large piece of genuine strawberry short cake surmounted by a huge mound of ice cream.

After leaving the dining room, we went, according to the lower left sketch, through a fish market where we displayed some amazing ignorance and were very politely attended. We wanted to go to The Old North Church and down to the harbor. Miss J. White, the editor of *Staple News* has never left the water." But public sentiment seemed to lean toward shops so we gave up the "Tea-party" notion as well as that of "startling the pigeons on their perch" and visited the beautiful department store of H. H. White & Co., just here let me say that it is highly probable that our artist mistook some one on an extended shopping tour for one of the Junior class—hence the upper right hand sketch. I hope no other explanation of said sketch is necessary.

At the department store we separated, Mr. Seaverns being stationed at the front entrance as an attracting influence around whom it was hoped the party would finally arrange themselves.

We were to leave an hour and a half for the day's treat, the Museum of Fine Arts. And when the flight of time reminded us that higher art possessed more attractions than imported shirt-suits, we began to move toward our common centre. There we found that Miss Bass had decided to go home on an early train. It is harder to be a conductor than simply passengers; and as she had generously given us nearly two days we let her go, though with reluctance—while we took a car for Copley Square.

Copley Square is a very convenient place. There are Trinity Church, New Old South, Boston Public Library, The Art Museum, Brunswick Hotel, and not least of all, the pretty white and gold restaurant where we "suppered" the previous evening. We knew we were near the Museum by the exclamations of "Oh, oh, there's our restaurant!" And, in fact, the watchword of a trip seemed to be "Oh, oh!"

One might easily spend a month in the Art museum and then not exhaust its attractions. I make no attempt at descriptions, for tastes differ and while some rushed from room to room in order to get a little of everything, others were content to tarry by the side of Venus de Milo and other favorites. The paintings and sculpture, I think, appealed to the sense of the beautiful in every one of us. The mummies, beetles, and other Egyptian relics, drew us and the remark, "We should have come here first, we could stay a week," expressed the common sentiment, but the clock reminded us of other intentions and we took a car for the station. Yes, the conductor's face was "wreathed in smiles" for we were quite the exception and each one signified a fare, but perhaps that was not the only cause of his merriment.

Arriving at the station there was ample time for a luncheon of prodigious sandwiches. The ride home was successful but one doesn't need events when one is just tired enough to be glad of that which made her tired.

If you want to have such a good time, that pen sketches and written accounts are unnecessary to bring it all back, go to Boston and do not forget to invite Miss Bass, Mr. Bevan, and Mr. Seaverns.—*Kanoy J. Sherman, '97.*

#### ALUMNI NOTES.

Viola White, of the class of June, '75, now a teacher in the Normal School at Gorham, Maine, was one of the speakers at the Normal Council, which met in Boston, May second.

Suzanna Reed, June, '94, has accepted a desirable position in one of the schools of Pawtucket.

Irving Hall, January, '89, has recently become one of the proprietors of the "Hamilton House" in Washington, D. C.

Maud Capros, January, '92, graduates from Wellesley College this year, and Sarah Hullock and Edith Williston, of the same class, from Brown University.

Among the Washington excursionists were the following graduates of the school: May Worcester, June, '86, Jane O. Kennedy, January, '87, Mary Mary Hayward Gilbert, January, '87, Clara Rathbun, January, '94, Eva Rathbun, June, '94, Matilda Matt, June, '95, Matilda Crumley, January, '88, Minnie Niles June, '95, Barbara Joslin, January, '84, Suzanna Reed, June, '94, Inez Whipple, January, '95, and Mrs. Cora Whipple Wood, June, '95.

Ida M. Gardner, June, '74, formerly a teacher in this school, who for some time was the principal of Warren Academy, in Warren, Illinois, has resigned her position and is now living with her sister in Stamford, Connecticut.

Annie S. Peck, June, '71, lectured to the Department of Geography of the Brooklyn Institute, on "The Ascent of the Mountains," on the evening of May twenty-sixth.

#### SCHOOL NOTES.

Mrs. Byron S. Cowan has resigned her position in the Training School.

Miss Alice J. Reynolds will next year occupy the position which Miss Goodyear has recently filled.

May first, Arthur Day, was fittingly observed in the Normal School by the reading of selections and singing of songs appropriate to the occasion.

Miss Edith Goodyear has resigned her position in the Training School and has left the city for her home in Connecticut. It is understood that Miss Goodyear has accepted a permanent position, the field of which will be Bennington, Vermont.

Mr. James B. Reynolds, head of the University Settlement in New York City, delivered a very interesting address to the school during his recent visit in Providence. His subject was the Social Condition of the Poor in New York and the influence of Education among them.

The following have recently visited the school: Mr. Horace Tarrill, of Providence, Mr. Sherman, Superintendent of Schools of Hopedale, Massachusetts, Mr. James B. Reynolds, of New York City, Miss Alice J. Reynolds, of Norwich, Connecticut, and Miss Taylor, Principal of the Portland Training School.

The New England Normal Council, of which Principal Wilson was president, held its annual meeting at Boston, Saturday, May second, and was attended by the teachers of the Normal School. The meeting was an exceptionally pleasing and profitable one. George P. Phenix, Principal of the Williamantic Normal School, was chosen President of the Council for the ensuing year.

The Commencement exercises will be held in Normal Hall, Friday, June nineteenth, at ten A. M. The program this year will be a novel one, consisting of a symposium on Education, in which each member of the Senior Class will take part. Treated under the general topics: "Some facts about children, The chief aims of education, Elementary instruction, and The uses of materials in teaching, it is hoped that the exercises may be of general interest.

On the morning of May twenty-ninth the school was presented with a small Liberty Bell, a fac-simile of the large Liberty Bell which was exhibited for the first time at the World's Fair, Chicago. The bell is a gift of Mrs. Joshua Wilcox, First State Regent of the Daughters of American Revolution of Rhode Island, and the exercises were opened by the reading of letters from her, by Miss Marble. A

description of the bell with a history of the Liberty Bell was then given by Marion Phillips and was followed by the reading of the poem "The Liberty Bell of 1776" by Jo Winslow King. Following the presentation of the bell Mr. Wilson addressed the school on the meaning of Memorial Day, after which the exercises closed with "Lincoln's Address at Gettysburg" read by Mary Crane.

#### GLEE CLUB.

Every year the Normal adds something to enrich its course. This year the Glee Club, through the united efforts of its president, Ada B. Briggs, and its leader, Mabel L. Blaney, has sprung into active life and has been most enthusiastically received by the students.

The club appeared several times during the year at the public meetings of the Literary Societies and was much appreciated. When it was announced that a concert would be given by the club Friday, May fifteenth, many of us waited impatiently until we might obtain our tickets. We had watched carefully the growth and development of the Glee Club and thought we knew what to expect of it but we were as much surprised as delighted for, as we soon discovered, our expectations were more than realized.

In the Study Hall, under the gas light, the members of the club reminded one of brilliant butterflies among the many palms which were tastefully arranged upon the platform. With a well-chosen selection by the string quartet that assisted, the concert began. The program was as follows:

ORCHESTRA.	
CHORUS—BOHEMIAN GIRL.	MARY CONWAY
WALTZ SONG.	
ORCHESTRA.	
TWO	MESSES BLANEY, WOOD AND FURNAM
CHORUS—OLD UNCLE NED.	
SOLO.	MABEL L. BLANEY
CHORUS—DING DONG BELL.	
ORCHESTRA.	

Thanks are due Prof J. Hastings, Jr., who so kindly assisted the Club in its concert.

#### SOCIETY NOTES.

On Saturday, May 16th, at the public meeting of the Elizabeth Barrett Browning Club a pleasing and instructive symposium on the "Washington Education" was presented.

The regular public meeting of the S. I. D. Q. Society was held May 9th. The subject presented was "The Places of Public Interest in Providence."

The Elizabeth Barrett Browning Club has recently presented to the school a new bulletin board. A joint business meeting of the two literary societies was held May 23d at which the Elizabeth Barrett Browning Club accepted the invitation of the S. I. D. Q. Society, to join with them in establishing a school paper.

In both Societies important changes in the constitutions are being considered. It is proposed that there be an initiation fee and regular term dues; that those who leave the school may remain active members by the payment of the regular dues, and that the term of office be lengthened, the elections to be held at the first regular business meeting in the months of January and June. If these amendments be made the societies will doubtless do much better work, they will obtain more recognition as institutions of the school, and the interest of the members themselves must be more active. The short term of office has been felt to be a disadvantage to both members and officers and it is hoped that no prejudice or conservatism will prevent the Society members from wise action in this matter.

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#### CLASS NOTES.

On Saturday, April 27th, the Junior class organized and the following officers were chosen: Bertha M. Wood, President; Emma L. Ray, Vice-President; and Phoebe A. Barber, Secretary.

The Junior class, accompanied by Miss Bass, Mr. Bevan and Mr. Seaverns, spent Monday and Tuesday, May 25th and 26th, in Boston and vicinity.

On the afternoons of May 9th and 16th, the Senior class, under the direction of Miss Marble, read Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream* to the other students of the school.

The Senior class, as the frequent notice of meetings would indicate, is very busy endeavoring to transact the necessary business in due season. Indeed the weekly class meeting may almost be considered a definite part of the program.

On the evening of June 10th, the Senior class met in Tillingham's parlors to partake of the class supper which was followed by a social hour.

On Wednesday, May 27th, Professor and Mrs. Wilson entertained the Faculty and Senior class at their home on Morris Avenue. The occasion was one of much enjoyment to all, the class being especially appreciative of the graceful compliment paid them by the decorations which were of the class colors, gold and white, and the emblematic flower, the daisy.

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