The Normal Offering, Vol. 9, No. 5, June 1891

Bridgewater State Normal School

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JUNE, 1891.

NORMAL OFFERING.

A SCHOOL MONTHLY

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Edited and Published monthly during the School Year, by the Lyceum of the Bridgewater State Normal School.
THE NORMAL OFFERING.

THE BRIDGE TEACHERS' AGENCY.

We have placed teachers in nearly every state and territory in the United States. We want several Normal graduates for New England Schools. Send for Agency Manual.

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The course comprises a study of Froebel's Gifts, Occupations, Songs, and Games, and of "The Child." Some manual in psychology in its relation to education is studied, and lessons in natural science are outlined. Physical exercises, based on the Delsarte system, are given by a competent teacher, and special lessons in Clay-Modelling. Ability to sing, a love for children, and a previous course of study in a High School or its equivalent, are requirements for admission to this class. The course is completed in June, when diplomas are given to those who have successfully followed the work, both in theory, and in actual practice in the Kindergarten.

Normal School graduates especially would be enabled, from their previous training, to obtain the full advantages of this course.

259 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON.

State Normal School,
BRIDGEWATER.

This Institution is one of the six State Normal Schools under the direction of the Massachusetts Board of Education, and is open to gentlemen not less than seventeen years of age, and ladies not less than sixteen, who desire to prepare for teaching in Common or High Schools.

It has two courses of study, one for two years, and one for four years.

TUITION IS FREE to all who intend to teach in the schools of Massachusetts. Entrance examinations, Wednesday, September 9, 1889. Fall term begins Thursday, morning, September 10.

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MAIN STREET, BRIDGEWATER.
The Normal Offering.

Published monthly during the School Year, by the Lyceum of the Bridgewater State Normal School.

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AND now the end of the term is upon us again, and as a class graduates from the school, a group of amateur editors graduate and give place to their successors.

It is the hope of their predecessors that they will enjoy the work and gain much experience from it. They will not be likely to gain anything else.

And now a word to the school in behalf of the incoming board. Probably nearly everyone in the school likes to see the school have a good paper, filled with interesting and pertinent matter. They may be willing to assist in making such a paper but their willingness is not apparent. They do not support the paper as they should. Hardly anyone in the school offers any matter to it and so the responsibility of asking individuals to write is thrown upon the editorial board.

They do not know just what man and just what woman in school can write something useful for the Offering. In a school of two hundred everyone can not be intimately acquainted with everyone else. There are a large number of students whom the writer can not name and who, for any of his knowledge to the contrary, may be budding geniuses, whose productions would run the sale of the Offering up into the thousands. It is a source of regret that these persons have been passed over and it is to be hoped that the next editor will be able to bring them out.

It would be however a kindness to him for them to come out without any urging. The majority of us have enough to do and any regular student can find enough to do with what must be done by the editor without adding things for which there should be no necessity, in a word, “Write something for the Offering.”

ONE of the more recent graduates of the school, himself a graduate from the Offering has put in very strong terms a suggestion which comes forcibly to every editor of the paper and also to the graduate readers of it.

He advises that the number of personal items be augmented as much as possible, even to two or three pages, saying that this is the part of the paper of most interest to the graduates who have gone out to teach. There is no doubt that such a condition of affairs would increase the circulation but there is considerable doubt in regard to the method of bringing that condition to pass.

It has been customary for one of the assistant editors to take charge of the business of getting up a column of personals. Now it is manifestly impossible for a person who has been in the school for a year, or two years, or even three, to know the location, occupation, and family affairs
of all the graduates for the previous decade. If there were only a half dozen graduates each year such a thing would be within the range of possibility, but with a list of some sixty or seventy each year it would be rather difficult without the cooperation of those outside, and this it seems to us is the point exactly. If all the graduates would send prompt notice to the Offering of all their changes of residence, business, or name, there would spring up a column of personals which should gladden the heart of our ex-editor and cause every graduate to subscribe instantly in order to find out the principal facts about his former schoolmates.

It is a great pleasure to be able to play tennis upon a smooth, hard court and it is a pleasure which is seldom enjoyed here. It is the opinion of expert players that the best court to be found is a good grass court. Also, that there are only two places in the country where these are to be found and it is needless to say that Bridgewater is not one of them. With the amount of tennis playing that is done here in the school it seems as if there might be some respectable courts, but there are none. There are hardly any of them which are level, the one which is most level is so soggy that it is useless, and all are terribly chopped up.

If it is impossible to have dirt courts which would be far preferable to any grass courts which could be found on the Campus, it seems as if there might be some care taken of what courts there are. As it is now they are never rolled and the horse drawing the large lawn mower puts his feet down upon them in a style which leaves holes which are very convenient for the balls to strike in. Since there is so much interest in tennis, perhaps the Tennis Club could get money enough together to buy a roller and either a hand lawn mower or a set of boots for the horse to wear while walking over the courts. The hand lawn mower would be preferable for it takes but a few minutes to mow a tennis court, with these things perhaps the courts could be brought into a semblance of respectable condition.

This is a great season for baseball here, greater than any of its predecessors and also probably greater than any of its successors. The team representing a school should be composed strictly of members of that school. If some on whom reliance has been made fail, the only thing to do is to take somebody who is not as good and keep trying. The great mistake here was in hiring outside players and it is safe to say that next year it will be impossible to raise a quarter part of the sum spent this year for baseball.

When we come back from the summer vacation, it is probable that school will be commenced in the new building. Of course it will be very fine but still we shall miss those stairs down which it is so easy to fall and all the other things which familiarity has endeared. But the new building will soon be just as familiar and the old love will be forgotten in the joys of the new.

It may not be out of place to say a few words in explanation of the article entitled "A Normal Diary" which appears in this number. It was prepared by a friend who suffers from a great fear lest the authorship of the diary become known. In order to do away with the possibility of discovery he has changed the dates in his selections in such a manner that they may appear rather strange. Their apparent variance is due wholly to their being changed by the editor of the diary.

English History A Development.

Our first knowledge of the early English reveals their love of justice in the right which they held of private war. Later, crimes were regarded as committed against the family of the person wronged, and the penalty was paid by the family of the wrongdoer. The family acted as judge and witness. We find some advance from these crude principles after the conquest in the establishment of County Courts over which the Aldermen, or men of noble blood, presided, and twelve men acquainted with the facts acted as jury. After the union of the kingdoms, crimes were considered as perpetrated against the king as the representative of the state. The Normans did not interfere with the English institutions of justice. But the king claimed the right of appellate
jurisdiction and tried all cases of his vassals before the Great Council. In the time of Henry II. we find twelve men from each hundred and four from each township presenting criminals for trial by ordeal, and judging the value of the charges preferred against them. The outgrowth of this is the modern Grand Jury.

Later, witnesses acquainted with the facts were added to the established jury; and when afterwards the entire separation of witnesses and juror was effected we have the petit juror presenting their verdicts from the evidence of the witness. The superstition of the age found expression in the ordeal upon which the trial was founded after the investigation of the Grand Jury. The Normans abiding in the castles settled their difficulties by the combat, which custom has survived as an "affair of honor" in the practice of the modern duel. The division of the country into six districts with itinerant justices established the Circuit Courts. The abuses practiced by the judges owing to the financial nature of their duties, led to the creation of the Upper Court of Appeal by Henry II. which has come down to modern times as the Privy Council. The organization of the "Born Organizer" established the judicial system of England; and made it a distinct department. The King's Court, after the Great Charter, was divided into three distinct courts; the King's Bench, which decided cases between the subjects and king, the Exchequer with financial jurisdiction and the Court of Common Pleas.

The Star Chamber and High commission, courts established by arbitrary kings, were only means of ruthless extortion. They interfered with the legal proceedings of the constitutional courts and were a disgrace to the crown. Many a worthy man was driven to American soil to escape the unworthy decisions of the corrupt courts which were the agents of the Stuart kings. When Parliament gained its rights after the Revolution, then, and not till then, could the courts of England be called courts of Justice; and now defence and legal decisions are the characteristics of the English bar.

The religion of the early English was in accordance with their warlike nature. Woden was their warrior king and Heaven was the home of warriors. Slaves in the Roman market were the means of bringing Augustine to England who by his labors converted the English to Christianity. The baptism of the king was followed by that of thousands of subjects and the Christian religion was further extended by missionaries, royal intermarriages and the work of Paulinus. The introduction of Christianity and the marriage of the king of Kent with a French Christian Princess brought England into contact with the civilization and letters of the continent; and she became subject to the Papal See. Latin was the language of the Church, and the first insight of the people to the scriptures was effected by the translation of Alfred, who placed in their hands portions of the Bible and of the works of Bede in English.

The preceding organization of the Church by Archbishop Theodore was followed by an organization of the government on something the same plan. Monasteries were the beginning of schools, people began to improve in morals, slaves were being freed, and settled clergy took the place of missionaries. The veil which had wrapped the people in superstition during the Dark Ages was lifted by the translation of the Bible by Wyckliff and a purer light gleamed upon them. The church owned nearly one-half the land estate of England and its exactions exceeded those of the crown. Henry VIII. brought about an important step in the advance of the freedom of religion by effecting the separation of the English Church from Rome.

A nation that will fight for liberty will fight for the purity of its religion. The substitution of English for Latin and the other decided advances in favor of Protestantism in the reign of Edward VI. established a thirst for reforms which no manner of persecution could quench. The wise policy of Elizabeth prevented calamity by the adoption of the form of the English Church. The subsequent persecutions of (Mary and) James tightened the chords which bound the Puritans together, and only resulted in driving them to America. The rigid Puritan standard of the Commonwealth, the cleaner literature of Milton and Bunyan, the more righteous living, and the pleas of Jeremy Taylor established the Protestantism of England. In the middle of the eighteenth century the Wesleyan Revival created a
new religious spirit among the highest and lowest classes, and since then the gospel of Christ has been nobly defended by the English nation.

**Education.** The English Conquest of Britain was so thoroughly effected that nothing of the Roman civilization remained. The English were the same worshippers of Woden and Thor as when they left their German home, and they advanced little until their contact with the Continent. During all those years in which the different fragments of the Roman Empire were being moulded into new nations, the rapid civil and religious transitions made education a secondary matter. The Teutonic tongue intermingling with the Latin was making such fluctuations in language that pure Latin was necessarily made the language of Scholars. The people saw nothing of books and had no writings in their language.

The founder of English learning was Baeda whose histories and commentaries were the beginning of education. The translations of the noble Alfred and the schools which he founded were another great step in advance. During the Dark Ages monks and monasteries were the only means of preserving what culture there was from utter destruction and decay. An unknown tongue lacked knowledge from the people. Whatever was contributed in Greek or Latin during this time was of no value to them. Literature is something which belongs to a people, and the first that was native was produced by Chaucer. The pure English which we see here in its early form, and the English of the Bible shows its strength and beauty. It is the elements of the English language of the present which reaches the heart. How closely language is linked with blood and how much of the old Anglo-Saxon element courses in our veins today is manifested by our appreciation of the Anglo-Saxon element of our speech as the language of the people still. The Revival of Learning which reached England under Colet's enthusiasm utterly changed the features of philosophy. From speculating upon how many angels could stand upon the point of a needle, men began to seek the truth in fields of experimental inquiry and laid the foundation of physical and natural science.

During the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries it was considered an act of piety to establish educational institutions and many were founded and richly endowed. In the middle of the fourteenth century pleadings of the courts were in the language of the people. Shakespeare puts in the mouth of the Duchess of York, "Speak pardon, as it is current in the land. This chopping French we do not understand." When there is a want of schools, people may learn much from listening to the sermons of the clergy, and if they can read, from a literature. There must have been much advance in the condition of the minds of the common people during and after the reign of Elizabeth when grammar schools were founded and the language of the Church became that of the people. The literature of Milton and Bunyan did much to give the Puritan those higher standards of living, and deeper insight to truth which brought him above his former surroundings.

The Royal Society, established in the reign of Charles II. began its scientific discoveries which were every year adding to true knowledge, and the great advancements of Newton in mathematics, of Boyle in chemistry and of Sydenham in medicine were laying the foundation for modern sciences. In 1827 the Society for the Promotion and Diffusing of knowledge lighted the minds of the people; and in 1870 the Educational Bill provided for the school system under which the English people have steadily advanced to their enlightened condition.

The peculiar nature of the Feudal System determined Society. A great portion of the English people became the villains of Norman Lords. Chivalry was the outgrowth of Feudalism and produced those knights who did much to soften the rude spirit of the age. Those of them who were true to their oaths were the means of elevating woman to her true position in society, and when the death blow to feudalism was struck, they were transformed from the heroes of antiquity to the true gentlemen of modern times.

The freemen who established themselves in the larger towns which gained special privileges, and the large class of tradesmen pouring in from Normandy, formed the middle class in whose hands trade and commerce steadily advanced. They were the English citizens who fought for rights and nursed Anglo-Saxon principles in meetings.
of their own. In the 13th century merchants and tradesmen formed companies for the protection and regulation of trade. These were called Guilds and soon became powerful and wealthy bodies. Edward I. invited Flemish weavers into England and woolen goods were manufactured in the country.

In the 14th century lord and villain assumed the relation of landlord and tenant. Some of the serfs bought their rights and others escaped; and artisans and laborers became plenty. Manufacture and commerce were greatly encouraged by Elizabeth. Sir Francis Drake sailed around the world, and English ships became known in nearly every foreign port. Elizabeth was not blind to the value of discoveries going on in America and under her patronage Raleigh and others entered into the spirit of navigation and took possession of the Atlantic coast in the name of the queen. The naval triumph of the English over the Dutch in the time of the Commonwealth gave them the control of the sea, and a greater portion of the carrying trade of the world has been in their hands. The last century of progress in invention, art and civilization has witnessed changes effected by the English people which fill our minds with wonder.

The history of England has been the history of a people, who from a very simple life have grown thro' successive stages to a mighty nation; a nation sprung as much from Caxton's printing as from the field of battle. When we, looking back from the platform of the present, trace the long chain of events which link by link have been forged by men whose blood has been spilled for the cause of civil and religious freedom, whose minds have wrought such inroads in education, science, art, literature and invention, we can but feel that we owe a debt to our ancestry which we can only partly repay by being true citizens, and performing our duties at the altar and the hearth.

C. R. COPELAND.

A NORMAL DIARY.

T was my fate a few years since to be stranded down in old "New Plymouth," for a rainy day. Lunch was over, my host—and hostess—were otherwise engaged and I stole off, ascending the steep attic stairs, on a voyage of exploration. It was not the first time I had explored the dusty old attic, littered with the collections of a baker's dozen of decades. I seated myself on the old spinning wheel and pulled open a drawer in a massive mahogany chest. It was packed with letters and papers, dated 1750 and later, but I must not linger over these.

Down in one end I found tucked away a small black covered note book, on the fly leaf of which was written: "The following pages contain a kind of a description of the way in which the evenings as well as days were spent during the winter of 185-. The interesting incidents which occurred at the State Normal School." Perhaps the Bridgewater Normalites of '91 may enjoy a few selections from this diary of their elder brother.

The first entry is dated Jan. 9. "I went up to the State Normal School, S. Bridgewater, liked very much." Sickness at his home prevented the writer from entering school at this time, and for the next few months he was attending the village school. A few selections from his diary during these months will, perhaps, aid in understanding his life at the Normal. I select them at random.

Jan. 19. "Went a skating with the girls. Went home with Lucy M—."

Jan. 23. "I staid down to the schoolhouse and helped the girls sweep, had a fine time."

Feb. 10. "I have been to reading circle. Went down to meet Abbie A—. Have had a falling out with the girls."

Feb. 16. "Rode to Dighton to singing school. Got home about half-past 2 in the morning. Had a fine time." (Probably.)

Feb. 20. "I staid to home from class meeting (he belonged to a good old Methodist family) to attend a kissing party at Hattie M—'s. I am resolved never to do the like again." (I am uncertain whether he means staying home from class meeting or going to kissing parties.)

Feb. 27. "I had one of the best snow-ballings tonight I ever had in my life."

March 9 the record is: "I have concluded I will go to the Normal and fit for a teacher."

March 10. "I came up to South Bridgewater this afternoon."
The following day the writer "went to the school building about 9 o'clock. I had a set of questions in Arithmetic, Geography, History and Grammar, 10 in each I had to write the answers of on paper. I had also to read and write twenty words. There are 22 of us in the Junior class. We have as teachers, in Geometry, Snider, in Grammar, Dexter, in Reading, Miss Woodward, in Arithmetic, Borden (sic). I have a very favorable opinion of the school thus far. * * * I have made a bargain by which I am to pay $2.00 for 5 day's board."

March 12. "We have changed teachers in grammar and now have Mr. Schneider. I have discovered that I am in the section of poor scholars."

March 20. "Went to Lyceum this evening. The question was very ably discussed."

March 21. "I came up to the iron works with a number of the scholars. Stopped an hour or so."

March 23. He went to walk, "got lost and travelled about a mile out of my way." (It seems to have been somewhere between the South and the West ends of the town. Perhaps the present management of the OFFERING could discover where there is a chance to get lost on that road. I believe some members of the school had no trouble in finding the way one or more Sundays last fall.)

March 25. "I had a debate with Mr. Schneider on Geometry, (Parallel lines) concurred," (who concurred is not stated.)

March 26. "Took a walk up into the cemetery to-night."

April 1. "I have received two April fools. One from Hattie, and another from Miss M. I spent the evening at Mr. Boyden's with the rest of the Juniors had a very pleasant time. Messrs. D — and W — got locked out and had to get in at the window," (as in the rest of these selections, I have decided that some schoolmasters and ma'am in Boston and elsewhere will forgive me for giving only the initial.)

April 2. "It is a day of public fasting and prayer. I regret I have not observed it more faithfully. I went over and played ball with the Juniors; then we went up into the observatory, Mr. and Mrs. B. have gone away to spend the day."

April 4. "I called on Lucy this evening."

April 7. "I had a fine time explaining a problem in Geometry to Misses B— and D— in No. 3."

April 8. "I spent the study hour in the library with Miss B— and others." (It may be proper to add that Miss B— is still teaching school.)

April 13. "Went to school in the forenoon and to the Institute in the afternoon and evening. Dr. Mason the first hour and Tenney the last two. In the evening Mr. Tenney spoke on "The Antiquity of the Earth." The Institute continued through the week, the speakers being Dr. Mason, Tenney, Northrop, Russell, Munroe."

April 15. "Exercises were conducted by Northrop, Sharp and Tenney. I was intending to go up to the town with the rest of the Juniors but could not get a girl. The evening lectures were conducted by Dr. Holland, a lecture on "Fashionable society." I went home with Miss Lucy B—. (This is the first time that he undertakes to employ Miss B—'s christian name.)

April 17 was the last day of the exercises. "After the afternoon exercises the Junior class went up to the iron works." (It is not stated whether they walked up the railroad track, perhaps it is taken for granted that they at least came back that way.) "I accompanied Miss H—. Had a fine time."

April 20. "The Juniors took a walk over to Carver's pond. I went with Miss H— and Miss B—. Handed my composition in after school."

April 23. "I have had a test exercise in geography. I have had my tooth pulled out this afternoon." (Which was the worse is not stated.)

April 24. "I attended Lyceum. The question was, 'Ought we to require our pupils to report their own conduct or that of others?' I spoke on the negative." (I am happy to be able to say that the diarist is still faithful to this opinion in his own school.)

Sun. 26 April. "I have attended meeting all day, Sunday school and evening. I tried to go home with Abbie A— but could not." (On the margin is written "mittened.")
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May 1. "The Junior class had a meeting in Number 2 to prepare for a May walk. I attended the Lyceum."

May 2. "After dinner the Junior class met at the schoolhouse (2 o'clock) Mr. D— took the lead of 22 of us including the two teachers Miss Woodward and Schneider. We went to Lover's Lane,\(^*\) stopped on the hill some time, chose Miss Katie B— Queen of the May and D— King of the May. Miss Woodward read some poems, we passed the afternoon very pleasantly together, I was with Miss H—."

May 4. "Mr. E— announced to us as a school that he was to leave us, made a short address. A meeting of the school voted to make him a present. The middle class gave him a bouquet and a vase. The school through Mr. Martin presented E— with some books. The senior class through Miss K— presented a album worth $7. A meeting of the Junior class voted E—their pictures in an album." (Poor E—!)\(^*\)

May 6. "I attended the Lyceum this evening. I had a May basket hung by Clara G—. I caught her. I went home from the Lyceum with Lucy B—."

May 18. "I am examiner of the desks this week. I went to walk with a few of our class this evening. I went with Lucy B—."

May 21. "Staid at school and played bean bags till 6." (Perhaps the attraction was the same which leads some Normal youths of '91 to prefer tennis to baseball.)

June 1. "I went up to North Bridgewater this morning. I had my pictures taken. Drove up with Bell."

June 15. "Warm. Mr. Boyden gave us all a lecture for not giving better attention to Chemistry."

June 20. "I went down to the Agricultural fair grounds. Reception to the 3rd Regiment. Had a fine time. Went home with Miss M— and B—."

June 23. "Miss M— has gone home. Meeting of the school to see about 4th of July."

July 4. "I attended a Normal picnic at the Agricultural grounds. I went around with Lucy B—. We went home about ¾ past 7 and went to some fireworks in front of the meeting house."

The last entry is in the middle of the volume, as follows, "July 15. Had recitations this afternoon, Geom. and Geog."

I have already far exceeded my intended limits, but perhaps the editor will allow space to a few extracts from the carefully kept cash account for this year. They are, I think, very instructive. It is evident that ice cream sodas and Huyler's were not the common dissipations then as now at the B. S. N. S.

July.

To tax for picnic, \(\ldots\) \(\ldots\) .25
" 1 Journal, \(\ldots\) \(\ldots\) .04
" 2 reports of school, \(\ldots\) \(\ldots\) .08
" tax to Mr. Schneider, \(\ldots\) \(\ldots\) .35
" pictures of D—, \(\ldots\) \(\ldots\) .17
" pictures of Schneider, \(\ldots\) \(\ldots\) .15
" 2 rolls lozenges, \(\ldots\) \(\ldots\) .04

October.

To Cattle Show, \(\ldots\) \(\ldots\) .89
" missionary, \(\ldots\) \(\ldots\) .05
" Natural Philosophy, \(\ldots\) \(\ldots\) .80
" being late to tea, \(\ldots\) \(\ldots\) .03
(perhaps there were extenuating circumstances.)
" Prof. Tenney's Geology, \(\ldots\) \(\ldots\) .94
" 1 extra meal, \(\ldots\) \(\ldots\) .12

This is not a startling record. But in its free, innocent way, I think that one can get a far better insight into the school as it was just before the war than from any number of interesting reminiscences, written after a lapse of years.

If I were to draw a moral for the benefit of present pupils in the B. S. N. S., it would not be, "Don't keep a diary," for that would be to rob future sons and daughters, cousins and nephews, and even second cousins by marriage, if I may become so personal, of a great deal of innocent fun.

But if you are going to keep a diary, make it full, more accurate than may seem advisable, and legible. Then store it away where it won't be found for forty years.

Wishing all possible success in teaching and otherwise to the Normalites of 1891,

I remain, sincerely yours,

May, 1890. WARD WALLACE.
THE NORMAL OFFERING.
CLASS PROPHECY, JUNE '91.

On a recent trip in town a novel device met my eye. One of those modern machines stood in a shop window, and on it hung a placard bearing the following legend:

"Than Edition we boast one greater:
Consult our Infallible Prognosticator!"

DROP A NICKLE IN THE SLOT
AND HAVE REVEALED
YOUR OWN FUTURE
AND
THAT OF YOUR FRIENDS.

Bless me! I mentally exclaimed. "Here is a providential way out of that class prophecy!"

So my nickel went spinning on its downward course, and at once the clock-face of the instrument showed the following bulletins in order:

Washington, D. C., Jan. 15, '901. Stirring speech before the House by Hon. George French Adams in support of the "Sky-Scrapers' Bill" to appropriate $10,000,000, for the endowment of a National School of Planispherical Design.

The officers of the recently completed Trans-Pacific R. R. between Alaska and the Orient deserve great commendation for the courtesy and perseverance displayed in their search for certain pieces of baggage which went astray on their initial-trip. The baggage referred to consisted of trunks and packing boxes containing the latest copyrighted topics, numerous note-books, specimens for study in all the "Ologies," several hundred-weight of materials for busy-work, and other appliances especially valuable to the owner, Miss Louisa J. Earle. Miss E., who is the first woman to make the journey by this new route, goes to the Foochow Normal Institute as teacher of American methods.

Nothing since the days of Ignatius Donnelly's "Baconian Cypher" has so aroused literary circles as the recent work in seven volumes on "Shakespeare, His Prophetic Foretaste of Bostonian Ambrosia," by Frederick B. Thompson, B. A. The most powerful passage in this marvellous work demonstrates beyond the possibility of a doubt that in Act I, Scene II of Hamlet, Hamlet's words to Horatio should read: "baked Faba Vulgaris."
Edition de Luxe, $75.

OCEAN BREEZES
-AT-
BLOCK ISLAND SUMMER SCHOOL.

Miss H. D. Conley, Principal.

A corps of efficient teachers will be present to give instruction after the most approved methods. The Astronomical Department will be conducted by Miss Conley.

Special Rates to Normal Students!
Sessions from July 4 to August 20.

Dec. 20, 1902. The engagement of Miss Sarah J. Moran to the principal of the Law School is announced. Miss Moran has been a successful teacher in our town since her graduation from Bridgewater Normal School. We are glad that Natick still has charms for her.

Boomerang, Idaho, at a recent city election, had the courage to elect a woman as Truant Officer. It is doubtless to aid this experiment that the woman elected signs herself, L. Cameron McIntyre. Miss McKinley is a phenomenal success, wielding her official power wholly through hypnotism. The Society for Psychical Research has gained impor-
THE NORMAL OFFERING.

Data by observation of the procession of hypnotized truants on their way back to the school premises.

At the opening of the New Orleans Artificial Ice Carnival of 1900, Miss Alice Dunham Eddy in a bewitching coasting costume, displayed to a vast and admiring crowd the working of her lately patented toboggan. The "Aspire," as the novelty is called, differs from its predecessors in that it requires only a slight adjustment of certain valves by the rider, to turn its course at the foot of the slide, and project it again to the top. Miss Eddy has retired from the pedagogical field on the proceeds of her patent, but has generously furnished a simplified form of the "Aspire-value-combination" for the sleds of her former pupils in the Cochesett school.

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Washington, D. C., Jan. 25, 1905. The reception by Mme. S. C. Huyler to F. Linworth and Georg E. Khuper, who are now playing "The Rivals" in this city, proved to be the most brilliant event of the season. Mme. Huyler's evenings have gained in political importance until they are compared to the Paris salons and Mme. H. is likened to Mme. De Stael in her tact for managing men. It is whispered that the "Bill to Abolish Dancing" was planned in her parlors.

We insert the following card for the benefit of our readers:

LIZZIE SPENCER, D. D. S.,
87 Court St.
Walla Walla, Wash.
Special attention given to dead and dying teeth.

Misses Kent and Armington have united their efforts, and opened a school of oratory in Bangor. The standard of the school is very high.

Extract from the report of the School Committee of the town of ——: Although a change of teachers is always more or less injurious to a school, yet we think we have not erred in appointing in the place of Miss —— resigned, Miss G. A. Shepard. She has been indefatigable in her efforts to bring the school into that position when each pupil may derive the greatest benefit from it; and her success is very evident. The pupils love their teacher, and the teacher is interested in her pupils; and from the present outlook, the coming year is very promising.

We quote from the London Times of August 24, 1891. Married, at St. George's, Hanover Square at 12 M, Albertus Rex and May Blanque both of America.
Miss Drake is meeting with great success as a lecturer on Astronomy. Her lectures are always well attended. She has recently published a book containing a series of lectures given before the pupils of Smallfry School. The work is entitled "Days and Nights at the North Pole."

The first chance you have buy a ticket on the Fitchburg R. R., and go to see Luther Hatch who excels in striking Capers. He has established a school for training youths in the proper attitudes of the body as indicative of the character, and has made such a success of it that he is known all over the world. Vacation School held at West Harwich.

Send stamp to 2 South Dartmouth St., Quincy, Mass, and receive a copy of Charles E. Reed's Handbook of Modern Methods in Dancing with Appendix containing complete analysis of the Evolution of the Normal Walk-around.

The Normal Offering, following the example of other great papers of this country has engaged a second Nelly Bly. The person so luckily chosen made her mark while a school girl by walking each day to and from school a great distance. Since then she has developed this capacity until now she is to walk around the world in order to complete her record. This young woman, Helen A. Luddy by name, is to start the first pleasant day of next week. Sept. 1895.

A second spasm on the part of the machine warned me to again open my pocket book. I groaned inwardly at this additional expense to my Boston trip, and decided that if it was true that as is said in vulgar parlance, "money makes the mare go," modern machinery required an immense amount of that same motive power. But I paid the price and up came a fresh lot of futures.

The crack game of the season was played yesterday at Washington City between the Chicago and Wayback teams. "Jack" Riley is captain of the latter. He is a very popular man, and made his fortune a few years since while on a visit with his team to Australia under the management of E. L. Ford. Chicago Inter-Ocean, Aug. 18, 1903.

Lady Blanx, wife of her late husband, and formerly the interesting Miss Bertha Howard of Montello, Mass., U. S. A., recently received at a reception where it was evident to all present that in all respects she is the leader of the crème de la crème; and is worthy the honors showered upon her.

From a Ward of Weymouth: Noted for her wonderful combinations of color she had fulfilled the indications of her youthful promise. The inhabitants of her native town had gone en masse to the town hall to wonder and exclaim over her productions in water color.

One of the most popular gems of the concert season of 1894-5 is dedicated to Miss Elmira Curtis Mayo by X—L—, Professor and Instructor of Mandolin playing. The refrain runs thus, and has proved very "catchy."

"Upon the Tip of Yankee land
I'll build—tho' its but upon the sand:
Firm as my heart these walls shall stand—
Accept that home, this heart, my hand."

The recent social events of Provincetown only go to show that verily "music hath charms."

Rev. F. A. Parsons, Missionary at large among the tribes of central Africa, having inadvertently winked at I-noe-ene-Uph, the Chief, (being unaware that such an act is the accepted challenge to warfare among said barbarians,) was driven from the country, barely escaping with his life. We are glad to learn that the surgical operation he is now undergoing for spasmodic affection of the optic muscles promises successful results.

One of the graduates of June '91, having given up her Savage life, has retired to milder duties amid which she still finds time to contribute, as correspondent, to a leading American journal.

Miss McNally after leaving the Normal, accepted a position as teacher of Geometry in the High School of the prosperous village of Wriggle-zup. Her principal was actually "a gentleman," and also for our former classmate! She received one too many lessons on "plane six-faces." She has now given up public school teaching.

The Harvard Crimson in its commencement announcements for June 24, 1900, states that an original monograph on "The Boston Basin and its Geological Formation" will be read by Edmund White James, B. P., whose extended knowledge of this region will insure a paper of real importance.

A woman was passing along one of the streets of a town way down on the cape when she came to a small cottage. At the window sat a little old
lady in white kerchief and gray gown that matched her hair which hung in ringlets over her ears. On her shoulder dozed a cat, and in her hand was poised a teacup which she carried not infrequently to her lips. As the woman stood gazing at the little old maid a small boy ran by shouting, “Ha! ha! See Louisa Keith still at her tea.”

One of the most delightful weddings of the season took place on Wednesday last at St. Bartholomew’s Church, New York City. Dr. John Hall, the groom’s father, and Bishop Parnham officiated.

* * * * *

The Bishop kissed the bride who was none other than Anna Billings, and then the happy husband led her down the aisle as the organ pealed out its grand notes. June 20, 1891.

Alma, the Bis(y)bee, remains in her native town where she works early and late carrying help and comfort to the poor and the aged. She is laying up for herself treasures “where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal.”

The counterpart of Tennyson’s “rare pale Margaret” had fled to the far West when at the head of the Dinwoodie Female Seminary she endeavored to lead the minds of those committed to her care in the paths of wisdom and truth.

S-terling worth distinguished her.
U-prightness marked her every act;
S-ympathy warm for those who err,
A-ble and ready to guide them back.
N-eed we call her name?
K-nowing we all must drift apart,
E-ven the firmest of friends,
A-ssert we now our faith we hold
T-hat she will achieve success.
G-od will reward the just.

Emma Dualrethus has charmed the theatre loving people of New York by her wonderfully life-like impersonations of the “Boston School Teacher of the 19th Century,” and “The Lovesick Schoolgirl.” Her skill in choosing the salient points of her characters, and putting them into definite form is much praised by the critics.

Boston Transcript, Jan. 4, 1900. Miss Edna Grant read a paper before the School Master’s Club last evening on “The Futility of Corporal Punishment as a Correction.” Miss Grant is principal of a sixteen roomed boy’s school at the North End, and rules entirely by moral suasion.

Remembering my former experience after the machine had produced a poetic outburst, I was ready for a similar emergency; and warded it off in season to secure the following set of panoramic views in the bulletin space.

Scene at the White House—reception given by newly elected president to a small circle of friends. As I looked more closely at that genial face with the fun-loving black eyes, I recognized in the head of the nation none other than the Vice-president of the class of ’91.

Beside him, tall and dignified, and crowned with all the wisdom of a Sear was the Secretary of State.

Among the senators present was one with swarthy complexion and jet black, curly hair (which last, by the way, was his special pride). This person I at once recognized as the member from Nevada who so ably defended the Silver Bill.

Of the ladies present I knew but one—the tall and stately Madam Clara Z., née Howland, who had lately become famous in literary circles as the author of a book entitled, “Why?”

While absorbed in this scene, a card suddenly took its place, bearing the following conundrum:

“My first lies before the door; my second grows in the field;
My third is in everyone’s pocket
My whole is one of the United States!”

In the midst of my attempt to solve this problem, in answer to it came a picture with a regular Gallup. This was more wonderful even than the ideals of our great artist, Edison, and disclosed to view the parlor of a Baptist parsonage in Chicago. There stood the minister with his fair bride. Our friend had evidently just entered the most blessed of the united states. “We must bear this fact in mind,” thought I, “when we all go to the World’s Fair, later on. How charmed she will be to entertain some forty of her old class-mates!”

Miss Carrie Hodge has gone to Canton to scatter sunshine among the benighted heathen. We trust her efforts will be crowned with success.

And finally, brethren:

GREAT DISCOVERY!

Miss Cotton, graduate of B. S. N. S., June ’91, recently appointed Professor of Chemistry in the
THE NORMAL OFFERING.

Harvard Annex, has, after many years of arduous work, made the following discovery, which gives a great thrill to the scientific world of the Twentieth Century.

"H is not, as has always been supposed, a volatile gas, but one which may with little attention, be confined almost beyond the power of volitilization; e.g. \( H_2 \), in a small room with certain elements, will become so much absorbed that no agent except AgB will have any effect on it."

Cambridge Beacon, Mar. 24, 1941.

The instrument quaked threateningly as if clamoring for more nickels which it might devour; the proprietor of the place came from behind his desk with imprecations against people who wanted the whole. Hereafter for five cents, and I suddenly remembered that my last bit of change was gone, and I must not trouble the car conductor to change a large bill—so the next moment found me walking briskly off toward the O. C. R. R. station—arrived just in time to hear the resonant echo of "5:30—No. 3 Track"—and "you know the rest."

OUR GIRL AS A WOMAN.

The general diffusion of knowledge, the intelligence consequent upon a thorough common school education and the honorable desire to be independent and self-supporting combine to give our girls a manner at once charming and admirable, a manner winsome in the eyes of all good men and women, and in itself an armor of protection against the wiles of unscrupulous and evil-minded members of society.

Every young girl is somebody's daughter, somebody's sister, somebody's friend and society is very much concerned that its girls should be, not simply seem but really be, pure, sweet and above the suspicion of deceit and falseness.

A man's ideal of his own womankind is always high and it is safe to say that a girl cannot too highly value herself nor keep her spiritual ideal too lofty.

I do not know how best to emphasize my belief that a woman as a woman in any and every relation, should keep fast hold of her womanliness. She must be prompt, faithful, energetic, and equal to her work; she must be responsible. But these are not qualities peculiar to sex; nor qualities which men possess to a higher degree, nor in greater measure than women do. These are the qualities which make good wives, mothers and teachers and they are within the reach of, and are the essentials of character for, women in every position in life.

Environment brings uses to character. A girl doing her work with ability, punctuality and thoroughness should simply be herself, intent upon her work and anxious to do her very best because it is her duty and she is in the place where God has put her.

Let girls beware of self-pity. Nothing is more mischievous and nothing is weaker. Why be sorry for yourself that you have to rise early, to go forth in all weathers, to sit at your desk for hours at a time, to give a full tale of bricks in your day's work.

All this is drudgery or delight according to the spirit which you bring to it.

Do not cheapen yourself by the feeling that you are to be pitied. You are, on the contrary, to be envied, because you have a definite sphere and are able to fill it.

If you do not pity yourself you will resent pity as an offence, if it is tendered directly or indirectly.

As a rule conventionalities are hedges reared by the general good sense and good feeling of the community alld the outside wilderness beyond their bounds is a land of traps and snares, hard by which, for all its enchantments, lies the valley of the shadow of death.

The young girl should hold herself above every concealment, a hidden thing, a thing that dreads the light is sin, apologize for it as one may.

MRS. M. E. SANGSTER.

GRADUATING CLASS, JUNE '91.

FIVE YEARS' COURSE.

Luther Hatch, Marshfield.
Onsville M. Farnham, Lowell.
Charles E. Reed, Brookline.
Frederick B. Thompson, New Bedford.
James E. White, East Freetown.
Carrie E. Hodge, Holbrook.
We are informed that among the specimens to be found in No. 9 are several satellites.
Always One Price. 

**THE NORMAL OFFERING.**

T. S. BAILEY & CO. Goods not misrepresented.

All the Latest Styles in Young Mens' Clothing always to be found in our stock, from the Boston and New York markets. *Well made and perfect in fit.* In our Hat Department will be found all the New Shapes in the latest styles. Also a fine list of Gent's furnishings.

**T. S. BAILEY & CO., One Price Clothiers and Gent's Outfits. 160 Main St., Cor. Elm, Brockton.**

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**SOMERVILLE Y. M. C. A.**

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**PERSONALS.**

- '90. Miss Alice Simmons is teaching a Grammar school in Holbrook.
- '90. Mr. Tangney has been elected a member of the school committee of Rockland.
- '88. Miss Julia Wormley starts for Europe July 8th. She is to spend two years in study and travel.
- '90. The marriage of Miss Jennie Holmes and Mr. George Fisher occurred in Brockton, Tuesday morning June 9.
- '89. Mr. Whitford and Mr. Ed. Atkinson go abroad July 16th. They are to spend the summer traveling over the Continent.
- Among the spectators at the ball game June 6 were Mr. J. M. Dill of the Andrew school, So. Boston, and Mr. Preston Smith, '88.
- Mr. Tangney, Miss Alice Simmons, Mr. Walter Pierce, Mrs. Schuyler, Miss Alice Estes, and Mrs. Shepard have visited us this month.
- Mr. Fred Atkinson and wife sail for Europe July 8th. Mr. Atkinson is to spend two years, studying in the German Universities.
- Mr. Childs, Principal of the State Normal School at San Jose Cal., visited us last month. He spoke of the work of the Normal school in California.
To dress well is economy. Well made and perfect fitting Garments are not only pleasing to the eye, but they are much more serviceable than cheap and poor fitting garments and therefore cost less in the long run, in purchasing apparel of any kind every man should seek a reliable guarantee of quality, and there is no guarantee better than that of long established success and honorable reputation, success and good reputation come only from honorable dealing, experience, and knowledge, and that means a conscientious regard for every customer’s welfare, and taste and judgment to supply them. We are fully alive to the fact that our continued prosperity depends on your good will, your confidence, on your satisfaction with our goods and our methods, and if you are not already a customer, we desire to make you one by proving to you that we know how to meet your wants, by placing our knowledge and experience at your service, and always giving you the best possible value for your money, in a word, making it for your interest, when in want of a Spring Overcoat, Suit, Hat, or any article of Furnishing Goods to come to Brockton and trade with us.

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Fresh ones?

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who allow a discount to mem-

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shoes to win

at Tennis.

Goods all fresh

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Scissors and fine Pocket Knives,

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Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing.

Use King's Nonpareil

PENS.

9 DIFFERENT STYLES.
Superior to all others.

Price, $1.00 per Gross. 11 Gross for $10.
Mailed Free of Postage.

½ gross, assorted, of our many grades sent on receipt of 25 cents as samples.

Office of Hinman's Business College, 424 Main St., Worcester, Mass, Feb. 9, 1886.

GEO. F. KING.—Dear Sir:

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Geo. F. King and Merrill,
39 Hawley Street, Boston, Mass.
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First-class work guaranteed.

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DENTIST.
Office: Mitchell’s Block, Central Square,
BRIDGEWATER.
Hours, 9 to 12 and 1 to 5.

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ICE CREAM OF THE BEST QUALITY
Large or small quantities.
Pack in brick moulds if desired.

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