THE ECHO

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THE ECHO

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Moral and Civic Training at New Paltz State Normal School

In the fall of 1899 Wilson I. Gill, on the invitation of the principal, visited New Paltz State Normal School for the purpose of explaining to the faculty and student body the details of self-government as he had introduced it in some of the schools of Cuba, having been sent there by the United States government for that purpose.

After a conference with the principal and faculty Mr. Gill addressed the student body. During the address he presented the purpose, advantages and workings of self-government in schools.

Following the address the student body elected a temporary chairman and secretary, accepted the power delegated to
them by the principal and faculty to organize a school community and divided itself into ten wards. Each ward met as a primary, organized by electing a chairman, clerk, one alderman, one delegate to a city convention and two inspectors of election. Three days later the delegates from the ten wards met in a city convention and nominated a Mayor, City Clerk, President of the City Council, City Attorney, Sheriff and five Judges to serve for one semester or until their successors were chosen. These nominations were posted on the bulletin board, ballots were printed on the School City printing press, election booths were erected and three days later the general election was held.

During the second semester of each school year the members of the city council were elected by the principle of proportional representation. All nominations were by petition.

The legislative power of the city except as provided by the initiative and referendum, which were operative in the second semester of each school year, was vested in a city council consisting of ten aldermen and the President of the City Council. All legislative acts were by ordinance or resolution. Every ordinance or resolution before it took effect must be presented to the Mayor for his approval. The Mayor, after consulting with the City Attorney as to its constitutionality, presented the proposed ordinance to the principal of the school with the opinion of the City Attorney as to its constitutionality. The power of veto was granted the Mayor but the City Council could pass an ordinance over his veto by a two-thirds vote. If the Mayor failed to return it to the City Council within three days it became a law.

During the second semester of each school year the powers of initiative and referendum were operative. Any citizen might draft a proposed law or ordinance. If five per cent of the citizens signed a petition asking that this bill be submitted to the vote of the citizens it was posted upon the bulletin board and six days later voted upon. If within five days
after the Mayor signed any law passed by the City Council, five per cent of the voters petitioned the City Clerk asking that the law be submitted to the vote of the citizens, the City Clerk issued a notice of a special election to be held two days later. If a majority of the citizens voted yes it became a law while if the majority voted no it had no effect.

If any officer elected by the citizens gave dissatisfaction by reason of inefficiency, failure to fulfill his pledge or by demonstrating in some other way his unfitness for the position any citizen or group of citizens might resort to the "recall act" of the constitution which provided that if five per cent of the citizens signed a "recall bill" and presented it to the City Clerk a special election should be held two days later. If at the election a majority of the citizens voter for a recall, the position became vacant and was filled by the method of nomination by petition, those signing the recall bill making the nomination.

The executive power was vested in a Mayor, City Clerk, President of the City Council, City Attorney, Sheriff, City Treasurer and Inspectors of Election.

The administrative departments were the Department of Public Works, Department of Health, Police Department and Fire Department. These were real live organizations looking after necessary improvements, outdoor and indoor sports, sanitary conditions of the city and the general health, protection, safety and conduct of the citizens.

The judicial department was vested in the City Court consisting of three judges and the Court of Appeals consisting of the faculty of the school.

Arrests were made, summons issued, juries drawn, sessions of the courts held and sentences imposed as necessity demanded. All sentences consisted in the assigning of an offender to some definite, constructive task, useful and interesting in itself, that must be well done and that would prove to be really beneficial to his will power and to his moral nature.
Each citizen was taxed one hour's work each semester which could be canceled by the payment of ten cents for each hour he was taxed. Ordinances were provided for the expenditure of moneys, disposition of goods, places of elections, counting and canvassing of ballots, publication of the results of elections, methods of drawing jurors and giving bail.

Later in the year the Intermediate and Primary departments were each organized as a School City very similar to the Normal School City and these three combined to form the first School State ever organized. A state constitution was adopted, state offices were elected, state courts and a state legislature created.

The jurisdiction of each city was confined to the citizens of that city and to the territory exclusively occupied by that city. Cases between a citizen of one city and a citizen of another city, or between a citizen of the state and the state were tried in the state court.

The purpose of the school city was to develop power of initiative, habits of self-control, and a sense of responsibility in the individual; to cultivate a spirit of co-operation with the faculty as well as to inculcate a lofty civic spirit; to engrave into both mind and heart an habitual thoughtfulness for the rights and feelings of others, and a determination to render to every man his due; to make the pupils of a school acquainted with the practical machinery of representative government; to train them in the actual use of the ballot, as a means for really modifying their environment, thus establishing their confidence in, and respect for, the instrument for recording the popular will; and to breed a spirit of loyalty to the government and an indestructible purpose to struggle manfully for civic righteousness in city, state and nation. In short it aimed to establish a school community "governed by justice, dignified by intelligence, and adorned by refinement."

Isaac Conklin, '10.
The Miniature Parlor Set

The little kitchen in the farmhouse was very quiet one winter evening. Farmer Bell and his wife were alone. Their children, Stella and Fred, had gone to a dance in the village, two miles distant. The farmer sat in his shirt sleeves, his stocking feet on the stove hearth, smoking his pipe and looking over the items in his farm paper. His wife sat near, rocking cheerily and deftly knitting a blue stocking. "What was that picture on the leaf you just turned over, Henry?" were the first words that broke the silence.

Henry turned back. "Oh, that's nothing but a parlor set," came the answer when he finally removed his eyes from the account of a cow that had given six hundred pounds of milk in five days.

"Let me look at it."

Being sleepy and ready to retire, Henry handed the paper over to his wife. She looked over the paper and finally found the advertisement.

"For purposes of advertising, The Fleming Rutherford Co. will send a miniature parlor set to the first person in each county of the state who replies to this advertisement. The set consists of eight pieces of mahogany, upholstered in plush and costs only a dollar. Be the first to answer." Mrs. Bell read the advertisement through slowly. "Ain't that elegant? I wonder if a miniature parlor set is the kind I read in the paper that Mrs. Hill in the city had ordered for her house. We've got to have that, yes sir. Stella is getting older and havin' company and we'll have to have better things. Yes, I'll talk to Henry and see what he says and I guess we'll send to-morrow by the mailman. I've been thinkin' for quite a spell of askin' Henry about building another room onto the house and I knew he'd say we hadn't nothing to put into it,
but now when we can get a parlor set for a dollar, I'll ask him."

Having settled matters, Mrs. Bell went to bed. Next morning, with this idea in her mind she rose even earlier than usual and bustled energetically about, preparing breakfast for the family. Stella, having been up late the night before, did not appear until the rest of the family were seated.

When the meal was well begun, Mrs. Bell thought that the propitious moment had arrived.

"I wish we had another room on this house. This one is so full of everything. Don't you think we better have one built, Henry?"

"What would you put in it?"

"Well, you know those things Grandmother left me that are stored away and don't you know that parlor set you saw in the "Farm and Home" last night is only a dollar. I think we ought to get that."

"Lumber's awful high now."

"But you can get enough timber out of the woods to pay for it. Don't you think we'd better do it now, seein' we can get this set of miniature furniture?"

After a little more talk, Mr. Bell said, "Well, I s'pose we can. Here's a dollar if you want to send."

With that, the men went to the barn.

The letter was soon written and Stella sent out to mail it when the postman came. Then Mrs. Bell and Stella went at the morning's work. There was a strong contrast between the two, Mrs. Bell, stout, buxom, black-haired and black-eyed, going about her work with the energy of a small boy learning to skate; and Stella, slender, pale, with light hair and blue eyes, working languidly at the light tasks assigned her. She was willing to take any good thing that her mother provided and Mrs. Bell was anxious to give Stella every advantage.

In the afternoon, when the work was finished, Mrs. Bell's nearest neighbor and special gossip came in to spend an hour.
Mrs. Bell had not intended to let any one know about the furniture, but her mind was so full of the subject that she finally brought the paper and showed the advertisement to Mrs. Fenton. Mrs. Fenton read it through slowly. "What kind's that?" she said, pointing to the word "miniature."

"O, that's the kind I read in the paper that Mrs. Hill in the city ordered for her house. And we're going to build a condition onto the west end of the house. But don't tell any one a word about it. Won't everybody be surprised?"

Soon after, followed by many cautions of secrecy, Mrs. Fenton went home.

Time passed very slowly during the next two weeks, but finally a card came from the express office, stating that a package was held there for Henry Bell.

Mrs. Bell immediately went to the barn and told Mr. Bell. "But," she said, "seein' Fred's away with the lumber wagon and the milk wagon's not strong enough, I s'pose you'll have to wait until he comes."

Fred returned at noon and Mr. Bell immediately started for the village with the lumber wagon. In some mysterious way the plans of the Bells had spread through the country and when some of the neighbors, who happened to be in the village, saw Henry driving toward the express office with the lumber wagon, they decided to go there, too, and reached the office about the time he did.

The agent carried out a small box addressed to Mr. Bell. "That ain't what I came after," said Henry and after much argument persuaded the agent to look again and see if there were not another. Nothing else was found which bore his name, so Mr. Bell took the small package.

"It's from the company we sent to, all right," he said.

The neighbors induced him to open it and the little parlor set was disclosed.

Mr. Bell put the package into the wagon and started for home. The bystanders kindly refrained from remarks of any sort.
The family and Mrs. Fenton were waiting in a state of great excitement. Henry silently lifted out the box and drove on to the barn. When it was opened, even voluble Mrs. Bell had not a word to say. The schoolmaster came to the house in the midst of the scene. The son was the first to regain his wits.

"What does 'miniature' mean, Mr. Brown?" he said.

"Of a small size," was the reply.

"Oh," said a chorus of voices.

The Bells have not yet heard the last of the jokes concerning their "miniature parlor set."

*Jessie Wallace, '12.*
Six Cents

“No, I doan spec’ anybody’s gwine to celerbrate mah bufday. Ah wondah if hit makes any difference if yoh got a Jackson ’ttached to the Abram Lincoln. Seems lak’ I’se tried as hard as I kin to fine six cents to give back but ah doan seem to, and anyway ah doan wait tell ah’m dead to be celerbrated.”

The author of this soliloquy was Abraham Lincoln Jackson, a small coon with a round face and big mournful brown eyes. His brown knees peeped out from his baggy trousers and his brown feet from his over large shoes. Across his knee was the book in which he had been reading of Abraham Lincoln; of the celebration of his birthday and the story of his six mile walk to return six cents.

“Wa’ll,” he mused “they’s two weeks lef tell mah bufday and p’raps befoh then ah kin return six cents to somebody.”

Having drawn this conclusion Abraham Lincoln Jackson trudged slowly towards home. It was a beautiful spring morning. Green grass was springing up between the pavements and overhead in the leafy elms the robins were singing merrily over their nest building. All this brightness, however, found no response in the heart of Abraham. He could endure without a murmur the cold in winter, the awful heat in summer, the insufficient food and ragged clothing, but his little heart yearned for love and attention. Mammy was always too busy with washing and cooking to bother much with the youngest of six. The little fellow took great interest in Abraham Lincoln and the attention paid to Lincoln’s memory struck a responsive chord in his being. He had always tried to be a good honest little boy and it did seem as if some one might celebrate his birthday. But perhaps he’d have to return six cents to somebody and perhaps he’d even have to wait until he was dead.
As Abraham plodded slowly along the sunny street his eye caught sight of something that shone almost as bright as the sunlight. He stooped down and picked up a silver purse heavy with gold coins. In front of him a lady in silken garments tripped daintily along. Probably she was the owner of the purse. Here at last was his “six cents” and as quick as thought the boy rushed up to the woman, pulled at her dress and silently held out the purse. “What do— Why I dropped my purse didn’t I? You are a dear good little boy to give it to me. How can I ever thank”—she was opening her purse when a small voice interposed. “Please, Missy, doan yoh spec yoh could celerbrate mah bufday? I doan wants yoh money. Abram Linculm nevah took no money foh bein’ hones’ but I wants a bufday celerbration jest drefful bad.” He swallowed a lump in his throat when he said this and a big tear rolled down his dusky cheek. The woman beside him caught her breath in amazement. “Well I declare,” she ejaculated and then “Of course you shall have a birthday celebration. When is your birthday?” When she learned the date, she gave him her address and bade him come and bring all his brothers and sisters. Then she turned away, leaving the boy with a gradually broadening smile on his face.

“Well ef dat aint de beatenest! I’se foun’ dat six cents and ah’m shorely goin’ to have mah bufday celebrated.”

Ethel G. Everingham, ’12.
The expression "when we get into the new buildings" is heard so often that one is inclined to wonder if, like charity, it is not being used to cover a multitude of sins. "We shall have more time—we shall get better acquainted with each other—we shall do better work—we shall take more interest in college affairs—when the new college is completed." All the classes are simply existing, waiting for the new buildings. As a result the tone of our institution has dropped and our standard has fallen. It is hard to put one's finger upon any particular thing and say, "Here is where we fail." We are not failing because, in spite of our relaxed grip, we are definitely struggling for something. This something cannot be exactly defined. It is felt rather than expressed. Perhaps we might say that the students are striving to attain an attitude toward the college which shall adequately express their appreciation of what it is doing for them. In other words, our ideal is a right attitude.

The State Normal College is unique for two reasons. In general, the type of instruction given here is, from a pedagogical standpoint, better than that which is offered by most other colleges. And there is only one other college—The Teacher's College in New York City—which has a model high school for practice teaching. When the new buildings are completed and the new curriculum is established, this will be the leading institution for the training of teachers. Possibly we do not realize this fact quite clearly, and because we do not realize just how much we are receiving, we are not showing our appreciation as we should. We are not adopting the right attitude.

There is but one way to express appreciation and that is to give back something for benefits received. We should not
wait but should put forth extra effort both into our work and our college relations. This is especially necessary because we are working under adverse conditions and because as a college we are just beginning. We need to remember that we are not attending a Normal School but a Normal College and that what we put into this institution now is going to determine what the college is to become. It is a great opportunity and each individual is responsible for his share. Next year we shall have beautiful buildings and they will undoubtedly do much to promote and unify college interests but they will not do it all. If we are to have a Normal College we must begin now and adopt the collegiate attitude. That is, we must have a scholarly enthusiasm for our work and our institution.
Exchanges

It has been the custom of The Echo to use this department to call the attention of the college students to some of the most valuable articles in our Exchange magazines, and to comment upon the character of these papers in general. Experience has proven that the students do not avail themselves of these opportunities of becoming acquainted with the many educational and college magazines, which The Echo receives every month. Perhaps this is because it is not generally known that these magazines may be found in the College Reference Library, 102 Willett street. Many of these magazines contain information that would be of value to every college student, and The Echo wishes to impress upon its readers the fact that they cannot afford to neglect their opportunities of becoming wider awake to the interests of other colleges. The Echo Board is making efforts to secure many more college magazines by exchanging and subscribing.

The Lincoln number of The Spectator (Capitol University, Columbus, O.) deserves commendation and praise for the excellent manner in which it has been prepared. Almost every phase of Lincoln's life has been touched upon in the many splendid essays, and a picture of the great Emancipator renders the cover unusually attractive.

We quote the following verse:
Friendship

When you’re gone, your friends forget you,
   This, perhaps, you’re often heard;
And you see it when they let you
   Wait for months without a word.

How you wait and watch for letters
   That your chums have said they’d send;
How you trust them; till ’neath fetters
   Forged by solitude, you bend!

Bowed beneath keen disappointment,
   For a time you feel its blade;
When new friendship’s sweet anointment
   Heals the wound the old has made.

Thus do valued friendships sever,
   Thus do many new ones smile;
May those new ones last forever,
   For the old were not worth while.

Now, before the marble altars
   Reared to fame of friendships true,
Ask before your courage falters,
   “Self! What sort of friend are you?”

Guard a friendship as a treasure,
   That you value far above,
All things else, and in full measure
   You will reap the fruits of love.
—JOHN McCoy SLATTERY, Holy Cross Purple.
The Dream Child

My little dream child sits close by my knee
Alone in the dim fire-light,
And we talk of the land of Never-Can-Be
Till the evening grows into the night.

And ever the fire-light plays on her hair,
And we talk to each other, low,
Until she grows sleepy, then rocking there
I croon a dream lullaby slow.

You may keep your children, you mothers true,
For my motherhood, too, is divine,
And there's all of the roses, and none of the rue,
With this little dream child of mine.

College News

Senior Notes

The annual reception of the Senior Class was held Friday evening, March the twelfth, in the Primary Chapel. Those receiving were the President, Mr. Adrianzen and the Vice-President, Miss Perry. The hall was decorated with palms and ferns, red carnations and smilax being used for the decoration of the table from which were served ices, macaroons and lady-fingers. Music was furnished by Professor A. R. Zita and dancing was enjoyed during the latter part of the evening.

Junior Notes

A regular meeting of the Junior Class was held March 10th.

Miss Florence Brown was called home Feb. 24, because of the illness of her mother.

We are glad to hear that Marian Potter is convalescent.

Bertha Weaver entertained a number of college girls at her home in Waterford, on March 6th. A very pleasant time was enjoyed by all.

Florence Burchard has returned from a short stay in New York.
**Sophomore Notes**

The regular meeting of the class was held on March the 7th. The attendance was especially good. After the transactions great enthusiasm was shown in the singing of a new class song composed by Miss Ovitt.

Miss Rafferty recently entertained Miss Abbot, of Smyrna, N. Y.

Miss Lois W. Clarke, of Utica, was the guest of Miss Trembley for a week in March.

Miss Florence Wittimeir has returned from Schenectady to her home at Fort Hunter.

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**Freshman Notes**

A regular meeting of the Freshman Class was held on February nineteenth, in the Grammar Chapel. After the regular business of the class a social time was enjoyed. The program consisted of a vocal solo by Miss Pierce, recitation by Miss Barnet and reading by Mr. Dabney.

The Freshman Class has accepted a challenge from the Sophomore Class to a debate. The subject is “Woman’s Suffrage.”

A regular business meeting of the Freshman Class was held Friday, March the fifth, in the Grammar Chapel.

Miss Knapp has returned to college after an absence of two weeks.

Miss Wenger will not return to college this year.

Miss Fox has been absent several weeks on account of ill health.
Y. W. C. A.

On February 24th, Mary Denbow was the leader of the Association meeting. The topic was "Hope, Faith and Love," and the chapter for the day was I Cor. 13. After a talk by the leader there was a general discussion on the application of those truths to our daily lives.

Leona Eaton took charge of the Missionary meeting held March 3d. Her topic was found in Matt. 28: 19, and the meeting was made exceedingly interesting by the reading of extracts from one of Mr. Robert E. Speer's great missionary sermons.

On account of the illness of Grace Becker, Florence Brown acted as leader of the meeting held March 10th, taking as her subject the principle of "Straightway," found in the lives of Christ and his disciples. A business meeting followed at which the election of officers took place. The following will form the new Cabinet: President, Beulah Brandow; Vice-President, Florence Burchard; Recording Secretary, Mary Norton; Corresponding Secretary, Florence G. Brown; Treasurer, Effa Van Derzee.

Miss Brown, Miss Burchard and Miss Brandow attended the Metropolitan Student Conference held at Barnard College, New York City, March 12th to 15th. They were entertained by members of the Barnard Y. W. C. A. The conference was very inspiring and a great many practical helps were gained.

Among the speakers were Miss Bertha Condé, Miss Katherine Ried, Miss Forbes, Miss Helen Davis, Miss Pearl Archibald, Mr. Edward Wood, Miss Louise Holmquist, Mrs. Malcolm Whitman and Dr. H. P. Sailer.

Saturday evening the Studio Club held a reception at its rooms. The conference concluded with an address Sunday afternoon.
Delta Omega

Miss Bessie Ovitt spent the week following Feb. 22d at her home in Johnstown.
Miss Edith Everett spent the week-end of Feb. 22d in Albany.
Miss Fanny Drevenstead, of Johnstown, and Miss Jennie Anthony, of Gloversville, recently spent a few days in this city.
Miss Louise Hersey spent Sunday, March 14th, in Johnstown.

Eta Phi

Miss Florence Burchard, recently elected Vice-President of Y. W. C. A., went to New York on Friday to act as delegate from the Normal College to the Metropolitan Conference.
A regular meeting of the sorority was held on Saturday evening, March the sixth, at the home of Miss Agnes Stuart.
Business completed, an impromptu vaudeville was planned and carried out amid much laughter. Miss Stephens proved her versatility by adding another accomplishment to her already numerous list.
Miss Sarah A. Trembley spent the week-end of Sunday, March the fourteenth, in Johnstown, N. Y., as the guest of Miss Bessie Hollenbeck.

Kappa Delta

The regular meeting of the Kappa Delta Sorority was held Wednesday evening, March 4th, at 89 North Allen street. The following officers were elected: President, Mary Denbow; Vice-President, May Foyle; Secretary, Beulah Brandow; Corresponding Secretary, Alice Gallup; Treasurer, Evelyn Austin; Echo Reporter, Helen Schermerhorn. After the business meeting a social hour was enjoyed.
Miss Beulah Brandow attended the Metropolitan Student Conference, March 12-15, at Barnard College, New York City, as a delegate from the Y. W. C. A.

Miss Ethel Plumb, of Poland, was the guest of Miss Helen Schermerhorn at the Kappa Delta House March 6-8.

Miss Esther Trumbull spent the week-end, March 6-8, in Schenectady, as the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Charles Trumbull.

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**Psi Gamma**

A meeting was held February 23d with the Misses Pawel and Cleveland, at 240 Elm street. After an interesting literary program, a spread was enjoyed.

The sorority and a few friends met on the afternoon of February 25th, at 214 Jay street to sew on quilts for the tuberculosis camp.

Miss Phoebe Parshall, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Stuckmann, of Saranac Lake, were the guests of Miss Laura Stuckmann March 2d to 9th.

On March 2d a party was given by the Misses Stuckmann and Pawel, at 124 Jay street, in honor of Miss Parshall and Miss Yarter, of Sandy Hill. Five Hundred proved the entertainment. Refreshments completed a delightful evening.

A regular meeting was held March 8th with the Misses Pawel and Cleveland. The works of William Cullen Bryant were the basis of the literary program for the evening.

Miss Laura Meigs, ’07, on her way to her school in Slingerlands, was in the accident on the D. & H. March 4th, and was quite seriously injured. It is hoped that she will have a rapid recovery.

Miss Marion Craig entertained Miss Julia Sharpe, of Sharon Springs, over the week-end, March 13th to 15th, and her father, March 15th and 16th.

Psi Gamma met with Mabel A. Tallmadge March 16, for a social evening.
Phi Delta

Mr. Van Denberg, who has recently been ill, has returned to college.

Mr. Adrianzen reports a very enjoyable trip to Washington where he witnessed the inauguration of President Taft.

Garry Barnes, of Delmar, visited Albany on March 1st.

At a meeting held Friday evening, March 5th, the question "Should Women Be Given the Right of Suffrage" was debated. The speakers for the affirmative were Mr. Case, Mr. Van Denberg and Mr. Conklin; for the negative, Mr. Miller, Mr. Storrer and Mr. Babcock. Professor Sayles, who acted as judge, rendered the decision in the affirmative.

Newman Study Club

Immediately following the mid-year examinations, the Newman Study Club resumed its work with renewed vigor. An increasing interest in the work is being shown by the well prepared and well rendered selections.

At the regular meeting of the club March 4th, the following officers were elected:

President—Miss Florence Hanigan.
Vice-President—Miss Anna Bush.
Secretary—Miss Jennie McHenry.
Treasurer—Miss Marguerite Dee.
Chaplain—Mrs. Margaret S. Mooney.
Critic—Miss Emma Fitzpatrick.
Marshal—Miss Marie Philips.
Reporter—Miss Bertha M. Bott.

Miss Alice Finn entertained the members of the club Feb. 23d. All enjoyed a pleasant evening.
Alumni Notes

The following account of the alumni dinner was omitted from the March number of THE Echo by mistake.

The annual dinner of the Metropolitan Association of the alumni of the New York State Normal College was held at 6:30 p. m., Feb. 6, 1909, in Hotel St. Denis.

Long before the hour for the dinner the guests began to arrive and hearty greetings were exchanged between classmates and friends. The attendance was the same as last year and taxed the capacity of the St. Denis dining room to the utmost. If the newly-elected president, Mr. Richard E. Coon, '81, secures an attendance of five hundred next year, and he says he hopes to do so, the committee will certainly have to find larger quarters for the dinner.

The flowers, the music, the songs and the general spirit of good fellowship were conducive to make the verdict of one and all, "Didn't we have a good time? I shall certainly come again next year."

No account of the dinner would be complete without credit being given to the untiring and thoroughly competent work of the secretary, Mr. Fred A. Duncan, '91. Through correspondence and personal visits he had secured the attendance of many, and nearly all the arrangements were given his personal attention. The Association is to be congratulated that he will continue to serve as secretary for another year.

The president, Mr. Charles M. Babcock, '86, made a genial and witty toastmaster, introducing the following speakers: Dr. William J. Milne, President of the College; Mr. Thomas E. Finegan, '89, 3d Assistant Commissioner of Education of the State of New York and a member of the Board of Trustees of the College; Miss M. Harriette Bishop and Dr. Albert N. Husted, members of the College Faculty.
Following the custom of his predecessors Mr. Babcock introduced Mr. Coon, the newly-elected president, who expressed his appreciation of the honor of being made president of the Metropolitan Alumni Association of the State Normal College.

Mr. Charles W. Babcock, a graduate of the State Normal College, class of '86, died suddenly on Saturday, Feb. 27th, at his home in New York and was buried in St. Agnes' cemetery, Albany.

Mr. Babcock was born in Morris, Otsego County, July 26, 1858. After having been graduated from the State Normal College he took a course at the University of New York. In 1899 he married Miss Kate Vera Merchant of this city who, with two daughters, Vera and Gladys, survives him.

For two years Mr. Babcock held a position in the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, and then entered the New York school system, where he taught successively in the Eighty-sixth street and in the Rivington street schools. Nearly five years ago he was made principal of School 3 in the Bronx, which position he held till the time of his death. Mr. Babcock was considered one of the best instructors in New York's public school system.

Mrs. Linda Holmes Schuyler, '99, of Plattsburgh, visited the college recently.

Much difficulty has been experienced by the Echo Board in collecting notes for this department. We have no way of knowing what our graduates are doing except by an occasional newspaper account or a letter to some one still in college. We are anxious to make this department interesting and worth while but we cannot do this unless the alumni will cooperate with us by sending in any items which would be of general interest. Contributions should be mailed to Miss Florence G. Brown, State Normal College, Albany, N. Y., not later than the tenth of the month preceding the issue for which they are intended.
The New York State Normal College
At Albany

ESTABLISHED 1844. 
CHARTERED AS A COLLEGE 1890
REORGANIZED 1905.

The New York State Normal College is a professional institution for the preparation of teachers of both sexes for secondary, normal and training school work, of special department teachers in the various branches of high school work and of principals, supervisors and superintendents of schools. By action of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, the scope and breadth of its work have been so extended that it is equipped for the attainment of scholarship equal to that of literary and scientific colleges.

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