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The

Bates Student



Volume XXXII

No. 4

April, 1904

Published by the Class of 1905

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*	*	C	ON	T	EN	TS		*	*		45
LITERARY:											
The Winter Constella	ation	S									90
The Puritan as Show	n in	the	Lite	ratu	ire of	the	Tir	ne			91
A Chance Acquainta	nce										97
Our Duty to South A	meri	ca									98
Nightfall											100
The Responsibilities	of E	luca	ted	Wo	men						101
ALUMNI ROUND-TABLE:											
New York Alumni A	ssoci	iatio	n								103
											104
ARC	UNI	D T	HE	EI	OITO	RS'	TA	BL	E.		
EDITORIAL NOTES .											106
Church Consolidation	n.										109
LOCAL DEPARTMENT:											
Y. M. C. A. Notes .											110
Y. W. C. A. Notes .											110
Y. W. C. A. Notes Glimpses of College	Life										111
ATHLETICS:											
Boys' Exhibition .											113
Girls' Athletic Exhib											114
EXCHANGES											114
Books Reviewed											117

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Literary.

THE WINTER CONSTELLATIONS.

When the cold and bleak December Breaks across our northern shore; When the fields are white with snow-drifts, And the autumn days are o'er,

When the woods ring with the echo Of the axe that fells the pine; When the Winter King is monarch Of all nature for a time;

When the nights are long and silent, Save when high the tempests roar, And the wind the snowflakes hurling Heaps great drifts about the door;

Then, O then's the time of pleasure For those, whose spirits rise on high, To the glories far above us, Lying tranquil in the sky.

For the pleasant winter evenings, When the fields are snowy white, Is the time when in their beauty Shine the beacons of the night.

Far to northward is the pole star, Firm and true as long ago. From its station in the heavens It has watched the centuries grow.

Round about it wheels the great bear, The big dipper sometimes called. Ursa Major upward climbing To its station o'er the pole.

And between the two the Dragon, In its many folds extending; Round about the pole is carried, The two bears apart dividing.

Just above yon eastern hill-tops, With his sickle bright and keen, Rises Leo, Lion, monarch, With his starry train serene.

Regulus clothed in all thy beauty, Star, that marks the sun's bright way, In the handle of the sickle, Unto thee our dues we pay. And above the mighty Lion Lies the Crab, the Cancer old. While to westward the bright twin stars, Castor and Pollux places hold.

In the southern sky Orion, With his band of starry light, Mighty hunter, holds dominion Through the long and wintry night.

And behind him comes the dog-star, Sirius, so clear, so bright; Of the stars not one is equal To this beam of heavenly light.

Taurus charges on Orion, With the rainy Hyades, And the seven virgin sisters, Called by men the Pleiades.

And still farther to the westward Aries and Pisces sing, The two constellations marking The sun's path in early spring.

Thus the stars wheel on their courses,
Through the hours of the night;
Till the sun the east ascending
Puts the starry hosts to flight.

JOHN G. PATTEN, '05.

THE PURITAN AS SHOWN IN THE LITERATURE OF THE TIME.

A PART from the few relics that have been left us, and the traditions which have descended from one generation to another, the chief standard by which we can judge of the character of a people long since passed away, is their literature, for, as Wendell says, literature is the lasting expression in words of the meaning of life.

What did life mean to that little company of people whom we are proud to call our ancestors? And how did their lives differ from ours?

So hurried and progressive is the life of this twentieth century, when compared with the slow-moving lives of the Puritans, so great have been the changes in material things, that we are inclined to look back upon those people, whose names are now a part of the early history of our country, as having belonged almost to another race.

Human nature, however, was essentially the same three hundred years ago as it is to-day. Within the hearts of those fore-fathers of ours, there lived, doubtless, hopes and fears, longings and ambitions, akin to our own. The difference lies in the fact that their natures were developed in one direction, ours in another.

Let us forget, for a few moments, what we know of the Puritans through tradition, and try to form an estimate of them through their literature.

Religion, the great cause for which they left their native England, had an influence on their literature, stronger than that of any other one thing. More than half the writing in New England during the seventeenth century, was religious. The spirit of piety breathes in the works of the Mathers, of Nathaniel Ward, and in the writings of Michael Wigglesworth, as well as in the lesser writings, and even in the records and diaries which have come to light. Trust in God, and devotion to duty, were, perhaps, more than anything else, characteristics of these early New Englanders. The seriousness which pervaded the religious thought of the day is well expressed in "The Day of Doom," by Wigglesworth.

"Vain, frail, short-lived and miserable man, Learn what thou art, when thine estate is best A restless wave of the troubled ocean, A dream, a lifeless picture finely drest."

And again, he says:

"For what is beauty but a fading flower? Or what is pleasure but the devil's bait? And what are riches, to be doated on?"

Here we have the true Puritan view of life, which is shown again and again in other contemporary writings. Can we not see in these lines the stern, solemn-faced Puritan, frowning on worldly things, mindful of his frailty, suppressing his natural emotions, thinking it almost a sin to be merry, or to care for personal beauty and riches?

In the preface to his poem the author calls on God to inspire him, "for," he says,

"I do much abominate
To call the Muses to mine aid."

But, devout as was the Puritan mind, there was in it a strong touch of superstition, or, better, perhaps, a belief in the supernat-

ural. Cotton Mather, one of the "shining lights" of the time, believed strongly in witchcraft, as is shown in his "Wonders of the Invisible World." Indeed, the widespread belief in witchcraft, and the consequent persecution of the so-called witches. were due, in part at least, to his influence. Other and more trivial superstitions also held sway. Powdered pearls and other precious stones, were believed to possess healing qualities. For instance, here is a receipt given to Hetty Shepard by her Aunt Mehitable for "easing the passions of the heart." "Take Damask roses half-blown, cut off their whites, and stamp them very fine and strain out the juice very strong. Moisten it in the stamping with a little Damask rose-water, then put thereto fine powder sugar and boyl it gently to a fine syrup. Then take the powder of amber pearls, and rubies, of each half a dram, amber geese one scruple, and mingle them with the said syrup until it be somewhat thick, and take a little thereof on a knife's point morning and evening." Perhaps the lives of the Puritans were so serene and tranquil that such extreme remedies were not often needed, otherwise a great many would have been in despair, for pearls and rubies were not very easily obtained.

Yet, although such little luxuries as these fell to a few, only, there seems to have been a general spirit of contentment.

Expressed in rude verse, to be sure, but giving evidence of a hopeful and contented disposition, are the following lines from a poem entitled "Our Forefathers' Song," which dates back to 1630.

"If fresh meat be wanting to fill up one dish
We have carrots and turnips as much as we wish.
And is there a mind for a delicate dish,
We repair to the clam-bank and there we catch fish.
We have pumpkins at morning and pumpkins at noon,
If it were not for pumpkins we should be undone."

Thus the poem goes on, telling of the comforts and blessings which they enjoyed, and ending with:

"Bring both a quiet and a contented mind, And all needful blessings you surely will find."

Self-restrained and reserved as the Puritans were, they were not without their flashes of quaint humor, though it is not of a sort which appeals strongly to us. Much of the wit of the time seems to have consisted in puns, a kind of humor which we are supposed to consider beneath our dignity. Yet even poor humor was better than none. Strange to say, the witty sayings seem to

have been confined, to a great extent, to the ministers. Perhaps it was a necessary antidote to their laborious preparation and delivery of sermons; perhaps, too, it was needed, occasionally, in the sermons themselves, to keep the audience from going to sleep, though we could hardly imagine humor coming from the life of those grave old clergymen, while in the pulpit. In one of his works, "The Simple Cobbler's Boy," Nathaniel Ward, we are told, gives twelve chapters of punning and exhortation to the Confectioner, the Smith, the Right and Left Shoemaker, and other men of various callings. The Smith is told not to have too many irons in the fire, and that it is easier to make his anvil groan, than the hearts of his hearers. The shoemaker is warned not to go beyond his last by seeking to be one of the first. Cotton Mather, in speaking of three prominent ministers who came together from England, says: "Mr. Cotton, Mr. Hooker, and Mr. Stone, which glorious triumvirate coming together made the poor people in the wilderness, at their coming, to say that the God of Heaven had supplied them with what would, in some sort, answer their three great necessities, Cotton for their clothing, Hooker for their fishing, and Stone for their building." Benjamin Woodbridge, the first graduate of Harvard, had a quaint conceit when he wrote his eulogy on Cotton.

"A living, breathing Bible; tables where
Both covenants at large engraven were,
Gospel and Law, in's heart had each its column,
- His head an index to the sacred volume,
His very name a title page; and next
His life a commentary on the text.
O, what a monument of glorious worth,
When, in a new edition, he comes forth,
Without erratas may we think he'll be,
In leaves and covers of eternity."

Some of these queer old sayings strike us oddly now, but they show us that there was in the Puritan a vein of imagination and humor, although circumstances hindered its development. Place some of them in the twentieth century, and perhaps they would not be far behind some of our own humorists.

But, characteristic as are the published writings of the time, no one of them which I have read sheds as much light on the everyday life of these early Puritans, as does the diary of Hetty Shepard, a little maid of Rhode Island, who wrote the simple account of her daily life, quite unconscious that, more than two hundred years later, it would be prized and treasured by her

descendants. The religious beliefs, the repression of levity, the customs of the time, the love of the mother country, all are set forth in her simple story.

On January 1st, 1676, at the age of fifteen, she writes: "Yesterday was a day, indeed. The preaching began at ten in the morning and held until twelve, when a strong prayer was made, and I was, I hope, much built up." "But," she says, "when the sermon was preached in the afternoon, I would fain sleep, and lost much, I fear me, of the discourse, and this weighed heavily on my conscience."

And again, on March sixteenth, "An afternoon discourse on 'I am afraid of thy judgments.' Mr. Moody prayed an hour; sang the Fifty-First Psalm."

But the girl's nature, her love of fun, were not entirely suppressed, for in one place she says: "Although it has been pointed out to me that in times of danger I ought not to be merry, I could not help laughing at the periwig of Elder Jones, which had gone awry." We can imagine the demure little maid, trying in vain to smother her laughter, and feeling all the time that she was committing a sin in laughing. She evidently had a very troublesome conscience for, in describing a fast that was held, she confesses to the secrecy of her diary: "When we were ceasing for half an hour, I saw Samuel Checkly, and smiled, but this was not the time to trifle, and I repented. And afterwards, when the Biskits, Beer, Cider and Wine were being distributed, he whispered to me that he would rather serve me than the elders, which was a wicked thing to say, and I felt myself to blame." She speaks of the death of the Indian king, Philip of Mount Hope, and says timidly: "Yet, if it be not a sin, I cannot but feel pity for this miserable wretch, who has committed so many crimes." Throughout the fragment of the diary which has come down to us, there is noticeable the simple faith and trust, the conscientiousness and regard for propriety, which characterized so many of the early settlers of New England.

One day Hetty picked some yellow and purple flowers, and Samuel Checkly, coming through the swamp at the same time, would fain have brought them home for her; "but this," says Hetty, "seemed to me not maidenly or proper to allow, so he returned by the way he came." A model maiden was she, indeed!

We feel a touch of sympathy, when we read her account of her fifteenth birthday, and we can see something of the rigidity and repression which were felt to be necessary. She writes: "My mother hath bid me this day put on a fresh kirtle and wimple, though it be not the Lord's-day." No mention of a birthday party, a cake, or a present—only "a fresh kirtle and wimple." We can picture to ourselves the simple child, pleased at being allowed to wear the gown which was reserved for her best, sitting contentedly with her "stitchery," as she calls it. Here is the other side: "My Aunt Alice coming in, did chide me, and say that to pay attention to a birthday was putting myself with the world's people," and there is a quaint pathos in the submissive words with which she ends the day's writing: "It happens from this that my kirtle and wimple are not longer pleasing to me, and what with this and the bad news from Boston, my birthday has ended in sorrow." In these few phrases we have not only the picture of Hetty Shepard, but the other and less attractive one of "Aunt Alice," whose grim, over-zealous devotion to duty has spoiled an innocent pleasure.

Sometimes, in spite of their self-repression, there must have been in the hearts of these duty-loving people a great longing for the mother country. One Christmas day Hetty's cousin Jane tells her much of the merry ways of England, upon this day, of the Yule-log and the plum-pudding, until the child was fain to say that she "would be glad to see those merry doings." Whereupon Cousin Jane tells her that it is far better to be in a state of grace, and not given over to papist practices. "But," says Hetty, "I thought she looked sad herself, and almost unhappy, as she reminded of the coming of John Bailey, who is to preach to-morrow all day."

Perhaps this is a trifle ambiguous, and some of us may question whether the sadness was not due as much to the prospect of John Bailey preaching all day, as it was to her memories of England.

Her visit to Boston must have been a great occasion to the little girl. Some of the customs she mentions are worth noticing. The large pew, with the chair in the center for the aged, and the corner pew, lifted high above the stairs, almost to the ceiling, and occupied by the blacks, are suggestive—the first, of reverence for old age—the second, of the inequality between the negro and the white man, even in New England. Hetty was probably somewhat bewildered by what she terms the "array and splendor of fashion." She writes of silken hoods, scarlet petticoats with silver lace, white sarconett plaited gowns, bone lace, and silken

scarfs—the men with periwigs, ribbons, and ruffles. New England, then, was not wholly given up to the sober Puritan garb. Again she commits a sin, for she cannot sleep the night before the training, and she feels that it is wicked to let worldly things so affect her mind. A typical Puritan girl our Hetty must have been.

To-day we read these quaint old writings, and laugh over the stilted phrases and formal language, but the real worth of the people shines out through all the awkwardness of their writings.

We smile over their narrow rules of conduct, yet we admire the characters which were formed by the observance of these rules, and, through the obscurity of more than two hundred years, we still see clearly the qualities in their lives which have won for them the admiration, not only of their descendants, but of the world.

MAY E. GOULD, 1905.

A CHANCE ACQUAINTANCE.

HE had paddled up-stream for some distance, and then had allowed the canoe to drift gently down the winding course of the river beneath the cool shade of the over-hanging willows, using the paddle only to keep the canoe in the middle of the stream. He was a sunburned college fellow, a Junior at Yale; she, a shy but bewitching country maiden, whom only the night before he had met at a lawn party.

They had come in sight of the village spire, just visible through the tops of the trees. As the canoe was not perfectly tight and the bottom was by this time quite covered with water, he suggested landing at the next good place that he might overturn the canoe to get rid of the water. He paddled up alongside of a green bank and she obediently stepped out. As she did so, the canoe slipped and her foot went down into the soft black mud. Before he could reach her she had scrambled up on the grass. But her shoe!

He searched in his pockets and found three handkerchiefs; one of them a fine embroidered one of Margaret's that she had dropped the night of the Junior promenade. He had forgotten to return it! He restored it for safe keeping to his inside coat pocket. With the other two he began to clean the mud-stained shoe. The task was nearly over when she glanced up and exclaimed:

"Where--? Oh, just look at your canoe!"

He looked. It was drifting slowly toward the rapids half a mile below.

"What can you do?" she wailed.

"There is but one thing to do," he replied in a most matter of fact tone. And springing up he started on the run along the river-bank, throwing off as he went coat, tie, collar, and cuffs.

Safe in his runaway canoe and paddling back to his companion he rounded the last bend in the stream and an amused expression came over his face as he saw her not on the bank where he had left her, but just passing from sight over the green knoll which was between him and her village home.

ELIZABETH S. PERKINS, '05.

OUR DUTY TO SOUTH AMERICA.

SOUTH of the Caribbean Sea and crossed by the equator lies a continent almost equal in area to that of North America. This land is configurated by mountain ranges, a few lakes and many beautiful rivers. In the valley of the Amazon, vegetation is unsurpassed. Large animals roam through the forests, and brilliant plumaged birds furnish music night and day. Here nature runs riot. Vast treeless plains afford herding places for thousands of cattle, horses, and sheep. Magnificent forests grow on the selvas of the Amazon; the Andes abound in minerals. These natural conditions seem indeed favorable for the development of great nations.

But what of its people!

The native inhabitants are Indians. These were formerly preceded by a civilized race which disappeared soon after the Spanish Conquest of South America. Most of the civilized inhabitants are a mixed blood of Spanish and Indian. There are, beside these, many negroes and some of Portuguese descent.

Republican are their governments, yet certainly not republican in our sense of the word. A brief glance at their political institutions, shows that the Presidents of these Republics have attained their power by stirring up revolutions. They care nothing for National welfare which they are supposed to represent, if during their term of office they can amass sufficient wealth for the remainder of life. Such is the national life of South America to-day.

when civilized nations are making advanced South America lies dormant. and is from her stupor only by fierce domestic warfare. Nearly a century of this life has thinned out the population; impoverished the countries; checked foreign immigration and capital. In consequence of this, civilization halts; anarchy continues. Their markets are of almost no importance, because there is little money in circulation and there are few to purchase. Could Europeans enter and help to establish peace, together with careful governmental administration, then would these devastated countries be transformed into fruitful nations,-and best of all, the people lifted to higher ideals in all departments of life.

But there is one opposing obstacle. It was on December 2, 1823, that President Monroe uttered those well-known sentiments which largely determine our attitude toward the South American Republics.

Although we cherish a profound respect for our national leaders, yet we do not feel it a duty to be guided by the dead past. If the nation thinks best, it has a perfect right to abandon the doctrine altogether, or, on the other hand, to extend it at its discretion. Those who favor this doctrine ask, why abandon it now? The opposition answer, simply because there is no good reason for its retention. What have we in common with South America? We are, in respect to intercourse, farther separated from her than from any European country; we have no ancestral or linguistic ties. What, then, is there which links the United States to this Southern continent? Nothing, but that she forms a part of the New World; that her governments are republican in name, and that we maintain our allegiance to the Monroe Doctrine.

Behold this great mass of semi-civilized people, entirely incapable of helping themselves, groping along in their ignorance, poverty, and indolence, ruled by avaricious usurpers, plunged each day deeper into despair, left to their own destruction! And yet we are not willing that other nations should come to them to offer the helping hand. Such attempt on the part of any European nation would be considered the manifestation of an unfriendly feeling to the United States.

Have we not had enough of this doctrine to teach us that in this day, it is unwise to carry it out to the letter in every case? It may be well enough in matters pertaining to North and Central America, but why should we farther press it, especially when by so doing we place a barrier between South America and civilization? Think of her extensive resources, which, if properly managed, would become so productive of wealth! How gladly, too, would her inhabitants welcome any government which would promise stability,—and yet we have not offered ourselves as assistant in this humanitarian cause, and selfishly, have not allowed others to aid them.

Our course, then, is plain.

Either we must permit Great Britain, France, and Germany to come to our bewildered sister, or go to her rescue ourselves. Since at present we are not disposed to let other nations interfere, then it devolves upon us to consider seriously our duty. It is certainly an awful charge.

We must become the guardian of this vast continent. Will we not then be responsible to all nations for the debts which she

contracts and is unable to pay?

Then we must see to it that her abundant wealth is properly utilized; that commerce is opened up with different nations; that peace prevails; that educational standards are raised; that art and science flourish. Then, and only then, dare we flaunt in the face of European nations our Monroe doctrine. Not until we have made every conceivable effort to raise this helpless people to more perfect civilization, can we conscientiously stand before the Ruler of the Universe as Protector of our American Sister.

BESSIE C. H. COOPER, '04.

NIGHTFALL.

THE sky is clear. The smoky haze through which the sun has burned all day, has disappeared and the mountains look black against the distant horizon. A single star, the leader of the nightly army, who has come out to reconnoitre in the very footsteps of retreating day twinkles with a pallid defiance. There is an angry brightening of the western sky as if in answer to the challenge and the star shrinks back; but it is the last effort of the vanquished sun. The light fades and the armor of the starchampion glitters again while behind him appears dimly now and then the sparkle of his more timid warriors.

How still it is! The song of the birds in the trees, the voices of the men in the fields, the rattling of the wagons over the hot dusty road down by the river, all the noise and bustle of workday life is gone. From the woods comes only the clear call of

the hermit-thrush, from the fields the incessant chirp of the crickets; the piping of a belated frog rises from the marshes below and far away on the opposite hillside sounds the "tinkle, tinkle," of a cow-bell, softened by the distance to a monotonous harmony.

The breeze steals up to us, bringing in its cool breath thoughts of the blossoms in the orchard near by.

Now the moon is coming over the dark mountain. The brave little star marshals his army and raises his standard to salute his sovereign. The brilliancy from the royal retinue causes the trees to throw long shadows across the fields. Night has come.

ETHEL M. PARK, '06.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF EDUCATED WOMEN.

In this enlightened age, women are no longer considered intellectually inferior to men. Conditions have been reversed since the time of our forefathers and now a college education is considered as necessary to the mental and moral development of woman as to that of man. Four years of careful training, coming at a period when one is peculiarly susceptible to new impressions and influences, necessarily make many changes in a woman. She is sure to develop, to broaden, to deepen, both morally and intellectually. The world then has a perfect right to expect some return from the college women. But what?

The popular idea is that after four years of training a woman should not only possess a definite amount of learning; but she must be original, able to speak fluently upon any subject, artistically dressed, and must display a pleasing physical development. This idea is wrong, for college does not claim to increase the amount of a woman's brain matter, but simply to train and develop what she already has. There are, however, several things which can reasonably be expected of an educated woman, and her responsibilities are many.

One organization in which the college woman is expected to show her colors is the alumnæ group. The special function of this group is to correlate the college and the community. The college strives to interpret the one to the other and to develop in its members the highest possible perfection, regardless of the general level of the community; the alumnæ group, standing on the high level to which the college has brought it, tries to bring the community to its level. To do this women are needed who have had the training which college alone can give.

In our cities and large towns there is an ever-increasing class of people who, not having enjoyed the advantages of a college education, are desirous of a true intellectual life. From this class is formed the modern organization known as the "woman's club." Most women in these clubs are unaccustomed to mental work of the kind pursued in college and are ignorant of the methods used therein. They need leaders who can tell them what is worth doing, and what they are and are not capable of doing. Only the educated woman can do this. She can give them the benefit of her own training; she can teach them to some extent what the college taught her.

In striking contrast to the woman who takes up work with the city club, is the one who after college goes back to her quiet country home. Formerly so few women went to college that when one did go she was supposed to have grown entirely out of touch with the community during her absence. To-day the college woman goes back gladly and is received gladly in a community that has learned to know her and to sympathize to a certain extent with her high ideals. What a glorious opportunity has the college woman who goes back thus to her native community! How eagerly do the young people welcome the reading club which awakens in them a growing desire for knowledge! They are ready to co-operate with her in any line of work, and eventually she finds herself moulding and shaping those young lives around her, leading them on to higher things. The work of the alumna in her alumnæ group, the work of the club woman in her club are important, but could either be grander than the influence of this college woman in her country home?

In many vocations can the educated woman serve the world, but without doubt her noblest sphere is in the home. According to popular belief any woman of healthy body, whatever her disposition, ability or education, is considered fitted for the duties of a mother. But should there not be added to the natural instinct which every woman has to care for her child, a power of moral guidance and a thorough training before she can guide safely the child entrusted to her care?

The college not only gives the future mother a feeling of respect for her task, but a knowledge of how to build up and make prominent special elements in the child's character. In taking up the duties of a mother the college woman finds that the general traits which the college has tried to develop in her own

character are just the ones which will give her power in dealing with and training her child.

If college training is useful for the mother, it is no less useful in her work for society at large. In considering the present social conditions we see everywhere about us opportunities, indeed a great need for those very gifts which a college woman can bestow. Is it not, then, her duty to use the knowledge which she has acquired at college to improve the social conditions of the present age? In all classes of society the lesson to be taught by the college woman seems to be that learned by her in college—how to live the best life. Her task will ever be to indicate the true value of life—"to suggest an inward wealth apart from outward possessions."

Elsie M. Reynolds, '04.

Alumni Round-Table.

NEW YORK ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

THE New York Alumni Association of Bates College held its third annual banquet on April 8 at Hotel St. Denis, New York. There were twenty-nine present, among whom were representatives from New Jersey, Connecticut, Maine and New York. E. J. Goodwin, '72, principal of the Morris High School, New York City, presided. Other alumni present were: G. H. Stockbridge, '72, a scientist of note; Dr. F. W. Baldwin, '72; W. E. Pulsifer of the firm of H. C. Heath & Co.; F. L. Blanchard, '82, editor of the leading New York paper; Professor W. H. Hartshorn, '86, M. E. Joiner, '93, who has a law office at 141 Broadway, and George W. Thomas, Esq., '96. We quote from the Lewiston Journal the following:

"The Bates College alumni of New York is made up of a body of men of whom the institution may well be proud. It speaks well for any college that it is able to be so well represented as Bates was last night by earnest, active, enthusiastic, successful men and women."

The University of Colorado, of which J. H. Baker, '73, is president, will conduct a Summer School from June 20 to July 30. The Faculty will consist of regular members of the staff of the University and instructors from other institutions. The city

of Boulder, in which the University is located, is situated in one of the most healthful and beautiful sections of the Rocky Mountain region—the best place in the West for Eastern students seeking a change of climate.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'78.—On March 8th occurred the death of N. A. Rundlett, M.D., at his home in Brooklyn. While caring for a poor patient, Dr. Rundlett contracted pneumonia, which soon resulted fatally.

'79.—W. E. Ranger, Superintendent of Education in Vermont, has an article in *Education* for April on the Nature Study Movement.

'90.—Misses Dora Jordan and Ellen F. Snow are members of a party which is spending a week in Washington.

95.—Mr. Hinckley has charge of the New York branch of the firm Ginn & Co.

'96.—Rev. Joseph B. Coy has resigned his pastorate at Grant, New York, and has accepted a call to Keuka Park to work in the interests of the New York Central Association.

'98.—The engagement is announced of Miss Ellen W. Smith of Richmond, Me., to Dr. Henry Hawkins of Sullivan, Me., both of the Class of '98.

'99.—Miss Marion S. Coan has been elected to teach English in the City Normal College, New York. This is the finest position held by any of our alumnæ.

1900.—Miss Mabel E. Marr is second assistant in the Gorham (Maine) High School.

1900.—W. A. Robbins is pastor of the Horace Memorial Church, Chelsea.

'oi.—R. S. W. Roberts will graduate from Hartford Theological Seminary in May. He has accepted a call to the Free Baptist Church of Worcester, Mass.

'01.—W. B. Pierce is principal of the High School at Goffstown, N. H.

'o1.—Ralph Channell is principal of the High School at Orleans, Mass.

'02.—Messrs. Merry and Moody and Miss Drake were in town recently.

'02.—Miss Florence Ames is teaching Greek and Latin in the High School at Montague, Mass. Miss Ames was at her home in Lewiston for the Easter recess.

'02.—On March 13th a son was born to W. J. Dinsmore.

'03.—C. L. Beedy was one of the speakers at the New York Alumni banquet.

'03.—Dr. J. C. Donham, the father of Miss Hazel Donham, died at his home in Hebron, April 7th.

'03.—Raymond Witham succeeds Mr. Channell as principal of the Sabatis High School.

'03.—In March occurred the death of Dr. Kendrick of Litch-field, the father of Misses Susie and Katherine Kendrick.

'03.—J. O. Piper is teaching in the High School at Lancaster, Mass.

'03.—On Saturday, March 26th, the class held their first reunion at New Meadows Inn. Fifteen of the class were present: Misses Donham, Tasker, Stratton, Jordan, Fisher, Norton, Sharp, Bartlett, Messrs. Stebbins, Sawyer, Witham, Thayer, Higgins and Bailey.

'03.—Messrs. Lothrop, Hicks, Everett, Ramsdell and Trufant and Miss Cornforth were about the college recently.

Around the Editors' Table.

TITHAT is the Bates song?" When we meet friends from other colleges, this is the question frequently asked. We blush and reply we have no song really dedicated to our Alma Mater. There is no reason why we should not have a good, ringing Bates song. It is not that we have no poets or musicians. It is because we are careless and indifferent to our need. Our delegates will soon be sent to Silver Bay and Northfield. Shall we let them go again this year with no song to extol Bates, when others are cheering for Alma Mater on "college day?" It is as important that Bates present a good appearance there as at a ball-game or debate, for there colleges from all over the country are represented. Shall we let Bates sit in a corner like the child who "hasn't been to school yet" and mourns that it cannot do what its more fortunate playmates can? St. Lawrence is now planning to get out a book of St. Lawrence songs. Bates could have not only one song but a book of Bates songs if the students demanded The honor of having a song accepted is enough to encourage composition. All we need is some one to take charge of the matter, to receive contributions and introduce them to the students. Several songs have already been written, but have not received the attention they deserved because there was no one to go ahead with them.

Who will volunteer to secure for us, during the next two months, a Bates song and see that the students *learn* it? This is a matter to which we invite the attention of the alumni. We should be pleased to receive compositions from them. It is a vital need and it can be satisfied. We must, this term, have a good, stirring Bates song.

"WORK, grow, have an avocation and never cease to be a student," once remarked an-instructor to a class, met for its last recitation.

We all have seen young men and young women so confined to their business interests that they thought of nothing else, talked of nothing else, lived for nothing else. They had lost all desire for anything which would relieve and brighten their daily round of care. The pleasure of living was gone. They became old and faded before their time. They were a burden to themselves and of no help to their friends. Why? No outside interests. A busy New York merchant, going one morning to his office, was attracted by a fluttering object on the edge of the walk. He approached it, and saw simply a large grasshopper. He examined it, became interested in grasshoppers, and on his own small estate on Long Island, in time recognized and classified several hundred kinds. He had found his avocation and life became something besides drudgery.

Along with this outside work, must go a certain amount of study, if we are to get the best out of it. Every one will own that it is "better to wear out than to rust out." Let his study be broadening. Through it, let us learn to know people and life as well as the contents of books. Then can we always stand for truth and live a never-ending youth.

UCH has been said to the idle one, who neglects the daily duties and fails in recitations, about realizing the importance of college-training and neglecting the present opportunities; but I would say a word to the student who applies so closely to his work, that no other thought comes into the mind except that of the next day's studies. That dreary life, shut up in the study, is losing the pleasure of college, fails to see the beauty of nature as she comes out of her winter sleep, and misses the exhilarating influence of a game of ball, where our team wins, or a little game of tennis down by the gymnasium, in the close application to books. It is spring and the atmosphere is heavy if we try to stay in and dig continually at those books; for now, the most fascinating study loses its charm and the best place in the world is as near to nature as we can get. Why do we not more often watch the bird as it builds its nest, weaving the straw and twine about the bough in a way that we cannot understand? Won't the lessons wait, some evening, while we take solid pleasure in listening to the rough, harsh sounds from some near-by marsh? Where's the harm in a few games of tennis just before supper, provided that there's room on the court? Study for a few hours after dinner and then watch the base-ball practice and the lessons will come out all right in some way. True it is that our lives can't always be care-free, but there is no real need of years coming before it is time, nor do we want more trouble than we can easily take care of. In the fall term we feel like working after the long rest away from books; in the spring term there is nothing of importance to take our attention and we study because we want something to do; but in the summer, the lighter our work, the easier we feel and the easiest way to do a lot of work is to drop lessons for a half-hour and see what your friend can do, walking down street, or returning the tennis-ball. Is it impracticable? Am I altogether mistaken? Do you still dread the test week? I really think the headache can be cured by a while in open air, the eyes won't ache so hard if they see how the grass is springing up on Mount David, and the lessons will come easier when the aches and pains are gone, even although they may have been imaginary. True, it is altogether a matter of personal opinion. I would not advise a daily course of failures in the recitation-room, nor would I wish anyone to take an exercise that is not agreeable, but use a little judgment and will, mix work and recreation, and if the results do not justify the course, I leave you free to please yourselves.

PROMINENT among the reasons for the existence of the BATES STUDENT is the one that it may serve as a bond between the alumni and the college. But without the support of the former this is impossible. The editors are acquainted with but a small number of the many alumni. They are, therefore, dependent on the Faculty for personals, or on stray items which sometimes occur in the newspapers. Only occasionally do the editors of the department receive an item from a graduate. If we are to have an ideal column we must have a wider source of information. So, we ask the alumni to help us improve the department by sending all the news possible, and not to refrain from sending it thinking we may have already obtained it otherwise.

In addition to this we wish the department to be something more than a column of personal notes. We invite the alumni to voice their opinions on topics of the day or of college interests. Distance may prevent some from attending the athletic contests of our teams, but the columns of The Student are ever open and afford a way in which to show love and loyalty to Alma Mater.

In order to ensure publication in the first issue, all material should be sent to the "Alumni Editor" before the 15th of each month.

CHURCH CONSOLIDATION.

IN this age of consolidations and combines little chance is left for the individual enterprise. Organization and co-operation are the laws of life. The city reservoir, the central electric plant, the large store, the great school, have taken the place of the myriad wells, lamps, small shops and schools of our fathers, until every field, save one—the church—has felt the power of this movement.

Now, however, even this can no longer remain untouched, for many business men seek to sweep the different sects into one or two great combines, and form a consolidation of churches. In regard to this question, Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis writes in the current number of Everybody's Magazine. Radical as some of his views are they are simply the expression of the minds of many leading men of the day, who believe that until the churches do away with their sects and creeds and join in one great universal church, the ultimum of good will never be reached. Dr. Hillis says that the epoch of church unity has fully come, for men realize that the many church organizations cause excessive waste and lessened efficiency and consequently they seek to form the central church. To-day the United States has 169 denominations and the result of this great division and denominational rivalry is, he believes, that communities, unable to satisfactorily support so many churches, must endure poorer buildings and poorer preachers, and hence follows a decline in church interest and attendance The ideal church, in his opinion, should be not only the source of religious inspiration, but also the centre of the social, the musical, the literary and ethical life of a community, whose object should be to "lead men from ignorance into wisdom, from selfishness and sin into righteousness and the manhood of Jesus Christ."

To many of us this church unity must seem impossible when we think of the diverse temperaments and remember the differences that come up even among members of the same sect. we must also admit that these differences ought not to exist and that their existence is in direct opposition to the fundamental religion. They would not exist, says Dr. Hillis, in a unified church, for the "simplicities and universalities of Christianity The Ten Commandments, the Sermon on appeal to men as men. the Mount, and the teachings of Christ are no more denominational than the multiplication table." The denominational differences come from the interpreters and later-day followers-not

from the Bible.

Revolutionary, indeed, some of his ideas may appear, yet they have been proven not impossible, for already Australia, New Zealand, Canada and even England have taken steps towards unification. What the outcome will be, as yet we cannot tell, but it is a question of which we, as college students, should not be ignorant, for from the students of this generation must be chosen the preachers and leaders of the next. To these leaders, whether their answer be "Yes" or "No," must come the question, "Shall we consolidate the churches?"

Local Department.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

Among the various associations of Maine has been begun a movement which, if successfully carried out, will have results in making more effective the work of the Y. M. C. A. in the State. In a meeting of our association (Mar. 17th) was discussed the question of joining with the other associations of the State, college, fitting school, and city associations for the maintenance of a general secretary for the State. Mr. H. C. Day of Auburn, in a short address, spoke of the benefits of having a general secretary and explained the actions already taken by some of the other associations. It was unanimously voted to join in the movement and the association's proportional amount for the maintenance of the secretary was pledged among the members. There is much to be hoped for from this movement. The presence among our Maine associations of a secretary who shall have special care of the work and who can be at any place of particular need, will give much needed aid in strengthening our Christian work.

In the annual business meeting of the Association (March 23d) were elected the following officers: President, O. M. Holman, '05; Vice-President, W. R. Redden, '06; Recording Secretary, H. W. Stevens, '06; Corresponding Secretary, R. M. Bradley, '06; Treasurer, E. J. Morse, '07. The chairmen of the various committees will not be appointed until after the Presidents' Conference to be held in May at Buffalo, N. Y.

Y. W. C. A. NOTES.

Under its new regime the Y. W. C. A. has started in this term with renewed courage. The officers and committees for the coming year were chosen at the end of last term, and are as follows:

President, Elizabeth Perkins, '05; Vice-President, Mary Walton; Treasurer, Alice Rand, '06; Secretary, Amy Ware, '07; Corresponding Secretary, Florence Rich, '06; Chairman of Membership Committee, Mary Walton, '05; Chairman of Devotional Committee, Daisy Downey, '05; Chairman of Bible Study Committee, Marion Mitchell, '05; Chairman of Social Committee, Mary Lincoln, '05; Chairman of Finance Committee, Alice Rand, '06; Chairman of Missionary Committee, May Gould, '07; Chairman Intercollegiate Committee, Florence Rich, '06; Chairman of Settlement Committee, Charlotte Millett, '05.

In order to make preparation for the year the cabinet and committee met, and the work is well under way.

Plans are being made for a social which will take place later in the term, to raise money for the Silver Bay Fund.

Y. W. C. A. TOPICS FOR MAY.

May 2—Silver Bay Rally. Miss Cooper.

May 9-Our Ideals of Worship-Are We Reaching Them?

Matt. xxi:12-17. Miss Lincoln.
May 16—Helping One Another. Rom. xv:1-7. Miss White.

May 23—God's Leading in Our Lives. Psalm 23. Miss Bray.

May 30-How the World is Growing Better.* John xii:45-46.

MISS MITCHELL.

*Pledges of the systematic giving will be received on the last Monday of each month.

GLIMPSES OF COLLEGE LIFE.

Mr. Wilson, '05, has just returned from teaching a successful term at Garland.

Through the kindness of those in charge, the library was open each day of vacation for one hour.

C. P. Burkholder has been supplying, at the Edward Little High School, during the absence of Miss Donham, a Bates graduate.

College students will be able to attend the full course of the University Extension lectures, for there were no lectures during the Easter recess.

The sympathy of the college goes out to Miss Libby, our French instructor, who was called home near the close of the last term by the death of her father.

Much interest has been aroused about the college, in the last part of the winter, in the good old-fashioned game of checkers. No experts have been seen, but we can't tell what will be developed from our material.

During the vacation the Glee and Mandolin Clubs enjoyed a short and successful trip in Oxford County. At its first

concert, given at Dixfield on Wednesday evening, under the auspices of the Rebekahs, the boys were enthusiastically received and responded with their best efforts. Thursday evening the program was given for the Seniors of the High School at Rumford Falls, and also at Canton on the following night. Here the clubs were badly crippled, each losing several men by sickness, but the success of the evening was remarkable. The members are now ready for several single night dates and for one or two trips. The men who were on the trip were: Holman, Wallace, '04, Peterson, '05, first tenors; Blake, Coy, '06, Paige of the Divinity School, second tenors; Bradley, '06, Winslow, '05, Thayer, '03, baritones; Durell, Sampson, '05, Garland '04, bass; Tuttle, '05, David, '04, and Thompson.

Bates supporters have once more been delighted to hear the old bell ring, telling the story of one more debate won by our college, this time against Trinity College, at Hartford, Connecticut. It told the tenth victory in debate and the second defeat of Trinity and then the same bell rang for the Senior boys who won the victory. A. K. Spofford, F. M. Swan, and G. L. Weymouth were the Bates men who tried their strength against C. J. Harriman, P. E. Curtiss, and H. DeWolf Du Mauriar of Trinity, on the guestion, "Resolved, That under present conditions it would be to England's advantage to adopt a policy of protection." The Bates boys held to the negative. Prof. Robinson had the work of governing the oratory and Prof. Hartshorn has had general charge of the debating. The alternates were Cooper, Bradford and Pendleton, and to them belongs a great deal of credit. The judges were A. T. Rorabach, of the Supreme Court, Prof. Allen H. Willet of Brown University, and Prof. Henry L. Nelson of Williams. Many of the Bates men in that part of New England seized the opportunity of hearing a Bates team in debate once more and without doubt were greatly pleased at the showing.

Little has been said, as yet, in regard to the French Club which was organized at Bates last term. Larger colleges have their "Cercle Français" in which the members learn to speak the French language, but in the small college a great difficulty has been presented in the lack of interest. However, Bates is fortunate in having Mrs. Veditz who was born and bred in Paris, and who has been anxious to have such a society, since she first came here. The club has already held three very successful meetings, the programs of which consisted of proverbs from conversation cards, French hymns and songs, a half-hour's reading from the best authors by Mrs. Veditz and general conversation made pleasant by refreshments. The program will be pleasantly varied at future meetings. No English is spoken and fines are imposed for variations of this rule. Five meetings are held each term, at Milliken House. The membership is limited to fifty and is open to Seniors and Juniors only. Several who are familiar with the language are present to aid the students, Dr. Veditz, Miss Libby the French instructor at Bates, Miss Ross the teacher in French

at the Lewiston High School, and Mrs. Veditz, who is so interested in it. Marked progress was made in speaking by members of the club, during the last term, and we wish the best of success to Miss Libby and Mrs. Veditz in their plan.

Athletics.

BOYS' EXHIBITION.

HE eleventh annual indoor meet was held at City Hall, Lewiston, March 25, 1904, this year under the management of Harold S. Libbey, 1905. Beside the college exhibition there were relay races by three of the High Schools of this part of the State, Lewiston, Auburn, and Bath. The class drills took place, the first of the evening, the Freshman Class swinging the Indian clubs, the Sophomores having the dumb-bells and the Juniors fencing with broadswords. Then followed in close succession the horizontal bar work, tumbling, Swedish horse, broadsword combat, boxing, parallel-bars, and pyramids. In the second half came the dashes, hurdles, potato race, class relay races, high school relay race, class basket-ball, etc. The attendance was especially good and showed an interest that was gratifying.

The drill was won by the Juniors, making the third drill won by the class during the course; this gives the cup, which has been contested for since 1893, to that class. The other events were won as follows:

The first heat of interscholastic relay race won by Lewiston High; the second won by Edward Little High, giving the cup to the Lewiston team. The twenty-five yard dash won by Flanders, '04, with White, '07, second, and Coy, '06, third. The low hurdles were won by Rounds, '04, in 4 sec., with Whittum, '07, second, and Peavey 'o6, third; the high hurdles were won by Dunfield, '04, in 4 3-5 seconds, with Rogers, '07, second, and Peavey, '06, third. Kendall, '06, won the potato race and Lane, '04, and Whittum, '07, tied for second place. In the first heat of the interclass relay races, 1905 won from 1904; in the second heat, 1906 won from 1907; the winners ran and 1905 won from 1906. In basket ball the classes competed in the same order; 1904 won from 1905 with a score of 5-0; 1906 won from 1907 with the score 6-0; 1906 won from 1904 with the score 6-2.

Special mention of the program is deserved. The schedule of base-ball and foot-ball games with the officers of the Athletic Association were given on the inside of the cover. A cut of the interior of the Gymnasium was placed on the outside of the program and cuts of the winners of relay race and drill for 1903 were given; also the Bates track records and records of the drills since

1893.

GIRLS' ATHLETIC EXHIBITION.

The girls of Bates College gave an Athletic Exhibition at City Hall, Saturday afternoon, March 26th. The audience was small

but appreciative.

The exhibition was managed by the girls with very little assistance from the boys, and great thanks are due to the manager, Miss Walker, '04, for its success. The programmes were dainty affairs having two cuts, one of the captains of the relay and basket-ball teams of the classes, the other the college basket-ball team. Everything went with a snap and vigor characteristic of the girls of the college.

This year's exhibition showed an improvement on last year's. New features were introduced and all the work was of a higher standard. The foil drill especially seemed to please the audience. In this new department of the "gym" work all the girls have shown a decided interest, which was clearly shown by the skill with which they handled their foils and the alertness displayed

throughout the drill.

The relay races were up to the usual mark. '07 won from '06,

and '04 from '05. In the finals '04 were winners.

The basket-ball game between '04 and '05 was won by '05 with a score of 2 to 0. The game was a fair one and both teams played remarkably well. '06 won from '07 with a score of 2-0 and then the final game for the championship of the college was played between '05 and '06. It was a hard-fought contest and ended in

a victory for 'o5.

This is a department of the college work which needs stronger support. The girls are willing to work if given a chance; for, in spite of the fact that the regular "gym" work was interfered with to a great extent by afternoon classes inother branches of the college work, the girls willingly worked in the evenings and any time opportunity offered, in order to make the exhibition a success. Next year it is hoped that the "gym" work will be arranged with the rest of the work so as to give a chance for regular practice.

Exchanges.

THE great temptation for exchange editors is to settle down and read only for their own enjoyment, forgetting all about criticism and notes of special features for the exchange column. When we are to have several recitations on the following day and have none prepared, how the duty of reading that great pile of exchanges forces itself upon us! This "work" must be done, we argue. It is as important as any other work. And we turn our backs on Shakespeare and Milton and picking up—the Smith Monthly, perhaps, are soon lost in a refreshing story. But we

must not give our attention entirely to stories, so we look for a short poem to quote in our column. Of course we find it and then we must compare it with those of other papers. We turn to the Nassau Literary Monthly, the Bowdoin Quill, the Mount Holyoke, the Georgetown Journal, the Haverfordian, reading bits here and there. In this we discovered that the Georgetown and Mount Holyoke each have an essay which we want to read. It is always of a high grade and we are never disappointed in it. Thus our evening passes and we quiet our consciences by saying we have been doing editorial "work." May we always find work as

pleasant as the task of reading the exchanges.

The William and Mary College, Virginia, has originated a scheme by which it is proposed that the ten leading literary magazines of men's colleges in the United States unite in the publication of a general college magazine, of which the first number is to appear in June. The ten magazines chosen are: The Harvard Literary Monthly, The Yale Literary Monthly, The Nassau Literary Monthly, The Georgetown College Journal, The Columba Literary Monthly, The Bowdoin Quill, The Chicago Literary Monthly, The University of Virginia Monthly, The Williams Literary Monthly, The William and Mary College Monthly. The editors-in-chief of these ten magazines are to form the editorial board of the new magazine and have entire charge of it. The columns will be open to the undergraduates of every college in the United States.

The American Educational Society of Chicago is preparing for its "College and School Directory" a complete list of the college and high school publications in the United States and Canada.

"Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Princeton have sent a formal challenge to Oxford and Cambridge for a cable chess match to be played six boards in March or April for the possession of the Rice Trophy."

"A new department has been added to the curriculum of the University of Chicago, namely, a school for training in philan-

thropic and social work."

The Education for April contains an interesting discussion on the nature and cause of sun spots, presenting a concise statement of the theories advanced and the observations which prompted them.

The Sibyl contains some interesting facts on "Weimar, the German Athens." The subject is treated lightly, dealing mainly

with the outer life of Goethe and Schiller.

The "Sketches" in the *Smith Monthly* are particularly good this month. They are characterized by brevity and suggestiveness. The suspense is held to the end and the writers stop when they reach the end of their story.

The Mount Holyoke in "The Poet's Conception of Death" gives an effective comparison of Shelley, Rosetti, Tennyson and

Browning.

The "Legend of Goose Island' in the *Bowdoin Quill* is well told. It is the old Indian love tragedy caused by jealousy; but dressed in the graceful style of calm simplicity, it is new and wholesome..

"The Synthetic Power of Music" in the Nassau Literary Monthly carries a strength and force with it because the author is in sympathy with his subject and for the time wholly absorbed

by it.

We do not overlook the fitting school papers, which we are always glad to receive. The *Hebron Semester* is excellently gotten up this spring and does credit to its editors. We are glad to note that the *High School Rostrum* has again made its appearance, and we wish it perfect success.

OUT OF THE PAST.

Out of the past dim with forgotten dreams,
Flecked with night-fancies that the day dispelled—
Vague shadow-forms that 'gainst the light rebelled—
Shines but that one reality, which seems
A flaming star where midnight darkness teems,
Or some far beacon of the night, upheld
*To guide world-wandering ships, o'er seas impelled—
Where all were dark save for its friendly beams.

Earth-beacons fade upon the flush of dawn,

The heavenly planets rise again to set.

Soon all their glory wanes; but there, above
The sodden pathway where my steps have gone,

Undimmed, a single star abideth yet—

Lo! 'tis the memory of a sacred love.

-HOWARD ARNOLD WALTER, Nassau Lit.

SORROW.

Oh! Sorrow! Sorrow!
I know thee,—
Thy hand is seared and scarred,
And thy face has many wrinkles,
Thy brow and cheek are marred.

Oh! Sorrow! A cold wind
Shivers through branches bare,
And the long grass withers and shrivels
Under thy cruel stare.

Oh! Sorrow! Sorrow!
The sunshine,
The Joy and Song of Day
Are fled,—are fled and the shadows
Darken the long, long way.
—LESLIE STAFFORD CRAWFORD, Smith Monthly.

MYSTERY.

Where in the seed lies the flower?
Where in the kernel the grain?
How can the dead husk have power
With such a splendor of beauty to dower
Hill height and garden? How, gladdening the plain,

Springs it responsive to sunshine and shower, Gold gleam of sun and rhythm of rain? Heart of the universe lies at its heart, Bidding it stay or start.

Where in the seed lies the flower? Where in the earth-life, the soul? How shall the mortal have power Still to rise victor in death's triumph hour, Spurning the bond of earth's eager control? Heart of the universe, live within me-Immortally.

-EMILY LOUISE COVELL, The Mt. Holyoke.

Books Reviewed.

'Tis in books the chief Of all perfections to be plain and brief.

-Butler.

BEGINNER'S FRENCH. By Victor E. Francois, A.M., Instructor in French in the College of the City of New York.

In this first book in French, the recent changes in French orthography are followed. The method employed by the author aims to train the ear, the tongue and the eye by bringing together a set of exercises giving to each of these organs a field of activity. Each of its lessons contains a number of grammatical rules, examples and a vocabulary; then follows the French text on which are based exercises, questions and grammar drill. The lessons are followed by selections for memorizing, the conjugation of auxiliary verbs, a list of irregular verbs, and a full vocabulary.

Price, 65c. American Book Co., New York.

EASY FIRST FRENCH READER. By L. M. Syms, DeWitt Clinton High School, New York City.

The reader contains stories from such writers as Feuillet, Laboulaye, and Felix Gras, so condensed and altered as to render them suitable for elementary reading, but still retaining the charm of the original narratives. Corresponding to the French text are English exercises to be translated into French. They serve as a test for the pupil's knowledge, and also as a drill in grammar. A table of irregular verbs, vocabularies, and footnotes add usefulness.

American Book Co., New York.

SANDEAU'S MLLE. DE LA SEIGLIÈRE. Edited by Elizabeth M. White, Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The scene of this story is laid in the Province of Poitou in 1817, soon after the Restoration had recalled to France the nobles who had fled from the country at the beginning of the Reign of Terror. Their long absence, of a quarter of a century, had rendered them unable to appreciate the changes which resulted from the Revolution. In the portrayal of the inevitable clashing of aristocratic sentiments and modern ideas which followed the return of these emigres to their native land, Sandeau is unrivalled. His pleasing, refined style, and freedom from sensational scenes, make the play well fitted for class reading. It is considered one of the best comedies of the modern French stage. The book is supplied with the necessary annotation and a complete vocabulary

Price, 40c. American Book Co., New York.

Molière's Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme. Edited by P. A. Roi and W. B.

Guitteau of the Central High School, Toledo, Ohio.

This is one of the best of Molière's comedies. It is the story of the rich, ignorant and vain commoner and would-be gentleman in whom Molière fixed for all time the type of vulgar social struggler. The play shows the dramatist's keenness of observation and his lightning-like flashes of wit. M. Jourdain forms the center of many amusing situations and makes the comedy most interesting for class reading. The text is well Supplied with explanatory notes and a complete vocabulary. Price, 35c. American Book Co., New York.

DUMAS' LES TROIS MOUSQUETAIRES. Edited by C. Fontaine, B. ès L., L. en D., Chairman French Department, High School of Commerce, New York.

The adventures of Athos, Porthos, Aramis, and D'Artagnan, are here presented in suitable form for class reading. The editor has skilfully abridged the lengthy novel, but has left the thread of the story unbroken. The omitted parts are summarized in brief English synopses, thus enabling the reader to follow the plot throughout. Notes are added, and the vocabulary is complete.

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LARRA'S PARTIR A TIEMPO. Edited by E. B. Nichols, Assistant Professor

in the University of Cincinnati.

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Writing Latin. Book I.—Second Year Work. Book II.—Third or Fourth Year Work. By John Edmund Barss, Latin Master in the Hotchkiss School.

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HILL Towns of Italy. By E. R. Williams, Jr.
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