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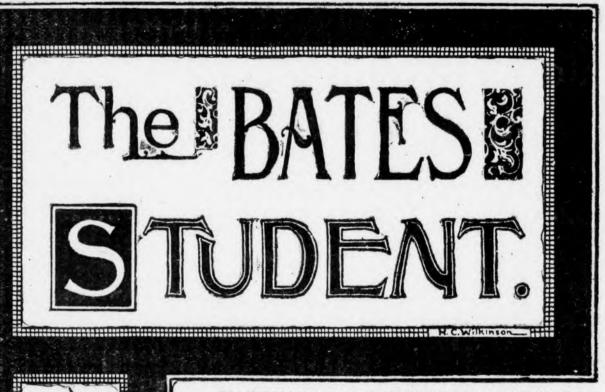
Bates College, "The Bates Student - volume 27 number 07 - September 1899" (1899). *The Bates Student*. 1948. http://scarab.bates.edu/bates_student/1948

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Vol. XXVIII:

October, 1899.

1Ao. 7.



The BATES STUDENT is published each month during the college year. Subscription price, \$1.00 in advance. Single copies, 10 cents.

Literary matter should be sent to the Editor-in-Chief; business communications to the Business Manager.

This magazine is sent to all students of the college unless otherwise notified.

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THE

BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XXVII.

+ 14

SEPTEMBER, 1899.

NO. 7.

Published by the Class of 1900.

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AT THE CROSSING OF THE WAYS.

At many an unforgotten place and hour, Along the crowded, twining ways we go,— Sighing because the path mislikes us so, Despising the content that is our dower,— With sudden comradeship's compelling power, Some voice hath put my spirit in a glow, Some passing face mine eyes have seemed to know As of a friend from whom no thought would cower. An instant eye to eye, or for a space Though sundered, travelers on the self-same way; Then separating paths lead far apart. I think, each stirring voice and vanished face, Beyond the goal, some glad uncrowded day, Will answer to the greeting of my heart.

-ALICE GRAY, 1900.

THE AMERICAN CITIZEN.

I N the mighty past, man's glory, in achievements and philosophies, throws its brightest rays from republics. Brilliant, wise, and skillful Athens gave the world a literature and an art which teaches, inspires, the Omniscient Present; Socrates is yet wise, and Phidias grandly gifted. The Italian republics, from a commercial success as unbounded as America's, furnish brilliancies such as wealth had never given. Rome, with her proud, martial, civic, Quintes, conquered, appeased, ruled, and colonized, as never Kingdom or Empire could. There, too, Justice was goddess, whose divine teachings then are the foundations of to-day's jurisprudence.

Yet that glory faded; where the light was brightest, it failed. And in lands where the man is not by principle the equal of man, just as the beast is inferior to beast, the one being created less fierce and strong, he has striven for perfectness with slower step than his early achievements under democracy gave promise of.

Again a republic is formed; again man's powers are given free scope; again soul and spirit, not fierceness and strength, become the basis of a government full of hope for the future. And as the glory of Rome and Athens came from freedom of motion, so our advance springs from the free relation of man to man. But the shadow of indifference, the gloom of decay, the darkness of sin enveloped *them*. We yet live; we advance; we still love honor, truth, and patriotism. Yet the shadow of indifference to political welfare approaches; we must dispel it, or the darkness falls.

Notwithstanding past failures of democracy, the American citizen thrills with the knowledge that man can rule himself best; he feels that the "Voice of the People" can be the "Voice of God." But we must read in the failure of the past, the success of the future. Let us recall that long ago the republican man labored hard and successfully, but that then he lay down to enjoy in idleness the fruits of his labor, and behold! the fruits became death. Then, warned, we may recall most vividly the word of the one who was Freedom Itself, that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

A citizen's civic duties are numberless as the acts of his life; for whatever is done in the State should be done with the State in mind. Now there is one characteristic marking the true citizen, which, earnestly cultivated, makes every responsibility as easily, as joyfully, done as our duty to parents; it is the feeling which animated Leonidas and Webster, Pericles and Washington; an all tender passion which makes failure in any duty impossible. This guide to duty is love of native land; not a blind, unheeding devotion, but a broad and thoughtful tenderness which guides the citizen not only when war wages—then cowards have fled but in peace, when thieves have returned under the shelter of the snow-white garments their craven hearts fear not.

Selfishness, from the incessant struggle for riches, has destroyed much true citizenship; and indifference in too many

Americans is cooling and freezing the old spirit and devotion. But development of love of country is the means by which selfishness and indifference may be awakened to life and energy. In thus striving to away with selfishness, making the heart warm with tenderness, the citizen is placing as the principle of his work and life, love, the foundation of the Universe, the great attribute of God.

But think not of a patriotism greater for community or State than for Fatherland; for such devotion is blinding, narrowing, and ruinous. Did not ruin come to Florence? God's power of love is infinite and boundless, embracing all nations; and He intends that we shall love as broadly as our weakness will allow. The race may some time so approach divine perfectness as to owe a citizen's duty to the whole world. But for centuries to come, love for "God and our native land" will make us the broadest, happiest, most perfect men possible.

The American understands democracy; by developing true, deep patriotism, he will see in his neighbor, his country; for the individual is the State. Then may unselfishness rule; and the rich will give of his wealth and experience, the learned of his knowledge, and the laborer of his toil and hope for the betterment of all. The examples set by the awakened citizen will be examples of thoughtfulness, sacrifice, and helpfulness. No human being is able to escape the force of example; and so the younger and the less wise citizens will be striving to make like patriotism the ruling force of their lives.

The American citizen has been bequeathed a land full of riches for the hand of industry; a means of education so full and free that the humblest may learn truths once hidden from the greatest; institutions of government, and a tolerance for worship of God, such as the world, republic or empire, has never known.

But what was justice to Rome? Wisdom to Athens? Wealth to Florence? Indifference and laxity seized the citizens; the light of the republic failed.

May the American citizen beware of indifference; for there is his greatest weakness. Then may the love which filled the breast of Patrick Henry, patriotism—unselfish, moving, mighty spirit—be increased by every American, when the future of the American republic is firm as Truth. —F. H. S., 1900.

SOME GLIMPSES OF INDIA.

Ι.

I NDIA is one of the oldest countries, and its ancient methods of government, religion, and the manner of living of the people of Hindustan can be seen at the present time.

All our cities and towns are built within walls. These walls are strong and are built so as to keep off the enemy and the wild animals. For, in olden times, when the cities were built, there was constant war going on in some part of the country, and the people thought that this was the best way of keeping the enemy from plundering their homes. There are two gates to a city, one on the east and the other on the west; they are shut every night and opened early in the morning in order that people may go out to work in the fields, or drive out their herds of cattle, sheep, goats, cows, horses, donkeys, etc., for pasturing. The walls are also a protection from wild animals which are very troublesome and do a great deal of damage. At one time they were so numerous, before the walls were built, that they even carried off children, besides large numbers of sheep and goats which were missed every morning. And even now in some villages where there are no walls, wolves and foxes are seen very often.

There are many large cities in India, such as Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Benares, and Bombay. To give an idea of a city in Hindustan I will give a rough outline of Bombay, which is a very interesting and busy city. Its population is about the same as that of Brooklyn, N. Y., 806,343, but it is constantly growing. Bombay might almost be called an island, because the Indian ocean flows around it. The harbor of Bombay is probably the best in India except the harbor of Hoogly, where steamers come from all over the world as in the harbor of Bombay. The city appears very strange to foreigners, as I have often heard them say. I did not understand what reason they had to think so till I came to New York, and I am sure I felt then that New York seemed even more strange to me than Bombay did to them.

Culaba, the busiest part of the city, is very interesting. Here you see throngs of people rushing hither and thither on their business, Kolies, Beestees, Malies, Gadies, and though it is not the custom, one does often see women hurrying to and fro in this quarter of the city, always veiled, however, but every one you pass wears nose rings, armlets, bracelets, gold necklaces, earrings, rings on their fingers and toes, and you might almost say they make music everywhere they go.

The Colies are the fishermen who come to the market-place early in the morning, from all parts of the city, to sell their fish. They are very noticeable as they hurry with large baskets of fish on their heads, women as well as men. These women are not Hindoos but Mussulmans to whom retirement and the veiling of the face are not sacred customs, and who work as well as men.

The Beestees sprinkle the streets from their large leather bags full of water which they carry on their backs, and thus try to keep down the dust which rises rapidly under the feet of so many thousands of people. The Malies are the gardeners, who bring their fruits and flowers to the market, either in bullock carts or on the backs of the donkeys. The flowers are bright, fragrant, and attractive, as are also the baskets of beautiful fruits which are carried open in order to draw customers.

Our Bombay cars are like the American cars, except that they are drawn by horses instead of run by electricity. When I rode in the Bombay cars I thought that we went like the wind, but since I have ridden in the electric cars here in America, I have felt as though instead of riding like the wind I rode on the very wind itself.

The homes and temples of Bombay are very beautiful and perhaps more elegant than those of smaller cities and towns. India is well known for its fine temples, and there are many of them which are nearly as fine as Tajmahal. And perhaps there is no other building so elegant, so costly, and so handsome as the Tajmahal; no, not in the whole world; the mere name of it seems to bring Heaven nearer. Then when you behold its beautiful marble walls and the fine gardens, you almost feel as if you are in Paradise. Near the eastern shore there are many fine residences, and among them many of the Persians, who are considered one of the wealthiest classes of people in Bombay.

A village is a village. They are the same the world over where simple people are found, who are satisfied with the common needs of life. The villages are built after the fashion of the cities, but more business is carried on in the villages in the raising of cattle and products of the fields. The customs and manners do not change so rapidly here as they do in cities, because the foreigners do not go out much into the country. The caste is observed more in the villages than in the cities for this very reason. And perhaps caste is one of the greatest stumblingblocks that keeps India from rising to a higher standard. If a person is born in a low caste, he has to live in that caste, and to die in that caste, no matter how capable he may be of doing something else for which he is better fitted. The caste is nothing more than the different trades. You have perhaps heard that there are only three or four castes, but there are many more. There is the caste of priests, soldiers, merchants, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, shoe-makers, and many others. Since a man cannot rise from a lower class to a higher one, the son naturally has to follow the business of his father. For example, the son of the teacher has to be a teacher, no matter if he be an idiot, he will have to follow the same business and make other people idiots as They have no social gatherings together. The different he is. castes have their gatherings separately. Then the probability is, that the higher castes who enrich themselves with the gains of the common working people, have a better time than the lower ones.

The Hindoos also have to marry within their own castes in order to keep them as separate as possible, so, if a poor young man falls in love with a beautiful girl outside of his caste, he has to die heart-broken, because he is prohibited from marrying her. The high castes do not even allow the low castes to touch them, nor to be in the same house with them. Perhaps you have heard that in Eastern lands, and especially in India, they do not drink water that is kept over night in the house; because they think it is not pure enough to drink or to wash their gods with, which they have to do every morning before meal-time. We bring all the water we use from the rivers or wells. We have large water-pitchers, either made out of certain kinds of earth, or out of copper which we use for carrying water. Early in the morning it is a common thing to see women coming home from the river with large pitchers of water on their heads; women of all castes, but each caste, however, keeping at a distance from the other in order that those of the higher caste may not be polluted. But if by accident a woman of a high caste is touched by a woman of a low caste, either frightened by a creeping snake, or a jackal, animals which are very numerous there, she is polluted, and everything that is about her is made filthy. Then she has to go back to the river, sprinkle herself with the fresh water, empty the water from her pitcher, refill it, and then start for home. Again, if a person of a high caste is touched by a person of a low caste on the street, and if there is no water with which he can purify himself, the next best thing is to get a man of his own caste to spit on him, thus making him clean or at

least making him think that he is clean. You would say instead of being purified he is made filthy. So great is the difference between the castes which has risen more from superstition than anything else, but I hope it will be done away with, as the nation grows more enlightened. —AuguSTINE DEO OHOL.

A TWILIGHT SONG.

Hushed is the coo of the pines, Lulled to a phantom of rest. Pale are the shimmering lines Flashing to dusk in the west.

Twilight, sweet sister to Song, Passing, hath called for a strain; Silvery clear, flash along

Notes from her mournful refrain;

The Night is calling, calling Beyond the sunset bar, For shades are falling, falling, To greet the evening star—

O Hope come back to me, Sweet Hope, I pine for thee.

O Hope, when we were young Men told me I was fair, And many a bard hath sung To praise my dusky hair.

'Tis lonely lost of thee, My ways are ways of woe; Sweet Hope, come back to me, For chill the zephyrs blow.

O rosy is fair Light! She hath a wanton's wiles, To win from lonely Night, The music of thy smiles.

O Hope come back to me, Sweet Hope, I pine for thee.

-'99.

WORDSWORTH.

 G^{OOD} style in poetry is fitness of style to subject. If the subject is joy, the style should be joyous; if grandeur, majestic; if war, martial; if nature, simple, to harmonize with nature's own grand simplicity. Several poets may have equal skill in the treatment of their themes, but one, inasmuch as his

theme is highest, will be far the greatest poet. A poet then is truly great, not because he has a skill in the use of words that makes us almost forget the thought in the beauty of the verse, but because he has a noble subject that makes us almost forget the style in the beauty of the thought.

Using this standard, I consider Wordsworth a great poet. Comparing him with his contemporaries we find that his poetry rarely shows the martial rhythm of Scott's; the powerful descriptions of grandeur of Byron's; the vivid fancy of Shelley's, and never the wit and humor of Burns'. He wrote, for the most part, of Nature—of Nature in her quiet, peaceful aspects, and he handled this subject with simplicity.

To fully appreciate Wordsworth one must know a little, not only of the times in which he lived, but also of the times which preceded him. At his birth the school of Pope, with its genteel, polished, satirical poets, was just passing away. In this age deference to wealth and rank, contempt or indifference for the common people, and general artificiality held full sway. But other forces were at work, and in his early years bore such fruits of liberty, respect for genuine worth, and desire for the real that Wordsworth said:

"Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive,

But to be young were very heaven."

So it was a propitious season for the appearance of this great teacher of Nature, though there were probably but few then as there are not many now, who loved and appreciated Nature as did he. Hence he will never, or at least until all people appreciate nature, be a popular poet, but this he did not desire, for he quoted: "Fit audience let me find, though few." Still do not infer from this that his influence has not been and will not yet be great. Those who do understand him are very loyal, and his wish to "win the vacant and the vain to noble raptures" has been in part fulfilled in the change that has taken place in poetry, yes, even in the regard for Nature, of which he was the first great leader.

I have said that Wordsworth's poetry usually lacks strong rhythm. There are many exceptions to this, however, such as "Intimations of Immortality" and this sonnet:

> Two voices are there, one is of the Sea, One of the Mountains; each a mighty voice; In both from age to age Thou didst rejoice, They were thy chosen Music, Liberty! There came a Tyrant and with holy glee

Thou fought'st against Him; but hast vainly striven; Now from the Alpine holds at length art driven, Where not a torrent murmurs heard by Thee. Of one deep bliss thine ear hath been bereft; Then cleave, O, cleave, to that which still is left; For high-souled Maid what sorrow would it be That mountain Floods should thunder as before, And Ocean bellow from his rocky shore, And neither awful Voice be heard by Thee!"

His descriptions are not, as a rule, powerful, for his subjects usually require not striking colors and bold strokes, but soft tints and a sympathetic understanding.

And again, he does not display the vivid fancy and imagery of Shelley, as a comparison of his "Ode to a Skylark" with that of Shelley's will at once show. Indeed his poems are not fanciful, but imaginative, in the first meaning of the word, and reflective. The sight of a field of flowers or the sound of a Highland girl singing in the field remains in his memory to give him pleasure when he is alone. This is the tone of many of his poems, and this clearly requires no flights of fancy.

"Intimations of Immortality" is often criticised for the idea contained that youth is more desirable and happy than later life; that Nature is nearer to us in childhood than in mature life. That early youth is more desirable or that Nature is nearer to us then than in later life, I cannot wholly believe; but that as we grow older we lose certain beautiful ideas and charms of childhood, no one can deny. At Christmas time, for example, while we have pleasures now that we had not when we were younger, we miss the dear old myth of Santa Claus and his reindeer team and feel that indeed, "There hath passed away a glory from the earth."

In the "Lines Composed above Tintern Abbey" we find more of his feeling toward Nature, more of Wordsworth himself, than in any other poem I have read. Here he tells us how he regarded Nature in early youth:

> "For Nature then To me was all in all. I cannot paint What then I was. The sounding cataract Haunted me like a passion; the tall rock, The mountain and the deep and gloomy wood, Their colors and their forms, were then to me An appetite; a feeling, and a love, That had no need of a remoter charm, By thought supplied, or any interest Unborrowed from the eye."

I have said that Wordsworth's poetry lacks humor and wit. It also lacks the opposite—depressing sadness and despair. He saw life serious and sad, at times, as we all feel that it is, but he believed that from Nature we draw that calm mood,

> "In which the burthen of the mystery, In which the heavy and the weary weight Of all this unintelligible world Is lightened."

And we, too, perhaps have felt this calm and faith in looking at Nature, or more often, in gazing at the sublime beauty of the moon and stars and listening to their deep silence, so that, could we have thus expressed it, we might have said of Nature with Wordsworth:

"'Tis her privilege Through all the years of this, our life, to lead From joy to joy; for she can so inform The mind that is within us, so impress With quietness and beauty and so feed With lofty thoughts, that neither idle tongues, Rash judgments, nor the sneers of selfish men, Nor greetings where no kindness is, nor all The dreary intercourse of daily life, Shall e'er prevail against us or disturb Our cheerful faith, that all which we behold Is full of blessings."

-1901.



A VILLAGE CONCERT.

You see, it happened in this way. It was when summer skies were smiling their prettiest upon the little village of ———. The lakes were sparkling and dancing in the sunlight, dotted here and there by the boats of the gay pleasureseekers; the place was filled to overflowing with young people longing for "something to go to." One day, a large sign, so to speak, five feet by two, printed upon brown paper with shoe-blacking, caught the attention of all who passed by the Post-Office and department store:

> Grand Concert by the ——— Band. Music, solos, reading. Orchestra. Ice-Cream and Cake will be served. All cordially invited.

It is needless to say that the village was all in a flutter of excitement over the approaching concert. The one question of the day was, "Where is the Band going to practice to-night?" And when evening came the strollers past the place of rehearsal were most numerous.

At length the night of the great event arrived. City guests were the first to arrive at the place of entertainment; but soon the neighbors commenced to come in by twos and threes, and in family groups; little girls with their best Sunday white dresses starched to their uttermost stiffness; youths of sixteen with glossy black hair, brushed as smoothly as the patient labor of mother or big sister could brush it; aged grandmothers with fluttering bonnet strings; the deacons and their wives; the ministers, too, all were there.

At last there was a stir in the rear of the audience-room, and in came the musicians with their instruments under their arms, and with a look of great importance stamped upon their faces. There was the store-keeper, who had left his groceries, harnesses, embroidery silks and millinery to give his assistance to the great work of the evening. There was the barber and keeper of the soda-fountain, too. There was the well-known cornet player from next town. Yes, and can it be—it surely is, our old favorite of bicycling fame, one who is given the whole road for his maneuvers when he starts out for one of his wild spins through the village street,—our old friend, Zacharib.

There were players old and players young, farmers and dudes, men with grizzled beards and boys in knee-pants. They had big drums and little drums, cymbals, and horns without number.

Their leader, a gentleman of very generous proportions, stood before his chosen array of obedient subjects, with his back to the audience, holding in his hand a most shrill and piercing member of the cornet tribe.

Imagine, if possible, fifteen horns being blown with all the

force that fifteen pairs of powerful lungs could muster; the clanging of cymbals; the drums bending beneath the incessant thumps of their arduous oppressors,-each and every one vieing with his neighbor in his efforts to make the most noise; then imagine the leader, clutching his horn with awful determination, -- now holding it aloft in his right hand, swinging it this way and that, up and down,-sometimes with powerful display of energy, sometimes, with most graceful, bird-like motions, floating hither and thither; imagine, at the same time, the leader's right foot stamping the floor of the platform in some such way as a public orator attempts to drive home the truth of his argument, into the dull minds of his hearers, then see the horn, as, ever and anon leaving its exalted position in mid-air and being placed to the lips of its powerful master,-sending forth its clarion notes far above every instrument as it swells into some grand finale, and then, its work done, swings once more aloft, as the echoes of its mighty outburst-dies away on the outer evening air. Suffice it to say that the selection was given a mighty applause, and the Band twice responded to encores.

The other numbers on the program were most pleasing, but as the happy admirers of the wonderful *artistes* started homeward in the late evening hours, their one wish was that many more and still greater victories might still be added to the already enviable reputation of the Village Band.

-G. B. L., 1901.

The Baby in the carriage was happy. The sunshine was so warm and bright, the lilies-of-the-valley in her hand were so sweet, and the dainty carriage so soft and comfortable. She shook her brown curls and laughed at the little black dog in the street; she smiled and showed her four white teeth to the milkman's boy; and talked baby-talk to the Mother who wheeled the carriage.

The breeze played with the lace ruffles on the carriage shade and swayed the lily-bells in her hand; then passed on to gently lift the white crape and ribbon on the door of the next house.

The man at the gate looked tired. His chin rested on his breast and his face was white and drawn. He did not see how brightly the sunshine lay on the brick sidewalk nor how sweetly the Baby in the carriage looked out from under the muslin bonnet. But she saw him and, with childish generosity, gaily held out the bunch of lilies and cooed for him to take them.

He started, looked at the happy little face hungrily, and took the lilies with a sob. Upon the dimpled hand he pressed a kiss, then turning to the Baby's mother—"We bury our Baby to-day," he said, and walked slowly into the house where the little voice was still forever and the tiny hands at rest.

The mother's eyes filled with tears and the baby in the carriage—laughed. —1901.

Alumni Round-Gable.

PERSONAL.

'67.—Rev. G. S. Ricker has resigned his pastorate at Fairibault, Minn., to come East.

'67.—President G. C. Chase, D.D., LL.D., was in attendance at the Free Baptist Conference Board which early in September held a week's session at Hillsdale, Mich. There he delivered an address on the subject, "Vital Factors in Education."

'67.—F. W. Baldwin, D.D., and family, spent their summer vacation in Marlboro, N. H. Dr. Baldwin is a member of the committee of fifteen appointed among the Congregationalists of the United States to investigate and make plans for a more united effort in raising missionary funds.

'67.—E. J. Goodwin, Litt.D., of New York City, was at Pine Point, Me., during his vacation.

'73.—N. W. Harris has recently met with a severe loss in the death of his wife.

'75.—Prof. Brackett has been giving Chautauqua lectures on Dante, Shakespeare, and Art, during the summer.

'75.—Rev. N. S. Parmenter is pastor of the Free Baptist Church, Loudon, N. H.

'76.—E. R. Goodwin, principal of the Worcester Classical High School, Worcester, Mass., received at the last commencement by conferment, the title of D.C.L.

'77.—Rev. J. A. Chase is pastor of Unitarian Church, Lancaster, N. H.

'77.—A. E. Tuttle is elected Superintendent of Schools, Chicopee, Mass.

'78.—C. E. Brockway has been elected Superintendent of Schools in West Springfield, Mass.

'78.—C. E. Hussey has resigned his position as Superintendent of Schools in Wakefield, Mass., and purposes entering business.

'85.—A. F. Gilbert is absent on a European tour.

'86.—Rev. E. D. Varney is associate pastor with Dr. Buttrick in the Emmanuel Baptist Church, Albany, N. Y. Address, 210 Elm Street.

'87.—Rev. Israel Jordan is pastor of Congregational Chuich, Scarborough, Me.

'87.-U. G. Wheeler has been chosen Superintendent of Schools, Wakefield, Mass.

'90.—Blanche Howe returns to her work at Stamford High School, Stamford, Conn., after six months' foreign travel.

'92.—C. E. Ferguson is elected principal of the High School, Somersworth, N. H.

'92.-E. E. Osgood has resigned the principalship of Storer College, Harper's Ferry.

'93.—F. L. Hoffman is practicing law at Cincinnati and is also giving instruction in the law department of the University of Cincinnati.

'93.-E. J. Winslow is teacher of Chemistry and Physics in Auburn High School, Auburn, Me.

'94 .-- H. M. Cook is practicing law in Bangor, Me.

'94.--J. B. Hoag is principal of the Grammar School, Woburn, Mass.

'94.—A. W. Small will take graduate work in Natural History at Harvard this year.

'04.--C. C. Brackett is principal of High School, Garland, Me.

'95.-W. P. Hamilton is principal of High School, Caribou, Me.

'95.—W. May Nash is principal of the Grammar School, Woburn, Mass.

'95.—T. C. Pulsifer, M.D., has settled in Berlin Falls, N. H. '96.—O. C. Boothby enters a law office in Boston.

'96.-H. L. Douglas is assistant principal in Hallowell High School.

'96.—Hanscom is settled in Greene, Me.

'96.—Miss L. G. Miller is just returning from a European trip.

'96.--J. E. Roberts is principal of High School at Presque Isle.

'97.—I. H. Smith is elected to a position in New Bedford schools.

'97.—Miss M. C. Andrews returns to her work in Cobb Divinity School.

'97.—Miss E. C. Cobb is teaching in the High School at Fitchburg, Mass.

'98.—H. W. Blake is principal of a Grammar School, Somersworth, N. H.

'98.—Miss Bertha Files is teacher of German in Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield.

'98.—F. F. Pearson is pastor of the Free Baptist Church, Farmington, N. H.

'98.—Miss Ada M. Tasker is teaching in Lewiston High School.

'98.-R. H. Tukey is taking graduate work at Harvard.

'98.-E. L. Collins teaches this year in Winchester, Mass.

'98.-E. M. Tucker enters the Harvard Law School this fall.

'99.—Miss Muriel Chase is teacher of Psychology and Drawing in a Normal School, Madison, South Dakota.

'99.—Miss Mary Coan teaches French in Bar Harbor High School.

'99.—Miss Blanche I. Cox is assistant in High School, Wrentham, Mass.

'99.-H. C. Churchill is principal of Paris Hill Academy.

'99.—G. A. Hutchins is appointed to position of census clerk, Washington.

'99.—Miss Mabel T. Jordan is teaching in Lincoln Academy, Newcastle, Me.

'99.—Miss Edith A. Kelly is teacher of French in Saugus High School, Saugus, Mass.

'99.—Miss Lora V. King is teaching in Skowhegan High School.

'99.—Miss A. E. Lord is doing journalistic work in the office of the *Lewiston Sun*.

'99.—Miss E. A. Maxim is principal of Grammar School, Wolfboro, N. H.

'99.—F. E. Pomeroy is assistant in departments of Chemistry and Physics, Bates College.

'99.—D. M. Stewart is principal of High School, Kittery, Me. '99.—Miss B. M. Brown is teaching in Boston, Mass.

'99.—Miss D. M. Brown is teaching in Doston, Mass.

'99.—Miss Annie S. Butterfield is assistant in Bowdoinham High School.

'99.--C. S. Calhoun and A. B. Hyde together continue their studies at Yale Divinity School.

'99.--Miss Bertha L. Donnocker is assistant in the Bar Harbor High School. '99.—E. B. Foster, E. B. Tetley, and I. H. Gray take up study at Cobb Divinity School.

'99.-Miss Edith H. Hayes is assistant in Auburn High School, teaching Greek and English Literature.

'99.—Miss Georgia M. Knapp is assistant in Leavitt Institute, Turner, Me.

'99 .- Miss Marrow is teaching in South Acton, Mass.

'99.-B. H. Quinn enters Bowdoin Medical School.

'99.—Everett Peacock is principal of Greeley Institute, Cumberland Centre, Me.

'99.-H. C. Small goes to Swedenborgian Divinity School, Cambridge, Mass.

'99.—Miss Susie Rounds is governess in the family of Governor Powers.

'99.—A. C. Wheeler is principal of the Mechanic Falls High School.

'99:-O. C. Merrill is principal of Litchfield Academy, Litchfield, Me.

BATES DAY AT OCEAN PARK.

O^{NE} of this year's features of the popular sea-shore Assembly at Ocean Park was "Bates Day." This day—the 21st of August—was devoted to a presentation of various phases of the life and work of Bates by the friends and alumni of the college.

The morning session opened with an address by Rev. T. H. Stacev, '76, "The Makers of Bates." He referred to the great influence of the early students upon the character of the college, and paid a warm tribute to the work of Dr. Cheney. Mr. G. B. Files, '69, read a paper upon "Bates in the Sixties," describing the noble, self-sacrificing life of the students of that period. The paper that followed, upon "Bates Scholarship," by Prof. L. G. Jordan, '70, clearly and ably showed how Bates trains its students in a scholarship sound and broad, and at the same time recognizing individuality. Carl E. Milliken, '97, spoke most interestingly upon "The Bates Literary Societies," pointing out how admirably they train the student for citizenship and practical life. In a paper upon "Bates Athletics," Scott Wilson, '92, gave a brief history of athletics at Bates, from the spasmodic and disastrous early efforts up to the brilliant successes of recent years, with a glance at the value of athletics to college life.

The morning session closed with a bright paper by Miss Nellie Snow, '90, "The Bates Woman." Miss Snow exhibited the many admirable characteristics of Bates young women, and then pleaded for enlarged opportunities for their training in refinement and social ease.

At the evening session, Professor Anthony spoke upon "Bates Social Life," outlining the objects and ideals of social life in a college. Dr. W. B. Small, '85, in speaking upon "The Bates Graduate," gave an interesting enumeration of the callings of the graduates, and sketched the careers of some of the most successful. Dean Howe explained "What Cobb Divinity School Stands For," showing that it stands for scholarship, character, and consecration in its graduates.

The remainder of the evening was occupied by President Chase, in an address upon "Conditions of Progress at Bates." It was an eloquent and thoughtful address, closely followed by the audience. President Chase emphasized three conditions of progress. First, the college must keep a high ideal and be true to it—an ideal of manhood and womanhood fitted for the mastery of the world. Second, there must be an equipment adequate for realizing the ideal—equipment in buildings, laboratories, books, and most important of all, inspiring teachers. Third, the college must be true to its individuality.

Many Bates men and women were present at the exercises. Old acquaintances were renewed and the "boom-a-laka" was shouted with old-time enthusiasm. The success of "Bates Day" inspires the hope that it may be repeated in future assemblies at Ocean Park. —Geo. M. CHASE, '93.

Around the Editors' Table.

WITH the first tinges of red and yellow on the trees, with the first chill of autumn in the air, the students come flocking back to the familiar haunts and halls of Bates. Refreshed by the long summer vacation we take up the work of college life with new zeal and new aspirations. Profiting by the failures of the past, striving ever for higher attainments in the days to come, we trust that this college year may prove the best and brightest that has ever come to our *Alma Mater*.

We note with pleasure the many evidences of progress and prosperity that greet us on our return. Few years have ever opened more auspiciously for our college than the present. By the transformation of the Latin School into Science Hall more space and better facilities have been provided for the study of the sciences, while the room formerly occupied by these has been well utilized in other directions. The new Library Building for which we have hoped so long is at last assured. Garcelon Field is practically completed, and our prospects in every line of athletics are excellent. Last, but by no means least, the entering class is one of the largest and best in the history of our institution, showing that the name and fame of Bates is abroad in the land and attracting an ever increasing number of young men and women to our halls.

To the Class of 1993 we wish to extend a most cordial welcome. In determining to secure for themselves the benefits of a college education they have acted wisely, and we feel that they have also shown wisdom in their choice of colleges. Bates has neither the age nor the wealth of many of the older institutions of our country, yet she has much to offer to the young men and women who are seeking true culture and a thorough preparation for the duties of life. At no college, great or small, can be found better or purer influences and associations. At no college can be found conditions more favorable to the building of character and of true manhood and womanhood. We trust that the members of 1903 will join actively in all the various interests of our college life, acquiring those powers of mind and body which will best fit them for their future struggles in the busy world.

S^{EVERAL} years ago there was started among the students of Bates a movement which has recently been lost sight of by many. This was the Student Building Fund Association. Knowing the need of the college for a building to contain a suitable assembly hall, rooms for the literary societies, and headquarters for the Christian Associations, some of the students, now alumni, conceived an idea by which such a building might sometime be erected. The plan, in brief, was that the necessary funds should be raised by the students of the college, by personal work among friends and relatives who would be willing to aid in the work. The treasurer of the college was also the treasurer of this association. Several hundred dollars had been pledged unconditionally, while more has been promised on condition that a certain sum be raised. But for some reason, the work has for the past year or two stood still. We believe that it should go on again, and that with the interest among the student body that there should be, a sum sufficient for the much needed building may be raised within a very few years.

I T is too early to prophesy success or failure in the coming football season. If all the players were back except those who graduated, Bates would easily have the strongest team in her history. But she has abundant material from which to choose, a coach and a captain of unquestioned ability, and what is more, the record of the past two years. There is no reason why our team this year may not be as good as ever. But much of our material is raw, and it will require a great amount of training to make the men sure of the game. To that end, men of 1903, if you have opportunity to come out and play, do so, and help make the team the three-times champion of Maine. And it benefits us one and all to arouse as much genuine enthusiasm as we are capable of. Next to team work, enthusiasm will win more games than any other one thing. Let us back the team.

O^{NE} of the evils to which college-flesh is heir is a failure to keep abreast of the times. Probably this evil is as little apparent at Bates, with her literary societies and her strong interest in debating, as in any college in the country. But even here at Bates we are not all perfect in this respect. There are many causes which tend to bring about this lack of attention to the present. Among the first must be placed the natural inertia of the student himself. A certain amount of effort *must* be directed towards the mastery of the studies in the course, and the natural impulse, followed by far too many, is to cease from labors as soon as to-morrow's lessons are prepared, spending the remaining time in the myriad ways for which college-life furnishes opportunity.

Another cause arises from the fact that the college-student has been in the habit of considering himself, during his course, cut off, in a measure, from what he calls "Life"—a being with exceptional privileges, which allow him to appropriate signboards, and disturb a whole district without reproof—a being who is in the world but not of the world. Fortunately this conception is passing, and with its exit, more attention is being paid to current events.

The modern contempt for college students, manifested by so many, is not altogether without reason. It would be strange indeed if it were. The student who knows the name of every ancient god or great man, but is profoundly ignorant of the great men of to-day, is an anachronism, fitted to gain his livelihood only in times that have been dead for centuries.

Shall we walk through life thus blinded? Shall we work out, for the billionth time, the problems of the past? No! Let us turn our eyes to the evils—political, social, moral—that demand correction to-day, and whose correction demands of us the use of abilities sharpened by study in the great, complicated, social structure of to-day. Here the people govern, and may just as reasonably govern themselves badly, if the majority be incompetent, as an incompetent or corrupt ruler might do in a land of absolutism. Our national safety depends upon the ability of the masses, not to read Greek and Latin, but to work out successfully the problems of to-day—original problems. If the college student be found wanting in this respect, how can one reprove those of more moderate education?

Local Department.

Y. M. AND Y. W. C. A. NOTES.

NORTHFIELD STUDENT CONFERENCE.

THE fourteenth young men's conference opened on Friday, June 30th. There were in attendance five hundred and eighty-five registered delegates from one hundred and forty-five institutions.

Bates was represented by Emrich, 1900; Richardson, 1900; Stinchfield, 1900; Summerbell, 1900; Hussey, 1900; Wilson, 1901; Jordan, 1901; and Childs, 1902.

The Bates delegation found accommodations in two tents, and three of our number proceeded to show themselves masters of the culinary art.

Our afternoons we had to ourselves either for quiet or recreation. Tournaments in nearly all kinds of college athletics were carried on, in which Bates was not entirely in the background.

At eleven each morning and at eight each evening, platform services were held in the Auditorium, where we heard such addresses as "Reality," by Mr. Mott; "The Second Coming," by Mr. Speer; "God's Call to Service," by Dr. Schauffler, and "The Holy Spirit," by Mr. Moody. The music at these exercises was furnished by the Mt. Hermon Quartette, and their rendering of some of the familiar hymns will long be remembered by all who heard them.

Special attention was given to Bible study. Bible classes were conducted by Professor Boswell and Mr. White. A personal worker's class was conducted by Mr. Sayford, and these, with the missionary and association work conferences, took up the morning until 11.

The most impressive service of the day, however, was the one held on Round Top every evening at seven, where the subject, "The Choice of a Life Work," was presented in all its phases by the different conference speakers.

With all the speakers we were impressed with the fact that they were men who "possessed what they professed." But perhaps Robert Speer, who was himself an enthusiastic college boy and a famous foot-ball player not many years ago, was the favorite among the boys.

The remarkable spiritual atmosphere of the conference is one of the greatest factors in the strong and helpful influence Northfield has over students. The unity of purpose and the simple enthusiasm for the Master's work does away with all spirits of criticism, and all are in a position to receive the greatest good from what may be said or done there.

The association with these college men from all parts of the country, as they joined in athletics, in social fellowship, in Bible study, and in prayer, was of itself helpful; and as the boys filed past Mr. Moody and shook hands with him at the station, I think each one felt that he was taking away with him something that might be of inestimable value.

The Y. M. C. A. reception to the young men of the Freshman Class was held in the gymnasium, Tuesday evening, September 19th. A light supper was served, Summerbell, 1900, acting as toast-master. Toasts were responded to by Childs, 1902, Richardson, 1900, Stinchfield, 1900, Catheron, 1900, Emrich, 1900, Bolster, '95. Professor Angell and President Chase were called upon to speak, and responded gracefully. A thoroughly enjoyable evening was passed.

Thursday, September 21st, occurred, at 7.45 P.M., the annual reception to the Freshman Class, given by the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. Wilson, 1901, welcomed the class, as the representative of the two associations. A vocal solo was finely rendered by Powell, 1900. After the promenades, refreshments were served and the company broke up. This was one of the most enjoyable of the annual receptions, and great credit is due to the management for its pronounced success.

The college Y. W. C. A. enters its twelfth year with fortythree members in the three upper classes, out of the eighty-seven girls on the registrar's books, having lost twenty in the Class of '99.

The four o'clock Sunday meetings at the Young Women's Home commence September 24th. As last year, the college association is to assist in conducting these meetings.

THE NORTHFIELD CONFERENCE.

The fourteenth conference for young women was held July 14-24th. Bates sent six delegates: Miss Avery, Miss Tarbox, Miss Summerbell, Miss Marr, 1900, Miss Files, 1901, and Miss Chase, 1902.

The great themes of the conference this year were: The Earthly Life of Christ; What Think Ye of Him? Personal Relation to the Saviour; the Indwelling Christ. The Principles

of Our Faith; Firm Conviction. The Future of Christ's Kingdom; Active Service, Why and How.

The spirit of Northfield was that of life in all its interests, lived in constant relation to God. Seldom can a single fortnight offer so nuch to tempt to forgetful indulgence and show so clearly how all good enters most completely into the natural, Christian life. The hills and streams of Northfield are a delight in themselves; the addresses were of stirring intellectual power; there were athletics that appealed to healthy, happy girls, music that was a rare treat, opportunities of meeting with speakers of personality and reputation, for acquaintance with college girls from distant States, the frolics of the halls and cottages, Lawn Day with its gay procession and incessant songs and college cries, and the secret of the balance and gladness that pervaded Northfield life was made very plain in the addresses and Bible classes.

Miss Effie Kelly Price was the leader of the conference, and the list of speakers included Mrs. Sangster, Dr. Carson of Brooklyn, Dr. C. C. Hall, Dr. R. A. Torrey, Mr. Robert E. Speer, and, of course, Mr. Moody. The college conference, which represented about 40 colleges and universities, from Toronto to Baltimore, and from Waterville to Oberlin, was led by Miss Allen of New York, and the missionary conference by Mr. F. P. Turner and Mr. Vinton. Miss Isabella Thoburn of the Methodist mission in Lucknow was the missionary guest, and Dr. Pauline Root, whose visit to Bates Y. W. C. A. last spring will be remembered at once, was also present. Besides the college conference, city, fitting school, and teachers' conferences were held.

The conferences of workers, which it is the general impression form the chief part of the annual Northfield meetings, really take a minor place. The spirit of Northfield deals with the individual first, and makes of her a worker when she realizes her unfitness for work.

GLIMPSES OF COLLEGE LIFE.

E. S. Parker, ex-'97, is now with 1901.

Halliday, 1901, has entered Dartmouth.

L. E. Williams, 1901, is teaching at Jay.

Foot-ball practice is on in good earnest, suits enough for three elevens having been let out.

Dr. Jane Kelly, of Boston, is with us again this fall, to examine and advise the Freshman girls in regard to the coming gymnasium work.

Miss Pettengill, 1902, is teaching at Leeds.

The Eurosophian room rejoices in new paper and carpet.

Hamlin and Holman, ex-1901, will continue their course with 1902.

Don't forget and say "The Latin School;" it's "Science Hall" now, you know.

Mr. Pomeroy, '99, succeeds Mr. Conant as assistant in Chemistry and Physics.

Miss Beal of 1900 has a school at Vinalhaven, while Miss Dresser is teaching in West Bowdoin.

Summerbell, 1900, Garcelon, 1901, and Pomeroy, 1902, have been teaching in the evening school.

Miss Lucy Small and Miss Lambe, formerly of 1900, also Miss Caroline Libby of M. C. I., are with 1901.

Willis, 1900, has been elected chairman of the executive committee of Eurosophia in the absence of Robbins.

Send in your college song. Write the words and let your chum set them to music, if you can't do both, but send it in !

President Chase is making excellent recitations in Psychology these first days, with an occasional "lift" from a patient Senior.

Pulsifer, '99, and Purinton, 1900, helped the Portland baseball team to win the New England League pennant this summer.

Mr. Bolster, instructor in the gymnasium, has returned from a summer of travel in the West and of camping in the Bad Lands.

The prizes for the Sophomore Champion Debate were won by Demack and Rand. Catheron and Miss True won the prizes for the Junior Oration.

Among the familiar faces seen on the campus during the first few days of the term were those of Boothby, '96, Stanley and Milliken, '97, and Sprague, Parsons, Miss Maxim, and Miss Tasker of '98.

1900 extends a cordial welcome to several new members,— Miss Ella Miller, who is a graduate of Fairmount College, and Mr. Jackson and Mr. Garlough, who come to us from Hillsdale, also Mr. Eldridge.

Since our last issue, the following honorary degrees have been conferred by the college: To Rev. Carter E. Cate, of Providence, R. I., the degree of D.D. To Prescott Keyes, principal of the Bar Harbor High School, and also to Frank E. Hanscom, principal of Gould's Academy, Bethel, the degree of A.M.

The General Scholarship Prizes have been awarded as follows: For the Junior year, to Miss Grace A. Tarbox, Allison G. Catheron. For the Sophomore year—To Miss Josephine B. Neal, Harry L. Moore. For the Freshman year—To Miss Bessie D. Chase, Clarence E. Park.

Professor M. C. Leonard and Miss Edith Irving, Bates, '99, were married in Lewiston on the second day of August, and are now at home at 500 Main Street. The STUDENT but voices the sentiment of the entire membership of Bates, in extending congratulations and best wishes to Professor and Mrs. Leonard.

The following is the foot-ball schedule for the season of 1899:

Sept. 30-Boston College at Lewiston.

Oct. 7-Yale at New Haven.

Oct. 14—Colby at Lewiston.

Oct. 18-Harvard at Cambridge.

Oct. 28-University of Maine at Orono.

Nov. 4-University of Maine at Lewiston.

Nov. 11-Bowdoin at Brunswick.

Mrs. Anthony, the wife of Professor A. W. Anthony of the Cobb Divinity School, was drowned Wednesday afternoon, September 13th, in the river at Lewiston, just above Deer Rips. She had gone on her wheel for a ride in the country, and it is supposed that, stopping to pick some flowers that grew among the rocks by the river, her foot slipped and she fell, though just how the sad accident occurred, no one was near to tell. A sketch of her life will appear in the next number of the STUDENT.

The duties of Professor Angell have this year been made lighter by the giving up of the French to a new member of the Faculty,—Dr. A. M. Leonard. Dr. Leonard's early life was passed in Providence, R. I., and his early education obtained in the Providence schools. He received the degrees of A.B., A.M., and Ph.D. from Brown University, taking the last in 1894. The following year he spent at the University of Leipzig, studying French and German. He then spent one year in Stetson University, De Land, Fla., and comes to us after three years' teaching at Fairmount College, Wichita, Kansas.

"The old order changeth, yielding place to new." The old Nichols Latin School has been abolished and Nichols Hall has been transformed into a scientific building, under the name of Science Hall. By the removal of the physical apparatus a great deal of much-needed room has been gained in Hathorn Hall.

The old band room, which has hitherto been used as a recitation room for Mr. Knapp, is now used as a dressing-room for the ladies. Two recitation rooms have been gained in the portion of Hathorn Hall before occupied by the Physical Laboratory, and one in Hedge Laboratory, by the removal of the geological cabinet. May Science Hall be a credit to the institution!

On Tuesday evening of the second week, the Y. W. C. A. of the college received the ladies of the entering class at Cheney Hall. The evening was passed in conversation, introductions, the enjoyment of daintily served refreshments, and in listening to the following programme:

Greeting from the Y. W. C. A., Vocal Solo, The Old Gym, The Reading-Room, Violin Solo, Ladies' Glee Club, The Debating League, Whistling Solo, Mt. David and Its Delights, A Welcome to Bates, Music, Miss Marr. Miss Thompson. Miss Kimball. Miss Dow. Miss Ames. Miss Summerbell. Miss True. Miss True. Miss Files. Miss Babcock. Miss Chase. Quartette.

Refreshments.

"Eat, drink and be merry."

On Saturday, Sept. 16th, occurred, at 2.30 P.M., the annual Sophomore-Freshman base-ball game, which was captured by the Sophs to the tune of 18-7. There was the usual amount of noise and fantastic rigs, also an unusual amount of fire-works of a very vigorous kind. The game was very interesting for four innings. Up to that time the Freshmen endured, like veterans, the roar of the fire-crackers, mingled with the yagging of their opponents. In the fifth inning, with the score 6-6, 1903 let up a little and 10 Sophs rushed across the plate. This gave 1902 a lead which the Freshmen could not overcome. 1903 showed up very well indeed. Curtis, although his arm was in no condition for pitching, showed himself a good twirler. He has fine speed and good control of the ball, and he bids fair to be a man worthy of the 'varsity. Munro's work, both on second and at the bat, was fine. He made a very favorable showing. Kelly and Stone both played well on first and short. In the evening 1902 celebrated at the home of Miss Day in Auburn, assisted by the Seniors, to whom they had extended a cordial invitation.

The entering class is one of the largest in the history of the college. The following is a list of their names and the fitting schools which they represent:

Walton Adams, Bowdoinham High School. Charles Plummer Allen, Nichols Latin School. Nelson Austin, Edward Little High School. Nellie Avery, Bacon Academy, Colchester, Conn. Ervin Babcock, Nichols Latin School. Lowell Bailey, Anson Academy. Albert Baldwin, New Hampton Literary Institute. Grace E. Bartlett, Dixfield High School. Harry Bradford, Newport High School. Irving Bragg, Maine Central Institute. Harry Brown, Maine Central Institute. Arthur Garland Brown, private tutor. Marie Louise Bryant, Maine Central Institute. Nathan Carleton Bucknam, Nichols Latin School. Fred Cassons, Jordan High School. Robert Catheron, Story High School, Manchester. Bertha Chase, Edward Little High School. Charles Coolidge, Nichols Latin School. Harry Crimmin, New Hampton Literary Institute. Guy Cumner, Nichols Latin School. William Curtis, Bowdoinham High School. Hazel Donham, Hebron Academy. Leon Elkins, Delaware Literary Institute. Annie Felker, Rochester High School. Olive Fisher, Jordan High School. Lucy Freeman, Pennell Institute. Carl Fuller, Nichols Latin School. Ernest Garland, Lyndon Institute, Lyndon Center, Vt. Jane Given, Bowdoinham High School. Mary Hall, Bowdoinham High School. Frank Hammond, Mattanawcook Academy, Lincoln, Me. Laforest Hathorn, Maine Central Institute. Charles Hicks, Edward Little High School. Everett Higgins, Maine Central Institute. Hazel Hovey, Coney High School, Augusta. Ralph Howe, Nichols Latin School. Allison Howes, Maine Central Institute. Ralph Hunt, Gardiner High School. Hulbert Jennings, Bowdoinham High School. Theresa Jordan, Edward Little High School. John Junkins, York High School. Howard Kelley, Thornton Academy. Susan Kendrick, Litchfield Academy. Katherine Kendrick, Litchfield Academy. William Keyes, Litchfield Academy. Ralph Knowles, private tutor. Norris Lord, Limerick Academy.

Theodore Lothrop, Jordan High School. Abbie Merriman, Kent's Hill. Frances Miller, Jordan High School. Daniel Munro, Gardiner High School. Roger Nichols, Oak Grove Seminary. Lillian Norton, Jordan High School. Harry Nutter, Maine Central Institute. Clara Bearce Pingree, Jordan High School. John Piper, Maine Central Institute. Nellie Prince, Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass. Charles Potter, Nichols Latin School. James Pray, Gardiner High School. Emery Purinton, Nichols Latin School. Vivian Bowen Putnam, Jordan High School. George Edwin Ramsdell, Hebron Academy. Frances Raymond, Bowdoinham High School. Frank Rollins, Jordan High School. Burton Sanderson, Bridgton Academy. Carl Sawyer, Maine Central Institute. Alberta Sharp, Jordan High School. Roy Silgare, Bowdoinham High School. Linneon Smith, Murdock High School, Winchendon, Mass. George Stebbins, Arms Academy, Shelburne Falls, Mass. Fred Stone, Edward Little High School. Bertha Stratton, Edward Little High School. Harold Thayer, Paris Hill Academy. Jeanne Towle, Oak Grove Seminary. Delmont Tozier, Anson Academy. Lester Trufant, Edward Little High School. Leon Wardwell, Edward Little High School. Clara Horton Williams, B. M. C. Durfee High School, Fall River, Mass. Raymond Witham, Lisbon Falls High School.

College Exchanges.

T^{HE} Adelbert always brings good things, both in literary material and in practical and timely discussions that betray a wide-awake and thoughtful staff. The closing editorial of the last issue is an instance. It pleads for a more characteristic make-up for the college magazine:

The good college journal must closely touch the life of the college from which it is issued. The four years spent within college * * * * make up a brief existence in a separate world. * * * * There is no good reason why each story and article of the college paper should not be a reflection of some varied phases of college life. * * * * Good stories connected with past life would make the journal interesting and the beloved traditions of student life would be preserved.

Stories and memories of the latter class are occasionally found in the magazines, though none too frequently. "Hopkins in Days of Old," in the current number of the *Johns Hopkins Newsletter*, is an example, gathering up traditions and scenes of the former times; and the growing feeling of the rarer, separate life of the college, expressed by the *Adclbert* must call out many others.

As to the presentations of contemporary student life, the majority of such sketches and stories seem to warrant one of two conclusions: that not every student is fitted to depict his college life; or, that the life of many colleges is not worth depicting. But we agree heartily with the *Adelbert* that the college magazine should truly represent its home, and should not be made the receptacle of high-flown attempts to portray life and scenes and discuss subjects with which the writers are familiar only in imagination.

Along this same line of representing the college in the magazine, the views in the *New Hampshire College Monthly* must be mentioned; an addition of which the best periodical might be proud. In the same magazine, "Sketches of Some Durham Wild Flowers," with its beautiful illustrations, is a really delightful article, in the same way as "April Songsters," in the *Mt*. *Holyoke*, accurate, rich in quotations and allusions that add to the pleasure of out-door studies, and easily and skilfully written.

Out-of-door sights and sounds furnish material for a good many student writers. "A Winter Sunrise," in the *Dartmouth Literary Magazine*, is a piece of clear and vivid description, with very little of the ordinary fault of this kind of writing,—overfancifulness. "Sympathy in the School-Room," in *Education*, enumerates the qualifications, natural and acquired, of the *good* teacher—the absence of the abused adjective "ideal" is pleasant—setting sympathy at the head of the list. Farther on, the table of connecting links in the College Requirements in English is of value and interest to every student of English literature.

One of the most natural and telling bits of the month is the "Letter from a Young Man to his Parents" (in the *William and Mary*) describing his after-college experiences at the teacher's desk.

"The Devil in Pre-Shakespearian Literature" (*Tennessee University Magazine*) is a model essay, notwithstanding its unconventional subject. It is not a mere catalogue of plays and statement of facts, but shows original consideration, and possesses sustained interest.

Dramatics in one form or another occupy an increasing attention among students. The *Wellesley Magazine* tells of the production of "As You Like It," the Senior play of the year, and of the Zeta Alpha dramatization of "Miss Austin's Pride and Prejudice."

The Undergraduate (Middlebury College) gave up a good share of its last issue to an account of the original Latin play presented by the students before an audience consisting largely of teachers. The events and characters were those of the time of Catiline's conspiracy. The story of the construction and preparation of this very successful novelty is headed by a quotation from John Stuart Mill which contains the gist of the entire undertaking :

"Were the languages and literature of antiquity so taught that the glorious images they present might stand before the student's eyes as living and glowing realities; * * * might circulate through his mind and become assimilated and be part and parcel of himself!—then should we see how little these studies have yet done for us, compared with what they have yet to do."

There is room here only for the translation of the Hymn to Diana of Catullus, "sung by a chorus of youths and maidens in stately procession":

In Diana's keeping Youths and maidens we, Blameless; of Diana Let our chorus be. Hail, Diana, mighty, Child of mightiest Jove, Mother-born in Delos Near the olive grove,

So to be the mistress Of the greening woods, Hills and hidden valleys, And the sounding floods. Sacred by whatever Name you choose to bear, Save, as erst, the Romans, By your gracious care.

Good verse this month is almost strictly confined to Class and Ivy Day poems. "In the Tops of the Trees" is an exception:

> Oh, the sea is a lover of men, and her sway Is as certain as time, as resistless as death Over those she has chosen, who long evermore For the touch of her fingers, the life of her breath, Who alone understand, as it's borne by the breeze, The call of the sea in the tops of the trees. In the glow of the summer, with warmth and with flowers, In the white of the winter, with ice and with snow, On mountain or plain, while at work or at rest, The spell is unbroken, to her they must go When there comes through the air, as it's borne on the breeze, The call of the sea in the tops of the trees.

> > * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * -Lucy Bartlett, Vassar Miscellany.

Our Book-Shelf.

Tiverton Tales¹, the last of Alice Brown's works, consists of twelve short sketches of domestic life in the New England rural district. The plots of the stories are very simple, but the author has a good knowledge of human nature, in the depicting of which she shows a high degree of art. She lets the reader into the very soul of her characters, arresting his sympathy for each one from the first. The love affairs of Tiverton are carried on in the same frank and artless manner which characterizes this homely people. There is an occasional ruffle in their family relations, but we feel sure that all will, in a short time, be set right again, and in this we are not disappointed. Descriptions short and vivid, with frequent and spicy dialogue, make the stories delightful and easy to read. The country gossip is entertaining and always wholesome. There does not seem to be a deep moral in any of the stories, and yet we cannot say that they are negative, but rather tending toward an almost unconscious good.

Method in Education², by Ruric N. Roark, PH.D., Dean of the Department of Pedagogy, State College of Kentucky, is the second in the Pedagogical Series, the first being *Psychology of Education*. The series is designed for Normal Schools, Teachers, Reading Circles, and for private reading by every teacher who seeks a key to the problems that present themselves in the school-room. The present book, by its practical applica-

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tion and illustration of sound pedagogical principles, presents a working manual of great helpfulness to all teachers. The plan of the work is attractive and the author does not lay down arbitrary rules, but presents his opinions and, when necessary, his reasons for holding the same. He discusses in a comprehensive, yet concise manner, the valuable features of Lessons, Drills, Reviews, Examinations, etc. Following, he gives a description of each study. The book seems to be all that the publishers claim for it.

How to Swim⁸ is a practical treatise upon the art of natation, together with instructions as to the best methods of saving persons imperilled in the water, and of resuscitating those apparently drowned. The author, Captain Davis Dalton, champion long-distance swimmer of the world, Chief Inspector of the United States Volunteer Life-saving Corps, etc., has won renown by swimming across the English Channel. In this passage he was $23\frac{1}{2}$ hours in the water, covering 60 miles. He has saved 281 persons from drowning and holds 169 medals for gallant conduct in his profession. In the book, the author not only teaches the beginner in the art, but also describes all the fancy movements, and racing contests. The book by such an author, commends itself.

George Eliot's Silas Marner⁴, in Heath's English Classics Series, demands the notice of the educational world. This excellent author, with her finished style, her skillful plots, her delineation of character, her strong moral purpose and her happy combination of realism and idealism, furnishes excellent material for critical and comparative study.

Silas Marner is generally conceded to be the author's most finished work of art. Although written years ago, the human nature which it presents is strikingly similar to that of to-day, and the lesson which it teaches need not be lost to future generations. The book contains nine full-page illustrations, is well supplied with foot-notes, besides the helpful suggestions to teachers and the able introduction by the editor, Professor George A. Wauchope, of the University of South Carolina. In this introduction, he discusses the plot and historical setting, the author's characters and characterization, and her moral purpose. He also introduces some valuable library references.

Stereoscopic Views of Solid Geometry Figures⁵, by Professor Webster Wells of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, consists of a series of 96 stereoscopic cards, with a black background. Through the stereoscope, the figures appear to be solid, bounded by the white lines, significant in the demonstration of the theorem, lettered for reference to Wells' Essentials of Solid Geometry. We are of the conviction that these views may be made valuable to the student of Solid Geometry, obviating some of the peculiar difficulty which attends that branch of study.

¹Tiverton Tales, by Alice Brown. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, \$1.50.

²Method in Education, by Ruric N. Roark, PH.D. American Book Company, New York, \$1.00.

³How to Swim, by Captain Davis Dalton. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, \$1.00.

⁴Silas Marner, edited by Professor George A. Wauchope. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston, \$0.40.

⁵Stereoscopic Views of Solid Geometry Figures, by Professor Webster Wells. D. C. Heath & Co., \$0.60.

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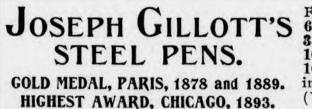
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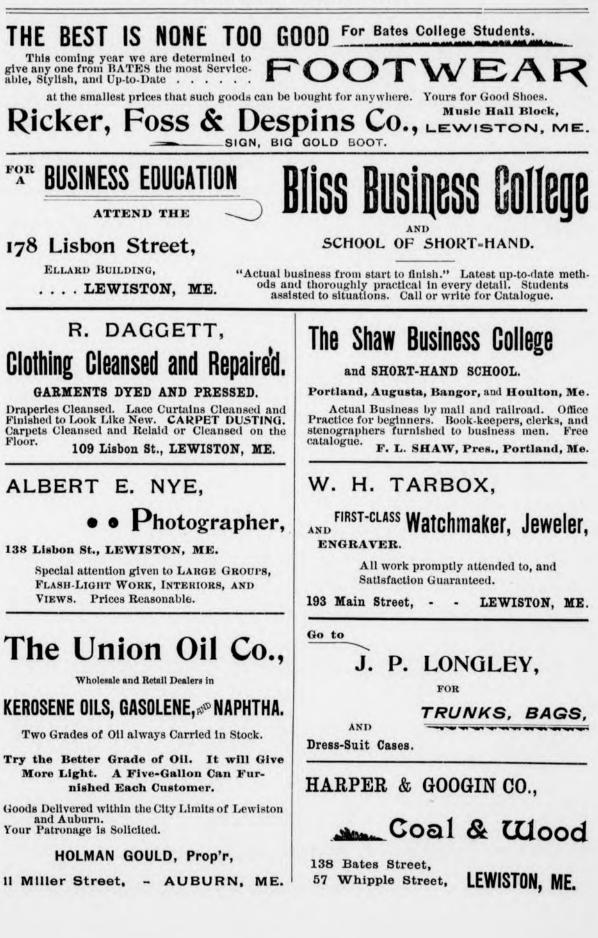
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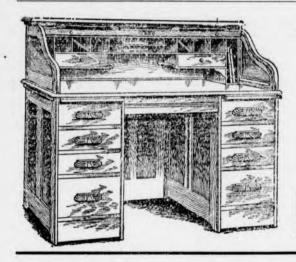
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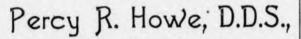
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