

THE Normal College Echo

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WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?

This is a dance in the evening. The murmuring crowd
and the music
Come to my ears through the doorway and lead me to
join in the dancing.
Soon from the groups of the people, selecting the fairest
among them,
I choose a young girl of great beauty, and take her to
dance with the others.
Closely I clasp in my own hand her dear one so small
and so dainty,
Hold her heart near unto mine until I can feel its pulsa-
tions,
Hearing no word of reproof while I whisper volumes of
sweetness.

Six months advanced is the year, and under the trees in
the garden
Low swings a hammock of twine, and in it myself and
the maiden.
Softer my whispers grow and, led by the charm of her
presence,
Nearer and nearer my arm has crept till it holds her en-
circled.
Instantly to my ear there comes a scream full of horror;
Terror and wild dismay with sternest reproof now are
mingled.

Yet at the evening dance 'twas threefold more closely
I held her.
What is the difference, pray? O say, can you tell, gentle
reader?

M. L. G.

AN HISTORIC TOWN.

BY MARY A. MCCLELLAND.

FOR the hundreds of bright, earnest students
who assemble every autumn in our institu-
tions of learning, Albany has many points of in-
terest. Not the least of these are the places asso-
ciated with certain thrilling events to be found
on the pages of history. Some of Albany's land-
marks still remain; bronze tablets mark the
spots where others once stood.

These tablets of bronze will be found chiefly
in that part which corresponds to the old city—
Capitol park and the region east of it. Most of
them are placed upon the walls of buildings; a
few are fitted into slabs of stone near the walks.
An antiquarian who looks for the tablets will be
sure to find them, and many an interesting story
will they tell him.

The old Dutch houses are nearly all gone. One, the Staats house, used to stand on the southeast corner of State and Pearl streets; there was another, the old Pemberton house, on the northeast of Pearl and Columbia. This one bore on its gable-end in iron figures the date of its erection, 1710.

When the old city was surrounded by palisades, a person entering it from the south passed through a gate at the spot where Broadway now crosses Hudson avenue. Near this entrance was the *Stadt-house*, where was held the famous congress of 1754. To this came delegates from nearly all the colonies, and the ostensible purpose of their coming was to form a plan of union for defense against the French and the hostile Indians. It will be remembered, however, that a plan reaching much farther than this was matured in the minds of some of the bolder spirits among the delegates—good Benjamin Franklin and others. Franklin's plan, in substance, was adopted at this congress, but was not accepted either by the colonies or by the crown.

At the head of Schuyler street, west of South Pearl street, stands an historic edifice—formerly the residence of Gen. Schuyler, of Revolutionary fame. The house and grounds are at present owned by an order of Sisters, who conduct a school there for orphan children.

One very ancient mansion was removed from Albany a short time ago. It was taken down carefully, brick by brick; and all the parts, properly marked, were conveyed to their destination in a neighboring State. This house was the Van Rensselaer manor, the residence of the "patroon" of ancient Rensselaerwyck. The manor stood on the river bank, on north Broadway. A person who wishes to know just how it looked in former times must wait till he can make a trip to Williamstown, Massachusetts. There he will see it on the campus of Williams College—standing fair and stately, the club house of a Greek-letter fraternity.

It may be interesting to notice in this connection that Mr. W. Bayard Van Rensselaer, a member of the executive committee of the State Normal College, is a lineal descendant of the first "lord of the manor."

A trip across the Hudson on a pleasant afternoon will amply repay a student of history for the time spent. On the hills beyond Bath are the Forbes manor grounds; and on the Greenbush river road are two fine residences, built in the colonial style; one of these is the Van Rensselaer mansion, and the other is called the "Douw place." The latter is unoccupied, and one may stroll about and look as long as one pleases.

But the oldest relic of all is Fort Cralo, also in Greenbush on the river road, which at that part is called Riverside avenue. Fort Cralo is nearly opposite South Ferry street. This old house is also at present unoccupied. A visitor may learn a part of its history, however, from a tablet near the door, which bears the date of its erection, 1642. And if this visitor should feel inclined to do so, he may step around to the back of the house and see the well near which was written the song called "Yankee Doodle."

A party of Normal students in returning from such a trip by way of State street would do well to glance at Van Vechten hall, which is just below Eagle street. This structure was the earliest home of the old Normal school. Previous to that time it formed the railway station. In those days the cars arriving from Schenectady came down what is now Washington avenue. Nearly opposite the old station was a hotel, the Franklin House. This building remodeled, has for years been a boarding house, one of whose occupants used to stay there occasionally when the place was the old hotel and when Van Vechten hall was the railway station.

May fair winds and clear skies be to the first party that starts out exploring.

NOTE.—In connection with the great celebration today, October 7, 1895, at Bemis Heights, the writer of the above has received the following bit of information:

In 1785 Dr. Elias Willard, Surgeon U. S. A., went to Stillwater and purchased a farm on Bemis Heights. Subsequently, in 1792, he came to Albany and built the house which is one-half of that now owned by Hon. Hamilton Harris; the other half was built later by Dr. Willard's son, John Ten Eyck Willard. This residence is on Broadway, next to the Fourth Presbyterian Church, and its first owners were the grandfather and the father of Prof. Wetmore, of the Normal College.

THE COMPANIONS.

TWO strangers entered our city gate; hand-in-hand they came, and the face of the one was but the reflection of the glory that shone in the face of the other.

Truth and Beauty were their names, and daily did these messengers of peace and joy pass through the crowded streets giving happiness.

We learned to love them, and our lives grew more noble because of their quiet and powerful influence.

But on a certain day only one of the visitors came, and the face of Beauty was sad; her step was slow.

The people had grown avaricious, and by their deceit had destroyed the works of Truth, so she could no longer live among them.

At sunset Beauty went out the city gate to follow her sister; for where Truth is not, Beauty cannot be.

Alice Derfla Howes.

TEN DAYS IN PARIS.

DOUBTLESS many readers of the ECHO are in the same position in which I was a few months ago, when a trip to Europe was still but a dream of the future. Of the delightful ocean voyage with its varied and interesting experiences, of busy Glasgow, of fair Edinburgh, of the beautiful Scottish lakes, of the great English cathedrals, of Holland and of Belgium, I must not speak but hasten on to imperial Paris. As we entered that beautiful city I realized that one of my cherished hopes was being fulfilled. It is needless to speak of the magnificent scale upon which the city is laid out, of the excessive neatness which universally prevails or of the simple grandeur of the architecture. The buildings are constructed, for the most part, of a light brown stone and as the French live in apartment houses, to a very large extent, the style differs correspondingly. We were fortunate in being located near the Champs Elysees, known to all as the most beautiful street in the world. At one end stands that magnificent structure, the Arc de Triomphe which is a majestic monument to the glory of Napoleon's *Grande Armée*.

About this twelve of the finest avenues in the city terminate. At the other end is the Place de la Concorde, in the center of which is the Vendôme Column. Immediately adjoining are the Tuileries Gardens, and at last, we come to the Louvre, the center of Paris from the artist's point of view. There is such a satisfaction in seeing originals. A few names will suggest familiar paintings: Murillo, Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Rubens, Leonardo de Vinci, Titien and Millet. Murillo's "Immaculate Conception," and "The Holy Family," had an unusual charm for me. Those soft, delicate tints and beautiful faces will not soon be effaced from my memory. In the collection of sculpture the Venus de Milo was the chief attraction, beautiful in its symmetry and wonderful in its history.

It was our good fortune to have an opportunity to hear "Romeo and Juliet" sung in the Grand Opera House. The audience was largely American, as it was the last week of the opera and Parisian swells were leading their gay lives at the sea-side. One must see that grand staircase and magnificent foyer to appreciate their grandeur. The former, enriched with brilliant marbles and beautiful paintings, has been called "One of the seven wonders of the new world." The building covers nearly three acres of ground and cost seven million dollars. It has many entrances including one built for the special use of Napoleon III.

In Paris Sunday is the day of days. The Madeleine, now more widely known because of its mention in Trilby, is considered the most fashionable church in the city. The exterior is an exact reproduction of the Pantheon at Athens. The interior is gorgeous in marble statues and paintings. By way of contrast it was especially pleasing to attend a Christian Endeavor meeting at the English church. For the time being we were home again, singing the same familiar hymns and joining in the Mizpah benediction.

Space forbids more than a passing mention of the Eiffel tower, the Trocadero, Cluny Museum, Hotel de Ville and Notre Dame Cathedral.

The drive to Versailles was of rare interest. Our way led down the Bois du Boulogne, the

"Rotten Row" of Paris. Cycling is as popular there as in our American cities, and bloomers, *triste dictu*, are universally worn. The wonderful growth of trees all along the avenue was especially noticeable. In some places they formed a complete arch above us. After passing the noted race-course of Longchamps we came to St. Cloud, where the summer residence of Napoleon I. once stood. The site is exceptionally fine, and we did not wonder at all that he should have chosen such a beautiful spot for his chateau.

A short drive brought us to the Grand Trianon, the palace built by Louis XIV., and so closely associated with Madame de Maintenon, Napoleon I. and Louis XV. The exhibition of royal carriages afforded us a rare treat, the coronation carriage being especially fine. It was built in 1825 for the coronation of Charles X. and is lined with crimson velvet, embroidered with gold. The exterior is also very rich in gold and exquisite little paintings illustrating court life.

The Little Trianon, near by, was none the less interesting. After the death of Louis XV. the new king, Louis XVI, made a present of this palace to his wife, Marie Antoinette. The story of her simple life in the adjoining park is a charming bit of French history.

But at last we are at Versailles, and without doubt we are viewing a palace. Such exquisite paintings and furnishings! Ceilings and floors are equally gorgeous. On every hand we behold such richness that everything we have seen pales into insignificance before it. Louis XIV., in painting and sculpture, is to be seen at every turn. The grounds about the palace are laid out magnificently. On the first and third Sundays of the month the fountains play at a cost of two thousand dollars. Some of the jets throw a column of water nearly eighty feet high.

Another object of great interest was the Hotel des Invalides, which was built in 1620 as a home for invalid soldiers. Beneath the gilded dome of the chapel, which is a part of this house, in a wide, open crypt, is the tomb which contains the mortal remains of the first emperor, Napoleon. The visitor to the tomb is not allowed to pass

through the door, or even to touch the key-hole, but standing in the gallery he looks down upon a red granite sarcophagus twenty feet below, where the sunshine sometimes turns the stone into a beautiful, glowing color.

Such are some of the principal objects of interest in Paris. To those may be added the fortifications, Luxembourg palace the Chamber of Deputies, the Bourse and many others which you will see when your "dream of the future" becomes a reality.

ANNA E. HUSTED.

AN ECHO OF THE ECHO.

They want me to write a poem,
But I don't know what to say,
And the words won't go together
In any kind of a way.

But I guess I'll just keep at it,
There are lots of words to use;
I'll hunt up some nice ideas,
(It doesn't much matter whose).

I've thought of ever so many
Ideas, both old and new —
I can't decide which one is best,
Whatever shall I do?

I'm very much afraid they'll say
My efforts they can't abide;
But I'll write my ideal poem
Just as soon as I decide.

M. GENEVIEVE CRISSEY, '96.

THE WATER PLANTS IN PARK LAKE.

A short time ago I visited Washington park and saw for the first time the water-plants in the park lake.

I had heard about them before, but even my greatest expectation were more than satisfied when I saw them.

When I went away last June all that was to be seen of the now beautiful plants was a number of wooden boxes sunk in the water. I had no idea then of what I would see when I returned in September.

After seeing the water-plants I was anxious to know as much as possible about them. I learned that the small yellow flowers are called water-poppies. On close observation one finds that

they resemble quite closely our land-poppies, in the shape of the blossom though differing widely in the color and leaves.

The blue flowers are called water hyacinths, the tall pink ones are the historic lotus-flowers, and the others are pond lilies.

The only ones that were familiar to me were the pond lilies. I had seen them growing in ponds near my country home.

The lotus interested me most. It is a native of Egypt, and has been known since the very earliest times. The story is told of Ulysses, when he was returning from the siege of Troy, his ships were overtaken by a storm which drove them for nine days till they reached the country of the Lotos-eaters. Here after supplying the boats with water Ulysses sent three of his men to discover who the inhabitants were. These men on coming among the Lotos-eaters were kindly treated by them and were given some of their food, the lotus-plant to eat. The effect of the food was such that those who partook of it lost all thought of home and wished to remain in that country. It was by main force Ulysses dragged these men away, and he was obliged even to tie them under the benches of his ship.

Tennyson in the "Lotos-eaters" has charmingly expressed the dreamy, languid feeling, which the lotus food is said to have produced :

"* * * How sweet it were, hearing the downward
stream
With half-shut eyes ever to seem
Falling asleep in a half dream!
To dream and dream, like yonder amber light
Which will not leave the myrrh-bush on the height;
To hear each other's whispered speech;
Eating the Lotos, day by day,
To watch the crisping ripples on the beach,
And tender curving lines of creamy spray;
To lend our hearts and spirits wholly
To the influence of mild minded melancholy,
With those old faces of our infancy
Heaped over with a mound of grass,
Two handfuls of white dust shut in an urn of brass."

After reading this we have no difficulty in understanding the term "lotus-eating," which is a common expression. When a person is dreamy we say he has been lotus-eating.

The plants are placed around the border of the lake where the water is shallow. The leaves look very pretty lying on the surface of the water. They are nearly all in the south end of the lake.

I have asked myself this question: Why do they cultivate these plants so carefully and in such quantities? This is the answer that presented itself to me: Perhaps it is to cultivate a taste for the beautiful in the people who see them, for they must have an educational value. But apart from their beauty, which appeals to everyone it is their history that gives them their greatest interest.

MARY PAULINE KELLEY.

High School Rhetoric Class, Sept. 23, 1895.
Taught by Miss West.

"THE PRINCESS."

A STUDY IN LITERATURE.

TENNYSON'S poem, "The Princess," opens with a prologue in which a graphic description is given of Vivian Place and its surroundings. The time chosen for the scene is a beautiful day in summer, and the grounds are filled with Sir Vivian's tenants and the pupils of a neighboring institute. The day is given up to recreation and enjoyment.

A little withdrawn from the others we find the group which principally occupies our thoughts. It consists of a sweet, grave, maiden aunt; a merry girl, "half child, half woman;" some lady friends and seven light-hearted college boys. Their conversation is full of rapid changes, bits of college life, fragments of earnest thought, sparkling nothings, and half saucy, half defiant words from Lilia. They all agree that each of the seven young men shall in turn join in telling a story which shall deal with the questions of "women's rights" and modern education.

The prologue is followed by the seven-part story which is divided and yet connected by several beautiful songs which the ladies of the company sing.

The chief interest in the poem, of course, is centered in the prince and princess, but the

(Continued on page 8.)

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Contributions and items of interest are earnestly solicited from students, graduates and others.

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THE EDITOR'S SANCTUM.

CHARMING autumn days.

THESE are the days when the highways, byways and hedges are anxiously sought for specimens in zoölogy and mineralogy.

THE class of '97 is to be congratulated on the zeal displayed in organizing so early in the year. It has been customary for the Junior Class to delay this important matter until the second or third quarter.

ONE of our graduates very kindly sent us a number of "Alumni Notes." Since the gentleman (and we have given away the sex) contributed these "Notes" without the formality of a request from the editor, the communication is all the more thankfully received, and the donor more liberally blessed by the News Editors. Who will be the next to favor us?

WITH what joy does the weary editor peruse letters from graduates containing words like the

following, received October 5: "That pleasant little paper is one of the luxuries I do not care to relinquish just yet; so inclosed please find one dollar for a year's subscription."

WE call your attention to several facts regarding your college paper. In the first place, note the date of publication. September's ECHO was in the possession of the under-graduates, September 28, and was speeding its way to each Alumnus, September 30; October's issue leaves the office October 17, while the November number will be ready November 8.

OUR Literary Editors request the pleasure of inspecting your manuscript, whether it be that a sudden aberration of the mind has called forth a poetical effusion, or many hours of labored thought have evolved a heavy treatise on "Spontaneity." While they accept nothing but the best, they would not ask you, did they not feel assured you would furnish the best quality. What is *your* best work is *their* standard of excellence.

QUITE a number of our friends have been pleased to make favorable comments on the contents of our September ECHO. This is a source of much gratification to us, the editors. We are, however, not content to ease our oars and let well enough alone. Improvement all along the line is our aim; and since there is always room enough for the same, we will never be satisfied that we have done the best we can for the ECHO.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT SKINNER has recently issued three circulars, as follows:

Oct. 1. A circular pertaining to the Compulsory Education Law and its enforcement.

In it he desires a clear, concise, and accurate report of the effects of the Truancy Law for the year ending July 31, 1896.

Oct. 3. A circular relative to the purchase and display of the United States flag.

Trustees who may have decided that the laws were made to be ignored, will be somewhat enlightened on that point by this circular, which informs them that "the law is mandatory in its terms." They also learn that "it is not necessary to submit the question of purchasing a flag to the inhabitants of the school district."

Oct. 4. Circular 3 provides for the taking of the census between Oct. 14 and 31.

ANOTHER matter claiming your attention is, that our various news items are up to date. For

example: Phi Delta's election was held September 20; the paper announcing it was in your hands September 28; the class elections of '97, College, and '96, High School, took place October 8; the High School decided on Garnet as their color, October 9; held a debate October 11, and these facts you read in the ECHO, October 17. We do not consider ourselves especially worthy of any commendation on this score. We simply wish you to realize that the NORMAL COLLEGE ECHO is very much alive, and is running on a *business* basis.

As a result of the efforts of *possibly* that adjunct of our printing establishment, to-wit, the sable god, this was the ending to the poem "Advice," by Miss Arthur, in September ECHO:

Our advice is queerly jumbled
Rhythm sometimes strangely sticks;
But our spirit is most friendly.

Yours,

L. LOUISA ARTHUR,
"S. N. C. '96."

It should have been:

Our advice is queerly jumbled,
Rhythm sometimes strangely sticks;
But our spirit is most friendly.

Yours,

"S. N. C. '96."
L. LOUISE ARTHUR.

ATTENTION, GRADUATES!

YOU will find enclosed in your ECHO this month a slip which you will kindly fill out and return before November 1.

The Financial Editor is making out a new subscription book for the year, and wishes to make it as accurate as possible.

Be sure and give your full name; whether Dr., Mr., Mrs., Miss, or some other title; and your address. Those who have sent in their names since September 1st, need not return the blank. If we do not receive your reply before November 15th, we will take it for granted you wish the paper sent you, but are not ready to send your subscription at present.

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE.

WELL may this much wearied subject cry aloud in anguish: "Save me from my friends!" Never was physiology and hygiene in greater danger of contempt than it is to-day. And who are responsible for this condition? None other than its so-called friends, misguided zealots whose one hobby, temperance, is well ridden to the ground.

That such a radical and fanatical bill as was brought up in the Legislature last spring in the interests (?) of temperance should pass the Senate and Assembly, and be signed by the Governor, June 15, appears impossible in this enlightened age. Pray, who were the promoters of this truly wonderful bill? We will answer by telling who were not. The entire educational force of the State, the pulpit and the press. Chas. R. Skinner, LL. D., Superintendent of Public Instruction, was its strongest opponent. While the bill was awaiting the action of the Governor, Dr. Skinner issued a circular, May 7, in which he gave the following reasons why it should meet executive disapproval:

1. It is absolutely unnecessary.
2. It unnecessarily increases instruction in this subject.
3. It interferes with established methods of teaching.
4. Quality not to be considered.
5. It demands what is already provided.
6. Who is to make tests?
7. An unreasonable penalty.
8. Educators are against it.
9. New York State can take care of her own educational interests.

The various points were ably and skillfully discussed by him, and the argument calculated to bring conviction to the strongest adherent of the measure. He invited the opinions of all who had the true welfare of the youth of the land at heart. The result must have eclipsed his fondest hopes. Protests came in from the Council of Normal Principals in session at Brockport, May 16; the Regents' Convocation, in session in Albany, June 26-29; the State Teachers' Association, in session in Syracuse, July 1-3; the Chancellor of the University of the State of New York; the presidents of Columbia, Cornell, NORMAL COLLEGE, ALBANY; the principals of the State Normal Schools; the superintendents of cities and villages; principals of High Schools, Academies and Union Free Schools; Bishops Doane, Potter and others; the New York Herald, Sun, World, Times, Evening Post. Supt. Skinner issued the complete protest in a neat circular, September 16.

The advocates of the measure claimed at the time that forty-one States had similar laws on their statute books. This was disproved by the Department of Public Instruction in a circular on the "Laws of the Forty-four States of the Union on the Teaching of Scientific Temperance." The law is a travesty on our new education, and should be treated as such.

(Continued from page 5.)

characters of Ladies Blanche and Psyche, of Florian, Cyril and Gama are clearly drawn and of great interest.

The princess represents a type of modern womanhood, somewhat exaggerated, but sufficiently true to life to give much material for thought. The prince and princess were betrothed in their infancy, but the princess, when she became a woman, felt that the betrothment was in no way binding, as it had been made while she was too young to understand its import. Her greatest desire was that both she and her fellow-workers should grow in mental power. Knowledge was to her the great aim of life. With this object in view she established a college for women far from the haunts of men. In course of time the prince and his two companions, dressed in women's clothes, came to see what manner of woman the princess was. They were admitted to the college as students. Then the scenes are made to pass quickly before us; one moment we hear the song of birds, the gentle movement of the slowly-flowing river; the next, the harsh, deafening clangor of war. Dark shadows of falsehood are dispelled by glorious truths.

One of the most touching and beautiful things in the poem is the influence and power which Lady Psyche's helpless little child has over the princess. In the princess's maidens we notice half unconscious yearnings for home life, as in the plaintive song of "Tears, Idle Tears," and in Lady Psyche's "household" talk with Florian.

The poem is rich in historical and mythological allusions, and a vein of lively, keen humor comes often to the surface.

The purpose of the poem seems to be to picture woman in an artificial position, and then in what Tennyson considers to be her true position. He declares "love, children, happiness" to be every woman's due. Knowledge and power are not sufficient; neither is woman complete in herself. The poet declares that "love is of the valley," and seems to fear that those who bend all their energies to climbing the mountain peaks of knowledge will fail to find their birthright.

Tennyson has given us but one side of the much discussed question of the true position of woman. He seemed to realize that he had but a partial view of the whole, but that which appeared to him to be true and right he has given to us in a beautiful and attractive form.

Whether the entire poem will be lasting and of much influence seems to me a little doubtful, perhaps because the question with which it deals is a difficult one; but there are parts of rare beauty; as, the "Bugle Song," and "Tears, Idle Tears;" there are clearly-put truths, as "The Highest is the Measure of the Man;" "Better not be at all Than not be Noble,"—these, it seems to me, must endure.

In the conclusion the various ends of thought are fastened in one silken skein. "Patience," Tennyson cries. "There is a hand that guides." Then we catch a final glimpse of that little group which has become so familiar to us; once more we see the valleys, groves and slopes of Vivian Place; then quite reluctantly we bid them farewell.

ANNA M. BUSSING.

High School Department,
MISS CRISSEY, *Teacher.*

AN EVENING SOCIAL.

The ten young ladies boarding with Mrs. Amsdell of Jay street most pleasantly entertained a few of their lady friends Saturday evening, October 5.

Among other things was the guessing of pictures in the art gallery. Miss Helen Wilson won first prize, and Miss Florence Foote "booby" prize.

Music, dancing and other games followed, and the evening passed pleasantly and all too quickly.

STEREOPTICON VIEWS.

THE first of the series of views given every year by the Camera Club, in the college chapel, was held Wednesday evening, October 2. There was a large attendance, both from the college and outside. There were interesting views from the Baltimore and Providence clubs, and also one hundred colored ones from Japan which were especially fine.

DELTA OMEGA RECEPTION.

THE Delta Omega society gave one of their pleasant receptions Friday afternoon, September 27, to about fifty of their young lady friends and the lady members of the faculty.

The kindergarten rooms were prettily decorated, and at one side was placed the dainty tea table, presided over by Miss Deane and Miss Hamilton.

On entering the rooms guests were pleasantly greeted by Miss Willard, Miss Williams and Miss Hunter, and after conversation and chocolate the following program was given:

- Piano Solo Miss Chace
- Recitation Miss Bradshaw
- Piano Solo Miss Smith
- Farce The Model Lesson
(By eleven members of the society.)

The farce was especially enjoyed by the method teachers present.

After "tripping the light fantastic" for half an hour, the guests departed, everyone agreeing that "we had a splendid time."

CLASS OF '96'S RECEPTION.

ON Saturday evening, September 28, we attended the reception at the S. N. C. given by the class of '96 to the Faculty, the class of '97, and to the High school students. We had a most delightful time, and afterwards we joined with other friends in saying that we were so glad we went.

On entering the front hall, which was brightly lighted, we were greeted by one of the ushers, Miss Northrup, Miss Chace or Mr. Rockefeller, who escorted us to the cloak room. When we had removed our wraps, Misses Hunter, West, Chrissett and Bradshaw stood ready to introduce us to the reception committee, who were standing by the entrance to the Kindergarten rooms. This committee consisted of '96's officers—Mr. Millar, Miss Deane, Miss Sutcliffe and Mr. Woodard.

The rooms were already nearly crowded when we arrived, nevertheless we could see how prettily they were decorated, and we admired the taste of the committee who had that in charge.

On this committee were Misses MacDonald, Wood, Snyder, Lockwood and Mr. Carpenter.

The class colors, violet and white, were prominent in decoration. Here and there were placed jack-o'-lanterns, reminding us of autumn's arrival.

In each room stood a table on which was a punch-bowl filled with delicious lemonade.

At 9:30, when the guests had arrived, we were entertained by the following program:

- President's Address Mr. Millar
- Recitation Miss Cook
- Quartette Messrs. Allen, Sprague, Cook, Parker
- Piano Duet Misses Chubbuck, Simmons
- Recitation Miss Birch
- Vocal Solo Miss Husted
- Quartette.

Then to each person was passed a card on which was written half of a quotation, and that person was to search about and find the one who had the other half of his quotation. To those matching the largest number of cards, the president made a neat little speech.

After dancing for a short time, we returned home, truly thankful to the class of '96 for a pleasant evening.

CLASS ORGANIZATIONS.

COLLEGE CLASS OF '97.

THE High School Chapel was the scene of an animated election, October 8th, when the Class of '97 assembled for the purpose of electing officers.

The honors were distributed as follows:

- President Mr. Geo. B. Sime.
- Vice-President Miss Jennie Delin.
- Secretary Miss Agnes Kelly.
- Treasurer Mr. Henry W. Van Allen.

HIGH SCHOOL CLASS OF '96.

The Senior Class effected an organization, and held their election, October 8th.

The officers chosen were:

- President Mr. E. Van Hoesen.
- Vice-President Miss Norine Keating.
- Secretary Mr. H. I. De Voe.
- Treasurer Miss Blanche Munn.
- Class Poet Miss Jessie Gray.
- Class Prophet C. N. Terwilliger.
- Class Historian Ralph Garrison.

PERSONALS.

MISS MONK, of Cohoes, called Sept. 26.

Miss Greason, of Amsterdam, was at College, Sept. 30.

Miss Ruth Sherrill visited College Sept. 19 and 20.

Miss Kathryn Foster, of New Haven, Conn., visited Miss Bishop, Sept. 13.

Augustus W. Senior and mother, from Newburgh, visited Miss Senior, '97, Sept. 24.

Miss Agnes R. Reynolds, of Smith College, was in chapel with Miss Brown, '97, Sept. 19.

Mrs. C. H. Bradshaw visited Miss Bradshaw, '96, Oct. 1 and 2.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Cauffman, of Warsaw, visited their niece, Miss Chace, '96, Sept. 21-23.

Mr. J. Q. Emery, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Wisconsin, was at College, Oct. 7.

Miss Frances Hamilton is visiting her sister, Miss H. Hamilton, '96.

Miss Long, '96, spent Sept. 20-23, at her home in New Scotland.

Mr. J. E. Young, Superintendent of Schools in New Rochelle, visited his daughter, Miss Young, '96, Sept. 26.

Mr. Arthur Vossler, '96, of Union College, attended the class reception, Sept. 28.

Miss F. E. Williams, '96, spent Oct. 4-7 in New York city.

Mr. Sime, '97, spent Sunday, Oct. 6, at Fishkill.

Miss Edith Bishop, of New Haven, Conn., visited her sister, Miss Bishop, Sept. 28 to Oct. 7.

Miss Carroll visited College with Mrs. Mooney, Oct. 7.

Dr. Milne attended the Institute at Pittsford, Thursday, Oct. 3.

Mr. Reynolds has received the Fellowship in Latin and Greek, at Cornell University, and left Oct. 8 to begin work there.

Miss Bishop, Miss Pierce, Miss Hyde and Miss Edith Bishop made a pleasant trip to Lake George, Saturday, Oct. 5.

James Gibson, Jr., and James W. Currier, of New Rochelle, called Sept. 26.

Mrs. Robert Hamilton, from Greenwich, spent Oct. 5 with her daughter, Miss Hamilton, '96.

Mrs. Collier is here to spend the winter with her daughter, Miss Collier, '97.

Mr. Gage, '99, of Union, formerly of our College, called at the ECHO office, Oct. 5.

Miss Arthur, '96, of the ECHO, was at her home, in Schenectady, Sept. 27 to Oct. 3, on account of illness.

Mr. Parker, '96, is singing in the choir at All Saints Cathedral; and Messrs. Sprague, '97, Cook, '97, and Rockefeller, '96, at the Emmanuel Baptist Church.

Dr. Milne attended the annual meeting of School Commissioners and Superintendents at Oswego.

There are many visitors at the Kindergarten these pleasant days. One morning there were sixteen callers.

Miss Russell's Elementary Science classes had their first examination Wednesday, Oct. 2.

Mrs. Mooney's late book, "Foundation Studies in Literature," is being used in many of her classes, much to the gratification of her students.

The members of the Kindergarten class are spending pleasant hours with Prof. Wetmore, Wednesday afternoons, listening to his interesting lectures on Light and Color.

Between his teacher, who tells him that the earth is round, and the preacher, who tells him it will come to an end, the small boy is much in doubt.

"Children are simple, loving, true;
'Tis heaven that made them so;
And would you teach them, be so too,
And stoop to what they know."

ECHOES.

RECEPTION.
Was fine!

Did you go?

Enjoy the park,

These pleasant days.

They won't last long.

Quarter's half gone.

Prepare for exams.

Class of '97 have organized

That shows an enterprising spirit.

Have you looked up the Xmas vacation yet?

Blizzard weather will be due in about sixty days.

Which is the best way to climb the hill of matrimony?

Overheard — "Why can't we have receptions every month?"

Agassiz has disbanded much to the regret of its former members.

Did you go to the Yale-Union foot-ball game?

Begin to think about Hallow E'en now.

Fine productions are daily being read in Sanitary Science.

Wanted — A nice young man to subscribe for the ECHO.

"Think out your work then work out your thoughts."

Teacher to boy — "What is space?" Boy — "I can't tell, but I have it in my head."

DE ALUMNIS.

- '61. Miss Utter, '61, and Miss Sara E. Beers, '85, called at College Sept. 26.
- '73. Miss Malvina F. Howes, '73, wife of Rev. H. C. Van Der Wart, died Aug. 21 at Hacksack, N. J.
- '90. Miss Mabel Wright, '90, is teaching at Gravesend, Brooklyn.
- Miss Abbie Roberts, '90, is teaching at Carlstadt, N. J.
- D. Edward Roberts, '90, is in the railway mail service on the N. Y. Central railroad.
- '91. Miss Anna Cross, '91, Miss Nora M. Doyle, '91, and Miss Maria E. George, '91, are teaching in the schools at Rome.
- Miss Susan M. Murphy, '91, and Miss Murray, from Cohoes, were at College Sept. 30.
- '92. Miss Sarah Miles, '92, was married Sept. 19.
- Miss Estella S. King, '92, and Miss Josephine Lewis, '92, are at their homes in Rome.
- '93. Elizabeth Sherrill, '93, was married to Charles Foster Kent, of Brown University, last August.
- Mr. Bellows, '93, was married to Miss Ella Thompson Aug. 21.
- Allen H. Wright, '93, is engaged in newspaper work in Rome, N. Y.
- '94. Dr. Ward, '94, was at College Sept. 13.
- We regret to learn that Miss Graham, '94, who is teaching at New Paltz, is ill with typhoid fever.
- '95. Miss Van Duzer, '95, has accepted a position to teach at Rondout.
- Miss Sheehan, '95, was at College Oct. 2.
- Miss Stevens, '95, called at the ECHO office Sept. 21.
- Henry F. Blessing, '95, former Editor-in chief of Echo, called Sept. 27.
- Miss Agnes Stow, '95, from Ballston Spa, spent Oct. 5-7 with Albany friends.
- Miss Joy Reed's essay was copied from the June ECHO by the Greenwich *Journal*, Greenwich, N. Y.

HIGH SCHOOL, '95.

OF THOSE who graduated last June, the following are attending this College: Miss Bildhauser, Miss Breckinridge, Miss Cannon, Miss Cox. Miss De Voe, Miss Herbert, Miss Hess, Miss Lamp, Miss Morey, Miss Maxwell, Miss Murphey, Miss Nichols, Miss Patterson, Miss Wilson and Mr. Coulson.

Miss Galbraith, Miss Harder, Miss Hecker, Miss Kraft, Miss Van Derzee, Mr. Moak and Mr. Michael are at home, while Mr. Thomas is attending the Medical College.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES.

MISS HUGHES has left school.

Miss Müller visited Miss Close September 26.

Mr. Bert Thomas has entered the Medical College.

Several of our pupils attended the Altamont Fair.

The Adelphoi Society has been reorganized.

Mr. Mosher has been absent during the week of September 30.

Miss Evans has left school.

Miss Lacy has been absent on account of illness.

Mr. H. I. De Voe was home on account of illness, one week.

Miss Krom and Mrs. Keator visited Miss Maud Keator October 3, 4.

Miss Elizabeth Murray has returned after an absence of two weeks.

The foot ball fiends who were out at full force the first of the month, seem to have forgotten that there is such a thing.

Evidently there will be many Union College men some day from our High School, to judge from the colors worn.

Mr. H. I. De Voe spent October 3 in New York city, taking the Civil Service examination for the Custom House.

Many friends of Mr. George Humphreys will be glad to know that he has successfully passed the entrance examinations at Yale, and is there attending college.

The Quintillian and Adelphoi Societies held a joint debate October 11.

The chief debators were Miss Hunting of the Quintillian and Mr. Van Hoesen of the Adelphoi. Their assistants were Miss Crawford, Miss Taylor and Miss Miller; and Mr. Putnam, Mr. Garrison and Mr. Jones. The Adelphois won.

ALL SORTS.

SHOULD next day's lesson be ignored
And never pondered o'er?
For answer seek the rhetoric class;
They know, be sure, the lore.

Teacher: Have you a dog, John?

John: Yes.

Teacher: What kind of a dog is it?

John: O, just a plain dog.

Place, North Pearl Street; time, 6:55; dramatis persona, Normal College student: "How can I possibly get home before seven o'clock!"

President: To settle this matter I will go to the undertaker.

Society: It would be more appropriate to go as a body.

Two causes of brilliancy : Heredity and red headity.

Teacher : Why does your little brother not come to school any more?

Small girl : Mama was afraid he was not good.

Teacher : Tell your mother he acts very nicely indeed.

Small girl : O, he is just like papa ; he always acts well away from home.

Why will the entering class in '98 be small? Because most graduates don't like 'oo(s).

"I have not written to you before," she wrote, while taking her first ocean voyage, "because one thing kept coming up after another so I had no time."

Small pupil in a weary tone to teacher : "It was to-day when I came to class ; it is to-day now ; will it be to-day when the class is over?"

What is the only light that can't be seen in a dark room? A Normalite.

Teacher : Tell me from the name to whom are due the mosaics of the Alhambra?

Student : To Moses.

Recent authorities say the principal parts of *football* are *runno, pushere, falli, scrabum*.—Ex.

Bright student giving cases in grammar : Nominative, possessive and pillow case.

S. (translating Virgil)—"Mercury covered the whole city with his feet." Prof.—No, no ; he wasn't from Chicago."—Ex.

Mr. R. (translating Caesar)—"The Germans were men of incredible stature, great experience in arms and as a result it affected their heads." Miss C.—I declare Mr. R., I think your head must have been affected."—Ex.

THE BAND.

The leader of a band methinks

Is in a trying place,

For when mistakes are made, 'tis he

Who must the music face.—Ex.

Mary Jane—"Why does the man in the middle of the diamond stand and hold the ball, and make faces at the man with the bat?" Albert—"Can't you see? Wants to make him so mad he can't hit it."—Ex.

"Give me your hand!" he did implore.

She was so pretty too, the elf!

But unto him, she scornful spake,

"I'll play this hand myself."—Ex.

In the geometry class. Teacher—"Miss ——, you may state the converse of this statement: 'If the frost comes the roses will be spoiled.'"

Miss ——: "If—if the roses come the frost will be spoiled."—[Ex.

COLLEGE NOTES.

OVER six hundred new students entered Cornell this year, notwithstanding the raising of the entrance requirements. The total number of students is about two thousand.

The freshman class of Colgate University entered with fifty-three men. During the summer many improvements have been made in and around the buildings.

The freshman class of Union numbers seventy-eight.

The classes in the academic and scientific departments of Yale University are smaller this year than last, the former numbering about three hundred twenty, the latter about one hundred fifty.

Louis Pollens, professor of French language and literature in Dartmouth College, died September 28.

Chicago University has received a gift of \$250,000 by bequest of Mrs. Mary Esther Reynolds of Chicago. The money is to be used as the trustees shall direct. The income of Chicago University last year was \$520,000. This year it is expected to be \$603,000. The faculty numbers one hundred fifty-seven members. The total number of graduates last year was one thousand five hundred and eighty-seven.

The Alumnae of Wellesley College are planning to endow a chair of mathematics in honor of their former president, Miss Helen Shafer.

Eleven colleges, three of which are for women, and seven theological seminaries, have been established in foreign lands by the American Board of Missions within the last twenty-five years.

By a comparison of statistics of English and Scotch Universities in a given year, it was found that Scotland had 6,500 University students, while England had only 6,000, though its population is six times as great.

Theodore Roosevelt of New York has been elected a member of the Board of Governors of Harvard College.

AMONG OUR EXCHANGES.

SINCE the September exchanges continued to come up to the very last day of that month, we conclude that other editorial machinery besides ours had been allowed to rust and so was not in good working order for the first issue. There has been time for all the needed repairs, and so this month good papers from all are anticipated.

The *Concordiensis* comes to assure us that "Old Union" is alive and moving again. How do we like your new dress? We like it. The use of the College color, garnet, is very tasty and appropriate.

To those who are enthusiastic in the study and teaching of drawing, the *Art Education* comes as a boon. Hereafter there will be two editions. The "Method Edition," designed for the use of regular teachers, and

the "Complete Edition" for those who desire a broader outlook, or in other words, art teachers.

Saidee informs the readers of *High School Review* about "Some Noted Characters" such as Great Scott, G. Whittaker, Old Nick and Jeems Rice, the Hatter. It may interest you all to know that Great Scott was a Scotchman, Old Nick a German, Jeems Rice, the Hatter, an Englishman, and G. Whittaker, one of our own fellow-citizens.

We find the pages of our exchanges very interesting. In order to allow others the privilege of reading them, we will place them in the library each month.

"Subscribe for the *Concordiensis*. Don't borrow your chum's." We say, subscribe for the Normal College Echo. Don't borrow your chum's.

We were much pleased with the article "Reading" in *The Tattler*. Besides being bright, it contains some sound advice which, if followed, would have the effect of banishing much of the wretched enunciation, incorrect interpretations and general awkwardness so noticeable in amateur readers and reciters.

In the columns of "Our Exchanges" in the *Spectator* of September, appear ideas on establishing an Ohio college magazine. They suggest an entirely new departure in college journalism. If these ideas are put into practice a magazine which would be prized by the public and by students, would be the result.

The public often wish to know what is being done in the colleges, but such information cannot be gained, because not a single college magazine is published to give such information to people, and newspapers print only some bit of college news, or an article upon some particular feature of the colleges of their city or State. Not only for the accounts of the works in the different colleges would such a magazine be valuable, but also for the literary part. The best writings of the students of the State would be collected and printed in this magazine, and then our fathers and mothers would have the opportunity of seeing the way in which our thoughts are bending now.

This magazine would be more valuable to the student than to the public at large. From its columns each student would gain an idea of what other colleges are doing, and would know whether or not his college was keeping up in the proper rank. It would also stimulate the feeling of fellowship among students in the colleges of the State.

But the raising of the literary standard for college papers seems to us the most important value of the proposed magazine. The individual college paper would be improved. The editors would no longer have to beg students to contribute articles and then have to write at least half of the articles. If the best articles contained in the journals belonging to the association were printed in the State magazine, the students would do their best

in English work, so that their productions would be considered good enough to appear in their own journal to compete with the others.

We wish the editors of the *Spectator* success in speeding onward the cause of the Ohio College magazine, and hope that New York will soon awaken to the desire for just such a magazine. We have the material in this State. Why can we not have such a magazine?

The *Crucible* contains so many good articles that we don't know which ones to mention. It is brim full of good thoughts and suggestions.

The following is from *The Normal News*:

"The best condition for work is necessity. When there is a certain amount of work to be accomplished in a set period, then the mind has its necessary stimulus, and thoughts fly fast. The formula—the facility with which a lesson can be learned varies inversely with the time before the next recitation—is practically correct. Frequently when one is doing what he considers his maximum amount of work, outside duties demand his time and he is surprised to find that the more he has to do the more he can do."

We agree in part, but we don't want the added work to be more sketches to write. We like variety.

We welcome *The Hermonite* to our exchange table. The paper contains many interesting articles and gives a good idea of the life and work at Mount Hermon School and Northfield Seminary.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

PROF. LOUIS PASTEUR, the distinguished French chemist, died at Paris, September 28, aged nearly seventy-three years. Through his death the world of science has lost one of its most successful and illustrious investigators. Though the methods by which he tested many of his theories have been condemned by many people, all unite in praising him for what he did for humanity and agree that his name will be immortal.

Every one in the method class in Greek and all others who are interested in the study of the Classics must be sure to read "The Claims of Greek," by Prof. Lees, University of Nebraska. The article is in the October number of *The School Bulletin*.

We copy from *The Indian Advocate* the following opinions concerning special schools for Indians:

"The specific Indian school is a great drawback, or will become so in the course of time, even if now it is a help. In many cases it is already a drawback to the Indian development. In the case of reservations it is not a help any longer. In reservation schools superintendents and teachers are tempted by every consideration of self-interest, by every consideration of the interest of the school, superficially considered, to extend the curriculum, and make it equal to Hampton and Carlisle, to make it unnecessary for the children to

leave the reservation. By this they become a hindrance; for it is desirable that they should go off the reservation when they are ready for it, to see the factors of white civilization on the spot."—Dr. W. N. HALLMAN.

"What we desire, as a better thing than the provision of additional schools exclusively for Indians, is the placing of the Indian children and youth in the public school system of our States and Territories, either in west or east. To have a uniform school system extend over the white children and the Indian children in the States and Territories which contain Indian reservations, is the object for which we should strive."—Dr. MERRILL E. GATES.

Lieutenant Peary, the great Arctic Explorer, has just returned from his expedition to the North. He is disappointed that his expedition did not terminate successfully and declares that he will not again go north.

The hospitable entertainment of the School Commissioners at Oswego, September 24-26, is only another proof that education and all her leaders are popular at the close of this nineteenth century. An account of the Commissioners' Meeting can be found in *The School Bulletin* of October.

The citizens of the United States commemorated the Battle of Chicamauga in a suitable manner. On September 19, The Chicamauga National Park was dedicated. Vice-president Stevenson presided.

Teachers of geography, read "A Few Glimpses of South America" in the *Echo* of the Normal College, New York city. If you are teaching by the journey method it will help you immensely. To others, the vivid descriptions of this land, so unfamiliar to most of us, cannot fail to be interesting and instructive. We judge that there is to be a series of like papers. Let us hope so, at least.

Days of grace are a thing of the past. They are already abolished in California, Idaho, Oregon, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The Oswego Normal School entertained the school commissioners with a representation of Wallace's "The Prince of India." Inasmuch as this was a regular exercise of one of the literary societies it shows the flourishing condition of their literary societies.

The Indians at the present day number 290,000, including the 40,000 inhabitants of Alaska. They dwell on reservations or on land held by the government for their use. Eighty thousand Indians live in the Indian Territory. Among them are the civilized tribes—the Cherokees, Seminoles and Creeks. The Sioux are the largest uncivilized tribe, and number 30,000. The Indians under the care of the government are called wards. It holds in trust for them over \$26,000,000. They may become citizens. They have enlisted in the regular army in considerable numbers, and the Indian regiments are noted for their endurance and bravery. Ex.

REVIEWS.

C. W. Bardeen, Syracuse, N. Y., publishes "An Outline of United States History," written by Godard, in which are outlined the leading events in the history of our country. Suggestions and directions for the study of each topic are given, together with a list of books for reference, and at the close of each study is a plan for a systematic review.

The work, which is planned to extend through forty weeks, is so arranged that the pupil is led to see that all events are the natural outgrowths of other events, and not mere happenings. The directions are designed to help pupils to a knowledge of American literature and the principles of our government, in connection with its history.

This book would serve as an excellent guide to the pupil in the study of United States history, and where it cannot be placed in the hands of the pupil, as a valuable aid to the teacher.

"The German Declensions Made Easy for Beginners," written by William A. Wheatly and published by C. W. Bardeen, Syracuse, N. Y., is designed to assist the pupil over that Bridge of Sighs of German Grammar—the declensions—by making the way as short and direct as possible. Before memorizing the declension forms, the attention of the pupil is directed to note the comparisons and differentiations of case-form, combining wherever possible. The letter *Y*, upright for the masculine and neuter forms, inverted for the feminine and plural forms, is used to diagram the case endings. The adjective declensions are summarized under five divisions, all depending directly upon the declension of the article *der, die, das*. The divisions are headed: *The Der Declension*, *The Guten Exception*, *The Mein Exception*, *The Companion Der Declension*, *The Companion Mein Exception*. The declensions of nouns are arranged as regards the modifications of the singular under two divisions, *The S Declension* and *The N Declension*. The declensions of the demonstrative, interrogative, and personal pronouns are presented in the same manner; the foundation of the demonstrative and interrogative pronouns is illustrated, and comparison is drawn between the article and the demonstrative originally identical.

There is much in this small book to commend it to the favorable notice of teachers of elementary German. Much care has been bestowed upon the gradual unfolding of the difficulties of declensions and case endings. The book will be a vast help to students beginning German, and can be profitably used in connection with any good First German Book.

The editor of the *Review of Reviews* finds several incidents in this fall's political situation on which to comment with effect in "The Progress of the World," for October; the part played by the liquor question in the New York campaign is very clearly described. The present difficulties of the U. S. Treasury and the bearings thereof on national politics are discussed. The opening of the Atlanta Exposition and the recent patriotic gatherings at Louisville and Chickamauga, the international yacht racing fiasco, the building of American battle-ships and Lord Wolseley's appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, are among the topics included in the month's survey. The Madagascar campaign, the massacre of missionaries in China, the Armenian question and progress in South Africa under Cecil Rhodes (whose portrait serves as the frontispiece of this number of the *Review*), are matters of international interest which also pass under editorial review.

"Religious Journalism and Journalists," is the title of an attractive illustrated article by Mr. George P. Morris. Mr. Morris not only sketches the striking personal characteristics of the more prominent religious editors of the day, but at the same time points out the general tendencies discernible in the aims and conduct of their papers.

Sir Frederick Frankland, Bart, contributes an interesting account of "Matabeleland under the British South African Company." His narrative of the rapid growth of towns in that new country reads like the stories of Oklahoma current a few years ago.

Messrs. Louis Becke and J. D. Fitzgerald offer a fresh and suggestive study of the politics and social life of the Maoris. The facts submitted by these writers seem to evidence a higher stage of political development among the native New Zealanders than has commonly been attributed to them.

An article by Percy R. Meggy, Secretary to the New South Wales Civil Service Inquiry Commission, throws light from the antipodes on some of the difficulties of the ever-present Civil Service problem.

The Attorney-General of Manitoba makes an important statement concerning the school question that is agitating that province; he declares that the question is purely one of policy, and that the courts will decide as to the jurisdictions of Dominion and provincial authorities.

Lippincott's Magazine for October contains a very interesting novel, "My Strange Patient," by Wm. L. Nichols. This is followed by articles on "Ethics and Economics," by Fred Perry Powers, and "French Roads," by Theodore Stanton.

Martha L. Tyler contributes a four-line stanza, "At Sunset." The next is a very touching tale, "The Train for Tarrows," by Virginia Woodworth Cloud.

An article by Elizabeth S. Perkins is entitled "The King of Rome," and contains much that is of interest.

John Paul Boock gives some valuable information in the article, "Inside New Guinea."

A very entertaining sketch, "Carroll's Cows," is written by E. L. C., and is followed by "The Hermitage of the Muses," by Edith M. Thomas.

"Domestic Service," is discussed by Mary C. Hungerford.

A beautiful thought is expressed by Clinton Scollard, in "Bird Song."

The next is a discussion on "The Highways of the World," by Marion Manville Pope, and Minnie J. Conrad writes in a highly amusing manner on, "How They Differ."

In conclusion we find "Current Notes," and a description of the "Books of the Month."

The October number of the *North American Review* opens with the very timely article, "The Atlanta Exposition," by the Hon. W. Y. Atkinson, Governor of Georgia.

In "Politics and the Insane" Dr. Henry Smith Williams protests against the custom of allowing partisan politics to encroach upon the conduct of asylums in which the dependent insane are cared for.

An interesting article on "Birds in Flight and the Flying Machine," by Hiram S. Maxim, opens up a fascinating theme.

The very Rev. F. W. Farrar, Dean of Canterbury, bestows earnest and thoughtful treatment upon "Some Problems of the Age."

An interesting paper by Dr. Cyrus Edson is on "The Microbe as a Social Leveller."

In a "Study of Wives," four ideal types of Women are ably portrayed by writers of different nationalities: "The French Wife," by Max O'Rell; "The English Wife," by Grant Allen; "The German Wife," by Karl Blind, and "The Scandanavian Wife," by H. H. Boyesen.

The Hon. Edmund G. Ross, Ex-Governor of New Mexico, discusses the "Future of Arid West."

"English Women in Political Campaigns" is an entertaining article, by Lady Jeune.

There are two valuable contributions to the consideration of the liquor question: "Environment and Drink," by Drs. Waldo and Walsh, and "The Saloon and the Sabbath," by Rev. Ferdinand C. Iglehart, D. D.

The tenth installment of Albert D. Vandam's "Personal History of the Second Empire" deals with "The Causes of the Mexican War."

Major-Gen. Nelson A. Miles gives a descriptive sketch, "Hunting Large Game," and "Is Socialism Increasing in England," is the title of an able and interesting article by the Rev. Professor W. Garden Blake.

The *New Bohemian* for October opens with "Saunders' Story," by Falcon, which is very touching.

Elgin H. Ray contributes a poem, "In Bohemia," and Leroy Armstrong informs us concerning "Amber," "The Queen of Bohemia." The next is a poem, "A Veritist," by Chas. O. Malley.

Wm. Colby Cooper ably discusses "Scientific Lessons;" this is followed by a beautiful poem, "Over the Mountain," by Wm. J. Tobin.

James Knapp Reeve gives encouragement and advice in his "Talks with Young Authors," and following this, "The Woodland Path" is described in a beautiful poem by May Phillips Tabro.

A short love story with a pathetic ending is entitled "A Night in Bohemia."

Henry Cleveland Wood speaks in terms of praise of "October Days." Julie Clossen Kenley contributes a short narrative, "Through a Glass Darkly," which is followed by "A Ballade of Proposal," by Alonzo Leora Rice.

"From the Lakes to Atlanta" is a study of the Atlanta Exposition, in which comparisons are made between this exposition and the World's Fair at Chicago. Following is a short history of Herman Rave, of the "Jeffersonville News." In "The American Novel"

H. W. Morrow claims that the purely American novel is yet to be published, and discusses the probable sources from which the material for such a novel will be furnished. We notice also the following: "A Retrospect," by Ross B. Franklin; "The Voyage," by James B. Kenyon, and "Genius," by G. F. Rinehart.

An article in defense of the stage is entitled "A Cold-Blooded Word."

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By MARGARET S. MOONEY,

*Teacher of Literature and Rhetoric, State Normal College,
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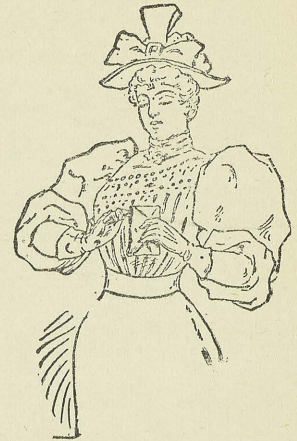
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