THE SMYTHE FAMILY.

The whole Smythe family came, were seen, and took us all captive by their great versatility and gracefulness at the Barn, Saturday night. What a talented family they were, from the wee Clementina, portrayed, may we say, quite appropriately by Miriam Carpenter to the seemingly healthy although really delicate “Ma Smythe” (Elizabeth Waldo).

Even before they had shown their great marks, surrounded by their appearances which appealed to our practical selves, “for anything goes at the Barn, you know,” and moreover, to our aesthetic selves. What could be more charming than Blanche Lelio Smythe’s (Edith Wise) pale yellow dress studied here and there with red bows and crowned by a profusion of pink hair ribbon, or Aunt Smythe’s (May O’Connor) red and green creation? Then too, Ma Smythe gave us a nice warm touch in her bright red, rather tight-fitting dress, with its wealth of buttons down the front, while we wondered if baby Clementina, considering the weather and her abbreviated dress, didn’t get rather cold on her way to the Barn.

But Mrs. Smythe and the whole Smythe family didn’t seem to notice the cold, for they all came, even the men, who evidently didn’t mind being here with so many girls. They seemed quite self-possessed although “Pa Smythe” (Elizabeth Adams) seemed just a little bit meek and protesting. Uncle Smythe, (“Trot” Had-den) however, seemed to be enjoying himself with a good nature which was supplied only by his avoirdupois; while Paul Ephraim Smythe (Hope Bates) seemed to truly realize his importance as one of the Smythes.

Even the “Johnny Bear” (Alice Jacobs) smiled although realizing that he was about to be sent into exile notwithstanding his “dear abominations” which adds so much to the academic aspect of the entire college.

We were all sure that a family which showed such good taste in its dress must have great talents, and we were not disappointed, although we did have to look in vain for something new. Perhaps, however, we are demanding too much when we expect something new. There were the usual jokes about the food—poor overwork food! Won’t someone come to its rescue?

It was just here when we were hearing about “peanut salad and brown-bread ice-cream” that Father Smythe tried to tell us about the time Jim Brown went to New York, but he was frowned down; and we had to be held in suspense about Jim’s visit. Then Aunt Smythe, who “was not so old,” told us about her club where they studied a play in which the young man did not like his mother, and the heroine went mad. You may have “three guesses” as to what it was.

Baby Clementina Smythe, urged by her fond mother, recited a little poem.

This poem was followed by that well known interrogative ballad “Why don’t you try.” It was very effectively sung and well “handled” by the Smythe family. The gestures were especially graceful and Paul Ephraim’s whispering was really wonderful.

However, this delightful singing was interrupted by the visit of Doctor Fillbottle. The Smythe family, especially Uncle Smythe, seemed to be in good health but “Ma’s” Smythe’s healthy appearance turned out to be a snare and delusion. She was the prey to a small cold which pressed in her throat all the time, then, too, she had a cold, achingsensation which burned and throbbed continually. Really she thought that she needed a pill, a plaster or an operation so that at the end of her story we were sure something ought to be done for Aunt Smythe right away.

It was at this juncture that the Smythe family descended to gossiping—imagine gossiping in Wellesley. We were told of a new kind of perfume—and of some collars remarkable for their highness. They even called for outside help from Lucille Drummond who sang a topical song helped by the Smythe family in the fol-de-rol chorus—one of the most charming performances of the whole evening. Strong to say the family seemed embarrassed by the prolonged applause which greeted their efforts. But after many protesting gestures they consented to sing again—“Rastus Johnson” and that familiar selection “Waltz me around again, While.”

This last was given a truly original rendering peculiarly applicable to Freshmen.

The most enjoyable talent of the family was Paul Ephraim’s whistling. The Smythe’s, too, seemed to enjoy this, for they looked on their young member with great affection and pride.

The various talents of the Smythe family had been so well displayed and so entertaining that we had almost forgotten about Jim Brown’s trip to New York except when we had noticed a preoccupied look on “Pa Smythe’s” face. However, at last, notwithstanding Ma Smythe’s violent protestations, “Pa Smythe” was allowed to tell the tale. The story was a capital example of anti-climax, but to the Smythes it seemed so funny that, in the excess of their mirth, they fell away leaving us only the memory of the very pleasant, instructive (?) and entertaining visit which they had paid to us. We will never forget those brilliant performances.

All our acquaintance with this charming versatile Smythe family lasted just about thirty minutes so that we were able to stay and dance until the warning lights told us that it was time to go and leave this our last Barnswallows in 1906.

GREEK GRAVE RELIEFS.

“Greek Grave Reliefs” was the subject of a most interesting lecture given by Professor Chapin in College Hall Chapel, Saturday afternoon, December eighth. The Greeks, as the Romans did later on the Via Appia, have left us to see how a few well-preserved public and private individuals the great road leading out the Dippylo or Double Gate to the Piraeus. There we may still find some beautiful reliefs, but the majority, six or seven hundred in number, are safely stored away in the National Museum at Athens. These are of great value and interest from the social, religious, artistic and archeological points of view, for through them we can see the customs and many of the religious beliefs of the ancient Greeks.

There are four periods into which these grave reliefs may be classified. The Pre-Persian, extending from the earliest times to 680 B. C.; the Fourth Century, from the Persian Invasion to 480 B. C.; the Fifth Century, from 480 to 390 B. C.; and the Hellenistic Period, which lasted down through Roman times. By the use of the stereopticon, Professor Chapin showed us many of the great monuments and the scenes of these reliefs, as well as some exquisite burial urns. Those of the Pre-Persian period are archaic, and consequently have that flat expression, resembling work in wood. The faces are for the most part expressionless, and the folds of the draperies stiff in their regularity. Yet we can see the attempt at grace and beauty, but the artist is still bound by his lack of power.

In the Fifth Century period, we find a remarkable advance. Here is the complete mastery over material, with the serenity and repose which characterize the noble sculpture of the Parthenon frieze. The simplicity of detail is in striking contrast to the elaborate tombs of Asia Minor, such as the famous Mausoleum. The reliefs of the third period show more of restlessness and activity. There is more feeling, too, perhaps, as in the famous Mausoleum. The reliefs of the third period show more of restlessness and activity. There is more feeling, too, perhaps, as in the famous Mausoleum. The reliefs of the third period show more of restlessness and activity. There is more feeling, too, perhaps, as in the famous Mausoleum. The reliefs of the third period show more of restlessness and activity. There is more feeling, too, perhaps, as in the famous Mausoleum. The reliefs of the third period show more of restlessness and activity. There is more feeling, too, perhaps, as in the famous Mausoleum. The reliefs of the third period show more of restlessness and activity. There is more feeling, too, perhaps, as in the famous Mausoleum. The reliefs of the third period show more of restlessness and activity. There is more feeling, too, perhaps, as in the famous Mausoleum. The reliefs of the third period show more of restlessness and activity. There is more feeling, too, perhaps, as in the famous Mausoleum. The reliefs of the third period show more of restlessness and activity.
The art of living within one's means seems to come easily and naturally to some people. They know instinctively how to manage what they have, how to spend what they must on necessities and leave over enough for the luxuries. Others have to be taught the necessity and justice of living within their means. Some alas, either because they do not care, or because they do not realize the importance of the principle involved, never make any very great effort to keep the proper relation between their expenses and their income.

The sooner one begins learning to keep this relative proportion as it should be, the better. Many of us here have definite allowances from our parents. It is to be presumed that the allowance is sufficient for the necessary college expenses at least, and in many cases there is a generous amount allowed for pleasure. If one does not plan properly one month and spends more than the just proportion, it will not usually make any apparent difference. It is the principle involved, however, which makes such a system bad for us. We are wasting the opportunity given us to learn how to manage our own finances successfully. We may have to learn the lesson sometime, when there is no one to call upon for the extra amount.

There is something decidedly wrong about the girl who announces cheerfully on the first of February that she has spent all of the money given her to use from January to April and has debts besides. If she considers the allowance too small, in proportion to her father's means, she may ask for a larger one. But when a definite amount has been agreed upon, she should keep within that limit. Just because a woman who lives beyond her means is only considered extravagant, if she has some one to call on for more, while a business man who leads the same mode of life is condemned as dishonest, is no excuse for us here at college overrunning our allowances and contracting debts or the borrowing habit. Why should we not consider it our duty both to ourselves and our parents to learn to keep the right balance between the amount which we receive and the amount which we spend?
COLLEGE CALENDAR.

Thursday, December 13, at 7:30 P.M., mid-week prayer meeting of the Christian Association in College Hall Chapel.

Friday, December 14, at 8 P.M., lecture before the Philosophy Club, at the Agora House, by Mrs. William Washburn Sleeper. Subject: "Pre-Socratic Philosophy."

Saturday, December 15, 4-6 P.M., musical at the Tau Zeta Epsilon House.


7 P.M., Christmas vespers, special music.

Monday, December 17, 9-12 A.M., and 1:30-4 P.M., in the gymnasium, doll show and candy sale.

4-6 P.M., and 7:30-9:30 P.M., Christmas party of thePhi Sigma Society.

4:15 P.M., in College Hall Chapel, third lecture by Professor Kuhnmann upon Schiller.

Tuesday, December 18, at 4:30 P.M., Christmas recital at Billings Hall by the members of the Music Department assisted by the choir.

Wednesday, December 19, at 4:30 P.M., in Billings Hall, lecture in preparation for the Symphony concert by Professor McDougall.

Thursday, December 20, at 12:30 P.M., Christmas holidays begin.

Tuesday, January 8, at 9 A.M., College Houses reopen.

Wednesday, January 9, at 1 P.M., registration closes.

COLLEGE NOTES.

The Graduate Club was at home at the Shakespeare House on Monday evening, December 3, to the Faculty and a few of the Senators. Of the Faculty the following were present: Miss Pendleton, Miss Calkins, Madame Colin, Miss Kendall, Miss Lockwood, Miss Roberts, Miss McCleary, Miss Todd, Miss Hastings and Miss Chapin. Of 1907: Miss Besse, Miss Boscom, Miss Bosworth, Miss Biddle, Miss Simmons, Miss White and Miss Warren.

On Thursday evening, December seventh, the regular prayer meeting of the Christian Association was in charge of the Student Volunteers. Miss Hastings, the leader of the meeting, read passages from Luke X and Isaiah VI, which showed the spirit of love which dominates Student Volunteer work.

Miss French, in presenting the history and purpose of the movement, said that it is to the efforts of Mr. Moody twenty years ago that we owe the missionary spirit we have to-day. Whereas one hundred young men from eighty-one colleges responded to his call for volunteers at that time, there are now thirteen hundred student volunteers. The purpose of this movement is to present the claim of missions to those who are not interested in them or know nothing about them, to strengthen, encourage and unite those who are already volunteers and to interest those students who are not volunteers in the cause. The high ideals of the movement can be realized from the vol-

unteer's watchword—"the evangelization of the world in this generation."

Miss Taft talked for a few minutes on the life of the missionary showing that it is not, as is too often supposed, irrational and abnormal, but well organized, sane and healthful. They live in communities in houses very much like ours, eat the same food if they live in the same climate, and in general live as we do.

Miss Kilborne presented to us the present needs of the mission fields. Some idea of the need can be imagined by the fact that the present number of Christian workers in foreign fields is less than the number of Christian workers in New York City. These needs are specific, calling for definite workers—teachers, nurses, physicians, evangelists, etc. At present the different mission boards have sixty-two vacancies which must be filled and for which there are no applicants. There is also a mistaken idea among the public that the mission boards have not sufficient funds to carry on their work. This is not true; there are funds, there is work to be done, and there is a crying demand for college women.

In closing Miss Roberts said it is for everyone to decide what he shall do. To know, to pray, to pay, to go, these four things we can do. It is for us to consecrate our hearts and decide which.

The seventeenth annual debate between Harvard and Yale was held at Sanders Theater, Cambridge, Friday evening, December 7, Harvard won.

A Bible Study Rally for all the leaders was held in the Students' Parlor, on Friday evening, December seventh.

(Continued on Page 4.)

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(Continued from Page 3.)

COLLEGE NOTES.

To{those} girls who are interested in the Women's Christian Temperance Union School at Hendman, Ky., which the Christian Association helps support, the following extract, quoted from the Chicago Record Herald of December third, may be of interest:

"Lexington, Ky. Forty young women students of the Women's Christian Temperance Union School at Hendman saved that city from destruction last night when the student half of the college burned.

"The fire, which originated from a cigar stump, was discovered at midnight. Forty young women who roomed in a nearby dormitory, immediately formed themselves into a bucket brigade. With the aid of ladders and ropes a number of them reached the top of the burning hall, where they remained pouring water on the roof until the fire endangered their lives; but they succeeded in preventing the flames from spreading to the surrounding buildings. An ordinance is being prepared giving the young women a vote of thanks."

On Friday afternoon, December 7, Miss Florence Jackson gave a tea in her room to the members of the Executive Committee of the Consumers' League.

Miss Alice May Moulton, who was formerly in the book store, was married to Mr. G. Howard Frost on Thursday, November 29. Mr. and Mrs. Frost will be at home after February the first at 835 Watertown street, West Newton, Massachusetts.

Miss Genevieve Wheeler, 1906, Miss Helen Baird, 1906, Miss Winifred Vandervoort, formerly of 1907, Miss Helen Hardenbergh, formerly of 1908, and Miss Marguerite Meyers, formerly of 1908, visited college last week.

The Class of 1909 held a prayer meeting in the Stone Hall Parked, immediately after the vesper service on Sunday evening, December 9. Miss Marion Savage led the meeting. The subject was "The Spirit of Christmas.

Miss Frances Hill has been elected a member of the executive board of the Class of 1909 to fill the vacancy of Miss Polly Ingalls, who has left college on account of her eyes.

Mr. Percival Lowell of Flagstaff Observatory, Arizona, lectured in the College Hall Chapel, Monday evening, December 10, on "The Habitability of Mars." The lecture was illustrated.

On Monday evening, December 10, the Alliance Francaise held a meeting at the Agora House.

MUSIC NOTES.

There will be a Christmas Recital by members of the Music Department, assisted by the choir, on Tuesday, December 18, 1906, from 4.20 to 5.00 P.M., in Billings Hall. All members of the college and their friends are cordially invited to attend.

A recital was given by students of the Department of Music on Tuesday afternoon, December 17, 1906, in Billings Hall.

A lecture in anticipation of the Symphony was held in Billings Hall, Wednesday, December 12 at 4.20 P.M.

Following is the concert program:

Elnar..................Overture, "In the South"

Chadwick................Symphonic Poem, "Cleopatra"

(First time.)

Georg Schumann............Variations and Double Fugue on a "Jolly Theme."

Wagner..................Overture, "Rienzi!"

(First time.)

LECTURES.

At Huntington Chambers Hall, 30 Huntington avenue, Friday, December 14th, at 8 P.M. John La Farge will give a lecture on "The Consideration of the Minor Arts." On Friday, December 21st, at the same place and time, Mr. Walter Sargent will lecture on "The Museum of Art and Public Schools," and on December 21st, Mr. Walker will lecture on the "French and English Gothic."

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A DAY IN THE BOTTEGA OF GHIRLANDAIO.

On Thursday, December sixth, members of English XI enjoyed a lecture on the everyday life and occupation of the Renaissance painters, as illustrated in Domenico Ghirlandaio. As an exposition of the spirit of the time, rather than as an outline of historical data, the lecture proved most enjoyable. The detailed history of one day, April 1st, 1488, was given.

We are led at first through the narrow, Florentine streets, to the church of Santa Croce, where della Robbia's Virgin looks down upon the quiet streets, deserted at this early hour, save for the peasants hurrying to the market place. Not far from the church is the house of Ghirlandaio himself, and even as we watch, two lads, apprentices of the great painter, push back the doors, disclosing the ransacked Bottega within. We should hardly recognize this room under the title of a "studii." There are no easels, no costly hangings, but the rough benches are laden with brushes, jars and half-mixed colors; unfinished sketches are everywhere.

The apprentices, meanwhile, have settled down to their frugal breakfast of black bread, wine and cheese, stopping occasionally to nod to the journeymen as they arrive or to listen to the gossip of a comrade, who is bursting with the news that a young friend of his, Michael Angelo, is about to be apprenticed to the master. The family, the three brothers, Ghirlandaio, David and Benedetto, and their married sister, Alessandro, who keeps house for them, come down to their breakfast which is served with a little more ceremony.

After this the real work of the day commences. Some of the apprentices under the direction of Benedetto remain in the Bottega to grind and mix the colors and enlarge the sketches which Ghirlandaio has made. He himself, with his brother David, hurries to the "Santa Maria Novella" to complete his work in the chapel. The walls have been prepared for his coming, and he believes the brothers and their apprentices to work on the frescoes of "John the Baptist and John the Evangelist," while the plaster is still wet. To-day, however, Ghirlandaio must entrust the work in the chapel to his assistants, as he must hasten to work on his portrait of a young girl, a famous beauty, of whom we shall have several charming paintings. On his way, he stops at the apothecary's shop, where he learns that the Smirzi is planning to tear down several old buildings opposite the shop, and build on that site a palace which shall outdo that of Lorenzo the Magnificent. Having secured this piece of information and his "ultra-marine" blue, he hastens on his way towards the house of his patron.

After the sitting, he hurries to the Santa Maria Novella to view the progress of the frescoing, and remains there until the noon. Angelus breaks in upon the morning's work. Then the artists separate, each hurrying towards home and dinner.

Soon after the meal, the notary, Ser Buero, arrives, together with Ser Ludovico, who brings with him an eager-faced boy of perhaps fourteen years. Contrary to his father's wishes, the boy is bent upon becoming one of Ghirlandaio's apprentices, and a compact is signed which formally binds the young Michael Angelo to Domenico Ghirlandaio for three years.

Later in the afternoon, Ghirlandaio again leaves his shop and hastens to the Hospital of the Foundlings, where he is painting his great picture, "The Adoration of the Magi." His own son serves him as one of his models for this painting.

Finally the world grows grayer; Ghirlandaio can no longer see and, pecking his brushes and paints in his willow basket, he calls his son, and the two stroll homewards through the darkening streets. At the Church of the Annunciation they pause a moment for the vespers service, then go their way.

The Bottega seems very still; the journeymen have gone to their homes, and only the apprentices remain. Almost in silence they eat their simple evening meal, then—for they are very tired—they throw themselves down to sleep, and the work of a busy day is forgotten.

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PARLIAMENT OF FOOLS.

DECEMBER FOURTH.

"Oh! where are you going, my pretty maid?"
"To College Hall Library, sir," she said.
And he fancied she spoke with tremblingly—
In a burst of scholastic ecstasy.

"Oh! when are you going, my pretty maid?"
"As fast as I can, kind sir," she said.
And he smiled, and said, "She should go to her books so eagerly.

"Oh! why are you going, my pretty maid?"
He queried again, and she softly said,
(And his thought of her had a sudden fall)
"It's the only warm place in College Hall."

LEGENDA NOTICE.

Orders for the 1907 Legenda must be made out on the accompanying blank and sent to the Business Manager, Margaret Noyes, 310 College Hall, on or before December 15, 1906, in order that the Managers may know how large an issue will be.

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ALUMN:\^E NOTES.

This column will contain items concerning Alumnae, former students, and past and present members of the Faculty. Other items will occasionally be added which are thought to be of special interest to the readers of the Alumnae Notes.

Associate Professor Anna J. McKeag read on Friday, November 30, before the New England Society of College Teachers of Education, a paper on recent books on the principles of education.

Lippincott's Magazine for December contains the following poem by Isabella Howe Fisher, 1896:

"Like a lighthouse of the sky,
Slow— revolving there on high.
Hangs the moon and flashes out
Once a month or thereabouts.
Lest the earth should run ashore
On some rocky meteor."


"The text of these is from the original manuscript owned by the Boston Athenaeum, edited with a memoir and notes by Ethel Stanwood Bolton, 1894.

Edith D. Dexter, 1895, is teaching in the College School for Girls in Walnut Hills, Cincinnati. Her address is 2177 Ashland avenue.

At the wedding of Florence Cook, 1902, Abbie H. Newton, 1904, was maid of honor, and Laura C. Malby, formerly of 1906, was one of the bridesmaids.

Miss Eleanor Clark, 1904, sailed in September with her sister and a party of girls to spend a number of months in Germany.

Mrs. Caroline Pitkin McCredy, 1902, spent several months this spring and summer in an automobile trip with her husband, the trip being made to the volcanoes of Germany and Italy.

Rebecca D. Moore, 1899, is still teaching French and History in the Saugus (Massachusetts) High School. Her address is 320 Central street.

Mabel H. Hyde, 1902, is teaching English in Simmons College. Her address is 24 Shepard street, Cambridge.

Flora A. Dobbin, 1903, is at Northfield Seminary.

Madeleine Steele, 1904, has a position in a New United States mint, opened in Denver last February.

Florence Cantway, 1905, who was last year principal of the LeRoy (Minnesota) High School, teaching English, German and Latin, with the duties of chorus leader added, is this year Supervisor of Music in the Willmar schools of the same state, and instructor in history and German in the High School.

Lucy Eisenberg, 1905, is teaching ancient history in the East High School of Rochester, New York.

Amy H. Gillespie, 1906, is assistant chemist in the Citro-Chemical Company, May 3d, New Jersey.

Zillah Grimes, 1906, is teaching in the Swissville High School, near Pittsburg, is thinking of taking a position to teach in Porto Rico next year.

L. Gertrude Loker, 1906, is taking the secretarial course at Simmons College.

Elise deR. Maynard, 1906, after a summer in Europe is at her home in Erieville, New York.

Helen Baird, 1906, gave a small luncheon at the St. Dennis Hotel, New York City, on Friday, November 30. Miss Calway, Miss Eustis, Miss Goddard, Miss Guion and Miss Samuel, all of 1906, were present.

The Worcester Wellesley Club held its annual banquet and business meeting at the Bay State House, October 26, 1906. For report of business see next issue of the Wellesley Magazine.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Miss Florence Halsey, 1900, and Miss Bess Halsey, 1905, 855 West end avenue, New York City.
Professor Kuhnemann’s Lecture on Schiller.

Professor Kuhnemann said that he was glad that his subject was to be Schiller; for to get a clear vision of that great man, that world-knowing, life-understanding man, is of great importance to those in whose hands lies to some extent the great future of America. We must consider the whole man Schiller, his wonderful characteristics, his energy, his will power, his great genius, as well as the development of his life.

The three lectures were announced as follows—the first upon Schiller’s youth; the second upon his philosophy of life and his friendship with Goethe; the third upon “Wallenstein” and the other works of his maturity.

Dr. Kuhnemann then proceeded to present to us the great writer in his youth. Schiller’s father was a soldier, a brave, conscientious, self-controlled man, who was always regarded by his wife and children with the deepest reverence and love. Pfar Schwartz was a house-keeper whose deep-seated religious nature was an important factor in the home-life of her children.

Schiller’s early childhood was spent in Schwaben. In his fourteenth year, Schiller was sent to the Karlschule in compliance with the expressed wish, practically a command, of the stern Duke Charles. Here at the Karlschule in Wurttemberg, he was subjected to the most severe discipline and cut off almost entirely from the outside world. Accordingly the young Schiller turned to a study of his own consciousness and developed an almost savagely natural talent of self expression.

In this, his “storm and stress” period, was produced the tragedy “Die Rauher,” a powerful drama which had immediate success. Although “Die Rauher” shows some marks of an immature spirit, and is plainly the fantastic product of a lonely childhood, it is yet deservedly possessed of a moral power, the most fearless struggle of the high, the good and the noble, against the low, the common, and the bad, is wonderfully dramatic and effective. The contrast between Franz Moor’s evil passions, and common selfishness, and his brother’s virtue and noble self-denial is very striking. In this drama Schiller ambitiously struck at the deepest things in life and sought to arrange the moral universe.

As a result of the appearance of the drama, Schiller, rather than submitting his work to the judgment of the Duke, was obliged to flee from his service, into which he had been immediately, yet reluctantly, leaving the Karlschule. For some time now, he lived in very poor circumstances, helped by a few friends and writing his “Fasolt.” This drama attempted to portray bare reality and the result is cold life and lifeless sympathy. The characters are self-conscious and above all self-admiring. Schiller himself was true to this spirit. The whole treatment is political, not human or dramatic.

For a time Schiller lived in obscurity at Bauersch, a small estate given him by a woman friend. In 1783, however, he procured the position of official dramatist at the theater in Mannheim under the agreement that he was to produce three plays a year. Great success did not attend him here. Soon after his arrival he was greatly hampered by a rather serious illness. This indisposition was somewhat lightened, however, by the successful appearance of his second great drama, “Kabale und Liebe.” This is a tragedy of every day life and gives a true picture of the life of Germany at the time. It is simple and illuminating, and has a very clear development. It is a strong, powerful, brilliant intellect, and genius has often endured hardships and difficulties but with his splendid force of character and the aid of devoted friends he had the power to overcome them.

HISTORY CLUB.

On Friday evening, December seventh, the History Club had the pleasure of listening to Miss Moffett, of the History Department, speak on “The General Memoir of Washington.” With this subject Miss Moffett is in close touch, having spent last year visiting many of the European universities and libraries.

Miss Moffett spoke first of the university and library buildings. They all seem to be either very old or very new; many of the old ones were originally monasteries or churches; and the large number of new libraries, Miss Moffett thinks, should be attributed, not so much to Mr. Carnegie, as to a general civic pride.

Of the courses offered in the various universities, many are open to strangers; indeed, in some cases the public is definitely invited, so that the classes are very large, and admit both men and women, and no formality is necessary; one merely drops in at the lecture hour. But before attending the smaller classes, where strangers would be more noticeable, it is customary to send up one’s card to the instructor. In this connection Miss Moffett spoke of the surprising impression that no tuition is required in the European universities. Many of the most desirable courses are courts fayne or “closed courses”; and to attend them one must obtain permission from the instructor, which is granted only to registered students, who have paid a tuition fee. Thus, in an indirect way, one often has to pay tuition.

To the average American student, the libraries are of greater interest than the lecture rooms. One gains from them in three ways; as a sight-seer, a member of the general reading public, or a student. If an American visits a European library as an ordinary sight-seer, he usually goes through the public reading-room with him all its noteworthy possessions in the exhibition-room—rare old manuscripts, examples of book-binding and the like; or, on the payment of an extra fee, the traveller may frequently be taken through the stacks. The general reader comes more or less acquainted, in a superficial manner, with the library; but it is the student who finds the greatest difficulties and the greatest advantages in handling it. While the libraries are not provided with complete, up-to-date, accessible catalogs. As an example of this, Miss Moffett related how, when she complained to a certain librarian that the book-catalog, printed thirty years before and having no later additions, did not meet her needs, the latter finally permitted her to see the index—the only reason for this exclusion. The card-catalog seemed to be that a new one was being prepared; meanwhile that was to be kept from the hands of the public. To let it be known that one is American rather than English, is of great assistance; for the English student seems not to be as popular as travelling. It is also a great aid for the student to carry with him an official letter of introduction—not to any individual, but a general letter from a professor or president of a college, or a consul, perhaps. Such a letter added to the disadvantages of being a foreigner is pretty sure to gain for one the sympathetic interest and cooperation of the librarian. Of the libraries of England, Germany, France and Switzerland, Miss Moffett dwelt on the one at Basel as being altogether the most satisfactory to work with.

Exhibitions Now Open in Boston.

Museum of Fine Arts: Color Prints and Etchings.
Old Italian Lace.
Rowland’s Galleries: Miss Hazleton’s Paintings.
Mr. Leyendecker’s Drawings.
Doll & Richards: Mrs. Chase’s Portrait.
Hatfield’s Galleries: Mr. Noyes’ Paintings.
Boston Architectural Club: Mr. Hudson’s Paintings.
Twentieth Century Chinese Miniature Exhibition.
Leonard’s Galleries: Paintings and Drawings.
St. Botolph Club: Mr. Hopkins’ Paintings.
Williams & Everett’s: Water Color Exhibition.
Van Bruggel: Portrait of Mr. Hasekawa.
530 Boylston street: Mr. Spaulding’s Water Colors.
372 Boylston street: Color Water Paintings by T. Hasekawa.
James B. Goddard.

FREE PRESS

We all know and try to live up to the saying, “When in Rome do as the Romans do.” It is not only an act of courtesy but a wise act which avoids misunderstanding and disturbance. If Rome happens to be the Memorial Chapel and one of the Romans is doing mass reading from the English Church Prayer Book instead of the Book of Psalms, would it not be well if we all should do likewise?