



THE FEDERALIST SYSTEM

Volume XI. of "The American Nation" Announced.

The Series to Contain Twenty-Six Volumes in All--Eminent Historians Among Authors.

From the Book Review Supplement of the New York Times of January 6, 1906, is taken the following clipping:

"Volume XI. of 'The American Nation, A History,' is published by the Harpers this week. It is entitled 'The Federalist System,' and is the work of John Spencer Bassett, Ph. D., Professor of History in Trinity College, North Carolina. The period covered is that from 1789 to 1801, being the years of the launching of the new government of the United States, under the auspices of the party called Federalist. The opening chapters are devoted to an account of the erection of the machinery of government, the erection of a stable financial system, and the work of rival political parties. Other chapters deal with the foreign policy inaugurated by Washington. The volume is illustrated with maps in colors and black and white, and the frontispiece is a portrait of Alexander Hamilton. The book appears in two forms, a crown octavo and a 'special universal edition'—both published at the same price, two dollars."

This history, when completed, will consist of twenty-six volumes, written co-operatively by some of the most eminent historians of America under the editorship of Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard University. Among the contributors to the series are Professors Dunning, of Columbia University; Bourne, of Yale; McLaughlin, of the University of Michigan; McDonald, of Brown University; Lattane, of Washington and Lee University, and Channing, of Harvard.

Each author treats a certain number of years from the beginning of American history up to the present day, and the place which volume XI. holds in the series is particularly noteworthy, for it treats of a period of years which was one of the most critical in our history, the period of "the launching of the new government of the United States."

With peculiar interest do the members of the college community and Dr. Bassett's numerous friends, in and out of the State, look forward to the appearance of volume XI., "The Federalist System," for to know its author, in whatever way, one must necessarily feel an interest in what he is doing, in whatever capacity.

His book deals with the general history of the country under Washington and Adams, a period of twelve years. Its treatment is more fully laid down and discussed, however, in the author's preface of the volume, in which he says:

"On its political side this volume treats of three principal facts:

the successful establishment of the government under the constitution, the organization of the Republican party on the basis of popular government, and the steady adherence of the government to a policy of neutrality at a time when we were threatened with serious foreign complications. The first achievement was chiefly due to Hamilton, the second to Jefferson, and the third to Washington, first, and, after his presidency, to John Adams.

"To these cardinal features of the history of the time I have added some chapters on social and economic conditions. I have discussed at some length the progress of the anti-slavery cause in the country, because of its relation to the growth of sectionalism. In these chapters, as well as in those on political affairs, my endeavor has been to write from the standpoint of the men of the time. The men of the day were very human and practical, and they had definite views of the needs of the present and prospects of the future. They believed earnestly in some ideals which to the men of today seem strange and in some cases grotesque. But they were average men, and, in spite of their passionate outbursts, their foreign sympathies, and their political sensitiveness, they met the problems before them as capable Americans. They had the good sense to approve of Hamilton's organization of the government, Washington's fidelity to neutrality, Jefferson's confidence in democracy, and Adams' unwillingness to bring on an X Y Z war. American self-government was never better justified than in the first three national administrations."

The first ten volumes of this history have already made their appearance, and the remaining sixteen are to be published one every month until the entire series is given to the public as a whole. When thus completed "The American Nation, A History," it is safe to say, will be recognized as the best authority extant on American history.

SCHEDULE OF EXAMINATIONS.

January 19-31, 1906.

Friday, 19.—Lat. II, Ital. V., Chem. III., Math. VI.

Saturday, 20.—Eng. I., Gr. V., Phil. I., Hist. V., Phys. V.

Monday, 22.—Eng. V., Eng. III., Econ. V., Math. V., Phil. VII., Ger. IV.

Tuesday, 23.—Gr. II., Ger. II., Fr. II., Math. IV., Chem. IV.

Wednesday, 24.—Gr. III., Ger. III., Lat. I., Econ. II., Biol. II., Bib. VI.

Thursday, 25.—Phil. VI., Phys. I., Biol. I., Fr. III., Astron. I.

Friday, 26.—Gr. I., Lat. V., Ger. I., Fr. I., Econ. III., Phys. III., Eng. IV.

Saturday, 27.—Hist. II., Chem. I., Phil. VIII., Eng. VI.

Monday, 29.—Lat. IV., Phil. III., Hist. III., Hist. I.

Tuesday, 30.—Math. III., Econ. I., Lat. VII., Chem. II., Math. II.

Monday, 31.—Gr. IV., Fr. IV., Geol. VII., Math. I., Eng. II., Ger. I.

VERY MANY IMPROVEMENTS

Made Possible by Donation of Mr. B. N. Duke.

Trinity Park Will Have Most Complete Equipment of Any Preparatory School in the State--Academic Building to Undergo Extensive Alterations--Other News Items of Interest.

Through the benefaction of Mr. B. N. Duke the Trinity Park School has received a sum of money sufficient to make extensive alterations and additions to the Asbury Building, which is the main or academic building of the school. The plans for this enlarged structure have already been submitted by Messrs. Hook and Sawyer, architects, of Charlotte, Mr. Hook of that firm having made the final arrangements while on the park last week.

On the east side of the present building there will be erected a section two stories high, of the same dimensions as the present structure, thereby making it about double the size that it now is. This new part will be connected with the old by a hallway twelve feet in width. In front of the whole will be a large portico, supported by Grecian columns, extending the entire height of the building.

On the second floor of this new section there will be an auditorium having a seating capacity of from four to five hundred and fitted up with opera chairs and other up-to-date furniture. This hall will be used for a chapel and assembly room. In addition to this the second story will contain the society halls, which will be used by the Calhoun and Grady Literary Societies. The first floor will be divided up into three recitation rooms, a parlor for the young lady students, and other rooms. With these three there will be a total of eight class rooms.

Then the section which now stands is to be remodeled by the making of numerous changes. The room which at present serves in the capacity of a chapel will be converted into a study hall, a thing that has been needed very badly for some time. This hall will be under the supervision of a master whose sole duty will be to superintend it and to have charge of the night school. In the east end, in the front part, three offices in suite will be made, together with several other alterations. The two halls on the third floor, which the two societies occupy, will be fitted up for chemical and physical laboratories. In the basement will be located the boiler for the steam-heating plant.

Active work on the erection of this structure will be begun in March and pushed to completion so as to be ready for occupancy by the opening of the next session, early in September. It is estimated that the cost for this addition and remodeling will be

somewhere in the neighborhood of \$10,000. When completed there will be no handsomer building, or one with more modern appointments, to be found in the South among preparatory schools. This will mean a great deal for the Park School in the scope of its future work, the same being much broadened and enlarged. This institution has already made mighty strides during its short existence as the following facts will indicate.

In the fall of 1898 it began its career with two buildings and forty-five students, but in less than a twelvemonth's time the number of buildings had been increased as had the enrollment also. It has continually risen session by session especially in number of students, which reached the high-water mark of 203 in 1903-4. Such growth necessitated extended enlargements, part of which has been realized in the erection of a large, modernly equipped, brick dormitory, which was opened for use a few weeks ago. This dormitory was also the gift of Mr. Duke, being erected at the cost of about \$25,000. It is divided up into four sections, with four suites of two rooms each to the section. Each suite accommodates three boys, which makes the capacity of the entire building forty-eight. At present all these suites are occupied.

The outlook for a fine baseball team is very bright, as there is some very good material from which to choose. Captain "Billy" Smith, of the college team, will do the coaching. He is himself a star player and will no doubt turn out a winning preparatory school team. Prof. D. S. Murph, the manager, is hard at work arranging a schedule, etc., and the captain, Mr. C. N. Crawford, is already having his men out on the field practicing.

Headmaster Bivins has recently purchased a fine Victor talking machine, and on each Saturday night enjoyable concerts are given in the chapel, to which the community is invited. These are very beneficial in relieving the monotony of the regular routine of the week.

Since the re-opening after the holidays eighteen new students have been enrolled, and a good number have applied for admission at the beginning of the spring term, which starts on February 1.

The Senior Class at present numbers fifty-five.

The examinations for the second quarter begin on the 22nd, to continue for a week.

Whether order and a central government will arise out of chaos in Russia, whether the empire will split up into several empires, or whether European nations will attempt to put a finger into the pie, is yet to be seen.

The man who has no capacity for creating his own amusement and diversion is one of the saddest spectacles imaginable.—Indianapolis Star.

FACTS OF INTEREST.

Mr. D. A. Tompkins Writes About Trinity.

The Past and Present Outlook of Southern Colleges--The Number of Students at Trinity--Other Items.

In all leading things there is a birth, a period of childhood and youth. From this the change comes to manhood and the serious business of life. After the Civil War in the South there was semi-anarchy for awhile, then a renaissance of education, then a period of poverty, struggle and slow growth—a period of childhood and youth, as it were. Now education in the South is beginning to assume the qualities of maturing manhood. Every point of material and intellectual development relating to education is now broadened. The material improvement may be seen on the grounds of most of our colleges. The intellectual improvement is made manifest by the spirit of liberality in thought in the campus atmosphere of the progressive institutions.

Trinity seems to be one of the leading examples of progress and liberality. For half a century the South had pleasant dreams of marble halls, vasaals and serfs. For the succeeding half century the same South had a nightmare in which anarchy was all the time pending.

This last dream was in a black night in which brother failed to recognize brother and ignoble prejudice, born of misunderstanding, gave a clue to people who were homogeneous in blood and antecedents into violent factions.

Now throughout the South a new light is arisen. The first kindling of this new light required enduring courage, high intellect and liberality inspired by the purpose to be accomplished.

Trinity was one of the first beacon lights we saw from out of the Egyptian night of reconstruction. From the beginning of the new era at Trinity the spirit of the institution has been to reconcile the differences of a kindred people throughout the nation.

The aim has been "to soften asperities, remove prejudices, extend knowledge, and to promote human kindness." The hope and expectation that the college will realize this aim can only be judged by a visit to the college where the material situation may be seen and the intellectual atmosphere felt.

While athletics are encouraged, inside of the college and on lines of wholesome exercise the tendency towards publicity and professionalism is repressed. It is not deemed desirable to permit the college man to acquire a taste for public applause of pay people.

Comprehensive plans for the development of the campus and surrounding grounds have been made by Mr. H. Buckingham, landscape architect of New York. (continued on third page)

