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The BATES STUDENT.

W. C. Wilkinson



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WAS THE PROTECTORATE OF CROMWELL BENEFICIAL TO
ENGLAND?

TO establish the fact that it was beneficial we shall consider the condition of England when the Protectorate came into existence; England while under this government; and modern England as affected by its principles and acts. We purpose to show that, first, in the deliverance that it gave from serious dangers; then by the direct improvements and prosperity that it caused; and, finally, by its permanent influence upon the institutions of England, this government was a benefit to that country.

There never was a more critical hour for England than that immediately preceding the Protectorate. The social and political worlds presented at that time a scene of almost hopeless confusion. Even the friends of liberty were no longer united, and the nation, still in the throes of a mighty revolution, was rent by the strife of innumerable factions. Leaders, willing in their blindness to sacrifice the great principles of religious freedom; leaders aiming to deprive one-half England of representation; fanatics, striving to overthrow all law;—parties of every absurdity and extravagance were all madly struggling for supremacy. And more than that,—as one by one they failed in their own schemes, they were uniting with the Royalists to seat upon the throne of England that synonym of injustice and grossest immorality, Charles II.

Hourly coming nearer were the horrors of another civil war, and war was, of all evils, that which the nation could least hope to survive. It was a fearful situation and, if it continued, the hour was not distant when England must meet her inevitable doom; must restore the Stuarts and thus relinquish all she had gained at such terrible cost, or, as the alternative, must perish in the gulf of anarchy upon whose brink she was already tottering.

Was not the pressing need of the hour in this, as in other such crises, the guiding hand of a wise, efficient man? There was, indeed, but one man by whom all these wild and dangerous elements could be controlled, and at the supreme hour of her peril that man saved England.

Our object is not to consider whether the acceptance by Cromwell of supreme power was right or wrong, but whether it was the source of good to the nation; and the fact cannot be overlooked that when this power fell into the hands of the one man able to hold it, England was rescued from incalculable danger. Even those historians most hostile to the Protectorate, do not and cannot deny this fact.

We are now ready to consider what merits this government had in itself, and how it was especially adapted to its time. England was, we have seen, utterly exhausted with rebellion and war; she was bordering upon social dissolution. No one will deny that in any nation, in such condition, the demand for peace and order is imperative. The Protectorate met this demand.

We admit that to secure this object there were some measures arbitrary and stern, but the circumstances and the necessity they presented must be borne in mind. It was in America, and only thirty-two years ago, that a President was driven to some of the same measures for which this seventeenth century government is condemned. Considering this and the magnanimity that was certainly shown, must we not admit that the Protectorate secured, by the most moderate means possible, those objects that were of such vital importance to the nation, law and order? When these were obtained, then progress was made possible.

That government is best which, with order secured, continually seeks the highest development of the social condition and institutions of its people. This was the constant aim of the Protectorate, and here notice one of its principles, the full value of which has not even yet been estimated.

It was in 1756 that Frederick the Great issued the proclamation that all religions should be tolerated in his domain; and Europe was electrified. But back nearly one hundred years before, in an age steeped in superstition, Oliver Cromwell had proclaimed, "Liberty of conscience is a fundamental, and all men shall be protected in this right." This, to a people whose parliament had, a few months before, declared, "Any man denying the doctrine of the Trinity or the resurrection of the body, shall suffer death."

Religious Liberty—do we comprehend the enlightenment and progress these words convey? Of course they could not, at that time, be practiced perfectly, but even then they sent horror to the hearts of bigots; they ended the curse of ignorance that ecclesiastical tyranny had produced; they shine, a ray of divine light, in the darkness of an intolerant age, and they placed England forward in the scale of progress fully a century.

The same spirit of justice that appears in this policy was shown in other ways.

The realm of law was utterly corrupt, and former governments had been very careful to ignore this fact. What did the Protectorate do? It cleansed those hot-beds of corruption, the courts of justice; it placed upon the bench the best lawyers to be procured. Again and again did Cromwell plead with his parliaments for a reform in the cruel and unjust laws of the land; and, to a certain extent, his wish was carried out. Had his ideas been followed during the next reign, the infamous name of Jeffries would not have blackened the pages of history, and English justice would not have become an object of ridicule to the world.

These measures give us a glimpse of the character of the man who brought them about. It is a truism that no man can exert a real influence for good beyond his own true worth, and so, as the personality of a ruler pervades his whole government, it is of tremendous importance to the national morals what that personality may be.

Not one can fail to notice that, as time advances, the tide of opinion grows overwhelmingly favorable to the character of Cromwell, and, notwithstanding the calumnies of his enemies, we are supported by numerous facts when we say that on the world's long list of heroes it will be difficult to find the name of a nobler soul than the Lord Protector of England. He represented the loftiest and the only progressive religious body of his time. His home was an example to the people of an ideal home; his court was a rebuke to

those of kings; his civil officers were honorable men. Reason and all history show that the importance of personal virtue, in a ruler, cannot be estimated. Surely, during the Protectorate, if ever, the saying, "Rewarded is that people that seeks righteousness," was proved true.

Cromwell realized, as have few other rulers, the importance of public virtue. He realized, also, the power and duty of the church to promote that virtue, and through his board of triers he cleansed that whole corrupt body. We notice that it was a great bishop, most bitterly opposed to this board, who afterwards said, "They did abundance of good unto the church."

Historians, hostile to the Protectorate, admit that a reform was made in those two great elements of society, the church and law, but they often lead us to suppose that the improvements of this government ended where they had begun. Was not the social condition of the people uplifted, did not trade revive and flourish, were not new industries developed, was not wealth more abundant and more evenly distributed, were not the channels of commerce opened up as never before, did not prisons, police orders, hospitals, roads, postal communications, banks, colonies, diplomacy, treasury,—all, feel the touch of a beneficent hand? On these points they are silent, for they cannot deny these things, nor the fact that into the decayed and vitiated life of every department a new and vitalizing energy was infused.

Further, moral and material interests were not advanced at the expense of learning and culture. New schools were founded and old ones materially helped. That genius was encouraged, the advance in philosophy and the numerous inventions prove. Men of learning were summoned to court and merit promoted wherever found. Indeed the great men whom this government called to its service were almost a guarantee of its success.

Now we ask you to turn from the scene of internal prosperity to foreign relations, and you find what? You find England raised, as by magic, from utter insignificance to the highest position among the nations; you find new colonies planted and strongholds, upon which she relies to-day, secured; you find the foremost states of Europe, for the first time, courting the favor of England and obedient to her every wish; wind and wave allied to carry to every isle and shore the English fleet, the power of the English name! And above all the glory that this gives to England, the indirect influence upon the

individual citizen is not to be overlooked. There suddenly dawned upon the Englishman the fact that his beloved country was no longer despised; that wherever wandering, he might now point, with pride, to the English flag and feel safe beneath its folds. And with this thought there came a new pride in his citizenship, a new confidence and self-respect, and, while always patriotic, he became a better and more thorough Englishman. See this honorable pride turned to bitter humiliation, when Charles II. shamelessly sells himself and England to the very nation that was now lying in humble submission at her feet.

And how was this power used? It was used in such a manner as to teach England that this was her noble mission, to champion the cause of religious liberty and to aid the oppressed wherever found. Had the foreign policy of Cromwell been followed, history would have been changed. No system of injustice would have alienated thirteen loyal colonies from England; Europe might have been spared years of cruel persecution and war; the agonized cry of Armenia would not have risen in vain, and England might have been spared a lasting shame.

Other governments of that time were seeking only their own glory, other governments saw nothing beyond their own time; but this government saw ever in the distance a future England. Was it, then, productive of permanent good? Most certainly it was, and it is in the fact that it laid the foundations of much of the present greatness of England that it calls forth the highest praise.

In what does the power and glory of England consist to-day? In her military marine, in peace or war the "first line of English defense." Let it not be forgotten that it was during the Protectorate that the maritime glory of England was first largely developed and maintained. What is the one source of her food supply to-day? Her commerce; but her commerce was secured when, by peace with the states of Europe, Cromwell opened up new channels for English trade. Almost every reform of modern England can be traced directly back to the Protectorate. For nearly two hundred years Englishmen have been slowly learning to practice religious liberty, and one by one acts of tolerance have been passed. But it was by Cromwell that religious liberty was first proclaimed.

Englishmen must ever reverence the name of Romilly, but the work of that great reformer had received its first impulse from the Protectorate.

The red-letter year of modern England is 1832, but the great reform act does not, in its essential features, differ from that which the first parliament of Cromwell carried out. His parliament bears the distinction of being the first to agitate representative reform. These are only a few of many examples that might be adduced.

In conclusion, we maintain that the Protectorate was beneficial because its most bitter opponents have utterly failed to show any other way by which the nation could have been saved, and we believe it was better for this government to be preserved, at almost any cost, than for the state to sink in utter wreck. It is a principle of government that only those who know men can govern well. Cromwell knew men, and he sought to use this knowledge for the good of men. His government, brief as it was, made England prosperous at home; it suffered no indignity to the English name and protected its citizens in every land. While other governments were still lighting the fires of persecution, this government was maintaining religious liberty as far as possible at that time; it fostered those interests upon which the prosperity of England now depends; it sowed the seeds of numerous blessings she now enjoys.

“There shall be an handful of corn planted in the earth upon the top of the mountain, but the fruit thereof shall shake like Lebanon.” In the darkness of the seventeenth century many of the reforms desired by Cromwell were impossible, but the handful of corn was planted. Englishmen are reaping the fruits thereof to-day, and now, in this glorious Victorian age, they are looking back with grateful pride to the Protectorate, and are yielding the honor where honor is due. —’99.

THE BOOKS OF EDNA LYALL.

MANY have been the writers who have sought to portray the different phases of human nature, but few have had the true success of Edna Lyall. The six books of her composition which are most widely read are “Donovan,” “We Two,” “A Hardy Norseman,” “Won by Waiting,” “Knight-Errant,” and “In the Golden Days,” and the chief charm of the individual books are that no two characters resemble each other, and that no suggestion of another story gives us a clue to the finale.

The book most popular is “Donovan,” and in this story the reader loses himself in admiration of the grand and noble character that arises, like the phoenix, from the ashes,—from the ashes of a

misanthropic early life, where the hero with unseeing eyes gropes about in utter darkness, with no guide save his atheistic beliefs.

Baffled in every turn of life, an outcast from home, and a stranger to society, he goes through the hardest struggles with no friend but a little stray dog that follows at his heels.

In the gambling den, in the great mass-meetings where the mighty advocates of atheism wrought havoc with his peace of mind, in the long hours when he struggled with his Socinian beliefs, he had no companion but the little "Waif," who was friendless like himself. But at length the Donovan of the past, the Donovan of the atheistic tendencies, changed into the trusting, loving, brave-hearted man who stood ready to do battle with the world, strong in his new-found belief.

In continuation of "Donovan" in the widely read "We Two," we leave the object and take the advocate of the belief opposed to theism, in his home life, his public life, and in the last fearful struggles with the world and its bitterness.

A rugged Scotchman, witty, but blind to the one great truth of life, gives his whole being to his purpose, only to die at the hands of his opponents, while his followers, without their leader, sank into oblivion.

The one hope of Luke Raeburn's life was centered in his daughter Erica, who showed, at an early age, that she had inherited the talent of her father, who was, in reality, a deep thinker, and a most powerful speaker. But in this hope he was doomed to disappointment. He formed an acquaintance with a man of Christian belief, and this acquaintance fast ripened into friendship, though the two friends were so widely opposed as to their beliefs. Yet by the influence which the advocate of theism threw over the daughter of the atheist, the world was changed to the little Erica, and she became a firm believer in Christianity. This revelation nearly broke the rugged Scotchman's heart, yet he loved his daughter too dearly to let this separate them, so the theist and the atheist lived in harmony together, though the beliefs held by father and daughter were radically different.

Burdened with debts, yet generous almost to a fault, and ever ready to help a suffering neighbor, Luke Raeburn was the existing proof of the fact that a man may be an atheist and may even advocate the hated belief, yet in his heart be as true a Christian as though he preached the cause.

We all read of the beauties and of the life free from cares which exist in sunny Italy, yet Edna Lyall makes the land of artists and poets the scene of a tragedy of human life so pathetic and real as to make one doubt for an instant that life can be free from care. The Carlo, the knight-errant of one of her most charming stories, is a representative type of the passionate Italian youth, who sacrificed his love and his hopes of happiness to the cause of an erring sister. One can hardly believe such a sacrifice possible until he reads this tale of devotion and suffering. Then it seems that Carlo Donati was as much a hero as one of the medaled generals of great armies. His was not a sacrifice of life for country, or for honor, but a far nobler sacrifice was his. Few could understand him, yet there were none who did not admire his courage. The happiness which came to him in later years was only his just earnings, and if in this world of ours there were more Carlo Donatis, there would be no need of revivalists and less need of the law, for it is such characters that beautify the whole world.

Then there is "The Hardy Norseman," a tale of life in Norway, and of the adventures of a few of its people in the fogs of London. From that book I gained more knowledge of the true Norse character than hours of study would have given me.

"Won by Waiting" gives us the adventures of a French girl in the family of an English curate where her nature was cramped and her better qualities deadened by constant abuse, until she was utterly changed from the light-hearted daughter of France into a reserved and quiet woman of the world.

From "In the Golden Days" we get a little idea of prison life as it used to be before the much-needed Reformation.

From all of Edna Lyall's works we may obtain valuable information if we read them with a purpose in view. Her heroes are all that we could ask; strong in their upholding of the principles they deem right, though sensitive and ever ready to perceive an insult. Her heroines are good and noble, worthy of the respect and admiration and even of the imitation of the readers.

To Edna Lyall we must attribute the laurels for the true standards of human characters. I would like to meet a Donovan, a Carlo Donati, or an Esperance; I would do them greatest honor and hold them in deepest reverence. If every community could have one of them in its midst it would be more than blessed. The man who can go through the scenes of vice and crime and have no faith

in God, and come to the surface unscathed as did Donovan; the man who can give up a life of happiness for a sister's well-being; the woman who can live a life of sacrifice, of devotion to a father who is an advocate of an unjust cause; such are the men and women whom the world wants and calls for, such are the influences that elevate the world.

The more women that there are of Edna Lyall's abilities, and the more books that there are in our libraries teaching the preachings and setting the examples of her works, so many more hours of profitable reading will induce men and women to lead better lives and to remember though the man you meet be shabby, and bent with care, though he be ill-looking and even repulsive, even then, remember that "a man's a man for a' that."

—BLANCHE BURDIN SEARS, 1900.

January 11, 1897.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.

THE early part of the seventeenth century, that age, crowded with events of such mighty import to all Europe, is especially interesting as ushering in that terrible struggle, known to history as the Thirty Years War. This period marks a crisis in the history of the Protestant religion. The bigoted emperor of Germany, aided by his powerful Spanish ally, and by his following of selfish and narrow-minded princes, bishops, and priests, had succeeded in utterly crushing religious liberty in his own kingdom, and was bent upon accomplishing the same end in the entire empire, heedless of all the suffering and horror his plan involved.

The Protestant princes and people resisted the powerful monarch well, but so unequal was the contest, that not only did the Protestant religion seem doomed to extinction in the very land of its birth, but the peace and liberties of all Europe were threatened as well.

The House of Austria must be checked. But by whom? In France, the liberal Henry IV. had fallen beneath the assassin's sword. As to England, the fact that her king was a Stuart, explains her feeble influence in continental affairs. Italy was too weak to be considered. The Dutch, although sympathizing with their German brothers, were suffering under too great oppression themselves to render aid. Denmark had already tried her powers against the Austrian emperor, and had failed.

When it was seen that these countries could furnish no deliverer;

when the tyranny of the Hapsburg dynasty was at its height; when the cause of civil and religious liberty seemed all but lost, then it was that the banished princes and down-trodden people turned in their misfortune to the young king of Sweden, and implored his aid.

Feeling the deepest sympathy for his suffering co-religionists and realizing the danger to Sweden from the Austrian encroachments on the Baltic, Gustavus Adolphus had for twelve years been watching the storm that was gathering, and had been doing his utmost to render Sweden secure, should it be necessary for him to enter upon the German war.

The hour had come. He was to go forth and defend, not only his religion and his country, but the liberties of a continent. And he had shown himself worthy of the call.

Trained from childhood in the science of war and of state, at the age of seventeen he had ascended the Swedish throne to meet difficulties whose successful treatment demanded the highest qualities of mind. He encountered an empty treasury, an impoverished people, an alienated nobility, a disputed succession, and three important wars.

In seventeen years he had gathered about him a circle of nobles devotedly attached to his service and fully competent to conduct the affairs of state in his absence. He had introduced the manufacture of paper, arms, wool, silk, muskets, and numerous other industries; he had encouraged agriculture, mining, and commerce; had established a system of education for Sweden, improved the administration, and raised the condition of his people in every way. When we consider that he had accomplished all this while bringing to a successful issue three important wars, we can better appreciate the qualities that gave him the reputation of being the greatest statesman of his age.

In personal appearance, the King of Sweden showed himself a true descendant of Odin; his splendid proportions, blue eyes, and yellow hair, all representing the typical hero of the North. In addition to this, his ardent patriotism, dauntless courage, and rare personal magnetism, made him the idol of his people, who showed their love and confidence by bearing patiently the most burdensome taxes, and willingly making any sacrifice to aid him in his wars.

As a commander, Gustavus Adolphus had at that time no equal. The same qualities that won the attachment of his people, inspired enthusiasm in his soldiers, and they never hesitated to follow their

brave general, whatever the perils and hardships in the way. His improvements in the arts of war, his perfect discipline, his wonderful ability to make the most of his resources, his prudence and foresight, place him among the greatest generals of the world, while in purity of motive he towers far above them, by the fact that all his wars were undertaken for the defense of his country, or with other purpose as noble, and never for personal gain.

This, then, was the man in whom the hopes of Protestant Europe were placed at the outburst of that struggle that shook the continent for thirty years; a remarkable administrator, a consummate general, a great monarch in the highest sense,—the elements so mixed in him that nature might rise up and say to all the world—
“This was a man.”

In the gloom and horror of that awful struggle, the character of the “Snow King” is the one relieving touch, and when he was slain on the fatal field of Lutzen, while gallantly leading his soldiers to the charge, he left in the hearts of men a memory as pure and bright as the starry flakes whose name had been bestowed upon him by his southern foes.

Although called to lay down his work while in the prime of manhood, he had won his cause, and had set in motion influences that would act for years to come. He left a circle of followers, inspired with his own lofty enthusiasm, and so well trained in his service that they were able to bring the war to a successful end. Baffling the Austrian schemes for supremacy on the Baltic, he had made his own country mistress of that sea, and had raised her from obscurity to a commanding position among the nations of Europe.

His ennobling influence over his people was to endure. He dignifies their history; he is an inspiration to their statesmen and soldiers; they still rear monuments in his honor; he is still the hero of story and song, and their youths are still taught to regard him as the pattern of nobility and truest manhood.

“ One upon whose hand and heart and brain
Once the weight and fate of Europe hung.
Such was he; his work is done,
But while the races of mankind endure,
Let his great example stand,
Colossal, seen of every land,
And keep the soldier firm, the statesman pure,
Till in all lands, and thro’ all human story
The path of duty be the way to glory.”

AN OLD SHOE.

I HAVE studied an old shoe carefully. I find it a wonderful article, bearing many points of resemblance to humanity. When a shoe first makes its appearance it is a squealy article and likely to give its owner some discomfort. It must be tended with care, must not be filled too full, and must learn to easily go on feet.

The power which made the shoe knew it would be incomplete without a mate; then, together, side by side, traveled the two shoes, pursuing their rounds of life with difficulty. Sometimes their tongues got out of place and caused trouble; sometimes the way seemed rough, yet they did not complain, but kept trudging along, often trod upon, treading upon others at times.

At last one of them was run over, completely worn out, and in so bad a condition it could not be heeled (healed), and very soon its soul parted from its frame, and its mate, no longer needed, was laid helpless and useless in the closet where I found it. Unless a shoe treads carefully it is apt to lose its sole, which is of great importance. Sometimes its sole has to be remedied for further usage, but, like the soul of man, if once injured, it can never be restored to its former condition.

The stouter the material of which a shoe is composed the longer the existence of the shoe, but the finer material is considered the nicer. There are many kinds of shoes; perhaps as common as any are the black-colored ones. These are the hardest and can endure the roughest use. There are also red, yellow, and brown shoes. The white shoe is the most dainty of any; it is often seen in places of amusement of aristocratic society.

Shoes, like men, if filled too full will become tight, but this is very injurious to their existence.

Some shoes are laced!

Consider, now, which you would choose,
To be a man or be his shoes.

—W. T., '99.

Foreign students are this year, for the first time, allowed to receive professional degrees in the French universities.

The Faculty of Yale has decided not to allow any Freshman-Sophomore base-ball game this spring. The reason given is the misbehavior of the Freshmen at the Prom. Concert.

Bates Verse.

COME WITH ME.

Airy music in the grove!
Come with me, my gentle love.
Rosy is the early dawn,
Never was a fairer morn.
Silver mist-veils float along
Swift as echo of a song.
Come with me, my bonny one,
Where the fairy cobweb spun,
Softly shimmers in the light,
Glistens with a dew-drop bright.

—'99.

THE MINISTER COMING TO DINNER.

Nothing in the house to eat,
Neither fruit, nor pie, nor meat,
Nor a cake ;
Nothing ; sure as I'm a sinner,
Something, something, before dinner,
I must bake.
Susan, go and find the broom,
Tidy up the sitting-room,
Dust each chair,
Clean the stove, brush every shelf,
Then begin to clean yourself,
Comb your hair,
Try to decently appear.
Susan, Susan, do you hear
A word of mine ?
Stop that everlasting humming,
For the minister is coming
Here to dine.
Joseph, Joseph, do be good!
Go and get some kindling wood,
Hurry up!
Johnny, take yourself away ;
Go out door awhile to play
With the pup.
Oh, whatever shall I do!
I shall crazy go if you
Don't keep still.
Put away the water-dipper!
I shall have to use my slipper,
And I will.
Close the door outside the hall.
There ! the babe begins to squall,
He's upstairs.

THE BATES STUDENT.

Susan, go, he needs your tending.
 Will there ever be an ending
 Of my cares?
 O, I wonder where the broom is!
 Everything within the room is
 Disarray.
 There's a hole in every curtain;
 But the minister will certain
 Come to-day.

There, I've made a cake and pie, too;
 Though the children seem to try to
 Act like sin.
 Some one rings! I hope he's not here!
 Pastor, I am glad you've got here,
 Walk right in.

—W. T., '99.

REVERBERATIM.

I read in an old-time poem
 That at night, when the shadows fall,
 A big bell is rung by the angels
 Whose tone may be heard by all

Who shut from the heart all sorrow,
 All bitterness, pain, and strife,
 And open the heart's inner chamber
 To the gracious Giver of Life.

The words came to me with deep meaning,
 And I asked that the wondrous peal
 Might sound in my heart its sweet music,
 The sadness and longing to heal.

But the work of the day was vexing,—
 I wrought not with patient hand,
 And no bell to me in the twilight
 Rang out from the better land.

Then I told myself, sadly, the music
 That comes from the peaceful shore
 Can be only for those whose pathway
 Is scattered with roses o'er;

Whose lives know no hardship or sorrow
 To deaden the heart and the brain,
 And who, feeling naught of life's losses,
 Are ever content with its gains.

But the spirit, whose gentle whisper
 Brings hope to the burdened heart,
 Drew near, and with tenderest loving
 Bade sweetly to do my part,—

To take my place in life's conflict
 With faith in the Master's love,

And my soul should list to the music
Of the angels' bell above.

Next morning a mist had gathered
O'er streamlet, and valley, and hill,
And my task that before had been heavy
To-day was heavier still;

But the day set in radiant beauty,
Sweet thoughts in my heart seemed to sing,
And echoing back from heaven
I heard the big bell ring.

—L. B. A., '99.

THE ECHO.

A tiny bit of hill and sky,
A grove of pines, one rising high,
 In the far-off west
 With a breezeless rest,
Is softly shadowed by violet isles,
And a golden bar in the pale blue sea,
And light film shadows of tinted mist,
As they sadly glimmer their glow to me.
Caressed by day with her dying smiles,
They gleam to pale with the chill night kissed.

 Oh, song of the heart,
 'Tis thy echo again!
Thy sunset of joy hath gleamed and hath paled.
 The woods are not fair
 When the darkness is there.
 Oh, sad is the heart
 With the shadows of pain!

—IZARRA.

THE MOTHER-LOVE.

Oh, the mother-love, the mother-love!
 You may search from sea to sea,
But you'll find no love like the mother-love,
 So precious and boundless and free.

Others may frown at your failures,
 Others may smile at your grief,
But the mother-love will enfold you
 In a sure and unfailing relief.

Oh, the mother-love, the mother-love!
 How it soothes the aching heart;
How it trusts, endures, sacrifices,
 Bearing always the heavier part.

Oh, the mother-love, the mother-love!
 You may search from sea to sea,
But you'll find no love like the mother-love,
 So precious and boundless and free. —S. M. B., '98.

Around the Editors' Table.

IN debating as well as in athletic contests, there are "ups" and there are "downs;" one cannot expect to win all of the time; and so we submit with the best of grace to the loss of our recent intercollegiate debate with Colby. The contest was held in Waterville, on Friday evening, March 4th, over that much discussed question of municipal ownership and operation of water, light, and street railways. The debate was warmly contested, and of the greatest interest to the fifty Bates boys who went up to hear it. We freely admit that Colby's speakers had, on the whole, superior delivery and oratory, and an easier appearance on the stage; but we cannot agree with them when they claim superiority in argument; they gained the decision rather on their delivery.

Bates has no excuses to offer, and would not for a moment question the decision of the judges. Colby won, and we heartily congratulate them on their victory. And though we feel that we have the right to censure them for using seventy minutes when placed on their honor not to overrun the stipulated time of forty-eight minutes, yet we would not be understood as presenting this as a reason for granting the decision, not in the least, but only in this respect, that it practically amounts to having four speakers for Colby, and three for Bates.

We wish to thank the Colby men for their courtesy, both before and after the debate. When a college has won a victory after a trial of three years, they may well be justified in being demonstrative in their expressions of joy. Yet Colby was magnanimous enough to wait until after our departure, at least, and more than this, a large delegation of the students accompanied us to the train, and gave us a hearty "send-off" as we rode away. We trust that these relations may always be maintained, and that next year we may meet our Colby opponents again in the friendly rivalry of another debate.

AN article in one of the papers brings to notice the fact that college women are not prominent in literature. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Sarah Orne Jewett, graduated from no college.

Naturally we seek the reasons for this. In regard to the writers above mentioned, that they graduated from no college is by no means strange, for college facilities were not offered them; but this excuse will not hold to-day, as the college portals throughout the country are thrown open to women.

Can it be that a college education is non-conducive to a literary career? No, assuredly not, for Hawthorne, Holmes, Longfellow, Lowell, bear testimony to the contrary; but, you say, these are men, we are speaking of women. True, yet it is not reasonable to suppose that the mechanism of woman's brain is such that, whereas, culture and learning assist man on the path to literary fame, they with inverse ratio retard her progress in the same direction. This hypothesis is too false to be entertained for a moment. Although a diamond may be valuable in its primitive state, as such it will never grace the coronet of a queen. The literary ability of a woman, without culture and untrained, may neither bring the world pleasure nor its owner renown. So we see that a college education does not hinder a woman in her literary career, but is of great assistance to her.

Now the question arises, why do not the college graduates among women to-day win literary fame? Close beside it may be put, why do not the college graduates among men to-day win literary fame? The answer to both is plain; the present age is not a literary one. Did we to-day find hosts of gifted authors outside the college walls, we might well ask why; but we do not find them. We can only say, wait till a new era of literature dawns, and then we feel confident that the noted writers among women will be college graduates.

AMONG the varied phases of college life which bring improvement and profit to the student, there can be no doubt that the public declamation holds a most important place.

A few such exercises are the only opportunities presented to the average student for training in public speaking, and the benefit to be derived from them is dependent only on the effort which each student is willing to make. But as we listen each term to these exercises, an old question presents itself with new force. It is whether the offering of prizes to be competed for in this way, is a wise course. Does the intelligent, conscientious student need such artificial means to spur him on to his best efforts? The primary object, of course, is to arouse greater interest among the participants, so that each

shall do his very best work. Now is this end accomplished? It may be in some degree, but it does not affect any large number of those who take part. It would be an unusual class indeed, in which all were so nearly equal in ability, as to stand the same chance for the prize. It is generally the case that only a few are in a position to think of receiving the prize, while the majority of the class work from entirely different motives. The question is, do they do actually better work than if no prize were offered. Under present conditions, there can be no doubt as to the answer. A great many of the class, finding that they cannot successfully compete with their associates, become discouraged and give up trying, going through the exercise as a hard necessity, from which they would gladly escape.

The ideal method would be to change the grounds upon which the decision is made, so that the prize should belong to the student who made the greatest improvement over natural conditions. Every one would then be on an equal footing, and results in individual cases would be much more satisfactory. The difficulty of reaching a decision under these circumstances would be no more serious than in some instances under the present system.

“**E**XPERIENCE is a good teacher.” Therefore one should profit, not only from his successes, but also from his failures. In the past, Bates has learned that in order for a base-ball team to have a successful career, it must have an efficient head. Again, during our foot-ball history, we have learned that among other things, it is not only best but also necessary, to insure justice to all concerned, that those things which we might call business points, such as final arrangements for officers, etc., should be settled in a business manner, and previous to the day of the game. Furthermore, as we look back upon our lives, especially lives of action, we note that our most useful lessons have been learned from dear experience.

Now we, as a college, have recently had our annual experience in debating. We have seen wherein we failed. We have seen wherein our opponents succeeded. We note, perhaps, undue advantages of one side or the other.

These things as others, in base-ball, in foot-ball, and in the affairs of life, we have simply learned from experience; now the thing for us to do is to profit by these lessons from past experiences.

THERE has been a movement started within a short time by Bowdoin College, to obtain complete control over the fitting-school athletics of the state. It is the intention to have all the meets held at Brunswick, all the trophies given out by Bowdoin, and the name of the association changed from the Maine Inter-scholastic Athletic Association to the Bowdoin Inter-scholastic Athletic Association; in fact to deprive the other three colleges of any share whatever in preparatory school athletics. This would be a good thing for Bowdoin, no doubt. But is Bowdoin the only college that has any concern in this matter? Have U. of M., Bates, and Colby no fitting schools, and no interest in these athletic contests? The time has come when Bowdoin has no longer sufficient athletic superiority to justify such an assumption, or to account for it except from a purely selfish motive. With an athletic field now at Orono, Waterville, and Brunswick, and one in the near future at Lewiston, it is clearly apparent that the present arrangement of holding the contests in succession is the best for all concerned.

The preparatory schools of the state are fully able to care for their own athletes and to have charge of their own meets. The responsibility which would thus lie on each school would be far better for it than to be under the apron-string rule of any one of the four colleges. As far as mere expense is concerned, the proposed plan may be better for the schools in the south-western part of the state. But what of the schools in the eastern part? The method of rotation equalizes the expenses far better and familiarizes the students with the tracks which they must use after entering college. But, more than this, no loyal preparatory school would wish to give up the full control of its athletic interests to any college other than its own. There certainly is a feeling of this sort, and it would be but just if the fitting schools of these three colleges should unitedly refuse to sanction this assumption by Bowdoin, of rights belonging, not to herself exclusively, but to the other three colleges as well.

If this attempt is realized there is danger, too, of the secession from the association of those schools which are loyal and of those which are situated at a considerable distance from Brunswick. So, looking at it from all sides, the present system seems better and fairer.

Alumni Round-Table.

PERSONALS.

'69.—L. C. Graves is pastor of the Free Baptist Church, Gilmanston, N. H.

'72.—G. H. Stockbridge has been doing expert work on an important patent case during the last two years. Present address, 99 Nassau Street, New York.

'72.—E. J. Goodwin is superintendent of schools of Greater New York.

'73.—L. C. Jewell, M.D., of Cape Elizabeth, has recently lost his wife.

'74.—J. H. Hoffman has resigned his position as pastor of the Christian Church, Littleton, N. H.

'78.—F. H. Bartlett was recently married. Mr. Bartlett has a very successful law practice in New York City.

'81.—C. S. Haskell is principal of a very large High School, Brooklyn.

'85.—A. B. Morrill, principal of High School, East Hampton, Mass., lost his wife recently.

'87.—Rev. Israel Jordan has resigned his position as pastor of the Congregational Church, Bethel, Me.

'90.—A. N. Peaslee is rector of Episcopal Church, Haverhill, Mass.

'92.—D. G. Donnocker has a successful law practice, Tremont Temple, Boston.

'93.—G. M. Chase has charge of a portion of Professor Stanton's work during the Professor's illness.

'94.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Rochester, N. H., the Rev. Arba J. Marsh of Elmira Heights, N. Y., and Miss Maude Amanda, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Hill, were united in marriage, February 23d. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. W. Harris, pastor of the Free Baptist Church of Somersworth. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh left on the 2.25 train for Elmira Heights, N. Y., their future home, where the Rev. Mr. Marsh is pastor of the Free Baptist Church. The interesting feature of the occasion was that Mr. Marsh, the groom, Miss Hill, the bride, and Mr. Harris, the officiating clergyman, were all classmates of Bates College, Class of '94.

'96.—L. S. Mason is attending the Pennsylvania Medical School.

'95.—Lester Pease will graduate from Cobb Divinity School in May, 1898.

'96.—Augustus P. Norton was a candidate for the School Board in the recent municipal election in Lewiston.

'96.—L. P. Gerrish is doing successful work as principal of High School, South Paris, Me.

'97.—Miss Maud A. Vickery is teaching at Machias, Me.

'97.—A. W. Foss has just been elected as Professor of Latin of the State Normal School, California, Penn. Mr. Foss will also have charge of the Athletic Department. The school has some eight hundred students.

Alumni Editor:

Dear Sir—Since receiving your communication, asking for a contribution to the Alumni Column, I have reviewed the last four volumes of the STUDENT, finding among them two letters from alumni touching upon what seems to me one of Bates's most vital interests. In No. 7, Vol. xxiii., an alumnus makes a plea for specialization on the part of those who choose teaching as a profession, claiming that no other vocation demands more thorough preparation than does that of the teacher. No one can dispute the position taken in this able article. Read it, you who are interested. In No. 6, Vol. xxiv., a '68 man even goes so far as to suggest "establishing a pedagogic chair at the fountain head," and urges that "more and more of the brightest minds enter, not as a makeshift, not as a stepping-stone to some other calling, but for life, and with heart and soul, into this, one of the noblest and greatest professions."

Notwithstanding that the post-graduate course is the ideal policy to pursue, yet, as formerly, many Bates men will continue to teach without this extra preparation, and, however desirable it might be, there is little prospect of the establishment of a "pedagogic chair at the fountain head." As in the past, so in the future, Bates will continue to turn loose upon the public the green, untrained pedagogue.

The young graduate, upon leaving college, enters, without special preparation, the profession of teaching for life. (Far too many, merely as a makeshift for a few years.) Few can realize, at the time, the tremendous responsibilities that are thus undertaken. They are few, as well, who do not, during the first years of the work, experience periods of discouragement such as are beyond the powers of

the inexperienced to imagine. It takes but a short time to discover the actual unfitness for the work, and sad is the day when the graduate, so late a Senior of much dignity, awakens to the appalling fact that he is really incompetent, and that the beginning has been but a repetition of blunders. The value of special training becomes apparent to the individual, but the waste up to this point has been beyond calculation, and a remedy immediate and sure is demanded.

Times are changing. The expert is demanded, not only by the authorities at the head of the universities and best secondary schools, but the salvation of the common school, as well, depends upon the same saving power.

It is ventured now to call teaching a profession, but if it ever become such, in the truest sense of the term, if it ever be raised above the mere occupation of the wage earner, those who enter therein as a "makeshift or stepping-stone to some other calling" must be put under ban. This quack element must be driven out. Those who have the real good of the cause at heart must, by a decided stand, manifest, by a most zealous spirit, an earnest professional loyalty to one of the noblest and greatest professions.

Ever since its existence, Bates has pursued a unique course in respect to furnishing transient teachers from among its under-graduates, for Maine schools. Bates was founded for boys and girls of self-dependence. The long winter vacation was allowed as opportunity to teach a "winter term." The work done by Bates under-graduates in this field has been grand. The enthusiastic student has been an inspiration to many a youth in the back town. But I believe, with present tendencies, there is more yet demanded of this class of workers than they have ever attempted to accomplish. The work that should be done by the student here, demands of him a preparation that will serve him in the permanent position after leaving college. He who is really in earnest, he who enters "for life, and with heart and soul" this work, can, I believe, find opportunity for a better preparation than students in general have heretofore been accustomed to make.

By organized effort the under-graduate teachers of Bates should unite upon this subject, claiming the rights that belong to them as members of a profession. A teachers' organization, composed of those who have made their life choice, would be of inestimable value to its membership. Time could be found for professional study, discussion upon live educational questions carried on, and a thorough acquaintance with Maine schools made a general knowledge.

A careful grading, according to ability and experience, should be made and recommendations given upon a regular basis. This would mean that when a member of the organization was assigned a school, the best selection could be made. He would be prepared to more than "keep" the term of school. He would be an influence professionally in the community in which he was located, possessing the spirit that would be elevating to the system. He would possess a knowledge that would be of service outside the school-room. He would be an authority upon questions most vital to the reconstructive work now going on in Maine schools.

Have you decided upon teaching as your life work? Begin now your professional preparation. Become acquainted with the great lives that have stood for higher ideals in education. Gain the acquaintance of the reformers of our own time. Study the growth of the public school. Contemplate upon the needs of the present. Become acquainted with the best modern school systems. Attend educational meetings, and there get inspiration from the living, active forces that are shaping the affairs in education to-day.

Sincerely,

S. I. GRAVES.

Augusta, Me., February 26, 1898.

STREET SCENES IN NAPLES.

TO the American traveller the street scenes of Naples present a continuous succession of novel sights and unfamiliar sounds. He sees Nature at its loveliest, and humanity at its worst. The Italian sky is blue above him, the waters of the bay sparkle and glisten before him. In the distance are purple mountains and shadowy islands. A continuous cloud of silver smoke rises like incense from old Vesuvius, and all about him are the odor of flowers and the songs of birds. Yet here, amid all the lavishness of Nature, he sees abject poverty and wretched, hopeless human life.

The streets are thronged with men, women, and children, clothed in rags and dirt. Up and down the alleys they swarm, while over their heads flutter and flap long lines of tattered clothing hung out from windows and balconies to dry. Low, dark rooms opening directly from the sidewalk are crowded with people talking and gesticulating in the peculiar Italian fashion. Slimy water trickles along the dirty street, and groups of slovenly women sit on the pavement, holding in their arms ragged, dirty children.

Dark-eyed girls and boys thrust into our open carriage great baskets of English violets, and beggars in every stage of decrepitude swarm about us, beseeching money. One old man, his gray locks fluttering in the wind, is led along by a little boy. Pointing to his sightless eyes, he implores us, in a loud voice, for "soldis" until his cries are lost in the distance. Another cripple follows us, crawling on his knees in the dust of the street. Fifteen or twenty children pursue us for a half mile, turning all sorts of somersaults, and standing on their little heads until they are dizzy and blind, in the hope of getting a few coins. Now we come upon a band of musicians with their guitars and mandolins. As they see our carriage approaching, with its attendant beggars and performing children, they join the procession, singing "Margherita" to a tinkling accompaniment on the guitar. A mischievous urchin shouts the same air on the other side of the carriage, and keeps it up until one of the musicians darts around and gives him a sharp blow on the head. Farther on a one-legged man joins the chorus, whistling beautifully to a guitar accompaniment.

Diminutive donkeys constantly pass us, bearing immense basket paniers loaded with vegetables. Hidden under their burdens, the patient animals stumble along with a pathetic little switch. Other donkeys draw two-wheeled carts of the most primitive make, crowded with gypsy-like women in gaily-colored turbans and brilliant kerchiefs. Flocks of goats, fifteen or twenty in number, are being driven about the streets, crowding people off the sidewalks and stopping to be milked wherever their owner can find a purchaser.

Black-robed priests and brown-robed friars, with their bare feet and shaven heads, mingle with the throng of wretched people. A white-robed band of the Misericordia, or Brothers of Mercy, move about on errands of mercy, watching with the sick, burying the dead, and concealing their identity by long white robes and masks. Occasionally a squad of gaily-uniformed soldiers, their swords flashing in the sunlight, come galloping down the street, scattering the people before them and leaving a trailing cloud of dust behind.

To these strange sights add the braying of donkeys, the songs of street musicians, the long, wailing cries of the venders of fruit and flowers, the plaintive "signorina un soldi, signorina," of the little begging children, and a scene is presented the traveller bewildering in its confusion, charming in its picturesqueness, and saddening in its misery.

—NELLIE B. JORDAN, '88.

Local Department.

STUDENT VOLUNTEERS AT CLEVELAND.

THE third international convention of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, which was held at Cleveland, Ohio, February 23d-27th, was the largest student convention in the history of America, having a delegation of 2,214, representing 61 Theological Seminaries, 47 Medical Schools, 19 Missionary Training Schools, and 331 Colleges and Universities of United States and Canada.

The convention opened Wednesday afternoon, with a devotional meeting led by Rev. F. B. Meyer of London, who strongly impressed the need of separation from evil of all kinds for those who would bear the vessels of the Lord. In the evening, Bishop Leonard of Ohio gave an address of welcome, to which Professor Stevenson of McCormick Theological School responded in a very able manner. He was followed by Dr. D. J. Burrell of New York City, with an address on the "Great Religions of the World." Thursday morning, after the reading of the report of the Executive Committee, two addresses were given on the "Equipment of the Volunteer, Intellectual and Practical," by Dr. J. C. Ewing, President of Forman College, Lahore, India, and "Spiritual," by Dr. M. E. Baldwin, Bishop of Huron. The afternoon was taken up with sectional meeting, representing the different missionary fields. In the evening the problem of the field was shown by Mr. D. M. Thornton, delegate from Great Britain, Rev. H. P. Beach, and Mr. Robert Wilder. Friday morning the financial problem was discussed by Bishop Nindee, Dr. F. A. Schauffler, and D. H. C. Mabie. Sectional conferences on evangelistic, educational, and medical work occupied the afternoon, and in the evening Mr. Robert Speer gave a thrilling address on the "True Meaning of the Movement," followed by Bishop Dudley of Kentucky, on "Missions, the True Basis of the Life of the Church." Saturday morning session opened with an address on the "Negro Problem," by Prof. I. W. E. Bowen of Gammon Theological Seminary, the remainder of the morning being devoted to a discussion on the "Responsibility of the Pastor," by Dr. R. F. Machay of Toronto; "Of the Layman," by ex-Governor Beaver of Philadelphia; "Of the College," by Dr. Hall,

President of Union Theological Seminary, and "Of the Young People," by Dr. Francis Clarke. In the afternoon, denominational rallies were held in the various churches of the city, and in the evening Mr. Robert E. Speer explained the "Watchword of the Movement." Sunday morning the delegates gathered to listen to an inspiring sermon by Dr. Hall; and the farewell meeting of the evening was one long to be remembered by all present.

Space forbids to give more than this bare statement of the programme, which may give some idea of the scope of the movement and of the convention, but can give no idea of the spirit which dominated the convention. It can no longer be denied that the movement has demonstrated its right to be considered one of the most important agencies in the Christian world, not simply for the purpose of bearing salvation into the foreign nations, but for the deepening of true spiritual life at home.

GLIMPSES OF COLLEGE LIFE.

Wan-ta-buy my corn-cake?

How many birds have you seen?

The Glee Club had a very successful trip to Bowdoinham.

Mr. Fuller, '99, who has been ill at the hospital, is able to be with his class again.

Professor Geer's new plan of giving exams. is very popular among the students.

A man of Charles Sumner's standing ought to know better than to color his moustache.

The members of 1901 enjoyed a class party at the home of Mr. Harry Stevens, Saturday evening, March 19th.

Judging from their actions at chapel, we think that Mr. P—, '98, and Miss B—, '99, are strong advocates of early rising.

Professor and Mrs. Angell, assisted by Miss Angell, very hospitably entertained the Class of '99 on the evening of Wednesday, March 16th.

The members of '98 recently enjoyed a brief vacation from lessons, during which time they spent their days in writing Senior parts, and their nights and mornings in coasting.

Professor Hartshorn served as one of the judges at the debate between Coburn Classical Institute and Hebron Academy, which took place on March 11th. The decision was in favor of Coburn.

Miss Perkins, '98, recently visited a friend at Colby, and while there, was employed in coaching the young ladies' basket-ball team of the Class of 1901. In the game of the following day this team was victorious.

The Y. W. C. A., at its annual election, chose the following officers for the coming year: President, Miss Roberts, '99; Vice-President, Miss Marr, 1900; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Cole, 1900; Recording Secretary, Miss Dennison, 1901; Treasurer, Miss Landman, 1901.

The Ladies' Glee Club has elected officers as follows: President, Miss Butterfield, '99; Vice-President, Miss True, 1900; Secretary, Miss Purington, 1901; Treasurer, Miss Summerbell, 1900; Executive Committee, Mrs. Hartshorn, Miss Ricker, '99, Miss Proctor, 1900; Business Manager, Miss Roberts, '99.

The Gymnasium presented a lively scene on the occasion of the exhibition games of basket-ball, between class teams of the girls. The Sophomores and Seniors were the winning teams, and received enthusiastic applause from the audience. About twenty dollars were taken, which went for the benefit of the Ladies' Glee Club.

The lectures at the Divinity School during the past month, included an address on "The Liberal Man," by Rev. C. S. Patton of Auburn, and a paper on "The Tower of London," by Mrs. A. W. Anthony, which was illustrated by numerous photographs of London and famous English places. March 11th, Mr. Everett Leshner gave his lecture, "The Influence of the Bible on Literature and Art."

The exhibition games of basket-ball have not been confined to the young ladies this year. Class teams have sprung up among the young gentlemen, and the Gym has been the scene of two very warmly contested games. The first took place between the classes 1900 and 1901. In this contest 1900 came out victorious. On March 10th occurred the second in this series of class games. This was between the classes of '98 and '99. In this game '99 defeated '98 by a score of 18 to 9.

On Friday afternoon, March 4th, a special train was chartered by the students to take them to Waterville, for the purpose of attending the Colby-Bates Debate. Besides the debaters Bates sent about fifty men to this event. As is natural, all went down with the hope of coming home a victor, and were therefore somewhat disappointed in the result; disappointed, but not disheartened. For we have every reason to be proud of the showing made by our

speakers; and also we have every reason to be proud of the gentlemanly conduct of the student body which accompanied them. Colby is justly proud of her three representatives, for she realizes that they won for her a hard-fought victory. We would extend our congratulations to Colby in her success.

The Eurosophian Society enjoyed a variation in its usual programme the evening of February 24th, when the members accepted the invitation of Rev. J. Stanley Durkee to meet at his home in Auburn. After the guests had been welcomed, a musical programme was carried out by members of the society and Mrs. Durkee, and a few words from the society's ex-president were received with much applause. Refreshments were served and a social followed, which was made pleasant for every one by the genial host and hostess.

On Friday evening, February 25, 1898, occurred the second in the series of debates for the prize offered by the College Club. This debate was between the representatives from Hebron Academy and Latin School, Lewiston. The debate was won by the Latin School. Mr. Atchley, the third speaker for Hebron, showed himself a strong debater, both in argument and in manner of presentation. Mr. Hunnewell of the Latin School also deserves special mention for the argumentation of his part. The team work of the Latin School was far superior to that of Hebron. The championship, and therefore the prize of the College Club, now lies between the Edward Little High School of Auburn, and the Latin School, Lewiston.

Bates's Annual Athletic Exhibition was given at City Hall, Lewiston, on the evening of March 17th. From the reports of the managers and the praises of the audience, we have no hesitancy in saying that the exhibition was a success in every sense of the word. The music for the evening was furnished by the college orchestra. The programme was as follows: Club Swinging, Class of 1901; Horizontal Bar, eight picked men; Dumb-bell Drill, Class of 1900; Parallel Bars, eight picked men; Foil Drill, by twelve picked young ladies; Combat Work, consisting of contests with foils, broad-swords, single sticks, boxing gloves; Wand Drill, Freshman young ladies; Tumbling and Swedish Horse, by fourteen picked men; Broad-sword Drill, Class of '99. Next came the principal event of the evening, a game of Basket-Ball. This being a new and very exciting game, the audience greatly enjoyed it. The prize for best class drill was won by Class of 1901.

On Saturday, February 26th, the annual meeting of the Maine Inter-

Collegiate Athletic Association was held at Bates. Each of the four colleges were represented by two men. The meeting was called to order by President Tukey, Bates '98, and the following business was carried out: The meet is to be held at Whittier field, Brunswick, Wednesday, June 8, 1898. The officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President, L. H. Maling of Colby; Vice-President, H. H. Oswald, U. of M.; Treasurer, R. S. Cleaves, Bowdoin; Secretary, O. C. Merrill, Bates. It was voted to have the medals which are awarded in the different events in readiness at the time of the meet. The following men were chosen to officiate at the meet. For Track Events: Referee—W. F. Garcelon, Boston; Judges—Prof. C. B. Stetson, Colby; Prof. G. T. Files, Bowdoin; Mr. Howard, U. of M.; Timers—W. W. Bolster, Bates; R. Andrews, U. of M.; Dr. F. N. Whittier, Bowdoin; Starter—Prof. E. H. Carleton, Hanover, N. H.; Clerk of Course—T. E. Pierce, Bowdoin; Scorer—F. R. Griffin, Bates; Marshal—G. C. Williamson, Bowdoin. For Fixed Events: Measurers—Walker, U. of M.; Soule, Maine Medical School; Judges—Professor Knapp, Bates; Professor Bates, Colby; Scorers—Smith, Bowdoin; Warren, Colby.

Among this month's additions to the Library, are: Baker—Manual of American Water Works, 1897; Foote and Everett—The Law of Incorporated Companies Operating under Municipal Franchises; Matthews—The City Government of Boston; Stickney—State Control of Trade and Commerce; Lang—Homer and the Epic; Phillips—Speeches and Orations, second series. The following books have been presented by Professor Hartshorn: Colburn—Intellectual Arithmetic; Greenleaf—New Elementary Algebra; Greenleaf—New Practical Arithmetic; Wells—Elements of Geometry; Wells—Academic Algebra; Wentworth—Shorter Course in Algebra; Wentworth—Primary Arithmetic; Shakespeare—Merchant of Venice, edited by Kellogg; Shakespeare—Julius Cæsar, edited by Kellogg. Bates—A Ballad Book, and Buckley—Homer's Iliad, literally translated, presented by the Alumni. Ball—Short History of Mathematics (9 copies), presented by the College Club. Pleasonton—Influence of the Blue Ray of Sunlight, presented by J. G. Elder; Rogers—Our System of Government, from the author, Professor Rogers of University of Maine. Report of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Ithaca, N. Y., for the years 1890, 1893, 1894, 1895, Mackenzie; History of the Nineteenth Century, presented by C. A. Woodman. Catalogue of the Auburn Public Library, presented by Miss Annie Prescott.

College Exchanges.

AN undefined thought and the immediate necessity of expression cause a peculiar feeling of unrest in the brain ; notwithstanding which the weary editor must write. But to come to the point at once, the exchanges of the month, on an average, are good—with the exception that there is a pronounced lack of valuable articles, unless the numerous stories may be considered as such. Sentimental youths and beautiful maidens pose in all the stages of love, from the melancholy to the ridiculous. To the reader, the ridiculous stage proves the most entertaining.

The *Dartmouth Literary* furnishes an example of this in "Johnnie's Serenade ;" a youth, assisted by a quartette of affectionate friends, serenades his beloved under her window—as he supposes. An exciting contest between "Johnnie" and the young lady's father ensues. In the same magazine, "A Taint in Recent Fiction" is a simple and straightforward presentation of the truth. The writer mentions three causes for the tendency of modern fiction ; a false standard of art, the desire of shallow natures to appear unfathomable, and a morbid demand for morbidity. He says, "The remedy of the evil is even less tangible than the cause, though simpler. It rests entirely with popular sentiment and individual action."

"The Element of Retribution in Shakespeare's Tragedies," in the *Smith College Monthly*, manifests a considerable knowledge of Shakespeare. Here, also, "The Literary History of Elizabeth"—by the way, not Queen Elizabeth—is a refreshing sketch.

In the *Wellesley Magazine*, "Before the Shaw Monument," shows pathos and realistic skill. "The Fortunes of Betty" holds the reader's attention to the close and, unlike most stories, in its conclusion affords no chance for criticism.

"Charley's Aunt up to Date," in the *Brunonian*, is an amusing story ; an informal tea and dance are to be given in honor of a young lady from Boston. At the last moment sickness prevents her coming. In order to avert the disappointment that naturally would arise, a young man is persuaded to impersonate the aforesaid young lady.

"Out of Meeting," in the *Mount Holyoke*, is a story of unusual merit.

There is a melodious sketch in the *Buff and Blue*, entitled "Echoes."

“An Officious Act,” in the *University Cynic*, is unique in thought.

THINKING.

I think to-night of happy days in happy times gone by,
When you and I together were beneath a Southern sky—
A Southern sky so blue above, with never a cloud in view,
Where, light of heart, I laughed in joy to be, dear heart, with you.

Southern skies and brownest eyes, as clear as heaven's blue;
Oh, my heart is lonely, dear, lonely here for you!
My heart is full of you, dear heart, my eyes are brimming, too,
Thinking of the days gone by when hearts and love were true.

When Kanawha's hills were silver in the rarest nights of June;
When the river sang a whispered song beneath the crescent moon;
The whip-poor-will, o'er vale and hill, his plaintive anthem cried—
Ah, then we heard the love-lorn bird a-sitting side by side!

But now the world has turned, dear heart, and we are far apart;
I wonder if the world can know that still you have my heart?
I wonder if the world can know that love can bridge the past,
And memory bring you to me to be my own at last?

Southern skies and brownest eyes, as clear as heaven's blue;
Oh, my heart is lonely, dear, lonely here for you!
My heart is full of you, dear heart, my eyes are brimming, too,
Thinking of the days gone by when hearts and love were true.

—*The Mountaineer.*

THE HILLS IN AUTUMN.

Dear one, let us go forth together
Over the hills, where the purple haze
Breathes mystery and a witch-spell lays
On idle folk in the autumn weather.

Peace sleeps on the hills; shall we go to find her?
The sky is warm and the maples spread
A myriad links of gold and red
Adown the slope for a chain to bind her.

Lo, into our inmost hearts the river,
The far-away thread with the silver gleam,
Shall wind its way like a shining dream,
With wonderful fancies alight, aquiver.

Dear heart, let us climb together the golden,
Glorious hills; who knows, we may
Win to the top of silence to-day,
Where even the tongues of the winds are holden.

—*The Smith College Monthly.*

LULLABY LOO.

O Lullaby Loo goes wandering by
 When the dusky shadows of evening fall,
 And the stars have lighted their lamps in the sky,
 And the owls and night birds begin to call—
 "Te-witt, tee-woo-tee-witt, tee-whoo-oo!
 Oh Lullaby Loo, Oh Lullaby Loo!"

When Lullaby Loo goes wandering by
 The leaves all fall asleep on the trees!
 And home to their nests all the little birds fly,
 Then softly whispers the evening breeze:
 "Soo hoo, soo hoo, Oh Lullaby Loo!
 Oh Lullaby Loo, soo hoo, soo hoo!"

Oh Lullaby Loo, as he wanders by,
 A strange little sleepy song he sings!
 That soothes frightened children when they cry,
 For it tells of the loveliest, cosiest things!
 And he'll sing it to me, and he'll sing it to you!
 And he'll sing to us all, this Lullaby Loo!

Oh Lullaby Loo, when you wander by
 Stop at the nursery window to-night!
 And sing to us while in our beds we lie,
 All cuddled up so warm and tight!
 Oh Lullaby Loo, Oh Lullaby Loo,
 Sing to us, sing to us, Lullaby Loo!

—*The Smith College Monthly.*

A WINTER SONG.

Sing a song of winter for the joys it has in store,
 Of the blissful yuletide pleasures of the golden days of yore.
 I hear the ring of melodies of ages long since flown,
 That sing to me of happy times the misty past has known.
 But present joys are sweet to me; I would not trade them *now*
 For all the past or future joys that time can know, I trow.
 Sing a song of winter, sing it with a will,
 Till the merry, fairy music sets the very woods athrill—
 Till the rhyming, chiming echo comes aclimbing o'er the hill.

Sing a song of winter, when the ground is white below,
 When the redbird gleams among the pines and flames across the snow,
 When the woods are pure as samite with their drifting coat of white,
 When the air is full of music in the moonlit, starry night,
 When the ringing bells are singing as the cutter flies along,
 Till the silent woods stand listening to the music of their song.
 Sing a song of winter, sing it with a will,
 Till the merry, fairy music sets the very woods athrill—
 Till the rhyming, chiming echo comes aclimbing o'er the hill.

—*The Mountaineer.*

Our Book-Shelf.

—♦♦♦—
 "My soul to-day is far away,
 Sailing the Vesuvian bay."

For *Vesuvian* read *Venetian*, and we have an expression for the thought that arises on reading John Hopkinson Smith's *Gondola Days*.¹ We have here the story of Venice, not as a political organization, but as the beautiful, dreamy place where the skies are blue, the air sweet, and men and nature are at peace. The story will not rouse us to activity, but it is a delight to follow the author in his goings and comings; to meet the graceful, dark-eyed men and maidens; to see "the good Giorgio, in whose heart a score or more of sunshiny summers are packed away and not a cloud in one of them;" to look with good-humored toleration upon "the handsome tramp, Luigi, beloved of all the women and envied by the men;" then there is the regatta, on that cool, clear October day, "a day of dazzling sun, of brilliant distances, of clear-cut outlines, black shadows, and flashing lights," the day of the regatta, when the tender-hearted gondolier takes his unsuccessful comrade in his arms and *kisses* him. We see it all and are at one with the author when he complains of "the infernal Anglo-Saxon custom of always wearing a mask of reserve, even if the heart breaks." The book is well adapted to summer afternoon-reading. The illustrations from the author's own brush are especially pleasing.

The literary style of Mary Cate Smith's Geographical Reader, *Life in Asia*,² is of a high order. As a narrative, the story goes on from one fascinating chapter to another, conducting the reader from sunny Ceylon to northern Siberia; then on from China and Japan to Persia, "the Land of the Lion and the Sun," and finally to Palestine, the Holy Land, where Rome ruled and Christ governed. The variety of people who have their homes in Asia, their varied mental and moral life, their customs so different from our own, their marvelous numbers, their magnificent architecture,—all these must claim the attention of all readers. The historical element is a marked feature of this little book. The author has constantly in mind the close relation between geography and history. Illustrations are given in great profusion, and of subjects most judiciously selected. They are nearly one hundred in number, most of them being full-page. The half-tones are beautifully reproduced from photographs, and are well printed. Aside from its literary merits, "Life in Asia" is a most convenient picture gallery of the largest and most populous continent. This story is the sixth in "The World and its People" series, and is equal to the best in this popular collection of School Readers.

Eva M. C. Kellogg is the author of *Australia, and the Islands of the Sea*,³ book eighth of "The World and its People" series of Geographical Readers. Our acquaintance with the world and its people would be altogether incomplete without some knowledge of the numerous islands of the globe, including the large island-continent of Australia, which, by virtue of its unprecedented growth during the present century, has come to take good rank with its sister continents. The combined descriptions of these islands form a many-sided picture of tropic land and Polar seas; of savagery in its lowest state, and civilization in its highest forms, ancient and modern; of "all sorts and conditions of men," with habits and customs that vary more widely than the color of their skin or the contour of

their form and features. This multiplex subject has been treated with great skill in the way of collecting, arranging, and condensing her material into a concise and attractive narrative. Human interest is fully emphasized, since some of the most notable events in the world's history are associated with its islands. There is little Crete, where Paul introduced the "strange doctrine" of the Christian religion; Patmos, the island of St. John's banishment; San Salvador, the first haven of Columbus; Corsica, Elba, and St. Helena, the places of Napoleon's birth, imprisonment, and exile; De Foe's Juan Fernandez; and Tennyson's own Isle of Wight. The book should not be limited to the school-room, but should be read by the general reader.

¹ Gondola Days. By J. Hopkinton Smith. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

² Life in Asia. By Mary Cate Smith. Silver, Burdett & Co. \$1.00.

³ Australia and the Islands of the Sea. By Eva M. C. Kellogg. Silver, Burdett & Co. \$1.15.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Teaching of Morality. Sophie May. Macmillan Co. \$1.25.

Romans and Corinthians. Clark. American Baptist Publishing Society. \$2.00.

Simple Grammar of English. Earle. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

With Pipe and Book. Harrison. Preston & Rounds Co.

Errors of English. Compton. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$0.75.

In the Midst of Life. Pierce. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

There are sixty candidates training for the Freshman base-ball team at Yale.

The Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association has a membership of fourteen colleges.

At the Boston College open games, Harvard secured five firsts, three seconds, and two thirds.

More than \$3,000,000 has been pledged to the University of California, to be expended on buildings.

Yale will play Princeton next year at foot-ball the week before she plays Harvard, contrary to the usual custom.

The Yale base-ball team candidates have been cut down to twenty-five men, exclusive of battery candidates.

The fifth annual debate between Cornell and Pennsylvania was held last week at Ithaca, and was won by Cornell.

An invitation has been received by the Yale Navy from the Allgemeiner Allster Club of Hamburg, Germany, to witness the international regatta to be held there next July.

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The Course of Study comprises three years and as many classes; that is, the first year, or third class; the second year, or second class; the third year, or first class. The classes are so arranged that students can enter the school at any time during the year.

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This is a department in the College, established by vote of the corporation July 21, 1870. It occupies Roger Williams Hall, a new and beautiful building, and is in charge of a special Faculty appointed by the College corporation.

Candidates for admission are required to furnish testimonials of good standing in some Christian Church, and to give evidence of their duty to prepare for the gospel ministry, certified by the church of which they are members respectively, or by some ordained minister.

Those who are not graduates from College, previous to entering upon the regular course of study, must be prepared for examination in the common English branches, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, Algebra, and in the Latin and Greek languages.

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This school was established by vote of the Trustees, June 27, 1894, to provide for the needs of students not qualified to enter the Divinity School. Its students have equal privileges in the building, libraries, lectures, and advantages already described. Its classes, however, are totally distinct from those of the Divinity School, the students uniting only in common chapel exercises and common prayer-meetings.

This department was opened September 10, 1895. The course of study is designed to be of practical value to Sunday-school superintendents, Bible class teachers, evangelists, and intelligent Christians generally, as well as to persons who contemplate the ministry.

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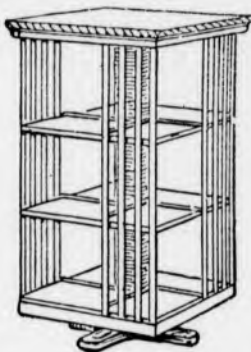
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Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class are examined as follows:

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All candidates for advanced standing will be examined in the preparatory studies, and also in those previously pursued by the class they propose to enter, or in other studies equivalent to them.

Certificates of regular dismission will be required from those who have been members of other colleges.

The regular examinations for admission to College take place on the second Saturday before Commencement, on Wednesday preceding Commencement, and on Monday preceding the first day of the Fall Term.

The examinations for admission to College will be both written and oral.

Hereafter no special students will be admitted to any of the College classes.

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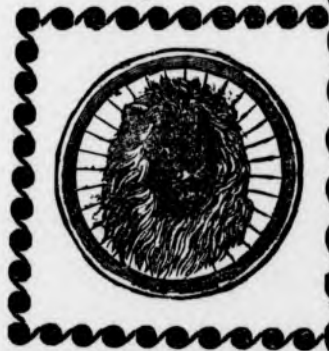


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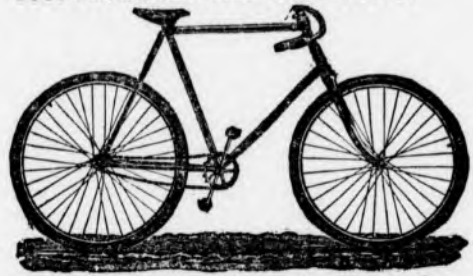
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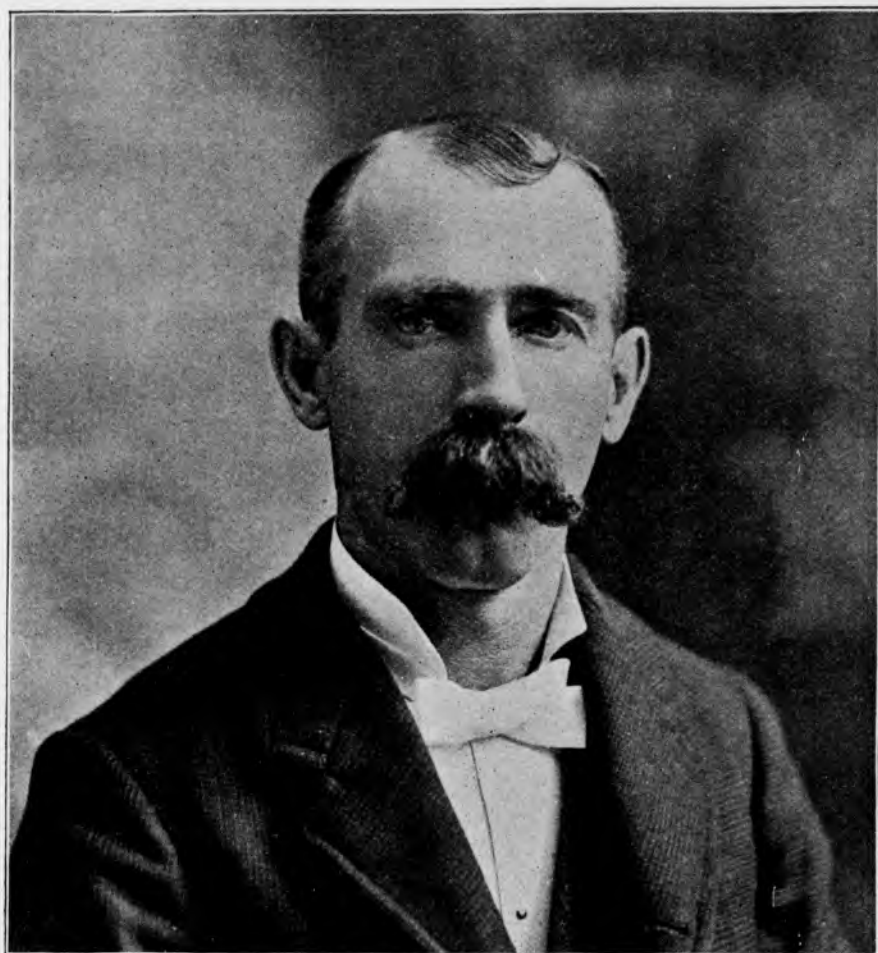
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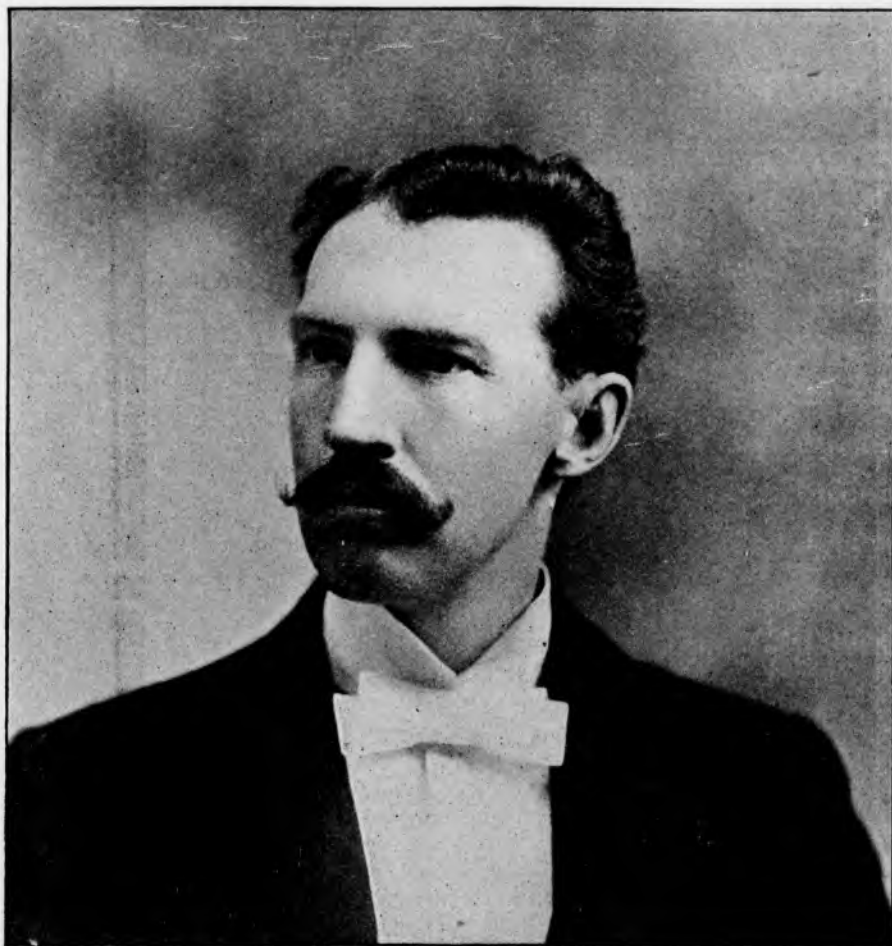
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