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The
Notes
Student

VOL. XXII.

No. 8.

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THE BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XXII.

OCTOBER, 1894.

No. 8.

THE BATES STUDENT

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE
COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

JUNIOR CLASS OF BATES COLLEGE,

LEWISTON, ME.

BOARD OF EDITORS.

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Editorial.

BATES came into existence, gained the respect of other institutions, and attracted the attention of the public, under the guidance of ex-President Cheney. Undergoing what is common to every founder of a new enterprise, withstanding the sneers and jeers of others, he succeeded, and that is enough. So let him be honored and let Bates' friends rejoice.

President Chase has come into the Presidency as a leader of men comes to the front. The movement was the resultant of Bates components, and to-day Bates breathes the spirit of rapid growth.

There is a new relation between the classes, between the students and the Faculty, and between the societies. All have taken on another air, and with

this quickening spirit improvement adds another charm.

The recitation rooms have been supplied with new settees and the chapel with new hymn-books. Recently two pianos, through the influence of President Chase and the generosity of Mr. Horace W. Berry of Boston, have been received,—one for the chapel and the other for the gymnasium and, best of all, a water dynamo is being put into the Physical Laboratory. A new Theological Building of most excellent design, just across the street from Hedge Laboratory, helps to adorn the campus. By the help of this building the former Divinity School Building will be wholly devoted to a fitting school for Bates. It will be the largest building wholly devoted to a college fitting school in the state, and in it will be one of the best schools in the state. A stimulus has come from some source, and we are all moved by it. We feel sure of crowning results, and look hopefully forward to the new library building.

MANNER and manners are not strictly synonymous. One may have elegant manners and yet possess a distasteful manner which even the veneer and polish of society fail to conceal. In direct contrast is the man who, although unused to the refining influences of society, is endowed by nature with a pleasing manner which wins him many friends. While we would prefer to encounter people of the latter class, yet we should not depreciate the value of good manners. It costs little to say "I thank you" or "If you

please," but the use of such expressions, which sometimes seem trifling and of little consequence, often raises us in other people's estimation. It takes no longer to greet an acquaintance with a smile and a cheery "good morning" than it does to elevate one's eyebrows or nod in a freezing manner. The influence little courtesies have over us is greater than we realize. That smile of recognition may come to us afterwards at a moment of depression and cause us to brighten up in spite of trying circumstances. A common mistake is that of saying unkind things under cover of frankness. Many pride themselves on being straightforward in speech, and as a result they often cruelly wound those whom they call friends. They defend themselves as being natural, abhorring affectation and adoring sincerity. They do not see the fallacy in this. To be natural one must be sincere. Sincerity does not imply cruelty, and affectation is to be admired so long as it prevents one from needlessly paining another. Manner is what we are. It is inborn. Manners are acquired by association and observation. Let us, then, strive to observe the manners of true men and women. Observing them, let us endeavor to make them natural to ourselves, adapting them to our own manners, and thus lessen the great difference which in so many cases exists between manner and manners.

THERE are many readers of the daily press who seem to think that our American colleges are developing only athletes and rowdies, that the

days when young men went to college to acquire a liberal education have passed. While we believe that in reality there is little or no foundation for such an impression, yet it is not difficult to see how such an idea may be gathered from the daily press. The daily press, none too reliable in regard to things with which it pretends to deal fully, is still less faithful in its portrayal of college life. It relates but a small part of the doings of our colleges, and that, too, is of the most sensational character. At the slightest provocation, it teems with exaggerated accounts of hazing and other little difficulties. It gives on one page blood-curdling accounts of the brutality of foot-ball, and on another devotes much space to cuts, biographies, and eulogies of noted centers, halfbacks, ends, guards, and fullbacks. It gives full and exciting accounts of every foot-ball game. Thus, too, with the noted fielder, catcher, and pitcher, and with the account of every base-ball game. The crew and the track team, these too come in for a full share of newspaper publicity. Every defeat or victory, whether it be on the foot-ball field, on the diamond, on the track, or on the water course, is proclaimed as the greatest disaster or the grandest fortune the college ever has seen or ever will see. Thus we see undue prominence and importance given to these things. On the other hand we see but little about the financial standing, the educational advantages and merits of our colleges. A new building, the election of a new president or professor receives but a passing notice, while the literary and poetic abilities,

the oratorical powers, the general scholarship of college students, are scarcely ever mentioned. Thus it is easy to see how the false conception of the work our colleges are doing arises among people unacquainted with the facts of college life. We believe that there never was a time when American colleges gave a higher, broader, more liberal education than to-day. We believe that they are training up men to take important positions of trust and honor. We believe that college authorities and students should earnestly endeavor to put themselves in their true light before the general public.

FOR a long time, it has been a question with the friends of tennis at Bates how a higher standard of play is to be secured. That active organization, the College Club, has recently taken up the matter and offered a cup to be competed for by the three fitting schools of Lewiston and Auburn, thus, perhaps, insuring more skilled players in the future incoming classes. But this remedy falls short of the source of the trouble. The chief difficulty is from within rather than from without. Before there can be a decided improvement in the game at Bates, there must be an increase of interest among the students; and before there can be an increase of interest, there must be a change in the management.

The management of the tennis interests is at present left entirely to a tennis committee elected by the Athletic Association. Just what powers are vested in this committee, it is difficult to understand. They are evidently ex-

pected by the students to mark out the courts, to put up back nets whenever necessary, to act as a sort of police to keep trespassers off the courts, and also to eject forcibly any student violating the rules of the courts, to obtain all that is needed for the proper maintenance of the game, without recourse, however, to the funds of the Association, and, finally, to defend the honor of the institution against the other Maine colleges. This is the reward of excellence in this department, the pinnacle of fame to a seat upon which hard work and dogged perseverance entitles one.

The writer was, last year, the head of this august Tennis Committee. During the entire year there was never a cent of ready money in the treasury available to the committee. By indirect methods known only to those who have served in this capacity, perhaps twenty-five dollars (without taking into account the expenses of the Intercollegiate Tourney) were raised. During this period there was not a time when the credit of the Athletic Association was worth twenty cents on a dollar. To obtain goods upon its credit alone, was absolute dishonesty. Nor was this state of affairs peculiar to last year. The same condition had existed previously, exists now, and, unless some radical change in the management be made, will continue to exist. So long as tennis is conducted by the Athletic Association, so long will it be subordinated to base-ball and foot-ball, and so long will it be confronted by an empty treasury and an indifferent association. We need courts of a sufficient number

and in condition to be played upon, so that, when one has an hour to devote to tennis, he may step out and play, without being subjected to the necessity of spending half his time waiting for a vacant court or making repairs upon it. We cannot ask the Faculty for more or better courts while those we have are going to ruin through sheer neglect. If the courts are to be kept in condition, a student must be hired to look after them. The duties involved do not belong to the tennis committee, and will never be performed by them. When these things are done, we may expect to see a greater interest in tennis.

To support tennis properly would not require a great outlay, probably not more than a hundred dollars per annum; but the fund must be at hand, where it can be used when necessary. This ready fund will never be forthcoming from the Athletic Association. The only way in which it can be obtained is by the formation of a separate organization for the support of tennis. This organization would have a definite purpose, its members would be interested in that purpose, and plans for the development of tennis could be vigorously carried out.

In these few words, the writer has expressed his convictions as to what must be done in order to put the game upon a healthy basis, and his views are concurred in by members of the alumni whose interest and experience render them particularly capable of judging in this matter. In the spring, a determined move will be made by the friends of tennis toward the formation of a tennis association at Bates.

IT has long been a source of regret to those of our number who are musically inclined that our college could not support a glee club. The difficulty has been due chiefly to the lack of high voices, for baritone and bass voices have been present in good numbers.

There is no need of argument to convince anyone that a good glee club would be desirable, for there is probably not a person either among the students or the members of the Faculty who would raise an objection. In almost every college the glee club is a flourishing institution. It affords healthful enjoyment to its members and to the students in general, and when it appears before the public, if it can do good work, it is greeted with enthusiasm. It is therefore an excellent advertisement for its *Alma Mater*, as is a good foot-ball or base-ball team.

Bates has an established reputation in base-ball, and has made an excellent beginning in foot-ball. She also has a good band, an organization not common among colleges, but for several years she has had no glee club.

Recently it was suggested that an experiment be tried, and a number of the best singers were called together to see what could be done. The result was very gratifying, and, to tell the truth, rather beyond expectation. The voices harmonize very well, and the writer believes that before long we shall have a glee club of which the college will be proud. In forming an organization of this kind it is not necessary that all the members should be experienced soloists. Of course good results can come only through constant practice, but if each member will do his best there will soon be a first-class Bates Glee Club.

Literary.

MODERN IDOLATRY.

BY EMILY B. CORNISH, '95.

YEARS ago, before the Son of Man had come to shed his light upon the world, and to dispel the dark clouds of doubt and superstition enshrouding it, there existed numberless forms of religious worship in which the most frightful cruelties were perpetrated by the deluded zealots. Some endured the torture of slow fire; others cast themselves beneath the wheels of mighty chariots; mothers hurled their children upon the devouring floods, or com-

pelled them to kneel before the most hideous idols the human imagination can devise. And all, all to save their wretched souls, all to win the favor of their gods, and to merit, at last, a life of happiness as a reward for their devotion and suffering.

Thanks to that benign influence which sprang into existence in Bethlehem two thousand years ago; thanks to education, which ever walks hand in hand with true religion, such things have passed away. Man has returned to his original mode of worship,—the adora-

tion of one omnipotent and loving God. But artfully, so artfully that we scarce realize their presence, other gods have arisen; gods not carved from gold or silver, but with adherents no less devoted, who consecrate their lives to the service of their favorite divinities.

Look to France, that land of thoughtless gayety, and tell me idolatry is dead! Not as the Hindus of old, buried in ignorance and superstition, do they draw the mighty car of Juggernaut, and cast themselves beneath its ponderous wheels, to die for their religion. But educated and enlightened, they seize the cords of the chariot of Pleasure, and, immolating themselves before it, are crushed while yielding to their goddess the homage she demands. For Pleasure they live, for Pleasure they die; regardless of the present, and indifferent to the future. An idolatry more iniquitous and more disgraceful than that of old; more iniquitous, because enlightened: more disgraceful, because for self.

Look to England, and behold a system of social rank, with its lines as rigidly drawn as those which caste imposes upon the degraded and superstitious dwellers in India. It is true, they no longer offer their children to be crushed by the cruel hands of Moloch, but they sacrifice their honor to false ambition, which destroys every feeling of human brotherhood and silences the demands of integrity and truth. If to-day I were called upon to indicate the form of worship which more than any other characterizes England, I should point to that love of hereditary nothingness. If I were called upon to name the god

which above all others rules England with a hand of iron, I should name the god of Aristocracy.

Look to our own fair land, and behold a nation bowing in servile adulation before the altar of Mammon,—bending in deep humility beneath his powerful sway. This is idolatry, and Wealth and Position are the gods we adore. Not so openly as did Mars and Minerva, do these modern deities slay their victims, but with no more sorrow or pity at the suffering they cause. Wealth smiles on his favored subject, though in that smile there be ruin for hundreds. Position, out of the bodies of those less favored, makes stepping-stones on which the few may mount. There is no darker page in the annals of history than that which records the dishonorable schemes and base transactions of that day, so pregnant with evil, known as "Black Friday." Think of the desolation and poverty brought to thousands of happy homes, while the unscrupulous originators of the plot climbed to a proud eminence of wealth and social position, over the ruined fortunes and blasted hopes of their fellow-men. And are not such tragedies enacted daily, from motives as sordid and with results, if not so far-reaching, at least as disastrous in their own small spheres?

Although I have endeavored to indicate some of the snares which lure man from the path of right, I am not unmindful that there is, in modern life, much to commend. Amid the luxury and vanity of France exists much of truth and right. With all that English love of birth and title there is a keen sense of honor and justice. With the

American love of gold, is coupled a true generosity and an appreciation of real merit which even avarice cannot stifle. Not without reason may we hope that, like the long forgotten ancient idolatry, Modern Idolatry also shall pass away, before the power of a religion of equality and love.

APPRENTICES TO NATURE.

BY CORDELIA M. KING, '95.

FMERSON has said that "Nature paints the best part of the picture, carves the best part of the statue, builds the best part of the house, and speaks the best part of the oration."

This statement appeals to us forcibly not only in regard to the more exalted but also to the less important affairs of life. It is especially interesting to notice what a careful study of nature is betrayed in the works of some of the great painters. Although Titian gave only a secondary place to landscape in his paintings, still he so evidently suggested the grand harmonies of the natural world that we wonder why artists had not before seen and made use of nature as an independent source of beauty. Correggio took a forward step, in separating landscape art from its stiffness and formality. This great painter endeavored to show the freedom and grace of nature, particularly in his foregrounds. Later, Claude Lorraine "unlocked the casket of nature's loveliness in her elements of earth, sky, and water." He was the first to picture landscape, striving to show both particular and general truths.

That which is true of painting is true also of architecture. For what are the

duties of architecture? Ruskin says: "Since we cannot all live in the country and have pleasant fields and gardens in which to meditate at evening, the functions of architecture are to replace these; to tell us of nature; to be full of the delicate imagery of the flowers we can no more gather, and of the living creatures now far away from us in their own solitude."

To render his art thus expressive the architect must feel a vivid appreciation of the beauties around him, and must have studied them until they are so firmly impressed upon his imagination that his plans, when perfected, will almost rival the beauties of God's handiwork. And to have such a conception of the sublime and the beautiful that one can, by his work, cause the mind of the spectator to revert to natural objects, is a gift granted to only a few.

But if the work itself when completed causes the observer to think of quiet fields and gardens at sunset, even then much depends upon the natural surroundings. In selecting the site the architect must serve an apprenticeship to Nature. Imagine the effect of the Pyramids had they been situated in a little valley. And how much of their grandeur would have been lost had they been erected on some mountain's summit! We read that a part of the beauty and grandeur of St. Peter's is destroyed because of its position upon the slope of a small hill.

Nature must be consulted, too, in the selection of the medium in which the artist works. It has been aptly said that "just as much better as is the polished statue of dazzling marble than

the clay model, or as much more impressive as is the granite cathedral or pyramid than the ground plan or profile of them on paper, so much more beauty owe they to Nature than to Art."

But nature is a motive power in the useful as well as in the fine arts.

In manufacturing, much depends upon the choice of a location. First a suitable water-power must be obtained, and then a building constructed in the manner to best utilize the forces of nature. The erection of the building even must be adapted to satisfy the requirements of nature rather than to please the will of man.

Moreover, we know that many of our most useful articles are made in those forms of nature symbolical of strength and beauty. We learn that the Eddy-stone lighthouse was built in the form of an oak-tree trunk, which represents the structure of nature best able to withstand the storm. Dolland modeled his achromatic telescope from the human eye. Duhamel built a bridge, inserting in the middle of the under surface a stronger timber. He conceived his idea from the structure of the shin-bone.

We have seen, then, that such artists as Titian, Correggio, and Claude Lorraine added to the beauty of their paintings by a thoughtful study of nature; that the most successful architect is he whose works are suggestive of both the commonplace and the wonderful in nature; that in manufacturing and invention much depends upon imitating nature. Can we not, therefore, justly conclude that the most successful in either the useful or the fine arts, are indeed apprentices to nature?

THE EDUCATION ESSENTIAL TO GOOD CITIZENSHIP IN OUR COUNTRY.

By A. P. NORTON, '96.

I AM an American citizen! How much ought the words to mean to every one who possesses that glorious privilege! How proud we must be if we realize a tithe of their significance! And how earnestly should we strive to be worthy of citizenship in our noble republic!

Education, in its broadest sense, may fit us for good citizenship. Not only in the schools, but in all positions in life, one is constantly experiencing a change of ideas and feelings, a growth or development of mind and heart, which may be called education. Let us see how one should be educated in order to exercise rightly the duties of citizenship. Good citizenship implies, first, an appreciation of the history of our republic and of its distinct place among nations, with new principles of government as its foundation. That liberty and equality for all men constitute the basis of just government should be instilled into the mind of every one, and all should be taught to reverence our fathers for their memorable deeds in defense of these principles.

A knowledge of the details of government is perhaps more important than it seems. A mighty engine is the system under which we live, with every wheel working with a surprising lack of friction. The operation of the "Executive, Legislative, and Judicial" of the nation, together with the state, county, and city and town governments, appears a complicated matter to bring to the

knowledge of all the people ; yet during the few years since such a plan has been tried, the public schools have effected wonders in this direction. The advantages are evident. Knowledge begets interest. The man who sees the need of the officers will more willingly be taxed for their support. Besides, an acquaintance with the machinery of government is an aid to the understanding of political questions. This latter is very essential to good citizenship. It is unfortunate that the newspapers do not give fairer and more candid statements of the great problems of the day. People have a strong enough tendency to prejudice, and editorials would be sufficiently one-sided, if writers simply expressed their real views. But when they endeavor to create or excite prejudice by untruthfully abusing the measures advocated by their opponents, instead of using valid arguments, they render it very difficult, especially to an unlearned man, to come at the truth of the matter. Nevertheless, all should make a determined effort to learn about the great questions that agitate the public mind, and to decide them on their merits.

Of course, an increase of general knowledge gives greater ability to use well the rights of citizenship. For example, one who understands the ins and outs of commercial transactions is for that reason a better judge of the silver and tariff questions. Mere intellectual qualities, however, will not suffice. Benedict Arnold was one of the most brilliant generals this country produced, but he was not a great factor in making our country what it is to-day. And

some may fail to have their influence cast in favor of the permanence and stability of the nation for the same reason as did Arnold—personal ambition and love of gain overpowering patriotism. Men who will sell their votes are too mean to be mentioned. But another class is more dangerous. There are not a few who, though considered respectable by most of their associates, seem to think it is justifiable to secure some office, and then steal the people's money in the many ways familiar to a dishonest man. Somehow this is regarded as less disgraceful than other kinds of theft. In some of our cities the control seems to be held by such men. If things continue to go from bad to worse, honesty in public affairs will soon be the exception, and the condition of affairs will be something frightful.

A general improvement in the morals of the people would do no harm. It is not a matter of record that the world was at any time better than it should have been, and this is certainly not the case at present. The temperance and other reforms will no doubt be accomplished in God's good time, but their progress appears painfully slow to short-lived human beings.

In conclusion, I believe our greatest danger arises not from evil men, but from indifferent ones. Naturally, while our government is running smoothly along, it is taken as a matter of course, and less interest is manifested by the people than when it was in process of formation or passing through some great crisis. Our people need to be awakened to their responsibilities as cit-

izens. Hard times may help effect this, for, perhaps more than they should, people regard the administration as responsible for the "times." The rapid gains which the woman suffrage movement is making indicate that the number of citizens may be doubled. In that case, we hope the old citizens will make

an effort not to be exceeded in good citizenship by the female voters, and will thus raise the standard. What we need most of all is for more to have an unselfish individual interest in public affairs. Let every man desire to be a good citizen as he desires to be a successful man, and our country is secure.

Poets' Corner.

[Contributions solicited for this department.]

SUNSET ON ECHO LAKE.

FRANCONIA NOTCH, N. H.

Softly, calmly, o'er the lake
Sunset shades are creeping;
Sweetest music ripples make,
Perfect time are beating.

Mirrored on thy placid breast
Mountain peaks are lying,
Livid fire upon each crest
Slowly, surely dying.

Hermit thrush its liquid song
Pours into the twilight
Notes escaped from angel throng,
Just to charm the finite.

Unseen fingers o'er the hills
Dusky veils are throwing,
Sombre shade the forest fills;
Silence deeper growing.

—W. S. C. R., '95.

A MAINE LEGEND.

Along the rivers and lakes of Maine,
And by many a hill and vale,
There are many legends of olden time,
And many a quaint old tale;
But whether the winds told this to me
As they paused in their hurrying flight,
Or whether 'twas told by the whispering
pines
In the depths of a summer night,
Will never be known, for 'tis all the same,
And whether 'tis false or true
Will never be known by me, perhaps,
And will never be known by you.

'Twas in the time when on the Saco's shore
The Indian yell was heard, and men turned
pale

At tales of savage vengeance meted out.
The sun behind the forest sank to rest,
And in the east the silvery moon arose,
That, shining through the forest's quivering
leaves,

Showed there a youthful couple walking fast,
And ever looking back, as if they felt
That danger lurked in every shadow dark.
The one, a maiden fair, whose frightened face
Seemed white as death beneath the moonlight
pale;

For scarce two weeks had passed away since
she

Had seen her home go up in flame and smoke,
And all the little village where she dwelt,
Down where the shining river sinks to rest
Within the ocean's arms, was nothing now
But blackened ashes, for the red man's hand
Had done its work, and she was borne away
A weeping captive through the forest wild.

The other was a youth upon whose brow
And in whose heart fear knew no place at all.
When Saco's homes had disappeared in flames
He had been far away, but coming back
Found only ashes black, and human blood,
And one he loved had gone he knew not where.
Yet hoping against hope he started out,
And traveled through the forest, night and
day,

In search of her, and could not give her up;
And oft the flame of hope within his heart
Would fade away and leave but ashes there,
Till Love breathed on it, and the memory
sweet

Of happy days would seem to give new life,
 And hope again would lead him on and on.
 Thus thro' long miles of pathless forest lands,
 Led by the hand of Love he searched each day,
 Until at last, beside a quiet pond,
 Whose waters go to seek the Saco's waves,
 He saw an Indian camp-fire, and when Night
 Had thrown her all-protecting mantle round,
 With cautious steps approaching, he had found
 Her whom he loved, and moving silently,
 The two had crept away all unperceived.
 And now they stood together on the bank
 Of the fair Saco river, on whose breast
 The moonlight lay as peaceful as a dream.
 Her eyes looked up in his and love was there;
 Yet ever and anon a crackling bush,
 Or a wierd loon-laugh, sounding far away
 Amid the forest's dark, far-reaching gloom,
 Sent a deep chill within their dreading hearts.

Where the dark alders lean out o'er the bank,
 And kiss each wavelet as it passes by,
 A boat lay moored, and into this they stepped.
 But hark! From yonder shore a gun's report
 Break's the night's stillness, and a bullet flies,
 So sure, so swift, that in our hero's breast
 It entered deep, and caused a stinging pain.

What thoughts coursed thro' his mind! What
 chilling fears!
 Not for himself, but her, more dear than all.
 Should he tell her of that great pain he felt,
 And how he seemed to see the hand of Death,
 With ghostly fingers, beckon unto him?
 And should he give up life and leave her there
 To perish in that lonely wilderness?
 No. Love with Death should fight, and Death
 must wait.

He turned to her he loved, and smiling, spoke
 One reassuring word, then took the oars,
 And keeping close beneath the shadows dark,
 That fell from trees along the river's bank,
 He rowed as if with heaven-inspired strength.
 The boat flew swift adown the shining stream,
 And yet he dared not speak, but kept his lips
 Close shut to keep in check the cry of pain;
 And Death seemed coming nearer, step by
 step,
 And beckoned unto him with ghostly hand;
 But Love was fighting Death, and Death must
 wait.

At last he felt that strength would soon be gone,
 And all the light seemed blurred, and Death
 came near.

"O, Love," he cried, "'tis growing dark, and I
 Can feel the hand of Death move o'er my face,
 And a gray mist comes up before my eyes."
 With one wild cry she looked into his face,
 And saw what he had hidden until now;
 And while she reached her arms, as if to
 snatch
 His fainting body from Death's eager hands,
 He rose in agony, and falling back,
 Sank down beneath the waves, and all was
 o'er—
 For Love had fought with Death, and Death
 had won.

"Dead, dead!" the maiden moaned, and all
 the winds
 Took up the sad refrain, and whispered low
 Through the lone forest branches all night
 long:
 And the one word they seemed to speak was
 "Dead,"

And all night long, the river's pitying waves
 Sobbed on the sandy shore as if in grief;
 And all night long, with tearless eyes she
 looked,
 And begged the waters to give up their dead.
 For her whole brain seemed whirling, and
 though life

Still held her body, yet her mind had flown
 In search of him whom Death had borne away.
 And so with eyes in which the reason, gone,
 Had left a sadness piteous to see,
 She looked out o'er the river, and saw naught
 Except the peaceful waters, calm and still,
 And the pale moonlight shining over all.
 Each night, when o'er the forest lone and wild;
 With noiseless tread the dreary shadows crept,
 She stepped within her boat like one that walks
 In dreams, and rowed away to that same place
 Where last she saw her loved one sink from
 view;
 Until kind Death, like some good angel, came
 And bade the weary, aching heart be still.

The years have rolled away, and in the place
 Of frowning forests, pleasant farmlands lie;
 Yet still, on some calm evenings when the
 moon
 Looks down in solemn glory from the sky,
 The idle dreamer sees, or seems to see,
 A phantom boat, like boats of fairy lore,
 Skim o'er the waters, while a ghostly form
 Looks o'er the moonlit waves for one long
 dead.
 —L. D. T., '96.

College News and Interests.

STUDENTS' SUMMER CONFERENCE AT NORTHFIELD.

"A MOUNT OF PRIVILEGE."

[From the Report to the Y. M. C. A.]

AT the eighth annual Students' Conference at Northfield, one hundred and nine institutions were represented. Four hundred and thirty under-graduates were present, and the graduates and speakers swelled the number to four hundred and ninety-nine, besides the large number of citizens and summer guests who attended the meetings. Fourteen denominations and eleven prospective professions were represented.

The afternoons were devoted entirely to recreation; tennis, base-ball, basket ball, bathing, and drives into the country, each receiving its share of attention. The tennis tournament lasted an entire week. Field-day there were six hundred entries in fifteen events. Of the numerous drives and walks, that to Mount Hermon was the most popular.

July 4th was a memorable day for the students. Each college had a section of the new auditorium to decorate. They gave their most popular college songs and their yells. This was followed by marching and fire-works. The day was celebrated as none other than college students could celebrate it.

The work of the conference was divided into several branches:

I. Two forms of Bible study were taken up. There were two Normal Devotional classes conducted by W. H. Sallmon of Yale, '94, and ten Workers'

Bible Training Classes, with a central class conducted by James McConaughy of Mount Hermon. Before the close of the conference nearly every delegation had pledged itself to thirty minutes daily devotional Bible study during the vacation.

II. The Missionary Institute.

III. Conference meetings, in which the denominational, professional, fitting schools, and others met to discuss the different phases of the work in their institutions; and the presidents, treasurers, chairmen of committees and all others met to discuss the different branches of the Association work.

IV. At 7 P.M. meetings were held in the open air. These were given to the claims of the different religious callings on the college students of to-day.

V. Platform meetings were held twice a day. At these the most popular speakers were Mr. Moody, Alexander McKenzie, D.D., and Rev. R. A. Torrey. Some of the other speakers were Rev. H. P. Beach, Major D. W. Whittle, H. C. Mabie, D.D., Prof. W. W. Moore, Prof. C. F. Winchester, Bishop Thoburn, L. D. Wishard, A. T. Pierson, D.D., and Dr. McBride. The most impressive of these addresses were those by Mr. Moody and Rev. Mr. Torrey on the work and baptism of the Holy Spirit, and those by Mr. Moody on the Word of God. The climax of the conference was Sunday afternoon, July 8th, when the students followed Mr. Moody to a mountain side where, the rain falling at times, many testified to having received

the baptism of the Holy Spirit for service. This was a very actual reminder of the time when we read that Christ went apart for prayer and communion with God.

VI. At the close of the day's exercises each college held a delegation meeting in which they discussed the day's work and how they could gain most from it for their own college, always closing with prayer for the work and workers.

Northfield has well been called "A Mount of Privilege," for in no other place than one like this can students get that inspiration, preparation, and determination to do work which they need in the important place they occupy. The Bates delegation saw the conference close with a full determination in their hearts that the Northfield spirit should be a living, actual part of their college lives.

LESTER W. PEASE, '95.

LOCALS.

Don't get gay with Shay.

Fall on the ball! Tackle low!!

Foot-ball men don't go to Auburn!

Foss, ex-'95, has recently joined the ranks of 'Ninety-seven.

D. F. Field, '94, was in town on business recently.

Freeman, ex-'96, has come back to join 'Ninety-seven.

Miss Cross, ex-'95, is to finish her course with 'Ninety-six.

The Freshmen have had their usual class walk for this term.

Small and Spratt, '93, recently paid us a short visit at the college.

A. B. Hoag, Bates, '96, is proprietor of the Divinity School bookstore.

Noone, formerly of '94, has returned and will complete his course with 'Ninety-five.

Arthur Gray, formerly of '97, has returned and will enter the class of 'Ninety-eight.

Professor Anthony has been elected secretary and Professor Purington librarian of the Divinity School.

The attention of all students interested in tennis is called to the editorial upon that subject in this number.

The city has recently laid a sewer pipe along Skinner Street, and the Latin School building has been connected with it.

The Freshman Class regrets the loss of Miss Alice M. Gay, who goes to Florida to spend the winter with her father and family.

Parker Hall has a dog. All persons coming in late nights are requested not to frighten him, as he loses self-control on such occasions.

L. J. Brackett, '94, was in town recently on his way to Boston, to solicit a few weeks for the *Turf, Farm and Home*. He is having good success.

There is a larger number of students in college than ever before. The entering class in the Theological School is the largest in the history of the school.

President Chase was in attendance September 25-27 at the annual meeting of the Maine Free Baptist Association, held in Houlton. Professor Anthony was also in attendance.

Arthur L. Bennett of Gray, is soon to enter the Sophomore Class. He took most of his Freshman year at Bowdoin, some three years ago, and has since been teaching.

Professor F. C. Robertson, A.M., a graduate of Amherst and the Monroe School of Oratory, who is soon to become permanent teacher of English and Elocution in the Theological School, will train the Freshman Class on their prize declamations this term.

The Freshman Class recently had such lofty ideas, superinduced by the two society meetings one Friday night, that immediately afterwards they indulged in an elevated and elevating peanut-eating contest. The prize winner has not yet been announced.

On Tuesday afternoon, October 2d, occurred the annual Sophomore-Freshman ball game. The game was close and exciting, and with one or two exceptions was played steadily throughout. The Sophomores won by a score of 23 to 19, being the only class in the state which defeated the Freshmen.

Since our last issue there have been the following additions to the Freshman Class, which now numbers sixty members: R. G. Bailey, Wiscasset High School; J. L. Bennett, Austin Academy, Strafford, N. H.; Miss Bessie C. Hayes, Portland High School; G. C. Minard, Ricker Classical Institute; Frank Pearson, New Hampton Institute, New Hampton, N. H.; D. B. Stevens, Edward Little High School.

The foot-ball team played its first game Saturday, October 13th, at Burgett Park, Dover, N. H., with the

South Berwick Academy eleven in a pouring rain, winning by a score of 10 to 0. The Bates team lined up as follows: Bruce, l. e.; E. I. Hanscom, l. t.; Hoag, l. g.; Brown, c.; Young, r. g.; O. E. Hanscom, r. t.; Wakefield, r. e.; Douglass, q. b.; Files, h. b.; Pulsifer, h. b.; Sprague, f. b. Touchdowns, Sprague and Pulsifer. Goal from touchdown, Brown.

On Saturday, September 29th, occurred the laying of the corner-stone of Roger Williams Hall for the Cobb Divinity School. The exercises, with President Chase presiding, were as follows:

Hymn.

Address.

Prof. J. A. Howe, D.D., Dean of the School.

Doxology.

Laying of the Stone.

Prof. Hayes.

Prayer.

Rev. C. W. Gallagher, D.D., President of Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kent's Hill.

Hymn.

This building, which will be a great addition to the campus, is situated just across the street from Hedge Laboratory. It is to be 51x86 feet, having three stories besides basement and attic, and is to be built of brick with granite and terra-cotta trimmings. On the first floor there will be a large assembly room, three lecture rooms, office, reading-room, and library. The second and third floors will be divided into suites, and the attic will contain six large rooms. The building is to be furnished with shower baths in the basement and a bath-room on every floor. It is fitted with all the modern appliances, steam heated, and so situ-

ated that every room gets the sunlight the year round.

Mr. Frank L. Callahan, of Lewiston, ex-Bates '94, has written some songs recently that have excited most favorable comment from some of the best critics. Mr. Callahan tried his hand, not exactly a 'prentice hand either, in the performance of "Mr. Mikado" last season, his own numbers going, as we personally knew, with the greatest of favor and taking their chances with the rest without announcement of any kind. He has a decided taste for the more brilliant style of composition for stage and is sure to make a mark.

Through his personal friendship for President Chase, the college has become greatly indebted to the generosity of Mr. Horace W. Berry, of 646 Washington Street, Boston, for the gift of two beautiful pianos. Both are instruments of excellent tone and power and of tasteful appearance. The chapel and gymnasium are thus admirably furnished with what they have long needed. The gymnasium piano will be of great value in connection with marching and other drill work, and will greatly increase the enjoyment of the receptions held there. The chapel piano is a heavy, finely finished, first-class instrument of the Kranich & Bach make. With its aid and the clarionet accompaniment, the singing at chapel is very inspiring. A good supply of new singing books now permits this part of the service to be general.

The department of Physics has for several years strongly felt the need of

a projecting lantern to be used in the class work, but the college has never until now seen its way clear to supply the want. A fine lantern in which the light is furnished by a self-adjusting arc lamp has recently been perfected and placed upon the market. The department has purchased one of these lanterns, and to supply the necessary electrical current, and in anticipation of offering some work in Electrical Engineering, a twenty-five light dynamo and a three-horse-power water motor have been put in. A photographic room which has been fitted up in the Laboratory will enable the latest results of many investigations, otherwise inaccessible to the student, to be presented before the class by aid of the lantern. A few measuring instruments for laboratory work and the alternating current from the city circuit are also being put into the laboratory.

Divide 36,792,000, the number of minutes in a man's lifetime by two, to provide for sleep and recreation, and we have a quotient of 18,396,000; the latter number represents the minutes left to the individual for honest toil or for dishonest idleness.

Pigley—"Shall you send your son to college?" Hogson—"No, I had one set up here for him." Pigley—"What does it consist of?" Hogson—"A gymnasium in the hennery, a sawdust ring in the open lot, a shell in the duck pond, the smoke house for a secret society, and four hundred bunches of cigarettes."—*Puck*.



IT happened in this wise according to the Observer. Time, 11.30. Irate father at the head of the stairs—"Ethel! did I hear any one go out?" "No, papa. It was only the light," said the girl. And the villain murmured, "Never touched me." As the Observer turned aside and wiped away a tear, he remarked casually, "I believe it, for I saw it in the *Globe*."

* * * * *

The Observer's heart is often sad; yet, as if to mock the inward pain, his words are of the ludicrous. As the wild wind of autumn swoops down upon his bleak elevation, plucks and tears at him, then goes rushing on down the mountain side, whistling through the bare branches and scattering the gaily-painted leaves, as if in mad joy at its own caprices, it seems not only to have penetrated his entire physical being but also to have left in his very soul a corresponding chill—a chill which the elements in their mildest moods, combined with nature in her most beautiful moments, when she seems to touch up

afresh her gaudy colors as if to appear at least once at her best before lying down to her winter's sleep, fail to dispel. At such times the blast's ominous warning still lingers through all the beauty, and the Observer's stiffened joints tell him that it is not only autumn without but it is autumn within. Theories, formulas, and demonstrations vanish from his mental horizon and his mind, as if to escape the prevailing sense of melancholy, wanders far from the scene before him—back to the days when life was seen not, as now, in the mellow light of an autumnal afternoon, but rather, in its spring, under the bright rays of the morning sun. But, alas, the brightness of the past only makes deeper the shadows of the present.

* * * * *

In such a mood as this, the Observer chanced to turn his eyes toward the college buildings. Ah! Here, surely, is an avenue of escape. He will turn his all-penetrating telescope upon yonder pile of brick and mortar; he will dwell with its inmates, live over again his college days, experience again the emotions, the hopes and fears, the pleasures and pains of that period, ever held in his memory most sacred. Here surely is hallowed ground, upon which no sense of melancholy will dare intrude.

* * * * *

The Observer's searching glance wanders eagerly through the building. Here are the battered old halls, testifying to many a hard-fought battle. What is this thrill of pleasure which runs through his cold old philosophic heart? It surely is not the recollection of intellectual labors. But this feeling is short-lived.

He is conscious of an unwonted silence pervading the corridors. The blood stains look old. The merry swish of the descending flood is no longer heard. The faces, he sees, seem to wear an unnatural seriousness. Is this a college of Seniors? Whence this senioric dignity? Hello, Freshmen! Hello, Sophomores! Have these magic words lost their charm, that no one responds to the conjuration? But the answer comes from his own self: "You forget, old man, the age in which you are living. This is the latter part of the nineteenth century, the age of progress. The reminiscences which you had so far forgotten yourself as to entertain, were of the relics of a barbarous age. At their root was the spirit of insurrection, rebellion against authority, anarchy. It has taken us a long time to destroy this spirit and to attain to our present state of perfection. We were compelled to sacrifice in the cause many a promising young man, to cast him out into the world with blackened reputation, to force him into a lower circle in this world and in the world to come. But is not the triumph worthy of the cost? The Observer's predomi-

nant self had by this time gained control and replied, "Yes—yes, it is a noble victory."

* * * * *

Then at the bottom of these memories which he has cherished with such pleasure for so many years was the spirit of anarchy. How narrowly has he who possessed so fiendish a heart, escaped the gallows! The Observer turns away with a feeling akin to satisfaction. Is his youth long since past? Very well. It was at least spent at a time when every overflow of boyish spirit was not considered a crime against society.

* * * * *

"Out upon thee! You, a philosopher, and give utterance to such sentiments. Is not mankind approaching that divine harmony wherein the good shall blend into the natural? Quiet your gabbling tongue until reason return."

The sun has sunk below the horizon, and darkness creeps up the mountain sides. The Observer slowly closes his instrument, stands for a moment in meditation, then plunges into the shadows below, and is lost to view.

Alumni Department.

COLLEGE CLUB.

AT the annual meeting of the College Club in June, the following alumni were elected to membership: H. W. Oakes, '77; A. F. Gilmore, '92; L. J. Brackett, '94; W. F. Cowell, '83; C. H. Swan, '93; S. I. Graves, '94.

The officers for the ensuing year are:

President, F. W. Plummer, '91; Vice-President, W. H. Powers, '88; Treasurer, N. W. Howard, '92; Secretary, William F. Garcelon, '90. The membership now numbers thirty.

Appropriations for 1894-5 follow:

\$20, to the foot-ball interests at Bates.
\$20, for books for the physical labora-

tory. \$20, for books for the chemical laboratory. \$10, for a College Song. The conditions will be announced later. \$15, for prizes in singles and doubles at a tennis tournament between the Lewiston and Auburn High and the Latin Schools.

Six cups are offered for excellence at the annual Field Day—

1. To the Freshman winning the most points, provided he wins at least six.

2. To the winner making the record in the high jump 5 feet 6 inches or better.

The other events with standards set are:

3. Mile run, 4 minutes 50 seconds.

4. Half-mile run, 2 minutes 10 seconds.

5. 440-yards run, 56 seconds.

6. Throwing hammer, 90 feet.

A cup was presented to R. B. Stanley, '97, who won the Freshman prizes at the Field Day of 1894.

WM. F. GARCELON, *Secretary.*

COLLEGE ORATORY.

SECOND LETTER.

YOU invite me to write again. This time elocution, rhetoric, logic.

Logic is the science of reasoning. Now if we wanted a science of coat-making we would go to the tailors, who are making coats; if we wanted a science of horse-shoeing we would go to the blacksmiths, who are shoeing horses. Then if we want a science of reasoning, let us go to the lawyers, who are reasoning. The courts are the great proving shops of the world. For a science of reasoning let us go to the law reports

in which are recorded the most important reasoning contests. A college term on the latest volumes of Maine and United States reports and a few of the leading cases therein cited would be far more profitable than a term on any text-book of logic. Discussions in which leading cases are compared and harmonized, in which the essential is distinguished from the irrelevant, in which great principles of justice are formulated, in which the bounds of civil liberty are marked, in which the duties and limitations of state and nation and municipality are made familiar,—such discussions would not only make us better logicians than a text-book of logic can make us; they would make us better citizens than any text-book of civics can make us.

But some have not the stomach for law reports. Let such try their logic elsewhere. There is other truth to be proved. Are all the knowledges dead? Is astronomy, is geology, is botany, a mere mummy, wrapped and boxed and entombed in its text-book sarcophagus, opened one term in our college course for us to peep worshipfully in, then closed as we march on to peep into another? If these sciences are dead let's bury them, bury them by the side of dead astrology and dead alchemy. If they live, let us study their life, let us search out the truths they have not yet told us.

If we aspire not to be Keplers and Lyells and Grays, there are other issues. Is Herbert Spencer right about education? Is Henry George right about taxation? Is Carl Marx right about capital and labor? Is Neal Dow right

about prohibition? Here are issues not yet embalmed. Let my professor help me investigate them. Let him and me practice logic on these problems. Let us read together Marx and George and Spencer and their ablest opponents, and practice our logic in sifting the truth from them. Then shall we become skilled logicians to steer safe among the Georges and Marxes and Spencers of the coming generation.

But some of us are more interested in the problem of the individual. Let such discuss with their professor George Eliot and Thackeray and Hugo and Homer, Shakespeare and Sophocles, Socrates and our own incomparable Emerson.

If we think with these great thinkers we need never look at a book of logic.

It is not science of reasoning that we want; it is something to reason about. We don't want to play at playing ball; we want to play real matched games. We don't want to cram something already settled; we want to settle something ourselves. Settle, not by arguing on our ignorance, but by deeper investigation. College should make us not arguers, but investigators; not provers, but expositors; not persuaders, but inspirers; not masters, but orators.

Orators. And for the making of orators there is a science of oratory. They call it rhetoric. Nay more, there is two of it. There is a science of rhetoric that tells you how to put the words together; and there is the science of elocution that tells you how to say the words after they are put together. It takes two, a Professor of Rhetoric and

an Instructor in Elocution. As if one man must come and tell you how to load your gun, and go away; and then another man come and tell you how to pull the trigger. The man that tells you how to load doesn't know how to fire it off; and the man that tells you how to fire couldn't load to save his life. And so you, doubly instructed—fizzle.

This science of rhetoric, whence comes it? From somebody's experience or performance. That is, from actual speeches. Did Demosthenes speak the greatest speeches men ever listened to? and did the rhetoric-makers find in him their rules? Then let us find them there too. Did Quintilian tell best what should be the education of the orator? Then let us read Quintilian with our own eyes, not take him second-hand from the modern book-maker.

But when shall we go to Quintilian and Demosthenes to help us be orators? Not till we want to be orators. Not till we begin to be orators. Not till we want to be better orators than we are.

What shall make me want to be an orator? An insuppressible longing to speak my contribution to human progress, to offer my solution of those great problems of nature, of society, of the individual, left by the master thinkers unsolved. Unsolved, yet most fascinating. Fascinated, I long to speak my solution,—I must speak.

I must speak. But the speech that comes to my lips so weakly carries my thought! I cannot say as I want to say. I need help. Now will I go to my professor. How can he help me? He can help me by being my audience.

He finds me trying to save the country in one little five-minute speech, and shows me that not even I am equal to that task. He suggests how I may narrow and deepen. He finds me extravagant in adjectives and in generalizations. He pulls me up with "Do you believe that? Is that true as matter of history, of science? Is it reasonable?" Again he stops me on a big word or a proper name, saying "Your audience won't understand that."

At another time he finds my speech out of proportion, tells me I talk too long on this topic and too briefly on that. He objects to irrelevant matter that I put in because it sounded fine. He finds me making long sentences, like Iago's, of "most lame and impotent conclusion." He suggests breaking them in two, omitting, transposing, condensing. Above all he insists that I get the right word. "You can afford to search an hour for that right word."

When I have written something I think pretty good, whether an entire speech or a single paragraph, I go and read it to him for his criticism. But he likes best to have me come without my manuscript and speak my speech. And here of elocution.

Elocution is— "Tinkle-inkle," says my typewriter, "end of the line." End of your space. I did so want to talk about elocution, society work, importance of oratory. But—no space.

HERETIC.

According to careful estimates three hours of close study wear out the body more than a whole day of physical exertion.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, }
April, 1894. }

To the Editor of the Student:

SOME time ago I was pleased to learn that I might have some of your space for a letter to the undergraduates of my loved *Alma Mater*. Almost eight years have sped by since '86 scattered to widely-separated fields of effort, and many of her faces and voices must be quite unfamiliar to the students to-day passing to and from the lecture and recitation rooms of Hathorn Hall. I am not sure that I know more than one of these, but I beg them to give kindly reception to this greeting and message, as that of one always profoundly interested in the work and workers of Bates.

I earnestly desire that the men and women who shall complete the four years' course at Bates, and who shall receive all the beneficent influences and helpful impulses she can afford, may, after all this (and this is much), be unsatisfied. Our *Alma Mater*, like many smaller institutions, gives excellent training, imparts a large general knowledge, and directly and indirectly quickens and enlarges greatly the activities of an immense number of people. Many graduates enter the professions, justly regarding their college training sufficient. It has formed a satisfactory foundation for their future work. It is particularly to those that anticipate teaching, whether ecclesiastical or secular, as a life work, that the suggestions I shall offer may appeal.

The present under-graduates have been taught this lesson, with the many other useful ones, that the education

they are now securing has no end in itself; that the final motive to it is not a selfish one; rather that every student is a reservoir, receiving now that he may give to others hereafter, and that every one is earnestly to strive to gain the greatest possible amount of benefit now, that he may render the greatest possible service to others, cheering, aiding, and uplifting them. I believe the worth of one's education is determined by the measure of his helpfulness. If this lesson is missed then the very essence of the object striven for is missed. Bates graduates have been widely useful, yet I know of none among them who would not wish to be more so. Is it possible for present under-graduates to do better than their predecessors?

There must have been observed the steadily increasing tendency to specialize in all departments of study, to seek depth and breadth in some one study, and with the increasing tendency of students to do this, the demand for specialists seems also to grow among the people. Will special study along particular lines widen one's usefulness, or is it probable that the four years' faithful work at college affords sufficient preparation for a strong life work? Such specialization might seem to forecast a narrower sphere; but let a moment's thought be given to the matter. College instructors possess a vastly larger influence than high school principals or teachers; and they are college professors only because in their respective departments they have specialized. It is true not all can be college professors, but even if one would

devote himself to high school work, by an extension of study in one or two subjects, after the regular collegiate course is ended, he will acquire larger power and influence. Why? The very consciousness of strength in some one department is worth much to the man himself, but the increased ability to enlarge the power of his pupils is the main thing.

Many of those who will teach have made untiring efforts, in the face of serious difficulties, to gain the point already reached. It will pay and pay richly to continue these efforts for two or three years longer. It may be absolutely necessary, for pecuniary reasons, to seek employment for a year or two after leaving college, but, if it be possible, let the unyielding resolution be held to take up "that special work" as soon as may be.

What shall the special work be? Of course one's particular talents and predilections must, in part, direct the selection. If one would aim at widest usefulness, he must forecast the future, to some extent, and, as far as possible, determine what will be her great problems, religious and social. (I purposely limit them to these two lines, because if these are correctly solved, the difficulty in solving others will be minimized.) Then will he be ready to fit himself, by special study, to aid in meeting the problems that will confront his generation.

Where the work is done matters not so much. There are many institutions now in this country that offer excellent graduate courses. I would introduce the readers of this letter, however,

realizing that I have already led them by a very long avenue of approach, to this University of Chicago, in which I have found the possibilities of satisfaction for longings that had been intensifying for years.

The work of the University may be grouped geographically, into correspondence, university extension, and that wholly done on the university grounds. The last is of course paramount. The University Extension is being successfully conducted, and is of large benefit, although, of necessity, it reaches only the limits of a few hours' ride in the various directions. The privileges of the Correspondence Department scarcely have geographical limit, and such correspondence work as may now be done under the immediate direction of eminent teachers of the University should be to many a graduate a source of rejoicing. This is solely for graduate students, may be done in twelve or more departments, by formal or informal correspondence, and in this way one might accomplish much while waiting for the opportunities of residence at the University. I must leave details to be learned through personal application. The last quarterly calendar, a pamphlet of 160 pages, is complete in its exhibition of the work being done along all lines. It would be sent freely, I think, to any one desirous of knowing more of the possibilities to be found here.

I was pleased, some weeks since, to observe in a reportorial note, President Harper's statement that a numerical comparison of instructors with students shows one to six. A glance

at the vast array of professors, associates, assistants, tutors, docents, fellows, and readers, whose names appear in the calendar, would convince one of the accuracy of the estimate. Nor are these subordinate teachers in any wise inferior. All are men and women of considerable attainments and experience. Some of them, now working in Ph.D. courses here, have completed A.M. or Ph.D. courses in other well-known institutions. But Dr. Harper's statement above referred to, shows the purpose that obtains here, to deal with students not as classes, not as groups, but with every student as an individual, and this principle of individualism is found to be characteristic of all departments, graduate and under-graduate. Each department is a distinct organization, so treated by the president and others in authority. Each department has its own library conveniently located. As your readers know, this is only the second year of the work of the University; it is still a youth, but a youth of tremendous energy and power. I should delight to look upon it full-grown, with all its plans for buildings and work realized. Every quarter, however, sees constant improvements.

Another feature, peculiar, I believe, to the University of Chicago, is the flexibility of the scheme now in operation. Students may come at the beginning of any term (the year is divided into eight terms of six weeks each), may leave also at the end of any term, receiving credit for the work accomplished, and may resume their courses at pleasure. One may do as much as he can in any given time, or as little

as he pleases. The summer quarter, July-September, will meet the wants of many. The work in all departments of the University, excepting the Homiletics, Theology, and Church History of the Divinity School, will continue through that quarter. It is to be earnestly hoped that this one of Dr. Harper's many excellent plans will prove successful.

I should not fail to mention the many literary and scientific clubs which form a pleasing factor in the activities of the great University. In the calendars of future publication are to be given extracts of the papers read in their sessions.

There are some lines of work for which the best facilities in this country are, I suppose, offered here. Here are the most perfect scientific laboratories yet modeled, affording the best opportunities for research work in Chemistry and Physics. I heard a New England gentleman, who is very eminent among social reformers, say, in a recent address, that Dr. Small, Colby's former president, now head of the department of Social Science here, is doubtless conducting the best work in his line in the country. President Harper and his half-dozen able assistants offer unrivaled opportunities in Semitics.

However, I judge all the departments in arts, literature, and science, to be well equipped.

What are the expenses of living here? This was always interesting to the Bates people of my day. I think the necessary living expenses are lower here than they were in Lewiston while '86 was there. Graduate tuition is \$40 per quarter.

One more item I have kept for the close of my letter, perhaps on the principle that would withhold the best wine till the end of the feast. To me it is a matter of large importance. Hitherto the theological seminaries have aimed to give a general view of the knowledge that is necessary primarily to the Christian ministry. Some have offered elective work, but only recently have there been established, in the United States, theological courses leading to a higher degree than B.D. The University of Chicago now offers Ph.D. courses in Church History, Theology, Old Testament and New Testament, and I believe future years will show their great value to the churches. It is feasible to take these courses in two years—after two years of prescribed work as a resident student, or the equivalent of this. The graduate courses in Philosophy and Social Science would also aid those who have completed the courses in other seminaries.

I am concerned lest I have used too much of your space. There are still many interesting things which I forbear to mention. My hope is that what has been said may not fall upon deaf ears; and if all or any part of it shall turn some minds among the under-graduates, graduates or divinity men who may read it, toward yet higher scholastic attainments, particularly when such bright opportunities are somewhat easily within their reach, I shall feel that your space and my time have been well used.

Very sincerely yours,

E. D. VARNEY.

PERSONALS.

'67.—Rev. Geo. S. Ricker is pastor of the Congregational church in Fari-bault, Minn.

'67.—Rev. H. F. Wood has resigned the pastorate of his church in Bath, Me., and is contemplating an extensive tour to Palestine and other Eastern countries.

'68.—Hon. T. O. Knowlton, of New Boston, N. H., was in attendance at the inauguration of his classmate as President of Bates, after an absence from Lewiston of twenty-six years.

'72.—Prof. J. S. Brown adds to his duties as Professor of Chemistry in Doane College, Crete, Neb., the principalship of the preparatory school for the college.

'72.—G. H. Stockbridge, Esq., New York City, has published a graceful volume of poems, "Balder, the Poet, and Other Verses." (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London.)

'74.—Rev. C. S. Frost, Essex Street Church, Bangor, gave a valuable address at Houlton, at the annual meeting of the Maine F. B. Association, Sept. 25-27.

'76.—E. R. Goodwin has resigned the principalship of the Lawrence, Mass., High School, to accept, at a salary of \$3,000, the principalship of the Latin School, Worcester, Mass.

'76.—Rev. T. H. Stacy, F. B. Church, Saco, Me., gave the annual sermon before the Maine F. B. Association at Houlton.

'77.—N. P. Noble is superintendent of schools in Phillips, Me. A magnificent school building has been erected under his supervision.

'77.—C. V. Emerson, Esq., has been reappointed clerk of the Lewiston Municipal Court.

'77.—L. H. Moulton, Lisbon Falls, is president of Androscoggin County Teachers' Association.

'77.—J. W. Smith, of St. Paul, Minn., has been making a short visit in Lewiston, and in Phillips, Me., at the home of his wife's father, Hon. N. B. Beal.

'78.—Rev. J. Q. Adams is pastor of the F. B. Church in Guilford, N. H.

'80.—E. E. Richards, Esq., of Farmington, Me., has resigned his position as Register of Deeds for Franklin County.

'81.—Rev. and Mrs. B. S. Rideout, of Norway, have a daughter, born September 17th.

'82.—O. H. Tracy gave an address at Houlton, entitled, "Young People for the Time." Professor Anthony has remarked that it was the best he ever listened to.

'82.—L. T. McKenney is superintendent of schools in Bedford, Billerica, Burlington, Carlisle, and Wilmington, Mass.

'82.—Rev. C. E. Mason, of Buena Vista, Cal., has received a call to the Congregational church at Highland Lake, Col.

'83.—F. E. Manson is managing editor of *The Times*, Williamsport, Penn.

'84.—Lieut. Mark L. Hersey, Military Commandant at Maine State College, has the near prospect of promotion in the U. S. A.

'84.—Prof. Aaron Beede, the newly elected dean of Redfield College, occu-

pied the pulpit of the Congregational church on Sunday, preaching good practical sermons both morning and evening. There is an irresistible charm in Rev. Mr. Beede's pulpit manners and speech, and it can be truly said that he won the hearts completely of all who had the fortunate pleasure of hearing him. His masterly presentation of Biblical truths and his logical deductions sustained the many good things Rev. Messrs. Reynolds and Patch said of him before his arrival here. Redfield is fortunate in having secured so valuable an acquisition to our college personnel, and the college and the church will surely profit thereby.—*Journal Observer*.

'84.—Miss Ella L. Knowles, now Assistant State Attorney of Montana, has just received a fee of \$10,000, one-third the settlement in the mining deal just consummated in Butte, Montana, relative to the Monitor quartz lode mining claim. It is quite a long story but it seems that Miss Knowles took the case on a contingent fee covering one-third interest on the land or in any settlement that should be made. In 1892 Miss Knowles, as attorney for the owners of the Monitor mine, made application to Land Commissioner Thos. H. Carter to recommend to the Secretary of the Interior that a suit be instituted to set aside a placer mineral patent covering and including the Monitor claim. Commissioner Carter refused to so recommend, but subsequently the Secretary of the Interior, Hon. John H. Noble, reversed the decision of Commissioner Carter and ordered a hearing on the matters set out in the

affidavits attached to the petition. Hon. Hoke Smith declined to consider an application to reconsider the order suspending the hearing. Much litigation followed, in which James B. Haggin, the multo-millionaire of San Francisco, was concerned. The result of suits and counter-suits is a compromise in which a sale has been effected through the efforts of Miss Knowles for \$30,000. It will be remembered that Miss Knowles, after a remarkable contest for the office of attorney-general for the State of Montana, was made the assistant state attorney by the successful candidate. Her fee in this case is said to be the largest ever received by a woman attorney.—*Lewiston Journal*.

'85.—Rev. F. S. Forbes is pursuing graduate studies at Harvard University.

'85.—E. B. Stiles has been elected Field Secretary of the General Conference Board of the Free Baptist denomination.

'87.—Rev. Jesse Bailey has resigned the pastorate of the Congregational church, Watertown, N. Y.

'87.—Mrs. S. G. Bonney (Nancy Brooks Little), of Denver, Col., is visiting in Lewiston at the house of her father, ex-Mayor Little.

'88.—B. W. Tucker has been elected Superintendent of Schools for Marlboro, Mass.

'88.—Miss Nellie B. Jordan is at her home in Alfred, Me.

'89.—J. I. Hutchinson is reported in the last *Quarterly Calendar* of Chicago University as a member of the mathematical faculty of that institution.

'89.—Miss Mary S. Little is a mem-

ber of the corps of teachers of the Lewiston High School.

'90.—H. J. Piper is teacher of Greek and Latin in Lyndon Institute, Lyndonville, Vt.

'90.—Mr. Herbert V. Neal of Auburn, son of Mrs. C. A. Neal of that city, is now an instructor in natural sciences at Harvard, and is making a name for himself.

'92.—Miss A. V. Stevens is teaching mathematics in the High School, Meriden, Conn.

'93.—M. W. Stickney is enjoying his graduate studies in biology, at Brown University. He is a member of the choir of a large church in Providence.

'93.—Mr. Ralph A. Sturges of this

city, now principal of the East Bridgewater, Mass., High School, is meeting with good success in his new position. Among the special features of the school will be a series of half-hour talks upon live, practical topics, to be given by the leading men of the place—ministers, lawyers, bankers, doctors, and others—once every three or four weeks, and extending through the year.

'94.—Kate Leslie is having brilliant success with her work at Pennell Institute. The town rumors that she is the making of the school.

'94.—F. E. Perkins is principal of the high school, Livermore Falls. He is having as usual a very successful term.

College Exchanges.

No private grief nor malice guides my pen;
I hold but kindness to my fellow-men.

—Whittier.

AT this writing very few papers have come to our table. We miss the *Southern Collegian*, the *Nassau Lit*, and many others which are always welcome visitors.

The Brunonian: In the September number is a condensed and very interesting story, entitled "A Bit of Tragedy." Stories like this make a college paper interesting. We think that this number of "Brown Verse" is up to the standard. "Gently Flowing" deserves special mention.

Mount St. Joseph Collegian: The July number contains a masterly criti-

cism of "Hamlet," entitled "The Human Mystery in Hamlet." We notice in the exchange column a kind criticism of the *Bates Student*. Thanks.

The Dickinson Journal: This magazine has a department entitled "College Verse." The number before us contains over a page of verse, not one line of which belongs to the college. A magazine must have hard work indeed to find material for its pages when it borrows a full page.

The Occident: This is ever a welcome guest, coming as it does from the far West and always filled with matter of interest.

The Amherst Student: Says our Amherst friend: "Elections for our edito-

rial board are made solely upon the basis of literary merit and fitness for the position as *determined by competition*, both quality and quantity of work being considered." The high standard attained by this journal shows the wisdom of choosing editors by the competitive system.

The Dartmouth: The editorials of this well-known journal possess the

virtue of brevity and pointedness. Its alumni department is always well filled and of interest to students not connected with Dartmouth. We take from it the following note:

'92.—S. P. Baldwin has made a discovery in his geological study that will make him the most prominent young geologist in the country, having found a proof which will determine accurately the time of a certain formation.

Magazine Notices.

In the October *Century* we make the acquaintance of "The Real Edwin Booth," by means of a collection of letters written by him. The article is fully illustrated, among the illustrations being a portrait of Booth and his father in 1850, and one of Booth's mother, Mary Devlin Booth. An article upon Edmund Clarence Stedman, by Royal Cortissoz, appears, as does also a full-page portrait of Stedman. It is to be feared that devotees of hypnotism may have their views slightly shaken after reading "The Eternal Gullible," by Ernest Hart. André Castaigne gives an artist's adventure in "A Robbery on the French Coast." "Across Asia on a Bicycle" is concluded this month and is by far the most interesting paper of the series. One gets much valuable information concerning Li Hung Chang, China's Prime Minister, from this article. Fiction is represented in Brookes's "A Story of the Civil Service," by Julia Schayer, and "As It Happened," by Nannie A. Cox.

Lippincott's for this month contains an especially appropriate article entitled "The October Woods," by James Knapp Reeve. David Graham Lee identifies "The Ballad of the Drum," which Alexander Hamilton sang at the banquet of the Cincinnati, shortly before his death. The fiction occupies a good portion of the magazine. The novelette is "A Question of Courage," by Francis Lynde. "Coals of Fire" is a military tale by Leroy Armstrong, who here shows himself no unworthy follower of Captain King. "An Hour Before Death" is a brief yet extremely strong and pathetic sketch, by Elizabeth Knowlton Carter, a new writer of whom great things may be hoped.

The October number of *Education* opens with a discussion, entitled "Conference Report on Mathematics," by Supt. J. M. Greenwood. Prof. Edward F. Buchner, of Yale University, presents "Frœbel from Psychological Standpoint;" and the study of psychology is again touched upon in "The Psychology of Object Drawing," by

William A. Mason, of Philadelphia, who is an expert. Other important papers are "The Responsibilities of Preparatory Schools," by Mrs. Helen E. Starrett; "Correcting an Important Date," by Prof. Wilmot A. Thompson; and a fresh installment of "The Critic at Sea," by the author of "Preston Papers."

George E. Ellis in the October *Atlantic* gives the "Retrospect of an Octogenarian." A man who has been observing and active throughout his life, he cannot fail to interest his readers. His easy, pleasant style is shown in these few words quoted from the beginning of the sketch: "As what I write here is necessarily and pardonably egoistic, I will venture the avowal

that I have found the last quarter of my present term the Indian summer of my life; though intervals of it have been clouded and saddened, solitariness is not loneliness. I prefer, like the sun-dial, to number only the hours that are bright." Isabel F. Hapgood describes a trip to "A Russian Holy City," Kieff. With Lafcadio Hearn we are "At Hakata," the Town of the Girdle-Weavers in Japan. In "A Playwright's Novitiate," by Miriam Coles Harris, we learn of the trials of a playwright, and of his successes or failures. A very instructive article is "The Philosophy of Sterne," by Henry Childs Merwin. The fiction of the number is high-class, as usual.

Intercollegiate.

The faculty of the Boston University has voted to allow work on the college paper to count as work in the regular course.

Twenty-two Yale graduates are at present coaching foot-ball teams.

Governor Flower of New York has signed a bill making hazing a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment.

There are about 12,000 students in the scientific schools of this country.

The University of Michigan has enrolled two Chinese women as students.

It is said that the University of Chicago intends to publish a magazine similar to the *Century*, which will be a rival to that periodical. It is to be called the *Lakeside Magazine*.

Harvard College will try an interesting experiment in the employment of a medical advisor and inspector.

The University of Michigan sends out a class of 731 this year, the largest class ever graduated from an American college.

The students of the ninety-four universities of Europe number 41,814, while the three hundred and sixty universities of the United States contain less.

The University of Chicago has an instructor for every six students.

Of the \$225 per year that is taken to educate each of the 200 Indians at the Lincoln Institute of Philadelphia, the government pays \$167, and the friends of the cause contribute the remainder.

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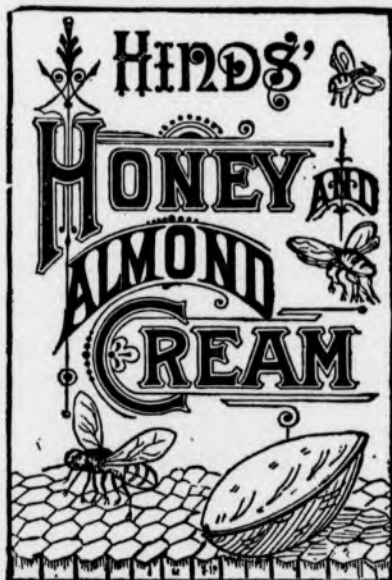
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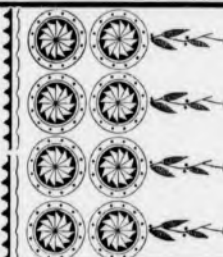
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The regular examinations for admission to College take place on the second Saturday before Commencement, on Wednesday preceding Commencement, and on Saturday preceding the first day of the Fall Term.
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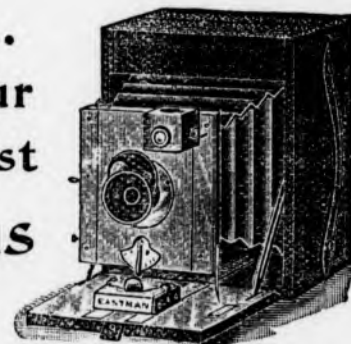
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