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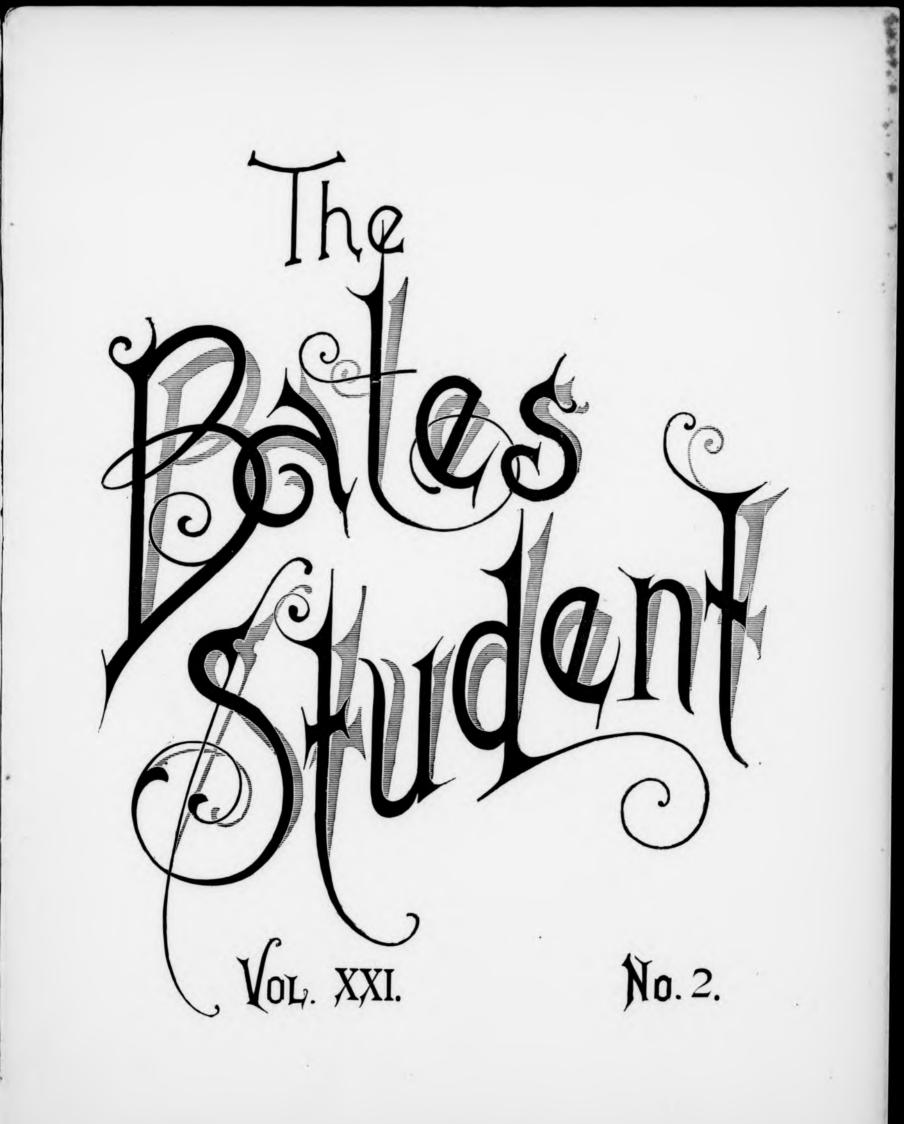
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THE

BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XXI.

FEBRUARY, 1893.

No. 2.

THE BATES STUDENT

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

JUNIOR CLASS OF BATES COLLEGE, Lewiston, Me.

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Gditorial.

BY THE courtesy of Professor J. R. Brackett, '75, of Boulder University, Colorado, the STUDENT is enabled to publish this month an appropriate sketch of the life of the late Dr. I. C. Dennett, '73, professor in the same university. Every student can profitably read it. His active and successful life should be an inspiration to the undergraduates of Professor Dennett's *Alma Mater*, ONCE more the various classes are beginning to assume their normal proportions, and we are again fairly at work. The vacant places in the classroom for the past few weeks have been a constant reminder of the large number of students that Bates sends forth each year as instructors of rural New England. Bates takes a just pride in the number and success of her graduates who are engaged in educational work, but whether the devotion of any considerable part of one's college course to teaching has not its attendant evils may be questioned. It is true that the training and discipline acquired by teaching a term or two of school are very beneficial and could hardly be obtained in any other way, but the loss to the regular college work is of no small moment. The student who is absent from his class four or six or eight weeks of a term loses that which he can never recover. The work, indeed, may be made up, but this must be effected under extra pressure. The student must be content, moreover, with the results of his individual efforts, since the assistance of the class-room and of intercourse with other students is, in a large measure, necessarily denied. The result is a superficial knowledge of the various branches of study, a lagging interest and growing inclination toward careless investigation, which are alike hostile to all scholarly attainments. Nor does this habit of carelessness always end with graduation. Once formed it is likely to last through life.

Of course there are some who find it necessary to be absent a part of the college year; but there are others who have no such excuse. To us it seems that absence from the regular daily recitations, whether necessary or otherwise, is a great misfortune, and that even the advantages of teaching are but an ill compensation for such a loss.

THERE is much encouragement in the increased genuine activity of the alumni of Bates. The aid from this source is manifestly a growing factor in the financial problem of the institution. Not satisfied with the highly commendable step taken last Commencement in connection with the department of Physics, the advantages of which our students are already actively enjoying, they at the same time appointed a committee, which is now in vigorous consultation as to a plan for lending systematic and permanent aid to the college. This committee will bring before the Association next June a plan somewhat similar to the one recently adopted by Yale, modified, of course, to meet particular needs. It is to the effect that "each alumnus shall be invited to give annually the interest, at five per cent., on as many hundreds of dollars as he may think fit." The committee urges that if four hundred of the alumni will pledge five dollars apiece, the college will receive \$2,000, or the interest, at five per cent., on \$40,000, which would be equivalent to adding that amount to the college endowment.

This, of itself, is a considerable item; and with large classes graduating each year it is evident that this amount would annually increase by a strong arithmetical progression. Of course the plan is yet provisional, awaiting acceptance by the association, but, as far as canvassed, the arrangement meets with hearty approbation, and, with such co-operation as is expected, the plan can but yield a handsome sum for the aid of Bates.

AS OF old, the true man is ever striving after the summum bonum, but few really understand its true nature. In our early history, life was a continual struggle for material comforts, and this forced industry and frugality of our forefathers has been transmitted to their children as an insatiable desire for wealth and power.

During the past few months we have lost three great men, Whittier, Gould, and Blaine. Each had a world-wide reputation, each was truly great in his special line of thought and action, in a measure each may be said to have attained the summum bonum, as he understood it. Gould's one aim in life was to amass wealth. His efforts were most successful, and death found him the possessor of \$75,000,000. The matter printed concerning him at his death would fill a column ten miles long, and the only praise it contains is that he was kind to his family, and kept his word in business transactions.

Although Blaine did not attain to the presidency, that office could have yielded him no additional honor. He was undoubtedly the foremost American statesman of his time, but he has been identified with no great movement in such a manner as to command the veneration and love of posterity. He has been praised much and blamed much.

Whittier acquired neither great wealth nor political power. He expressed in simple language the thoughts of a kindly mind. His best energies were employed against slavery and for the benefit of humanity. At his death, only regrets were heard, and words of kindly praise. Probably not one of our twenty thousand periodicals expressed any other sentiments.

If it is true that love is more accept-

able than fear, and hate, and envy; that it is better to do good to others than to seek self-agrandizement at others' expense, he who seeks the *summum bonum* may read a valuable lesson from the lives of these men.

T IS to be doubted if most students get the advantage they could from the society debates. There cannot be much real advantage in listening to an argument of whose subject one has no previous knowledge. But there can be no better mental drill than to weigh in our own minds, one after the other, the arguments of a subject upon which we have already formed our own opinion. There is good to be derived from debates in several ways; the extemporaneous speaking, the quick mental action necessary to meet opposing argument; but more than this, the debates of our literary societies should be educators to instruct us upon the most important topics of the day. All should make it a point to inform themselves upon the question and form an opinion of it before they listen to the debate. They can then decide upon the comparative merits of the arguments produced, and only in that way can they really appreciate them.

If those who have not been accustomed to do this would practice it we would never hear them say again that the debates were dry, but they would soon consider them the most interesting part of the meetings, and they would at the same time derive great gain from the quickening of their mental perceptions. **W**^E BELIEVE it inconsistent with true college spirit to cry aloud in a deprecatory way concerning the weak points of the institution we have chosen for our *Alma Mater*. Such conduct deserves only scorn and contempt.

But where there exists a strong need which seems not to be fully realized by those in authority, and which we believe it not impossible to obviate, in some degree at least, then we are inclined to think that silence is no longer golden.

Therefore, looking only to the higher standing and usefulness of the college which has become so dear to us, we would respectfully call the attention of the Faculty, Trustees, and Alumni of Bates to the deficiency in our curriculum of those branches which relate to History and Political Science. We publish this month a letter from an alumnus emphasizing this need. If there is one thing which, more than any other, our country demands from the younger generation, it is a greater number of citizens who shall be fitted to act intelligently, both at the polls and in their daily influence, upon the political questions which affect us as a representative government.

Therefore, although by extensions and modifications of the course of study, which have occurred from time to time, we are now possessed of advantages that, in many departments, are equal, and in some, truly superior, to those offered by similar institutions throughout the land, yet a college which is yearly sending out young men and young women, well equipped in those branches which are to form the foundation of future attainments in business, literature, or the professions, but destitute of those acquirements which are essential to practical citizenship, is surely not doing her whole duty. We are aware that we shall meet the objection that there is a lack of funds with which to overcome the difficulty, and we realize that this is true. Still we believe that by united effort something can be done, and the analogy of the past bears us out in this belief, for needs in other departments are being met from year to year. By "united effort" we mean the hearty co-operation of officers, alumni, and students in the general purpose. Let the Faculty and Trustees be willing to place this matter among the foremost of those objects which they are earnestly striving to attain for the welfare of Bates. We need buildings, to be sure, but buildings alone do not constitute a well-equipped institution of learning. Let the alumni, who have done so much to increase the facilities in other departments, be willing to give this matter speedy and earnest attention; and let the students be willing, yes, eager, to get along at first with the services of an instructor, secured at a small salary, to direct their studies in the department in question. That this need is strongly felt among the undergraduates we know by experience and observation. Let us then earnestly hope that this matter will not be deferred much longer. We do not ask for impossi-Only let this matter receive bilities. the share of attention it deserves.

Literary.

THE TRUE TEST OF ABILITY.

By J. B. McFadden, '93.

"The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, but in ourselves, that we are underlings."

EEPLY seated in the minds of many persons is the firm conviction that nothing can be accomplished by them beyond the result of merely their natural apparent ability. Always doubtful of their ability, they watch others advance to secure the coveted honors, and remaining in the background, bewail the fact that the star of fortune sheds all its light upon the advancing class and gives to the doubtful ones only feeble gleams of promise. If a person looks only casually at the lives of men it will appear as if this star of fortune lighted up in advance the path for him who succeeds, as the headlight shines out upon the track of the oncoming train; but for him who fails, its beams only illuminate past mistakes.

The success of great men has been obtained not by the partiality or favoritism of Dame Fortune, but by rectifying and then avoiding their own illuminated mistakes and those of others. There is no truer remark than that made by Cassius: "Man is at some time master of his fate. The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, but in ourselves, that we are underlings."

The old science of Astrology taught that man's life was foretold by the aspect of the heavens at the time of his birth. Yet even in the time of Cassius that teaching was doubted.

Would Cæsar have been more of a warrior had the red beams of Mars welcomed his natal day? Would Milton have been more of a poet had the brilliant disc of Venus glowed in the western sky upon the eve of his birth? No: Man's life is no more controlled by the circumstances of his birth than the tumultuous rolling ocean by the prattling of the child upon its pounded beach-lined shores. Man is the maker of himself; he is the master of his fate and the seed of his power and authority may be by himself blighted in the bud or with tender nourishment it may strike root, with careful training it may elevate its stem above the soil, and gradually strengthening and increasing, assume the structure and proportions of the giant oak, which can be shaken by no blast and which o'ertowers the common saplings of the forest as this Cæsar o'ertowered his underlings at Rome. The strength of man-his mental, moral strength-depends upon his own inner consciousness and determination.

Young men very often make the mistake of thinking they can do no more than their parents have done. Illustrious or obscure parents : that is immaterial. A man has mind, ambition, and will of his own. If his parents are obscure, through his own endeavors and successes will they become illustrious. If famous and wealthy, through his own weak efforts and debasements will they die unmourned and unremembered. No person gains a lasting step on the rounds of the ladder of fortune except by worthy personal efforts. The aid of encouraging friends amounts to naught, unless accompanied by your own endeavor; for unless so accompanied, better by far had you remained in obscurity.

Let us compare two persons. One, born, as they say, "with a golden spoon in his mouth"; the other menaced by the so-called star of destiny. Fortune seems to favor the first. Misfortune always threatens the second. Set your goal high, Unlucky One. Set it as high as the most prosperous person in the land. Your stars seem not as bright as do his. His attainments seem to be reached under the guiding hand of some fostering deity. Let your ambition rise to heights that you can scarcely reach, then with one mighty leap, vault upon the pinnacle of your towering pride and ambition; collect the stars under which you were born; tear down the guiding lights of other men and hurl them all into the abyss of despair and malcontent. Are you now less able than Their guiding lights are gone they? together with your own unfortunate birth-mark. Depend now on your individual efforts. Convince yourself that there is nothing that cannot be accomplished through honest, persistent trial.

On the trapese, the athlete must make his dangerous daring leaps with the utmost confidence. In life the living one must have as much self-confidence. But do not allow that self-confidence to turn to pride and self-esteem : selfesteem, simply for the estimation of self to the degradation of others. Yet pride and self-esteem between one's self and the goal to be attained is not sin but virtue. In the presence of others cover your efforts with the ornamental garment of modesty. In solitude modesty can not exist.

In the solitude of your own soul be ruled by the highest self-confidence, and if necessary by conceit, in order to accomplish this one result,—that you set no limit to your ability. You can climb the ladder of fame as well as another. There is room at the top. Let not doubt obstruct your pathway.

> Climbing upward, ever upward, Never of the goal despair; There are honors waiting for thee: Honors rich beyond compare.

As the eagle, soaring Heavenward, Rises to unmeasured height, Thou canst rise with strong endeavor, Pass all others in thy flight.

A CHARMING VACATION DAY. By Bessie W. Gerrish, '94.

MONG the pleasant recollections of the summer vacation of 1892 are the drives around home that were substituted for a long stay at the seashore. A more delightful way of passing a vacation can hardly be found, and only by some such means can one learn how many beautiful places there are near home.

While all these drives were highly enjoyable, one of them proved especially so. This was a trip to No-Name Pond, six miles from Lewiston.

As soon as one turns from Sabatis Street into the No-Name Pond road, he begins to pass through woods which are almost unbroken for the rest of the way. Clearings are widely scattered. On both sides are forests so thick as to let in only occasional gleams of sunlight. The road is hilly, too; but that only adds variety. As soon as one hill is climbed there is another to be ascended.

Flowers of many names and hues border the highway. Most conspicuous among them is the wild orange-red lily. Never had I seen so many of the bright blossoms. Varying from palest shades to fiery red, they form a brilliant contrast to the dark foliage around them. Further on, the pyrola blooms. In the woods are found the delicate little beech-drops, some pure white, others tinted with pink.

Strolling among the trees, it seems as if some mighty Indian hunter must have been the last to tread here, so dense and still is the forest. But no, even into this wild and lonely place has civilization penetrated; for in the path before us lies a sardine-box !

We ride on. As we approach the top of a hill a school-house comes into view. Although Daniel Webster did not learn his A B C's within its walls, we hope that many great and good men have here laid the foundation for wide learning. The first dwelling-house we have seen for five miles is opposite the school building. We are here told that the best way to reach the pond is to follow one of the cross-roads half a mile back. Through some misunderstanding the wrong cross-road is taken ; and at the foot of a steep hill we find ourselves in a farm-yard instead of on the shore of the pond. This yard seems to be a repository for broken-down carts and wagons, and the front room of the house is, judging from appearances, the workshop where repairing is done. Out through an open window jumps a small dog barking furiously. Three or four cats collect from different parts of the premises. In the run-out flower-garden a lame crow caws in a half-hearted way as if life were a burden.

The pond is in sight, but is at some distance, and there is no road leading to it. We return to the main highway, try another cross-road, and finally come to No-Name Pond.

Whatever may be the reason that a more significant title was not given it, this is an attractive little sheet of water. Beyond are hills, while on the side by the road are fields and thickets. Over the narrow brook flowing into the pond is a small bridge beside which are willows. Meadow rue and the tall yellow lilies flourish near by, while on the surface of the pond float the snowy water-lilies. A small boat is out among the lilies. Over all the afternoon sun glorifies everything it rests upon, and the whole picture is one of rare beauty.

Leaving the pond we return through Sabatis. A short distance from the village, a cross-road through the woods looks inviting; and, following this, we experience a novel sensation, that of being lost.' No familiar landmark is in sight. The road is rocky, hilly, and so little used that it seems likely to end any moment at some farm-house door. It does not, however, but leads into another road. Taking this road we ride through broad farming lands, and finally reach the point from which we started.

This is the story of a most delightful

day. The few mishaps only served to heighten pleasure. Woods, hills, and water, birds and flowers, furnished royal entertainment and a day with them proved, as it nearly always does, profitable to body, mind, and soul.

Posts' Corner.

MY DREAM.

Last night I heard the sad winds wail, Now high and loud, now low and long, And thought of that old German tale

Of the Wild Huntsman and his throng.

But when I slept and ceased to hear The weird storm-music, wild and shrill, Then o'er me, like a shadow dark,

Came a strange dream that haunts me still.

Some dreams come lightly as the breeze That round the brow of Summer plays;

Like echoes of forgotten songs We used to hear in other days.

But this of mine, so strange and dark, Like some fell demon seems to frown,

And hovers still before my mind Like "Banquo's ghost" that will not down.

And can I ne'er forget that dream? O, Time, whose hand destroyeth all, Take from my memory these dark thoughts

That hang about me like a pall.

For dreams are what? O, ye who walk In Wisdom's path, and hold the key That opes the door where Science treads In all his stately majesty,

Explain the hidden cause of dreams; Tell whence they come and where they go: Are they but shadows of our thoughts

- That through our minds flit to and fro?
- Or are they something more than this, Presaging future, good or ill?
- No answer comes—in dreamy realms Our wise men wander blindly still.
- Ah! friend, I've wearied you enough, And now I'll tell my dream to you.

I only dreamed I was asleep, And when I woke, I found it true.

-L. D. T., '96.

A MEMORY SONG.

I was sitting by the fire-place, Where the ancient andirons stand, And dreamily watching the cheerful flames As they played o'er each glowing brand.

When, list! from out the burning wood Came sounds of music sweet; A strain so soft and beautiful It seemed for fairies meet.

Was it, I thought, a memory song Of its youth in some quiet dell, Where the breeze sighed thro' the branches And did many a secret tell?

Was it singing of mossy carpets, With which the ground was clad? Was it singing of moon-lit evenings, Or of the sunshine glad?

Or was it a bit of a bird's song Heard on some joyful day, When all the woods seemed happy With the coming of the May?

Whatever the song of the dying wood, Sung in a minor key,

It was dreamy, and soft, and tender, With a world of meaning for me. —N. G. W., '95.

THE BROOK AND THE WIND.

Said the Brook to the Wind, "Do you not envy me, As I run to the ocean So merry and free? I'm as gay as the birds That fly over my head; The sky is my covering, The earth is my bed.

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"And people when passing Will often draw near To hear my sweet voice, So ringing and clear; And wish that they, too, Were laughing and free; Ho! loud, harsh-voiced Wind, Do you not envy me?"

The Wind loudly whistled And said, "My dear friend, Why you I should envy I don't comprehend. You run to the ocean Confined in a bowl; But I have the whole world Beneath my control. "'Tis true that your voice Is merry and clear, But no one can hear you Unless he draws near; My breath moves the world, I am free, I am wild; Pray, why should I envy You, Brook, simple child?"

There was silence a moment As, over the world, Queen Night her damp mantle Of darkness unfurled. The heavens were darkened, The stars forth did peep; Then, the Brook and the Wind Sang each other to sleep. -W. T., '96.

Gollege News and Interests.

LOCALS.

Did you get a valentine?

Brown, '95, is engaged in teaching a private school at Litchfield.

Now is the time to present your bills. We are fairly rolling in wealth.

We were glad to see H. H. Field, ex-'94, at chapel the other morning.

We are informed that Perkins, '94, is teaching the high school at Harmony.

HE'S SAD—Too BAD. A country school in Wayback town, Taught by a Junior wise. A maiden fair, with golden hair, He thinks he's got a prize.

A country youth, full six feet tall, And a pair of number eights. The Junior wise now sadly sighs, And curses loud the fates.

That other maid in college term Once sought by Junior bold Is now another fellow's girl, And he's out in the cold.

The bird-hunters report the grosbeaks unusually plentiful this winter. In the absence of Bolster, the gymnasium work of the Sophmores is directed by Hayes, '95.

If you wish to gain the eternal good will of the managers, just address them as the "entrepreneurs."

We were pleasantly reminded of our editorial predecessors when we found a hairpin in the sanctum the other day.

There is a vague rumor that certain wayward youths nightly engage in Terpsichorean revels in the gym.

L. W. Robbins, formerly of Bates, '94, now of Colby '94, recently favored us with a short visit. We wish it had been longer.

Many of the students who were away teaching during the first of the term are now back, and have resumed work with their respective classes.

Have you written your story yet in competition for the college club twentydollar prize? Remember the contest closes May 1, 1893. Several stories have been forwarded to Mr. Peaslee.

The sleighing carnival is close at hand. Now don't be afraid, boys. Bring forth your steeds and let the college be suitably represented.

What has become of the "Crust of Society?" That account of its festivities in a recent issue of the *Lewiston Journal* was quite dazzling, and we thought to see it enjoy a brilliant future.

IT BROKE HIS HEART.

He knew Greek and mathematics, Logic, German, hydrostatics, And a prodigy he was at all he tried. So he thought to master dancing With its mazes so entrancing; But he flunked upon the waltz and then he died.

Professor (in German class)—"Will some one give me a smooth translation of '*frischem Schaum*?'" Junior (enthusiastically)—"New Cider!" And he touched a responsive chord in every bosom.

On January 30th, the tolling of the chapel bell paid its part in the general tribute to Maine's dead statesman. Mr. Blaine was a fellow of the college corporation, and was ever a firm friend of the institution.

A Sunday or two ago a deputation from the college Y. M. C. A. accepted an invitation to conduct the services in the rooms of the city association. We believe that more work of this kind would deepen the religious interest of the students and would be of great benefit to all concerned. The Seniors are highly favored in the number of electives this term. One man, however, who has been grumbling for the last three years because the electives were so few, is now grumbling because he doesn't know which to select. Verily, some people are hard to please.

The regular gymnasium work has now begun. The following is the order of class announced: Seniors, 9 to 9.30; ball men, 9.30 to 11; Juniors, 1.30 to 2; Freshmen, 2 to 2.30; Latin School, 2.30 to 3; Sophomores, 3 to 3.30. After 4.30 the gym. will be occupied by the ladies.

The daily debates of the Juniors in the Political Economy class are full of life and vigor. In the heat of an argument one rash youth dared even to display a five-dollar bill. It is reported that when he returned to his normal state of mind he added an extra thousand to his life insurance policy.

> And now it is the Sophie, Whose oratory rare Reminds himself of Webster, As he howls and saws the air.

The bowling contests between the Juniors and Freshmen, which have been of weekly occurrence for some time past, have resulted in every instance in a victory for the latter. We feel ourselves compelled to say that such conduct on the part of the Freshmen is wholly uncalled for, and shows a decided lack of proper respect for the aged.

Some people can make themselves believe anything. A member of the

Philosophy class, by the theory of establishing the absolute zero of temperature, has proved to his own satisfaction that there is no moon. Such a man will bear watching. He will be trying to annihilate the earth before long.

A certain Freshman, who is rather fond of "tripping the light fantastic toe," went into a laundry the other day, and in a fit of mental aberration, passed the Celestial a ticket to a dance. "Me no have here," said the knight of the flat-iron with a look of injured innocence, and even the cheek of our friend became suffused with a brilliant scarlet.

Returning pedagogues are ever bringing fresh accounts of life in the Maine wilderness. In the different localities, spelling-schools, church sociables, etc., have been quite the rage, and everywhere cold weather. One tender youth reared by the side of the steam-pipe reports both ears frozen recently while in bed. A second man was seriously annoyed during the frequent cold snaps by having his fire freeze and the stove crack. A patient observer of the thermometer announces 103° below zero in the shade as a record yet to be broken.

The following men have been selected as candidates for the base-ball team: Hoffman, Mildram, Pennell, Sims, Brackett, Field, Page, Campbell, Files, Hamilton, Pulsifer, Wakefield, Berryman, Cutts, Douglas, Gerrish, Hilton, McAllaster, Purinton, and Turner. Under the energetic direction of Captain Hoffman the work of train-

ing has vigorously begun, and all are cultivating the muscle for next summer's campaign. The men are receiving an hour and a half of hard work every day. In addition to the regular gymnasium practice, out-of-door running, hand-ball, sliding, and base-running are features of the daily exercise. Bates has always been noted for her vigor and enthusiasm in base-ball matters and the present season will be no exception to the general rule. We have an abundance of material; all that we now need is practice. Let the good work go on, and if Bates is beaten in the fight for the pennant next summer it will be from no lack of timely training on the part of the team.

COBB DIVINITY SCHOOL.

Readers of the STUDENT may be interested to know where the members of the last graduating class are located. In this column will be found a word concerning each of the six graduates of '92.

Rev. J. E. Whitmore is having success in his pastorate at the Corliss Street Church, Bath, Me. There is a noticeable increase in the congregation. A small debt has been paid and repairs on the church have recently been completed.

Rev. N. K. Simpson has settled in Chepachet, R. I. He is near the Rhode Island Free Baptist Association, and he feels the inspiration of the history and present work of the grand churches in his district. He is in a favored field for Christian service. Rev. G. E. Kneeland has found a good field in which to exercise his
gifts at Fort Fairfield and at Sprague's Mills, Me. A recent notice in the *Morning Star* shows that he has been well received by the people and is warmly seconded in his plans and purposes.

Professor Howe addressed the school, Friday, January 20th, at the hour appointed for the Rhetorical exercises. In an interesting and instructive way he sketched the history of the Free Baptists. Further lectures by Professor Howe, on allied topics, are awaited with interest by the students.

Rev. G. L. Lowell was elected pastor of the Free Baptist church in Amesbury, Mass., after his graduation, but, after a few months of too close application, he was obliged to resign his charge for the sake of his health. He is now in Somerville, Mass. He hopes soon to be strong enough to continue his chosen work.

Rev. E. W. Churchill is pastor of the churches at Oakland and at Fairfield, Me. Good work has been done during the past year, including additions to the membership of both churches and increase in the congregations. Mr. Churchill will continue his work in the same place the coming year.

Rev. J. E. Pierce, returned missionary from Turkey, delivered a lecture, Friday evening, February 10th, before the students of the Divinity School. His topic was "Constantinople and the Turks." Many facts of interest concerning this field of Christian work were presented to an appreciative audience.

Rev. D. V. Gwilym, of Trinity Church, delivered the address at the Brooks memorial service, in the chapel, Monday, January 30th. His words were inspiring, and from the start he held the close attention of the students and their friends who had assembled to pay a tribute of love and respect to Phillips Brooks.

TO COMMEMORATE BLAINE.

HE following letter from one of the leading divines of New York City has been printed in the prominent dailies of the country during the present month. Whatever the direct outcome, the general effect of this thoughtful suggestion can but be beneficial, as it will surely bring this need-the great need-of the institution to the attention of many wealthy persons. Such an evidence of good-will is surely gratifying to those in immediate connection with the college. Our students can but immediately enroll the Rev. Dr. MacArthur among their genuine friends, and upon the success of such a plan, among their greatest benefactors. We hope that such an edifice may soon be assured as will be an honor to the dead and a godsend to the living. The letter as published in the State papers reads as follows:

The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church and a leading clergyman of this city, has written the following interesting letter to the *Tribune*, which will be published to-morrow:

It is quite certain that the patriotism of the American people will soon manifest itself in erecting fitting monuments to Mr. Blaine.

Pennsylvania, his native State, will doubtless honor itself by honoring him in this way. His many friends throughout the Union will wish to see a suitable monument in Washington also. During a generation he gave to the capital of the nation the additional luster of his own great name and of his brilliant service as Speaker, as Senator, and as Secretary. Maine, also, his adopted State, ought to possess a monument to him; for he with other noble men for a generation made her name the synonym of loyalty and capacity throughout the entire republic. In no way more fittingly could Mr. Blaine be honored in Maine than by permanently associating his name with an institution of practical and patriotic learning.

At Lewiston, Me., is located Bates College, a college of which Mr. Blaine was the senior trustee and in whose origin and work he felt a deep interest. This institution was chartered as a college in 1863, having been organized as a seminary in 1854. Mr. Blaine assisted in wording its charter, and all through these years was one of its appreciative supporters. On the 11th of October, 1882, he wrote the following letter to Dr. O. B. Cheney, then and still the President of the college:

AUGUSTA, ME., October 11, 1882.

The Rev. O. B. Cheney, D.D., is the President, as is he also the founder, of Bates College, located in Lewiston, Me. The institution is a highly useful one, filling a place in the educational system of Maine that was unfilled before Bates College was founded. Dr. Cheney has labored with disinterested benevolence, with great zeal and devotion, for more than a quarter of a century in the cause to which he had unselfishly devoted his life. To the wise and beneficent friends of education Bates College presents a field where donations, both great and small, will do much good and wherever they may be given will be faithfully and judiciously used.

(Signed) JAMES G. BLAINE.

Among the trustees are such well-known men as ex-Governor Alonzo Garcelon, the Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., the Hon. Person C. Cheney, ex-United States Senator and ex-Governor of New Hampshire and now American minister to Switzerland, the Hon. Jonathan L. H. Cobb, Lewis W. Anthony, and Thomas Martin.

The hope is that a noble library building may be erected on the college grounds in memory of Mr. Blaine. A beautiful site for such a building has been secured between the chapel and chemical laboratory, a space of 300 feet. It is hoped that a sufficient sum may be secured as an endowment, so that the shelves of the library may be furnished from year to year with books best suited to the needs of the student. While Bates College, like most of the other colleges of the land, is under the control of a religious denomination, it has men of many denominations on its board of trustees and in the chairs of its faculty, and all its classes are open to students irrespective of creed, color, or sex. The most enduring monument is a close connection with a permanent institution of learning. Oxford and Cambridge are more stable than even the British throne. The great colleges of our country will live while our government stands.

The building contemplated will cost \$150,000, and there ought to be an additional \$50,000 raised as an endowment. No subscription ought to be binding until the whole amount of \$200,000 is secured in reliable pledges. A. C. Cheney, President of the Garfield National Bank, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, New York City; George E. Smith, 23 Court Street, Boston, and chairman of the finance committee of the college; and Dr. O. B. Cheney, Lewiston, Me., have consented to receive and to acknowledge in the press in their respective cities—when no objection to publication is made by subscribers—all amounts pledged for this purpose.

It is certain that thousands all over the land will be glad to show in this way their love for Mr. Blaine and for wholesome learning. Who will be the first? The writer will be happy to take his place later with the smaller subscribers to this noble purpose.

R. S. MACARTHUR.

Calvary Study, New York, Feb. 4, 1893.

THE BATES STUDENT.

Alumni Department.

SPECIAL TO THE ALUMNI.

THE STUDENT wishes its alumni department to be less formal. It should be more social and more communicative. Only through these columns can you speak to the members of every class from '67 to '96; and at the same time to the faculty, trustees, and friends. You cannot have been long out of college before the strong and weak points of your training have impressed themselves upon your mind. You must have had ideas as to how and in what directions Bates's privileges may be extended. Give us the benefit of your experience and thought. Warn us of your mistakes, advise us of your successes, and counsel us in your new ideas. Pen us something on social, political, or educational subjects. The retrospective is sure to interest many of our readers.

Then write us often. Write all about yourself, your classmates, and your Bates neighbors. Write us your opinions on any and all subjects important to your *Alma Mater*. Point out her failings, always suggesting a remedy. Properly rocognize her strong points.

Don't wait for us to write you. Postage is expensive.

BATES LUNCH.

WHE following were present at a very pleasant lunch of the Bates Lunch Club, at the American House, Boston, Saturday, February 4th: C. E. Hussey, '78; C. P. Sanborn, '81; F. E. Foss, '83; D. C. Washburn, '85; F. J. Daggett,'89 ; G. F. Garland,'90 ; W. F. Garcelon, '90 ; N. W. Howard, '92.

The other lunches were equally well attended, and we regret the lack of space to mention those in attendance.

BATES'S NEEDS-SCHOLARSHIP AND DISCIPLINE.

To the Editors of the Bates Student :

COON after I left Bates an old friend, himself of middle age at that time, said to me : "It isn't what you know, Frank, but what you can do that the world cares for." Many times and painfully have I proved it. Each of us must prepare to fill a position, to do a particular portion of the world's Each must have the strength work. and skill which that position requires. It is the part of the college course to help us to that skill and strength. College is very properly looked upon as a part of the preparation for a particlar occupation. Most young men take the college course that they may gain high positions and enjoy large incomes. Whether the present course at Bates is best fitted to serve this purpose I do not care to discuss here. It is at least gratifying to know that our students are doing quite as much to improve their opportunities as those of more favored institutions. But there is another, an unpractical, consideration. It is not all of life to live. It is not enough to hold high place, to receive The college man has large salary. more to do than that. He must think for the public, and with the same skill,

the same scientific accuracy which the physician, the lawyer, the artist uses. When I was in college I thought that the subjects which puzzled me were settled and clear to grown men, and that when I grew up, definiteness of knowledge and certainty of belief would Now, the farther I go come to me. the more I am overwhelmed with the insufficiency of our knowledge and the inadequacy of our faiths. The world is newer and stranger to-day than ever before. Greater problems are to be solved than Newton dreamed of; greater battles than Gettysburg are to be fought. Those rights which the Declaration of Independence called inalienable have not yet been attained.

Bates should train her young men to skill in judging the great issues of the day, in finding and in weighing evidence. There should be fearless seeking of the truth. False loyalty to a creed, to college class or college society, should give place to eagerness to know the truth and to act justly.

Let us have a Professorship of Political and Social Science, to help us to understand the world we live in and study scientifically the great problems which now divide the world. History, political economy, sociology, statute law, international law,-all belong to this department. It should be preeminently a study of now. The rubbish of history should be overhauled only so far as is necessary to an understanding of to-day. The purpose of such instruction should be not to send out free-traders or protectionists, any more than Free Baptists or Unitarians, but skillful, earnest, fearless seekers of the truth. I once heard Phillips

Brooks say that he doubted not that there would be a creed much better than his. Surely there must. There must be creeds truer than any that have yet been accepted. It cannot be that the elegant churches, the artistic music and Sunday clothes of our day are the final expression of Christianity, the best performance of His precepts who walked about Galilee having not where to lay His head. It cannot be that that justice which the Constitution promised has been finally established in the incongruous laws that confuse our statute-books, and the delay and uncertainty of the judicial procedure of to-day. Purer religion, more perfect equality before the law, must be thought out. College men must think them out.

But the study of political and social science is not enough. The masterpieces of literary art should be studied. The great poets and novelists are great preachers. They teach a higher morality, a purer Christianity than we hear from the pulpit. I would have no man receive a diploma from Bates who does not take with it the inspiring friendship of at least two or three great authors. While the study of the questions of the day, in the light of new theories and old developments, keeps the young man abreast of the times, the great stories force him to the conviction that, new as the world is, human nature is the same the world over-history through.

Unprejudiced scientific study of the great unsolved problems and communion with great thinkers must develop independence of judgment and selfrespecting manhood. With independence of thought should go independ-

ence of conduct. I would have the least possible interference with the conduct of students outside of schoolwork. Have one rule: Every student shall be a gentleman. When his conduct and influence are inconsistent with this rule, send him away. If he violates the laws of the State, let the State deal with him-and deal with him as much more severely than with the ordinary culprit, as he is superior to the ordinary culprit in ability and purpose. It seems to me a very poor use of a professor to use him for a policeman. That class loyalty that attempts to protect law-breakers from the penalties of their offenses is cowardly tyranny.

Let us be proud of Bates for doing so much with means so limited. Let us hope that she may soon have a professor of Political and Social Science, who shall lead students to the information and the skill in judging which the problems of to-day demand. Let us hope that Bates graduates will carry away a stronger and stronger love for the best literature. Let us hope that the relations of professor and student will become more and more nearly the simple relations of teacher and learner, leaving police to policemen, leaving loyalty to conviction. W.

GRADUATE WORK AT HARVARD.

To the Editors of the Student:

IN THE short article for which you have asked it would be impossible to give a comprehensive idea of all the advantages offered in the professional and graduate schools of Harvard. Of the two thousand, nine hundred and sixty-six students in all departments of the university, four hundred and twentytwo are graduates of other colleges. About three hundred and fifty of these are in the Law, Medical, and Graduate Schools. Of the Maine colleges, Bowdoin has twenty representatives, Bates six, and Colby five.

The high standing of the Medical and Law Schools is so well known that no account of them is necessary. The Medical School has taken the lead in lengthening the course to four years, and the system of instruction pursued at the Law School is fast coming into favor at other institutions. For teachers, or those who desire to become specialists in any branch of science, the Graduate School offers rare oppor-The method of instruction tunities. aims to encourage individual investigation and research by the student under the guidance of the instructors, and he arrives at his conclusions as a result of his own observations.

All the students have access to the library of the Museum of Comparative Anatomy, which was gathered by Louis Agassiz and is the finest scientific library in the country. The University Museum is of great value to advanced students. The courses in Zoology are especially popular. The work in both Botany and Zoology consists largely of microscopic investigation.

The department of Histology has gained a wide reputation under Dr. Mark, who is a leading authority in that branch of science.

A knowledge of German is requisite, as a large number of the scientific works used are in that language.

The courses in Geology consist

mostly of field and laboratory work, with lectures by Professors Shaler and Whitney. Weekly excursions are made into the country round about Cambridge, and several expeditions are conducted each year to more distant sections of the United States.

The work in the other branches is of the highest order. There are two hundred and six graduates in this department. The total number of fellowships in the Graduate School is twenty-two, with an aggregate annual income of \$12,000; the total number of scholarships is forty-eight, with an aggregate income of \$10,900.

Harvard is every day refuting the charge that she is the rich man's college. The majority of her students are of moderate means, and there are more opportunities for aid than at any other university.

WM. F. GARCELON, '90. Cambridge, Mass., February 13, 1893.

PERSONALS.

'67.—The fifth anniversary of the marriage of Dr. F. E. Sleeper and wife was celebrated on the evening of February 2d, at their home in Sabatis, by a numerous gathering of friends, at which the Doctor and his wife were the recipients of many beautiful and appropriate gifts.

'69.—Rev. William H. Bolster of the Harvard Church, Boston, is gaining a high reputation as a preacher and a pastor, and his church and congregation are rapidly growing.

'71.--Hon. John T. Abbott, Minister to the United States of Colombia, expects to make that country his residence for several years after the expiration of the time of his appointment.

'72.—Rev. F. W. Baldwin, D.D., pastor of Trinity Church, East Orange, N. J., expects that the beautiful brick church, now in process of erection by his parish, will be ready for occupancy early in May.

'72.—George E. Gay, principal of the high school, Malden, Mass., has been granted leave of absence for the remainder of the present school year, in order to take charge, at the World's Fair in Chicago, of matters connected with the educational exhibit of Massachusetts. Mr. Gay is the author of several popular text-books.

'73.—E. A. Smith, late of the Lewiston Journal, is on the editorial staff of The Spokesman, a Republican daily, published at Spokane, Wash. He has lately had quite an increase in his salary. Mr. Smith and his family are well and enjoying their western life very much.

'75.—J. H. Hutchins is principal of the high school, Glastonbury, Conn.

'75.—H. S. Cowell is principal of Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass. The beautiful buildings of the school, erected at a cost of \$90,000, were recently burned. The trustees will rebuild at once. Two hundred and twenty-five students attend the academy. The Boston Journal says: "The wonderful tact and energy of Principal Cowell in the great loss of the academy building is a marvel to all. Sessions of the school have been held daily since the fire."

'77.—We regret to learn of the death of Mrs. J. H. Randall, of Min-

neapolis, Minn. Mrs. Randall was the daughter of the late Hiram W. Briggs, and the wife of J. H. Randall, who belonged to the class of '77. Mr. Randall is a member of the law firm of Randall & Merrill.

'77.—F. F. Phillips has been elected one of the aldermen of Somerville, Mass.

'77.-Miss J. R. North is teaching in Somers, Conn.

'78.—J. W. Hutchins, assistant principal in the high school, Malden, Mass., has been elected principal for the year, taking that position during the absence of Mr. Gay, '72.

'79.—W. E. Ranger, principal of Lyndon Institute, Lyndonville, Vt., is to devote the remainder of the school year to the financial interests of that institution.

'80.—W. A. Hoyt, principal of the Cony High School, Augusta, and wife have a daughter, born January 27th.

'83.—H. H. Tucker is principal of the high school, Holbrook, Mass.

'84.—C. S. Flanders is teacher of Sciences at Dean Academy, Franklin, Mass.

'85.—E. H. Brackett is principal of the high school, Canton, Mass.

'85.—D. C. Washburn is in the decorative glass business. His store is on Portland Street, Boston.

'85.—Under date of November 21, 1892, Rev. E. B. Stiles sends to the *Morning Star* encouraging reports of the missionary work in Midnapore, India. Both Mr. and Mrs. Stiles (Miss Tucker) belonged to the class of '85.

'85.-The Lewiston Journal of Feb-

ruary 4th, under the heading of "Maine Men in Boston," publishes the portrait of Mr. Carl A. Scott, now sole proprietor of the Bridge Teachers' Agency, 110 Tremont Street. Mr. Scott has established an excellent reputation in this line of work. He has a pleasant home in Melrose Highlands.

'85.—A. F. Gilbert has resigned his position as principal of the grammar school at Malden, Mass.

'86.—Rev. F. W. Sandford has resigned a very successful pastorate at Great Falls, N. H., in order to engage in missionary work.

'86.—W. A. Morton, M.D., 324 Gold Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., has a son (Franklin Wheeler), who was born November 27th.

'87.—Rev. Israel Jordan, pastor of the Congregational church in Bethel, Me., was married, January 24th, to Miss Fanny Sands of Saco.

'87.—Rev. Jesse Bailey left South Britain, Conn., Feb. 2d for the South. He took the steamer from New York to Norfolk, thence by rail to Southern Pines, N. C. His physician advised a change of climate. He will not return to Watertown until warmer weather. Many are the prayers that are being offered for his return, if it is God's will. —*Emmanuel Congregational Church News*.

'88.—B. M. Avery is engaged in the life insurance business at 15 State Street, Boston, as is also Mr. Cross, of the same class.

'88.—W. S. Dunn has opened a private school in New York City.

'88.—B. W. Tinker is principal of the high school, Marlboro, Mass. He has entered upon a graduate course of study in Syracuse University as a non-resident.

'88.—Rev. F. W. Oakes, pastor of the Congregational church at Leadville, Col., received eighteen into the church January 1st, the largest number ever received at one time in the history of the church.

'88.—Prof. W. F. Tibbetts, of Hillsdale College, was recently surprised by the receipt of a beautiful gold watch from the members of his classes.

'88.—The students in the Latin department called on Professor Tibbetts, Friday evening, February 3d, and presented him with a beautiful gold watch. The professor is deservedly popular with his classes, and is making his department strong and thorough.—*Hillsdale Correspondent of Morning Star.*

'89.—C. D. Blaisdell is pastor of the Methodist church, Leeds, Me.

'90.—Miss Jennie L. Pratt is assistant in the high school at Berlin Falls, N. H.

'92.—O. A. Tuttle, principal of high school, Hardwick, Mass., has conducted a lecture course, by means of which he has raised quite a large sum of money for physical and chemical apparatus for the school.

IN MEMORIAM.

ISAAC C. DENNETT, '73, PROFESSOR OF LATIN, UNIVERSITY OF COL-ORADO.

ROFESSOR DENNETT was born in Bowdoin, Maine, December 7, 1849. After graduation from Bates he taught two years at Castine and one year at Yarmouth. In 1876 he came to Colorado and was elected Superintendent of Schools in Central City; later he held a like position at Pueblo. In 1879 he was appointed to a professorship in the University of Colorado; at first he taught both Latin and Greek, but soon the Latin department required all his attention. He died of typhoid fever, October 14, 1892.

While at Central City he married Miss Isabel F. Cate, whose acquaintance he had made at Castine. She was a lady of intellectual ability, and was of great assistance to Dr. Dennett in his literary work. Her fine taste and superior social qualities bestowed a rare charm upon their home life. She died three years before her husband. They leave one child, a fine lad of fourteen.

All who knew Dr. Dennett in his home life, found in it much to admire and to imitate. Within his home was the altar of his piety. There he sacrificed all personal ambition to the perfection of his duty as husband and father—and in that perfection lies the vindication of his manhood.

Dr. Dennett was baptized and admitted to the college church in Lewiston, Maine. A few weeks before his death we attended communion service together. He partook of the elements, receiving them from my hands. For several months it had been in his mind to call for a letter and identify himself more fully with the church in Boulder. Such outward things are of little moment to one who has ever looked into the man's soul. He was a man who ordered his daily life with a view to avoiding temptation. He was a man that revealed to his friends secret thoughts that other men die concealing, in order that by their advice he might do right. He was a man who said that he could not live without a philosophy, and that the basis of that philosophy must be God. He was the truest man in friendship, true even to those who were unworthy of him.

I first knew Dr. Dennett twenty-one years ago. He was an officer of the college society with which I united. But what distinguished him more in my eyes than office or membership in a higher class was his ability as a speaker. In his Freshman year he had won a college prize for declamation ; in his Sophomore year he had gained equal distinction in the champion debate; and when I was a Freshman he took the prize for oratory in the Junior class. His manner was rapid, fiery, his voice a bit tremulous with nervous energy; and at times there was a music in his utterance, a poetry in his expression, that still lend a charm to the memory of my college days. Dr. Dennett ever held my admiration as a fearless debater and talented orator. His last utterance at the university as a public speaker was at the inauguration of President Baker. In place of the rapid fire of his youth, he began his address with a sentence carefully constructed and fully freighted. Intrepidity was replaced by the dignity that comes from the wisdom of experience. He spoke with conscious power. A touch of the rhythm and poetry of youth was manifest in the earnestness of his expression. No college president ever had a truer welcome. Every word was the coined blood of the man.

In all the years of his public life, whether speaking before a college society or representing the university on one of his many tours through the State, whether delivering a carefully prepared speech before the alumni of Bates, of Michigan, or of Harvard, or giving an impromptu address in the chapel on the death of a student, Dr. Dennett never struck a low vein.

"Sownynge in moral vertu was his speche... And ful of hy sentence."

Dr. Dennett was a man of marked individuality. He refused to be classed. Under more favorable circumstances his acuteness, originality, and marked selfhood would have made his renown as a scholar. Graduates of this university may forget three-quarters of the names on the Faculty-list, but not one will forget Dr. Dennett. We do not place a new Latin Grammar on his grave, but we can truly say that no man had higher ambition for scholarship in himself and in his pupils; no man struggled harder with adverse circumstances to build up a department. No man had loftier ideals.

. . . . "'Tis not what man Does which exalts him, but what man Would do."

Though Dr. Dennett was eminently successful as a teacher, yet his highest value lay in another direction. He was jealous for the success of his department, but he thought oftener of the university than of Latin. The last night of his life the words, "The State University," "The State University," were upon his lips again and again. No other brain has planned as much, no other hand has executed as much for the State University. There is hardly a good thing in its whole history

that does not owe its shaping to his thought, and not one evil thing that has escaped his rebuke. He loved to go to Ann Arbor and talk with Frieze and Angell, to Harvard and learn the plans of White and Eliot, to Yale and converse with Dwight and Porter. This university was planted in a wilderness devoid of college traditions and was long under the government of regents without college training. The high grade of this university, the spirit of true culture that pervades it, are largely due to the fact that a fearless man with lofty ideals has stood at the head of its faculty for thirteen years. The professors hold more honorable positions, of safer tenure, and have greater liberty and leisure in their de-

partments than would have been possible had not this brother struggled here. The lives of hundreds of young men and women will be sweeter and more useful because this man put himself into the foundation of this school. It is the life and burial of such men that makes hallowed ground. Culture, as well as liberty, is bought with blood. In the easy days that are to come some future professor may distinguish ablatives and datives with more nicety; but none will fight again the battles of the first Professor of Latin; none will equal his influence upon the destinies of Colorado.

J. RAYMOND BRACKETT, '75. University of Colorado, February 10, 1893.

College Dotes.

-Ex.

Quiet street; Banana peel; Fat man; Virginia reel.

A Japanese club has been formed at the University of Chicago.

The total number of instructors at Yale is 185.

Fifty-five new branches of the Y. M. C. A. were formed among the colleges in 1892.

A chair of journalism has been established in the women's department at Rutgers.

The "co-eds" of the University of Michigan have adopted the Jenness-Miller racing-day costume—short skirts. One-sixteenth of the 65,000 students in American colleges have the ministry in view.

There will be a convention of the classes of '93, from all American colleges, during the World's Fair at Chicago.

Princeton has scored 740 points and Pennsylvania 45, since the latter was admitted into the Intercollegiate League.

Dickinson has secured a building for hospital purposes, where cases of contagious diseases may be isolated from the dormitories.

The Wellesley Shakespeare Society proposes to build a club-house after the model of the English bard's old home at Stratford-on-Avon.

The guides at the World's Fair, from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred in number, are to be college students.

The oldest college graduate in America is James Kitchens of Philadelphia, who was in the class of 1819 at the University of Pennsylvania.

Professor William Jewett Tucker, D.D., of Andover, has accepted the president's chair at Dartmouth.

Leland Stanford, Jr., University is to have a boat crew. A club has been organized with twenty-charter members.

The following soliloquy is from the University Herald:

IN THE MIDDLE OF AN ICY SIDE-WALK.

To start or not to start, that is the question. Whether 'tis nobler here to stay and totter And stick my heels into this friendly crevice, Or to strike out across the glassy pavement, Perchance to land in safety; to start, to land All right side up; it is a consummation Devoutly to be wished. To start, to slip, To hurl some strange gymnastics thro' the air, And then a sudden bump! Ay, there's the rub, A rub with liniments and St. Jacob's Oil,— Ah, no! I'll let the mortal coil alone, And I will do no shuffling now at all, But rather take a sitting posture and Slide gently to the margin, if no snag Shall give me pause.

Cornelius Vanderbilt is to build a new dormitory at Yale in memory of his son. It is to be the best building of its kind in the country.

Clarkson has been engaged to coach the pitchers of the Yale nine this spring. Keefe will be the Harvard coach.

The lamented James G. Blaine was a graduate of what is now known as

Washington and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania.

O'Connor, captain of the Dartmouth nine, and Stearns, of Amherst, have been offered positions on the Boston League team for the coming season.

Johns Hopkins, founder of the university that bears his name, entered Baltimore at nineteen with sixty-two cents in his pocket. He died worth seven millions.

OLD TACTICS.

Upon the measured foot-ball field The rival teams contend;

From far above the passing geese Their clangerous challenge send.

And while they never "buck the line," Nor need a referee,

Yet longer far than college men, These birds have worked the V.

-Brunonian.

Alfred Whitehouse, a well-known trainer in both England and America, made the remark in a recent lecture that the prettiest sprinter he has ever seen is Henry C. Ides, '93, of Dartmouth.—New York Tribune.

MY RIVAL.

- Lost is my heart, but vanished my hope, For my rival has won. I lose;
- And I am unable with him now to cope, Whom, rather than me, she would choose.
- I saw him with her this evening,-just now, Looking into her love-lit eyes;
- At her feet he was worshiping: I wonder how I ever hoped I could win such a prize.
- And clasping his hideous, grizzly face, She gave that vile poodle a kiss !--Cynic.

A new weekly called the American Arena is soon to be started. It will be entirely devoted to college athletics. It is purposed to have news from all

the colleges, with cuts of the teams, notes on training, etc.

There is talk of erecting a new building at Harvard as a memorial to Phillips Brooks. It will be utilized, if built, for the religious work of the university.

HOLIDAY FETE.

Last Christmas a man of Gibraltar Dined high on less than a quarter. You see the poor sinner Got up a swell "dinner," Composed of dried apples and water. —Brunonian.

W. R. Castle, of the Hawaiian Commission, is a graduate of Harvard Law School, and Charles L. Carter, another member of the same commission, was graduated from the Law Department at Ann Arbor.

Said Adam to Eve, "My dear, will you view With me the strange animals kept in our Zoo?", Eve sobbingly answered, while combing her hair.

"Alas! my dear Adam, I've nothing to wear.", —Blue and White.

The faculty of Yale have barred the

Freshmen from all Intercollegiate athletics for the coming season. The cause is the recent disturbances at New Haven.

Twenty-one married men are in attendance at the University of Wisconsin.

In accordance with the wish of the trustees, the faculty and undergraduates of the University of Chicago will wear the cap and gown on all public occasions.

The Cosmopolitan offers to pay the expenses of one thousand students at the various colleges and universities of this country and Europe, in return for work securing subscribers for that magazine.

The list of courses at the Cornell Summer School is to be greatly increased this year, and a large addition to the corps of professors is to be made. The Law School will also be opened for a summer course with instruction by the entire faculty.

College Exchanges.

T IS interesting to note the diversity of opinions in the college world in regard to the recent action of the Intercollegiate Foot-Ball Association in debarring graduates and professional school men from the 'Varsity teams. Naturally these opinions are found chiefly in the publications of the colleges most interested, and what is more natural, perhaps, the opinions correspond precisely with the differing interests of these colleges as affected by the action in question. We quote an editorial from the University Courier as representative of Pennsylvania's ideas on the subject:

The resolutions are unskillfully drawn, and they read a strong indictment of Yale and Princeton for a piece of the most contemptible hypocrisy that has disgraced the college world for years. The resolutions read so that Yale's great foot-ball feeder, the Sheffield Scientific School, is not barred. Such a thing does not display even decent pettifoggery.

Princeton is not touched by the resolutionswhich is quite unnecessary to say; Yale's only vulnerable point is carefully guarded. They have carefully calculated the chances, and it is Pennsylvania only that is to be the sufferer. . . . We could have forgiven Princeton, for she has a leaning that way—of boyish partisanship, but Yale, Yale, the immaculate!

Even her championship of the proposition will not make it any the cleaner, and she will find that this dirty business will leave a smudge upon her fair name long after Pennsylvania has won the championship and her wrongs are forgotten.

On the other hand the Wesleyan Argus rejoices as follows :

Help comes at last to those who patiently wait. To those of us who have been striving to find some escape from the defeat and discouragement of the past season, the recent action of the Intercollegiate Association is a timely and happy relief. The undergraduate movement in foot-ball gives the game at Wesleyan a new lease of life; it places our richer and less scrupulous rivals on a fair and honest basis with us.

It has long seemed to us a source of honest regret that college sports are not conducted more nearly on a basis of fairness. In the college world, if anywhere, rivals should be able to look beyond those arrangements of details which are for the advantage of one party or the other, and recognize as the true ideals manliness, honesty, and fair play. Which ever party is wrong in the present instance, the outcome of the negotiations for a compromise will be looked for with interest in the sporting world.

The Orient contains an editorial which favors the idea of Bowdoin's being represented in the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association. In the light of the past the closing words are not uninteresting :

We can see but one serious objection to joining this association; that is the difference in climate which permits the more Southern

members of the association to begin their outof-door training several weeks ahead of us. But the more Northern colleges cannot be much better off than we in this particular. We suppose other arguments might be brought for and against the proposition. At any rate it will pay to consider if it would not be better for Bowdoin to seek admission into the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association rather than to fool with the small local colleges another year.

"Upon what meat does this our Cæsar feed, that he is grown so great?" Bowdoin's position would seem to be more consistent after she has won a few more championships over these *small local colleges*, and when her defeats upon Maine fields are more conspicuous for their absence, and less by their presence.

The University Beacon, Boston University, contains an interesting article on the "Value of Conceit in Success." The writer takes the ground that conceit is an important element of successful living, but not a good foundation upon which to build a strong character. The following cuttings are sufficient to set forth the leading ideas :

Conceit finds its first justification in the fact that a man will live somewhat consistently with his opinion of himself. Whatever he conceives to belong to the character that he has fitted to himself, he will assume with more or less success. . . . Conceit has a part in successful living, but not in successful life. The man that relies upon it flourishes mightily for a time, but he has planted the seeds of death and the harvest is inevitable.

A recent number of Silver and Gold contains a photograph of James H. Baker, President of Colorado University. President Baker is one of Bates's most respected and successful alumni, of whom she is justly proud.

The Kenyon Collegian in an editorial advocating the adoption of what is

commonly known as the "Amherst System" of government by a college senate, quotes the following potent statement of Professor Morse, of Denver University, where this system is successfully in vogue:

The influence of this system begins with the day of college life and increases to the end of the course. Its first aim is to develop in the student the capacity for wise self-direction; its second is to awaken in him an interest in the college and a sense of responsibility for its welfare. The system combats at the threshold the tendency once prevalent and still powerful, to put class feeling and college custom in the place of the judgment and conscience of the individual student. It tries to make him feel, with respect to the administration of college government, that he is not so much the subject of the faculty as their colleague.

The exchange editor of the *Niagara Index* makes haste to come down on his knees in an agonizing apology to our respected predecessor, as follows:

The Bates Student for January contains a cut of its staff that caused a pang of regret to rend our poor heart when we associated it with a "drive" which we made some time ago at its exchange editor. Had that cut appeared at the beginning of the editor's term our remarks would certainly have never been made. However, as we have endeavored to make an *amende honorable*, and as the fair editress has evidently satisfied her vindictiveness by excluding us from the exchange column, we trust both parties have squared and that the present incumbent of the exchange department will not cut us as strangers.

When the eye of the "present incumbent" first rested upon the above effusion, a ghastly smile flitted across

his usually passive countenance. If he, too, had been a fair co-ed. O ve gods! what an opportunity this would have been! We shudder to think what the effect might be upon our esteemed contemporary if this thing should continue and the photos of more of our fair maidens appear from time to time within our pages. We fear that instead of presenting its usual studied criticisms the Index "table" would blossom forth into a volume of effusive poetry, or be entirely filled with sentimental tributes of devotion. We feel it our duty, however, to dispel all illusions of a golden hue which may yet be lingering in our contemporary's mind. We make haste to inform him that we are a man, and, therefore, such effusions would be entirely lost if persisted in Moreover, since our preshereafter. ent board is composed entirely of the sterner sex, the STUDENT can no longer depend upon Cupid's darts to inflict avenging wounds, and in the future all grievances will be referred to the fighting editor. Adieu.

Our grand business is not to see what lies dimly in the distance, but to do what lies clearly at hand.—*Carlyle*.

"With few exceptions those who determine to succeed do so! Why, then, it may be asked, are failures so numerous? Because so few determine."

Magazine Notices.

HOSE with a taste for literature will be specially interested in William Morton Payne's article, " Literary Chicago," in the February number of the New England Magazine. It gives a sketch of what has been accomplished in that city, with the portraits of many of its most noted literary characters. "A Biographical By-Path through Early New England History," by Charles M. Andrews, takes one of those sturdy early settlers, unknown to history, and follows him through a wandering and eventful life. Herbert M. Sylvester contributes part four of "Ye Romance of Casco Bay." The article is well illustrated and deals with the legends and history of Stogummor. "A Notch in a Principality," by Frank Bailey Millard, is a vivid description of the condition, socially, of a pioneer family in the far West. Arthur Lord gives the history of the old Pilgrim Church at Plymouth that was lately burned. This was the first church in the country, and the destruction of its place of worship has awakened great interest. Other articles of interest are "The Girls of Dangar," by Louise R. Baker; "Tacoma," by Hale M. Howard, and Whittier's "Countess," by O. M. A. L. The New England Magazine ranks among the first in the amount and real merit of the poetry presented.

Two articles in this month's Education should be of special interest to all students. "Experts in Education," by Larkin Dunton, and "A Plea for Accuracy in the Use of Words," by Dr. George M. Steele. Mr. Dunton says: "One is reminded of the sarcastic advice to the Athenians, when short of horses, to vote their asses horses, which advice, if followed, would as soon make a horse of an ass as the votes of one's fellow-citizens would qualify him to act as a judge in educational matters of a purely professional nature."

The Century for February contains the fourth chapter of Mrs. Burton Harrison's popular novel, "Sweet Bells Out of Tune." Accompanying a portrait of the late Lord Tennyson is an article, "The Voice of Tennyson," by Dr. Henry Van Dyke, with a discussion of the aims and mission of this After a careful study of his poet. work, Mr. Van Dyke concludes that Tennyson teaches the duty of " Lovea pure and reverent love of manhood for womanhood, a sane and unselfish love of country, a sincere and practical love of humanity; love is the fulfilling of the law; love is God." Lovers of music will find something of interest in "Franz Liszt," by Saint Saens. The paper is accompanied by two portraits of the great pianist. Poets receive their share of attention in Mr. Janvier's "An Embassy to Provence," which is to be continued with original illustrations. There are two papers of travel and adventure, "Stray Leaves from a Whaleman's Log," by James Temple Brown, and " Life in the Malay Penin-All will be sula," by John Fairlie. interested in Clarence Clough Buel's vivid "Preliminary Glimpses of the

World's Fair." "A Voice for Russia," by the secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington, Pierre Batkine, is, perhaps, the first article ever published in this country by a Russian official in defense of the Siberian exile system and the treatment of the Jews in Russia. Americans will gladly read this defense of the policy of a country that was true to us in our time of need.

The Atlantic introduces its readers first to the continued novel, "Old Kaskaskia." We are now in the midst of the plot, and the interest may be expected to continue to the close. Travel is represented in "Penelope's English Experiences," by Mrs. Wiggin. Her sarcastic accounts of English customs are specially amusing. History is represented in Parkman's "Feudal Chiefs of Acadia," and biography in Dr. George E. Ellis's article on "Count Rumford." "Books and Reading in Iceland," by W. E. Mead, is worth a careful perusal. Some facts in regard to the copyright system, unknown to the average student, may be gleaned from "Shakespeare and Copyright," by Horace Davis. Julius H. Ward's paper, "White Mountain Forests in Peril," is an article that deserves more than passing notice. It points out the certain destruction of those forests unless active efforts are made in their behalf. Edith M. Thomas and Bliss Carman have each contributed a poem for this number.

The Review of Reviews is pre-eminently a magazine for men of life and action. Its one department, "Progress of the World," would keep a man fairly well informed. The leading article this month is the character sketch of Jay Gould, by W. T. Stead. This article contains a summary of those events in the life of the "Wizard of Wall Street" that seem most significant. Mr. Gould's character is discussed from the standpoint of Mr. Gould and not from that of his critics. In connection with this are two timely articles, "The Gould Millions and the Inheritance Tax," by Max West, and "American Millionaires and their Public Gifts." The idea is advanced that the millionaire could not have amassed his wealth were it not for the favorable conditions by which he was surrounded, therefore he owes to the community a fair recompense for its assistance. This recompense may be rendered in public benefactions of various kinds. Our American cities receive attention in an article by Prof. Edward W. Bemis, "Recent Results of Municipal Gas-Making." In connection with this is "Electric Street Lighting in American Cities," by Robert J. Finley.

Lippincott's for February contains a complete novel, "The First Flight," by Julien Gordon. It is a satire upon the aspirations of those who have amassed wealth, to be considered as occupying a social position they are incapable of filling. It deals very kindly with Miss Highty-Tighty's practical cousins, who instead of apeing the manners of others, seek to ennoble their position by a sensible use of their opportunities. Hon. John Russell Young continues the journalist series in an illustrated article, "Men Who Reigned; Bennett, Greely, Raymond,

Prentice, and Forney." "Recollections of Seward and Lincoln," by James Matlack Scovil, is a very interesting and instructive article. The athletic series is continued by Prof. Herman F. Walff, who gives a description of the "holds" and modes of wrestling. Karl Blind, a political authority in the Old World, in "The Russian Approach to India," shows very plainly what Russia intends. "Josiah's Alarm," by Josiah Allen's Wife, is a short story that very humorously recounts Josiah's fears lest a small but very highly recommended furnace should produce a fatal amount of heat. This number contains other articles, besides several poems of merit.

Outing for February is one of our best illustrated magazines. Its leading story is "Which Miss Charteris?" by C. G. Rogers. "A Comedy of Counter-plots," by Edgar Fawcett, is an amusing account of the experiences of two young men who fell in love, each under the assumed name of the other. The articles and stories relating to the different kinds of sport are numerous,

and various in character. A very seasonable article is "Ice Yatching," by Col. C. Ledyard Norton. "Ski-Running," by W. S. Harwood, is a description of a sport that ought to become very popular in this country. Sportsmen will be much interested in "Roping Elk in the Rockies," by H. S. Blanchard, and "The Wild Hog of Louisiana," by George Reno. The following clipping will be of interest to Bates students: "P. J. Berlo, the wheelman of Boston, is credited with having built a machine which weighs a trifle over twelve pounds. This seems incredible, especially when we are told that the machine was ridden at racing speed over the road between Boston and Chestnut Hill reservoir and return, a distance of about ten miles, and did not start a spoke. Of course this wheel is not intended for road use, but even on the smoothest path it would seem too light to stand the strain. The maker, however, seems to think otherwise, and he will undoubtedly use it on the path next season."



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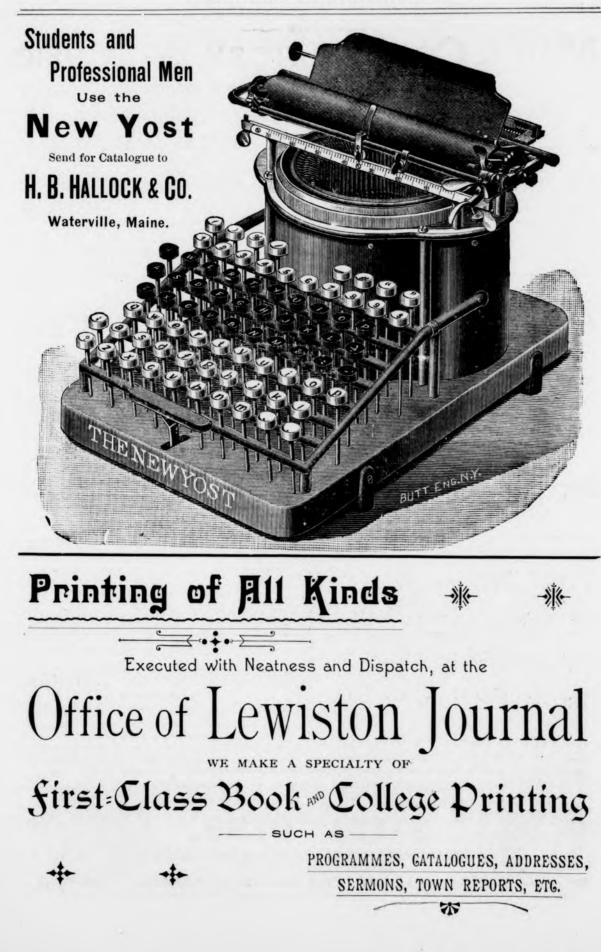
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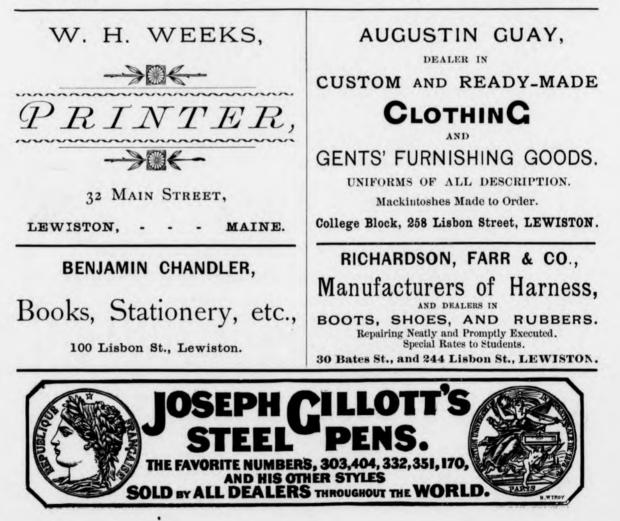
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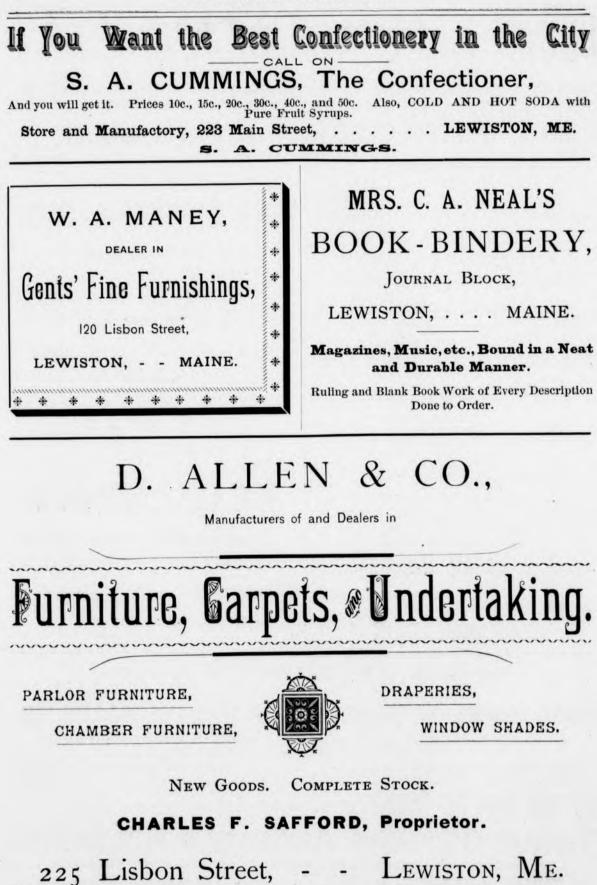
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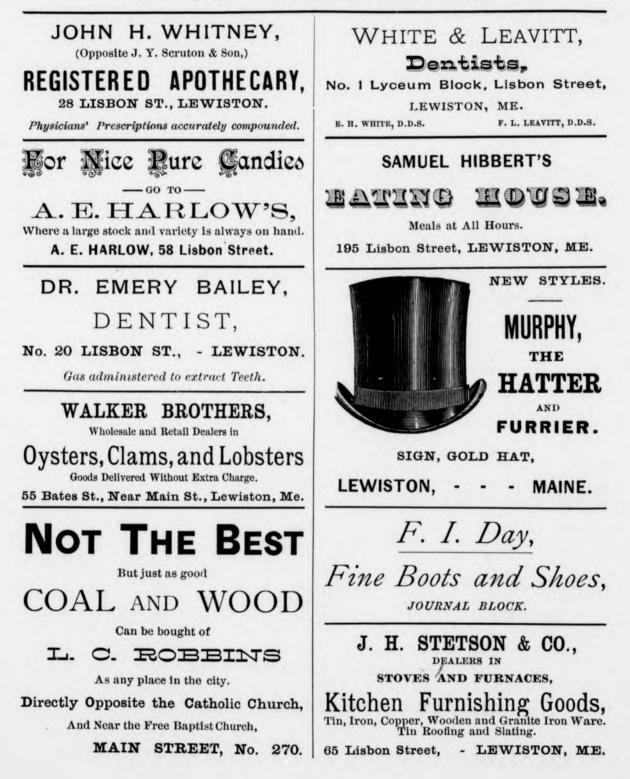


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