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Bates College

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The  
Bates  
Student

VOL. XX.

No. 2.

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# THE BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XX.

FEBRUARY, 1892.

No. 2.

## THE BATES STUDENT

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COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

CLASS OF '93, BATES COLLEGE,  
LEWISTON, ME.

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## EDITORIAL.

THE subject of intercollegiate sports and games has been so often and exhaustively discussed by college publications and the press generally that perhaps there is nothing new to be said upon it. And yet, in view of the recent step taken by three of our Maine colleges towards the holding of an intercollegiate field-day, it may be well to refer to those features of athletic sports generally, and intercollegiate sports particularly, which are desirable, and which should be encouraged not only by the students themselves, but also by all true friends of the college. In the first place, athletic games, if properly conducted, are conducive to the best physical development. Ancient and modern civilizations have recognized this fact; but especially does the latter recognize the fact that the threefold nature of man—the physical, mental, and moral—should be symmetrically developed in order to attain the most satisfactory results. Student life of itself tends naturally to a morbid condition and to reclusion, that need to be counteracted by engaging in the contests and struggles of more practical life. Base-ball, foot-ball, and other athletic games afford opportunity for such recreation. To enjoy them to the fullest extent, however, there should be a genuine rivalry. Contests within

colleges generally awaken but little enthusiasm, but when it comes to a contest in which college is pitted against college, then the most intense interest prevails. Each one will put forth every effort in order that it may win a legitimate victory. But will such a state of things be ultimately a benefit or an injury to us? With proper management we believe the former will be the inevitable result. There will be more interest manifested in the gymnasium work and less of that listless exercising which is so common to some of our students. To be sure, we cannot all expect to be chosen to take part in such a field-day; but, nevertheless, every one can find some one thing, perhaps several things, which he can do fairly well, and for which he has some special adaptation and liking. Let each one consider himself a candidate, and in this way those whom we expect to represent us will go into their training with greater zeal and enthusiasm, and will be enabled to do much better work. And again, our regular annual field-day occurs next term. This will afford an opportunity for all to show their metal; and the experience to be gained then will be invaluable in a later contest. Finally, if we go into an intercollegiate field-day, let us do so with the determination to do nothing less than our best; let each one take a personal interest in the work, and the result cannot fail to be creditable to us.

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**F**ROM time to time there appear in our editorial columns hints as to essentials for good writing. We desire to emphasize the fact, that, whatever

rules may be laid down, there is no royal road to successful writing which is not preceded by hard work. The production of a compact, logical article comes only as the result of time and effort spent upon it.

“Easy writing involves hard work,” is the maxim to be kept in mind if we find ourselves discouraged because we cannot write more easily. The skilled painter does not bring his work into harmony and completeness by a few bold strokes. No more can the writer without care and labor make each sentence blend into the next, or shading into the background the less important, bring out clearly and distinctly those portions that shall leave their impressions vividly on the memory.

Hurried as we are by the work which each day brings, as students, we are often forced to let our written work fall far short of what it might be were it possible for us to put more time and thought upon it. Yet we would impress this fact, that whatever care we do take, whatever labor we do expend in writing is not lost. Condensing demands time to cull out what is irrelevant and unnecessary. Terseness itself implies work. Derived from the Latin *tegere*, which means “to rub or wipe off,” we at once see its significance. The terse or polished writing has become such through a careful “rubbing off” of all flaws and blemishes.

Some there are who by constant practice can expand a thought and, with much greater ease than others, select and arrange before committing to paper. Yet the power to do this to any extent comes only after years, and

the number of those who possess it is comparatively few.

If gifted men of letters can spend years of revision on their writings, should we hesitate on our part to put time on the written work we are called upon to do?

AMONG college students there is just now manifested an unusual interest in the study of live political and social questions. Doubtless this interest in politics is due largely to the increasing excitement always preceding the election of a chief magistrate. And yet, after allowing for the influence of any transient excitement, there are abundant signs showing that never before have American students so vigorously grappled with the practical, vital problems that confront our citizens.

The statement was made last week in one of our newspapers that the man just from college was not usually so well qualified to take intelligent action upon the questions of the day as the average mechanic of equal age. The reason given was that the student spends too much time over "abandoned theories," and seldom reads the newspapers. If this has ever been true of students, it is not true to-day. The student realizes that he must do far more than study the "abandoned theories" of long ago. He, too, reads the newspapers, and, with his greater knowledge of the past, can better understand how to deal with present problems. There are, to be sure, some students who complain of the lack of time, and leave

the study of politics until they have completed their course. Just so there are many mechanics who put off such study until their apprenticeship is ended. The honest student, however, expects to work as hard, or even harder, after he enters upon his life work. He, therefore, while in college, sets aside a certain time in each day for work bearing directly upon his future duties as a citizen of a republic.

The college officials have done much to encourage this. Besides giving, through the reading-room and library, greater facilities for general reading, they have added to the required work new studies that necessitate an intelligent application of principles and theories to modern government.

With this regular college work, whose aim is to give a thorough understanding of the principles of good government and their application, with reading-rooms and libraries expressly for them, with better organized societies for the discussion of leading questions, and with the same love of country, made stronger by a more intelligent comparison of her institutions with those of other nations, college students are, as they should be, in the front ranks of those who, by a careful preparation for the duties of citizenship, are to influence the future of the nation.

NOT all the work of a college is laid down in its curriculum. During the four years of college life many interests are presented to us that, although outside routine work, are directly connected with our own personal advantage and the welfare of the

college, and as such are worthy our attention. Opportunities for physical development and improvement are appreciated and acted upon very generally in all the colleges of the land. More rare are the opportunities for social culture, and those that do present themselves are too often neglected. Spiritually there is a still greater lack. There is, however, one day in every year that is set apart for the consideration of the spiritual interests of colleges. The Day of Prayer for colleges has been an established custom for over seventy years—a day in which the Christian people of the land unite their prayers with those of the body of students for the spiritual welfare of the educational interests of the land. A late paper says: "Custom that has been so long observed has increased significance because of its age. How much it has accomplished in the promotion of sound learning, in the union of religion with culture, and in influencing young students to adopt the highest conceptions of life and service, can never be known. There never was a time when so large a percentage of college students were Christians as now. There never was a time when the moral tone of institutions of learning was as high, on the whole, as now."

The last Thursday in February is the day which Bates has always observed as a Day of Prayer, and which, until within a few years, has been universally observed as such. A change was made some years ago by many colleges to the last Thursday in January, but Bates holds to the early date. This year the Day of Prayer is

especially needed in our college, but we are to remember that its power for good and the results of it depend in a large measure on the spirit in which it finds us.

If we regard the day as a holiday, giving no thought to it beforehand and no attention to it when it comes, we need expect no results from it; but if, realizing its import, we meet it in the spirit in which it was appointed, and with the earnestness and purpose for the ends it was designed to meet, we may expect good to result from it. Let us this year by our presence at the special services, and our hearty and earnest co-operation with all that is done that day, and more than all by prayerful preparation for it, do what is in our power, to make it a day of marked advancement spiritually in our college—for with others our college needs the prayers of all, that it may be "more Christian as well as more prosperous."

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**M**ERE numbers do not always constitute strength. That "Quality rather than Quantity" should be the standard has long been recognized as a safe maxim to follow. We were more than ever impressed with the truth of this old adage upon recently coming across a stray clipping from the *London Times*. "Eton," says the article in question, "bids fair to be swamped by numbers. There are now a thousand boys in the school; and the fact is supposed to satisfy the conditions of vulgar success. But a thousand students are not a school. Already, to say that you were at Eton

with a man means little more than to say that you are in London with him." This, coming from the land of Oxford and Cambridge, among whose honored sons are Milton, Wordsworth, Gray, and a host of others, must indeed carry with it some weight. Already, in our own country, there is beginning to dawn a realization that in many of our smaller colleges as good work is being done as in some whose students are numbered by the thousands. Indeed, to say nothing of the moral degeneracy of some of our larger institutions of learning, where rich men's sons are the chief element, there are, on the part of our smaller colleges, certain controlling influences which cannot be overlooked. A constant intercourse and personal friendship between professor and student, enabling the faults of the latter to be corrected and his progress noted, are very desirable elements in any institution. In all our smaller colleges these conditions are always present, but in a large institution the professors and teachers cannot personally know each student. To be enrolled in the catalogue, attend frequent club dinners, and to prepare for examinations, too often with the aid of a tutor hired for the occasion, is one way of "going through college." But with smaller classes, where each day's work must be prepared for recitation, where there is daily and familiar intercourse with professors and tutors, and withal good literary societies where opportunity for debate and self-improvement is afforded, we may expect those to be graduated who are certain to make their mark in the world, and to

honor their *Alma Mater*. "Where did you obtain your power for analyzing and sifting facts before a jury?" was recently asked of one of Massachusetts's ex-governors, a man of national reputation. "At a college in Maine," was his reply, naming the institution. Very many there are, to-day, whose successful careers are due to the good solid training which they received at our smaller colleges.

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## LITERARY.

### MUSIC IN AMERICA.

BY A. P. IRVING, '93.

WHEN American music is spoken of, the questions at once arise, "Why American music? Isn't music properly called the universal language?" The answer is this: The fundamental principles of music are universal, but to these are added certain irrepressible phases of nationality. Music is the language of the soul, the medium through which it speaks; therefore it is impossible, even were it desirable, to cut off from it the responsive vibrations of national characteristics. These characteristics are best noticed in a comparison between Italian and German music. The great social and individual differences of these people are no more marked than those of their music. Moreover, in the music of any two advanced nations, equally noticeable differences can be readily discerned.

At first thought one might say that all American music is foreign. Indeed, the foreign influences are very strong; but, as in other ways of life, under the



effects of our climate, customs, and laws, the sons of other lands are quickly assimilated; and, while not entirely losing their individualities, they are transformed almost into new beings. Therefore, a great number of our musicians, though foreigners by birth, cannot properly be spoken of as un-American.

But, I ask, have we no native musicians? Certainly, hosts of them, and of no inferior quality. The Americans are so accustomed to look to other nations for greatness, that they often fail to recognize genius right here among themselves.

There is no nation that realizes and employs the practicable principles of music more fully than the American nation. Noted for its activity, the rush and worry of its business and social life, it thoroughly comprehends the need of some such factor to temper this feverish haste, and to serve as a refuge from care.

While the future promises far greater advances, the past and the present give ample proof of a musical America. All the avenues of this diversified art have been traveled, and are being traveled by throngs of our energetic countrymen, and the sound of their tread is transmitted over all the world. In professional circles they are among the first, and in the social and individual application of music they are superior to all.

The educational foundations of the art are well laid in nearly all parts of the country. Under the guidance of foreign artists a large number of flourishing schools and colleges of music have been established. The instruction

to be obtained in some of these is as good as that in foreign institutions. In fact, one can now acquire a thorough musical education without an expensive sojourn in Europe.

For many years there have been several large concert organizations, vocal and instrumental, which have done much to create a desire for genuine music among all classes. The world-famed leaders of these companies perform tasks that cannot fail of recognition, for to them the American people are indebted for a great part of their musical education.

American artists are steadily rising in the music world. This country has already produced one artist who stands an equal in the company of the foreign masters. The successful singers of the world to-day in concert, opera, and oratorio, are American women. Crowned heads listen, and honor them, and the people of all lands throng to hear them.

One cause of artistic progress among instrumentalists is the superiority of our manufactures. Good instruments of all kinds are made in this country, and the American piano reigns a monarch supreme.

The most inferior branch of our music is in the churches. Where one would expect the true and suitable works of the best writers, are found only fragments, stained by insincerity, and a love of display. Here is progress slowest, for any innovation is fought with all persistency. It seems as though the people would not have the best. In spite of all this, however, there is hope; for, desiring and obtaining the best in

all other lines of culture, we shall at last wake up to our ignorance; then will good church music be a feature of America.

It is the practicability of music that most interests us, and in the uses of it we as a nation stand preëminent. The purifying, uplifting harmonies are at work, fully recognized and carefully provided for by the majority of our people. Every city and town has its musical organizations of some kind, and nearly every home has some musical instrument. In the public schools of our cities, thorough courses of musical instruction have been established, enabling the genius of some to expand, and at least the interest of all to be aroused.

In the home, as an accomplishment, music serves its noblest purpose. Here is it a beautifier, a harmonizer, soothing the tired mind, and softening domestic life. It is a binder of affections and interests for which no substitute can be made.

All of these every-day uses of music the American realizes; he plays, he sings, he puts his life into song; the world hears, and rejoices with him.

Working in its several branches, music is steadily spreading its influence over us. This is nothing to be dreaded, but rather something to be desired. An agent of progress, it is bearing us ever onward toward ideals dear to every patriotic heart.

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Don't worry your brain about the man in the moon, but study the man in your own overcoat.—*The Century*.

## PUBLIC SERVICES OF THIERS.

BY N. W. HOWARD, '92.

THE public life of "the last great statesman of France" may be considered as beginning in 1830. For nine years Thiers had devoted his energies almost exclusively to writing, and it seems to have been a mere accident that prevented this from being his life-work, and made, instead, his ability as a writer the stepping-stone to his political successes.

The first thirty years of Thiers's public life were not very different from the ordinary life of any modern statesman, and like most modern statesmen he had his "ups and downs"; to-day at the head of the ministry, and to-morrow without office and almost without friends. He made his mistakes, and some may think he made more than his share. However that may be, I think it will pay us better to pass at once to the most interesting part of his life—the period that has made him famous.

After a dozen years in retirement, devoted to literary work, which had, all through his public life, alternated with politics in claiming his attention, Thiers was elected, in 1863, to the *Corps Legislatif*. His entire work there was characterized by a determined opposition to all measures proposed by the government, and the culmination was his speech against the war with Prussia. Various motives are assigned for his position with regard to the war. His enemies claim that he opposed it "because it was not his war," while his friends assert that it was because he thought France was

not prepared for so vast an undertaking. But whatever may be said of his previous political principles, from this time on, Thiers was entirely consistent and seemed to be inspired by a thoroughly unselfish desire to serve the nation. When he saw that war was inevitable he did not, as so many statesmen do, consider it "necessary to his dignity" to keep proudly aloof from all things connected with a war that he had opposed, but proved his patriotism by accepting, and even seeking, all opportunities to help the common cause. Thus he supported every measure looking to a determined opposition to the Prussians, accepted a position on the Committee of National Defense, and in the fall of 1870 undertook a mission to the most important of the European capitals, to seek aid for France. That he did not succeed was the fault of the cause, not the man.

Returned to the Assembly in the next February by twenty-six different departments, Thiers was at once elected President of the Executive. His first official duty was the negotiation of peace, in which he was personally engaged. As Saintsbury has said, "Probably no statesman has ever had a more disgusting task; and the fact that he discharged it to the satisfaction of a vast majority, even in a nation popularly reputed the vainest, the least ballasted with common sense, and the most ungrateful to public servants who are unsuccessful, is the strongest testimony to Thiers's merits."

This great work accomplished, Thiers found himself confronted by Paris in

the hands of the communists. And if, in his dealings with the insurgents, in the face of a determined and formidable opposition in the very government itself, he did not show himself to be endowed with every quality of the successful diplomat, then French history fails to furnish an example. That Thiers held the office of President for nearly two years—a length of time remarkable for France under such circumstances—proves the great confidence reposed in him by the people; and every student of French history knows how well this confidence was justified. Among his many public services during this period, perhaps the most remarkable was the payment of the enormous war indemnity so long before it was due. Thus, when his fall came—inevitable under such circumstances—the discontented monarchists who caused it could not but admit the greatness of the man who had accomplished such vast undertakings.

Though resuming his place in the Assembly, Thiers did not take any very prominent part in politics until, in May, 1877, he was called to the ministry under President MacMahon, "again as the central figure of French politics," "the one man whom all the people could trust." The enviable position which he held from this time to the very moment of his death is one seldom enjoyed by modern statesmen. He was regarded as the one man, and the only one, who could disentangle the net of difficulties in which the affairs of the republic were involved; and his death, so soon after, was considered a national misfortune.

But even after death was Thiers to serve his country, for among his papers was found a document in which was outlined, clearly and completely, a future policy for his party; and this line of action, adopted by the party leaders, saved the Republicans from anticipated defeat, and the nation, it may be, from another revolution.

The highest praise of Thiers's public life is this—he it was to whom his country turned in its time of need, for he it was, and he alone, who could carry it safely through its tribulation, and leave it better, stronger, and more highly respected by all the world than ever before.

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#### THE TRUE BASIS OF REFORM.

BY R. A. STURGES, '93.

**N**EVER were men of sterling principle more needed than now. In these days of base imitations, of the false and the genuine, of deceptions in almost everything that pertains to the material needs and uses of mankind, it is a fact also that there are imitations and deceptions no less marked and no less dangerous in the moral and ethical elements of our social fabric. Who are the true friends of reform? is a question that needs agitation more, perhaps, at the present stage of our country's existence than at any other time in its history. With the many and intricate problems with which we, as a nation and a people, are rapidly becoming involved; with the tremendous flood of heterogeneous immigration pouring in upon us;

with the question of the supremacy of the public or the parochial school; with the liquor traffic and its unscrupulous agencies for perpetuating its existence; with, above all and permeating all, the insatiable desire for wealth and position,—we indeed find ourselves involved in a web of circumstances that calls for the wisest statesmanship, the keenest judgment, the most unerring principle.

Past history furnishes no parallel to the present. No nation has ever been confronted by so many and so difficult problems as to-day beset us on every hand. Crises have arisen, to be sure, which have called for heroic effort. From John the Baptist to John Wesley, and from Socrates to Phillips there have stood forth characters in the moral and religious world, conspicuous for their adherence to some special line of activity, and to-day their names are fittingly honored and their memories sacredly revered. They have been the way-marks by which humanity has come into a better and higher civilization. Shall that civilization progress to its full realization, or shall it, like the civilizations of past ages, through inherent error and wrong, be the means of its own overthrow? Only on one condition may the former be hoped for, and that condition is loyalty—loyalty to truth, loyalty to country, loyalty to God. This loyalty, to be real, must be above and paramount to selfish interests, personal ends, and party fealty.

To whom and to what agencies, then, shall we turn for the dissemination of those principles of truth and justice

which shall conduce to a loyal and patriotic people?

First of all, I may say, to the Christian pulpit and the Christian church; for if our religion be not kept pure and undefiled, we can hope for no great success in any work of reform. That pulpit which has to resort to methods of sensationalism in order to secure an audience, had better be blotted from the face of the earth. Let the theatre fill its own sphere, if it will, and let the consequences fall where they belong; but let no stain rest upon the fair name of Christianity by reason of broken-down barriers between those institutions which, if not sacred and profane, should at least be regarded as sacred and secular.

Second in importance to the church as a public educator may be mentioned the press. Although its plane of action is not so elevated, yet it may be none the less effective. Upon it, in large measure, depends our future destiny as a nation. Unlike that of other countries, our press enjoys perfect freedom in its truest sense, and in the proper exercise of that freedom, it may wield an influence for good which cannot be calculated. The press is naturally a leader, and as such may have more to do with moulding public opinion than any other agency.

Does the press lead, or does it follow in the wake of public opinion? We have only to note its action in any great crisis to be convinced of its lack in this respect. Take the labor agitation of a few years ago, and see its ignoble change of base—one day, Powderly hailed as a god, the next de-

nounced as a dog—simply because there had been a change, not in any fundamental principle involved, but in the circumstances of the hour. Note also the dreaded boycott, that hideous nightmare which startles many a publisher; and so real does the nightmare become that the public schools, our national birthright, are allowed to be trampled upon by a foreign and detestable foe, while fair Liberty, with the glorious emblems of a free country wrapped about her, weeps at the craven spirit of those who should be her most heroic defenders. Like Esau's, that birthright, once relinquished, may never be recovered, though sought with tears.

Not only the fear of outside influence affects the press of to-day in its suppression of honest convictions, but also the innate avarice of publishers, as revealed in the many schemes of fraud that find ready medium for advancement in the columns of our religious as well as our secular papers.

The legal profession should be, whether it is or not, one of the most notable factors in the reforms of the day. If lawyers absolutely refused to undertake a case which they were previously convinced was wrong, much litigation would be avoided, less money would be squandered, the oppressed relieved oftentimes of their oppression, and justice be generally promoted. Indeed, the law is sometimes so enforced as to practically nullify it.

Men should not accept the responsibility of representing in Congress or the State Legislature a constituency with whose objects they do not sympathize and in which they do not believe.

uch a sacrifice of individual conscience can result only in a loss of popular faith. It is a significant fact that while many enter the halls of Congress in comparatively poor circumstances, very few remain in that condition long. The lobby has become a recognized factor in legislation, and to it much of the corruption in politics is due.

Thus have we briefly noted a few elements that retard rather than promote the progress of reform. What then is the conclusion? It is this: No true reform can be brought about unless it be backed by principle, by men of conscience, of integrity, of fidelity to justice and truth, and of loyalty to God and their fellow-men. Such have stood up in the past; may we hope for them in the future, assured that,

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again,  
The eternal years of God are hers;  
But error, wounded, writhes in pain,  
And dies among her worshipers."

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#### CARDINAL MANNING.

By C. C. FERGUSON, '92.

**E**ARLY in this century a spirit of religious unrest manifested itself in the Anglican Church, and voiced itself in the Tractarian movement. The tendency of this movement was toward greater conservatism in religious matters. So, quite naturally, the dissentients soon found themselves drifting toward the most conservative of religious bodies, the Roman Catholic Church. Then, many finding themselves out of sympathy with the Anglican Church, became Catholics. Among these were the future cardi-

nals, Newman and Manning. Manning, as a student, had given the highest promise of future greatness. The Anglican Church had raised him, while still a young man, to high church position and eminence, and it seemed likely that he would soon reach the Episcopal bench. Thus a future in the Anglican Church, of almost dazzling brightness, seemed open to him at the time of his withdrawal into Catholicism. In entering the Roman Church all this prospect of future eminence had to be abandoned. For then there was little chance of rising at Rome, and even less in the Catholic Church at home, for Catholics, then, in England were looked upon with positive disfavor. These things considered, it cannot be well asserted that Manning left the Anglican Church through selfish motives.

A convert of such prominence could not fail to be well received by the Roman Church, and once within her ranks he accepted with avidity all her cherished doctrines, the worst as well as the best. The belief in Papal infallibility and temporal power he did not oppose; indeed, he became at once one of their staunchest defenders.

He completed his studies at Rome, and there won the friendship of Pope Pius IX. On his return to England he immediately entered upon his duties as a priest. The strong feeling against Catholics still existed. He determined to create a more favorable feeling toward his church, and he succeeded, largely through the influence of his own life and work. Being a man of broad understanding, of most philanthropic

nature, of most irreproachable character, of most democratic and patriotic views, he could not fail to make his church more respected in the eyes of Englishmen, and while doing this he created for himself an influence among Englishmen, second only to that of Gladstone.

But when it is considered that there was attached to his name not only the odium of being a Catholic, but what is far worse, that of being a renegade from his own church, it seems almost miraculous that he could have so changed public sentiment towards himself and his church; and this fact, if there were no other, would be sufficient to establish his claim to greatness.

On all questions involving the welfare of mankind, he took no uncertain stand. Everything that tended to elevate or ameliorate the condition of the lower classes was sure of his active support. Indeed he was indefatigable in his efforts in this direction.

No voice was raised more powerfully than his against the great social evils of the times; and reformers of these found in him an all-powerful supporter.

In all movements against the use of intoxicating liquors he was recognized as a leader. Indeed he was almost the soul of the anti-liquor league of England. His position in regard to the labor questions won for him the respect of all, especially among the lower classes. In one great labor difficulty he was employed as arbitrator. This shows, in a measure, the confidence felt in him by the people.

Therefore, considering his great efforts in these directions of reform and

social improvement, it is not strange that he, though a Catholic, should have changed England's distrust of him to love. By his many kindly acts, his great efforts toward social reforms, his broad wisdom, his wonderful tact, his simple piety, he has won for himself the love and respect of all, irrespective of race or church. The church has paid him her highest honors, and well would it be for her if all her prelates graced the cardinal hat as well as he. Everywhere he has conferred new dignity and respect upon the church. Everywhere he has been regarded as an Englishman, patriotic and true.

He, an old man, in an age remarkable for its grand old men, has been able to hold his own, to give blow for blow, and sometimes to give blows which could not be parried. Long will it be before England will find another cardinal to fill his place.

A prince of the blood royal of Catholicism, the "founder of the modern church," the kindly Cardinal Grandison of "Lothair," Manning's influence upon nineteenth century thought and purposes has been no small one.

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## IN MEMORIAM.

GEORGE K. SMALL.

**A** GAIN has death come into our midst and removed from the class of '91 one of their most promising and beloved members. Little did we think, when after graduation we clasped hands and said good-bye, that before one short year had passed the souls of two of our number would have gone over to that

eternal city where the reunions shall last forever.

George K. Small died at Grafton, Mass., January 23, 1892. During the summer months he suffered much from congestion of the lungs, from which he had not fully recovered when, in November, he was elected principal of the Grafton High School. Hardly had he got well settled in his work at Grafton before his strength began to fail; and, when at last he was attacked with typhoid pneumonia, his system was so reduced that he could not throw off the disease, and so, before many of his friends knew of his critical condition, he had passed quietly away.

In his college life Mr. Small formed many ties of true friendship. His manly, earnest, Christian character won the confidence of all his associates. Though firm in his convictions, he was always ready to listen and yield to others if by this means he could advance the right.

He had early decided to enter the ministry, and after a year's teaching he intended to take a course in Cobb Divinity School; but before he could even enter his chosen profession the all-wise Father called him to the spirit land.

While many friends and relatives mourn his early death, they recognize in it the Master's hand, and praise Him for that life whose noble Christian character has so helped us all.

F. J. C., '91.

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CLASS RESOLUTIONS.

*Whereas*, In the divine order of events, death has removed from our midst our beloved class-mate, George K. Small; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That in his decease we, the class

of '91, sustain a deeply felt and irreparable loss; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we, as a class, extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in their great bereavement; and be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be printed in the BATES STUDENT, and also a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

FREMONT L. PUGSLEY,  
FRANK W. LARRABEE,  
MILES GREENWOOD,  
*Class Committee.*

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SOCIETY RESOLUTIONS.

*Whereas*, An all-wise Father has seen fit to remove from our midst George K. Small, a dear friend and former member of our society, be it

*Resolved*, That the members of the Polymnian Society deeply regret the loss of one so talented and so highly esteemed;

*Resolved*, That we extend to the bereaved family and friends our earnest and heartfelt sympathy;

*Resolved*, That a copy of the above be entered upon the records of our society and also be printed in the BATES STUDENT.

A. F. GILMORE,  
J. B. McFADDEN,  
MISS M. W. GREENE,  
*Committee.*

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HARRY IRVING HEBBERD.

Almost at its very entrance the class of '95 is mourning the loss of one of its truest and most beloved members. One whom all, classmates and friends, had learned to love in our few brief months of companionship, has passed away. The meeting and hand-clasp for which we have so longed is, however, only deferred; and though we are separated for a time from him, our lives will ever be influenced and guided by the memories of his manly, Christian life while among us.

Harry I. Hebbard was born at East Corinth, Me., September 22, 1872. He prepared for college at Maine Central



Institute, graduating in the class of 1891. He entered Bates College at the beginning of the present school year. At the close of the fall term he went to the town of Bowdoin to teach during vacation. With every prospect for a successful school, he was stricken early in the term with typhoid fever. He was taken to Litchfield Corner at the beginning of his sickness, and until his death had the best that the world can give, a devoted mother's tender care. The end came January 25th. His last moments were free from pain, and he left encouraging, hopeful messages for his college associates.

Mr. Heberd was a loyal member of the Eurosophian Society and the Y. M. C. A., a firm supporter of college interests, and, above all, a Christian in word and deed.

#### SOCIETY RESOLUTIONS.

*Whereas*, By the death of Harry Irving Heberd the Eurosophian Society loses one of its most enthusiastic and loyal members, be it

*Resolved*, That we, the members of the Eurosophian Society, are most deeply grieved at the early departure of our friend, so highly esteemed by us for his conscientious and prompt performance of all his duties, so loved and honored for his manly and consistent character and for his activity in Christian work;

*Resolved*, That we extend to his sorrowing family our heartfelt sympathy in their affliction;

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed brother, entered upon the records of the society, and published in the *Lewiston Journal* and the BATES STUDENT.

ROSCOE A. SMALL,  
NATHANIEL C. BRUCE,  
ETHEL I. CUMMINGS,  
*Committee.*

#### CLASS RESOLUTIONS.

*Whereas*, God in His infinite wisdom has removed thus early from our number our

beloved and respected classmate, Harry I. Heberd, and summoned him to a higher and better life; be it

*Resolved*, That in the death of our classmate we, the class of '95, deeply realize the loss of a faithful friend, a diligent student, and a sincere Christian;

*Resolved*, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family, who mourn the irreparable loss of a son and brother;

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and that a copy be inserted in the BATES STUDENT.

W. S. BROWN,  
CORA W. HASTINGS,  
N. R. SMITH,  
*Committee on Resolutions.*

### LOCALS.

Long lingered they, till morn drew nigh,  
And Jupiter and Venus parted—  
The god and goddess of the sky,  
With beaming face and mood light-hearted.  
"Fancy we were those glittering orbs,"  
Said he, at close of the conjunction,  
While she, the guileless Freshman girl,  
Concurred without the least compunction.  
There was a sound that shook the Earth  
And moved pale Luna from her station.  
Celestial and terrestrial gods!  
It was the planets' osculation!

Ferguson, '92, is at present in charge of the college library.

President Cheney is on a trip to Boston and New York.

The quadrennial February is here. Shall we not celebrate the 29th?

Good reports come from Hatch, '94, who is teaching at New Portland.

Look out and not cut gym. work too much, or you will not get that .08.

Robbins, '94, has been called home to Gardiner by the death of his father.

Coasting parties after the society meetings, Friday night, are the proper thing, just now.

Shepard, '92, has been summoned to his home in Pike, N. Y., on account of the illness of his father.

The Juniors had a very interesting lecture on coinage, by Professor Jordan, February 5th.

Stickney, '93, is acting as chorister at chapel exercises during the absence of Shepard, '92.

A. S. Green, a graduate of the Latin School, class of '90, has been admitted to the Freshman class.

A double-bass has been added to the band, for use in concert work. Lothrop, '93, manipulates the bow.

E. C. Perkins, '93, has just begun a term of ten weeks as principal of the Harmony High School.

The college band has been holding rehearsals nearly every day for two weeks, and is doing very creditable work.

Gilmore, '92, passed the first week of the month in visiting the schools of Turner, of which he is supervisor.

Professor Hartshorn is giving the Seniors and Juniors weekly lectures in connection with their work in Philosophy.

French, '94, who has been teaching at East Raymond, has returned, and is attending to his classes in the gymnasium.

Professor Stanton has been suffering from a slight attack of the grip, but has been kept from his recitations only a day or two.

Moulton, '93, business manager of the STUDENT, has finished his school at

North Pownal and returned to his college work.

For the first time this winter, we now have snow enough to make the sleighing really good. Which class will be the first to improve it?

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Nearly all of the students who have been engaged in teaching winter schools have completed their terms and resumed the routine work of the college.

Miss Roberts, '94, is confined to her home in Lewiston with a severe attack of nervous prostration, caused by close attendance upon her mother in a recent illness.

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The college has been canvassed by an agent for the Boston Herald Amer-

icanized edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, who offered excellent inducements for the students to purchase.

Several of the students listened to the address of Commander-in-Chief John Palmer, of Albany, N. Y., at the annual encampment of the Maine Department of the G. A. R., held in Auburn, February 5th.

A gentleman from the country, while driving past the college campus the other day, stopped a student, and pointing to the Theological School, inquired, "Say, young man, is that buildin' over there the new hospital?"

The different classes have resumed their weekly prayer-meetings. We would advise all those students, who may be able to do so, to attend them, as the associations thus formed serve to bind the members of each class more closely together.

The Athletic Association has unanimously decided to join with Bowdoin and Colby in holding an intercollegiate field-day some time this spring. Wilson, '92, has been elected as manager, to represent the interests of the Bates Association in this connection.

The *Portland Argus* of February 11th, in speaking of the closing exercises of the school at Scarboro, of which Joiner, '93, has been instructor, says: "The term has been a very interesting one, and the manner in which Mr. Joiner has conducted it but bespeaks his future success as a teacher."

The Free Baptist young people of the State met in convention at the Main Street Free Baptist Church in

Lewiston, January 20-21. On Thursday, the 21st, all recitations at the college were suspended, in order that the students might attend the meetings. The sessions were interesting and the papers instructive.

At a meeting of the Athletic Association, held February 11th, Blanchard, '92, stated that, owing to imperative demands upon his time in other directions, it would be impossible for him to continue as manager of the base-ball team, and he therewith tendered his resignation, which was accepted. The election of his successor was postponed until one week later.

The regular work of the classes in the gymnasium has been resumed. The leaders of the divisions for the present are: Gilmore of the Seniors, Marden of the Juniors, French of the Sophomores, and Robie of the Freshmen. The hours for work are as follows: Seniors at 9 A.M.; Juniors at 2.50 P.M.; Sophomores at 10.20 A.M.; Freshmen at 1.50 P.M. The young ladies take their exercise at 4.30 P.M., under the direction of Miss King of the Senior class.

For the second time during the present collegiate year we have been called upon to mourn the death of one of our number. Harry Irving Heberd, of the Freshman class, who had been teaching at Litchfield, and whose serious illness was noted in our last issue, died at that place January 25th, of typhoid fever. He was nineteen years of age and a young man of much promise. Resolutions of regret were adopted by his class and by the Eurosophian Society, of which he was an active member.

The following men have been selected by the directors of the Athletic Association to go into training as candidates for positions on the base-ball team: Emery, Wilson, Putnam, Gilmore, '92; Hoffman, Pennell, Mildram, Marden, Moulton, McFadden, Sims, '93; Smith, Brackett, Hamilton, Page, '94; Wakefield, T. C. Pulsifer, Campbell, Robie, Pettigrew, '95. Out of this number, in addition to the regular team, it is expected to form a good second nine, for the purpose of practice.

The custom of observing Washington's birthday with literary and musical exercises of an appropriate character, which has proved so successful in the last two years, will be continued this year. An interesting and profitable programme is promised. The following committee have charge of the arrangements: Shepard, Bruce, and Miss Roberts from the Eurosophian Society; Howard, Fanning, and Brown from the Polymnian Society. Parts have been assigned as follows: Discussion, Bruce, '93, and Sims, '93; orations, Howard, '92, and Putnam, '92; recitations, Miss Bean, '93, and Miss Neal, '95. Music will be furnished by a double male quartet.

The present month is one of unusual interest to all students of astronomy. The conjunction of Jupiter and Venus and the nearness of the new moon, as seen in the western sky, afforded a spectacle of rare occurrence. During the last three centuries there have been only about twenty-five similar conjunctions of the planets, those of Jupiter and Venus being the more frequent.

The passage of the planets occurred on the morning of February 6th, at about four o'clock, and so was not visible in this section. The rings of Saturn are in such a position as to be also visible by the aid of the glass. The close approach of Mars to the earth the present year, it is expected, will afford an opportunity for astronomers to determine whether the canals on the surface of the former are of artificial construction or not.

## ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

### A WINTER LEGEND.

By J. L. P., '90.

[From the German of Eckelmann.]

The earth is sleeping. Winter's hand  
With robe of white her couch hath drest;  
She is not dead, she stilly sleeps  
Till Spring shall rouse her from her rest.

And as the child that knows not care  
To mother's side will closely keep,  
So rest, upon Earth's breast secure,  
The flower-children, rocked to sleep.

They, resting, dream of zephyrs mild,  
Of sunshine and the crystal dew;  
They see, by odors sweet beguiled,  
The forest green, the mead's bright hue.

They listen to the song-birds' notes,  
To what the brooklet's ripples say;  
They chatter with the butterflies;  
The bees are humming now, "Good day!"

The flowers stretch their heads on high  
To see the splendor far and near:  
Then is the beauteous dream dissolved,  
And see!—the Spring is really here.

### COMMUNICATION.

To the Editors of the Bates Student:

BOSTON, MASS., Feb. 11, 1892.

**W**HILE reading a few days ago in the daily papers the list of names of those who have been admitted to

membership in the new University Club recently founded in Boston, I was surprised to see that there were but three Bates men upon the list. This number seemed to me to be small in proportion to the number of names from other colleges of about the same size as Bates. Judging from this alone one might naturally infer that there are but few Bates men in Boston and its vicinity. But such an inference would be incorrect. No doubt many of the alumni, especially recent graduates, have but little idea of the large number of Bates men who are holding positions of trust and of prominence in Massachusetts. To those, however, who have been so fortunate as to attend some of the annual dinners of the Bates Alumni Association of Boston, the statement of this fact will be no news. It has been noticeable at these dinners that the college has been well represented by men who have been, and are, successful in all the professions, and in many lines of business. But it has also been noticeable that, while the college has had able representatives in the professions of law, medicine, and the ministry, a large percentage of the alumni in attendance have been engaged in the profession of teaching. I venture to state that a careful examination will show that there are more teachers in Massachusetts who are graduates of Bates, in proportion, of course, to the number of graduates sent out by other colleges, than from any other college in New England. Many of these teachers are occupying high positions in their profession, drawing large salaries, and regarded as men

whose opinions are valuable among the many prominent educators in this State.

The fact that so many Bates men do engage in teaching leads me to the thought which I wish to emphasize in this communication, and which I will introduce by the question: Why does not the college establish a professorship in Pedagogy?

The average college graduate, who has just received his diploma, has, at least, but a very superficial knowledge of the science of teaching. This is especially true of the boys who have obtained their early education in the ungraded school. To such the methods employed and the results obtained in the lower grades of our best schools of to-day would be a revelation. Whether or not better results are secured by putting in practice the theories of the progressive educators of the day than by the old-time methods of the district school, is not a question for discussion here. The fact remains that radical changes have taken, and are taking place, in methods of instruction. The college student may say that he does not intend to teach in the grades in which these important changes in methods of instruction are being made, but if so, he overlooks the fact that the pupil is strongly inclined to adhere to the principles inculcated, and to reach ends by the methods used, during the first years of school life, as well as the fact that the work of the superintendent of schools, the highest position to which one can attain in the service of the public schools, is confined almost wholly to lower grades.

Now either from necessity or choice a great many Bates men become teachers, and as a rule they enter the profession with but little or no knowledge of new and improved methods. They soon learn that this knowledge is a matter of dollars and cents to them, and that they must acquire it in some way in order to successfully compete with others. A course of elective lectures on Pedagogy during the Junior and Senior years would be of inestimable value to students who wish to become teachers. There are alumni of the college who are capable of giving such a course of lectures, and they can be found not a thousand miles from Lewiston. No doubt there are many graduates of the college now engaged in teaching who would have been glad to have availed themselves of the advantages offered in such a course of lectures, for they would have been started in the right direction thereby, would have been saved the time and trouble of correcting erroneous ideas, and their usefulness would have been proportionally greater.

CARL A. SCOTT, '85.

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PERSONALS.

'67.—A recent *Morning Star* contains an obituary notice of Mrs. Nancy Rand who died in Dover, N. H., November 29, 1891. Mrs. Rand was the mother of Prof. J. H. Rand, class of '67.

'70.—L. M. Webb, Esq., of Portland, in a recent report of the Sunday school with which he is connected, says: "We have a model school in

Portland." In six years there has been a gain of 175 in membership.

'72.—Hon. A. M. Garcelon, M.D., of Lewiston, has recently lost a little daughter.

'72.—J. A. Jones, Lewiston's civil engineer, has returned from a trip to Boston and New York. While in the latter city Mr. Jones inspected the ship Halifax, remaining on board until it sailed.

'74.—Rev. C. S. Frost, pastor of Mt. Vernon Church at Lowell, Mass., is preaching a series of illustrated sermons Sunday evenings. The evening of January 15th was a joyous occasion, it being the celebration of the burning of the mortgage on the church, the debt having recently been paid through the untiring efforts of the pastor.

'74.—Sunday, January 17th, the church at Lawrance, Mass., of which Rev. Thomas Spooner is pastor, celebrated its forty-fifth anniversary. The pastor preached an historical sermon. Interesting letters were read from several ex-pastors.

'76.—D. J. Callahan, Esq., World's Fair Commissioner for Maine, has presented the Lewiston High and Grammar Schools with pictures of the World's Fair buildings and grounds. Mr. Callahan has been in Augusta attending a meeting of the Maine Commissioners.

'76.—Rev. G. L. White has resigned the pastorate of the Free Baptist church at Farmington, N. H., to take effect April 1st. During the four years of his ministry at this place forty have been added to church membership.



'79.—At the recent annual banquet of the Lewiston Board of Trade, Rev. R. F. Johonnot made an admirable after-dinner speech. "It was rich in sallies of wit," says the *Lewiston Journal*, and "should be developed into a lecture and given to the people of the city."

'82.—L. M. Thompson, at one time a member of '82, has been spending the past three months in London and Paris. He was expected to return to New York about February 1st, to accept the position of secretary and treasurer of a large car company in which he is interested.

'85.—Rev. G. A. Downey reports a grand revival at Black Rock, Nova Scotia, resulting from union meetings with the Baptists.

'85.—Rev. E. B. Stiles, in a recent letter to the *Morning Star*, dated at Bhimpore, India, gives an interesting account of missions in that far-off land, in which he also makes an appeal for support in carrying on the work.

'85.—Dexter C. Washburn, we regret to learn, is ill at his home in Rockport.

'86.—Rev. H. C. Lowden is meeting with much success in his work as pastor of the church at North Berwick. The congregations are large and more room is needed. A large addition has recently been made to the Sunday-school library.

'86.—Rev. F. W. Sandford enters upon the third year of his pastorate at Great Falls, N. H. Seventy-five have been added to the church in the last two years.

'87.—P. R. Howe, D.D.S., has recently invested quite extensively in

lumber lands near Gilead, N. H. We learn that Mr. Howe talks of selling out his dentist business in Auburn and giving his entire attention to his lumbering interests.

'87.—Mr. U. G. Wheeler, of the high school, recently addressed the Lewiston teachers upon the subject, "Elementary Science." J. R. Dunton, '87, principal of the grammar school, also spoke upon the same topic.

'87.—A. S. Woodman, Esq., and wife, of Portland, have a son, born January 13th.

'88.—The home of W. F. Tibbetts, Professor of Latin in Hillsdale College, Michigan, is brightened by the arrival of a little daughter.

'91.—Miss Mabel Merrill, of Lisbon, has recently been in Lewiston.

'91.—W. B. Watson, recently with the *Pittsfield Advertiser*, has joined the staff of the *Biddeford Standard*.

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## EXCHANGES.

One of the pleasant features of the work of an exchange editor is the agreeable society of young people to which the pages of the different college magazines introduce him. These young people with community of interests, but diversity of representation, have for the most part a courteous attitude toward each other, and while the rightful place of criticism is recognized, it is made usually in a spirit of earnestness and helpfulness. There are, however, some exceptions to the manner of criticism. Coarseness and cowardice show themselves sometimes in saying at a distance what one would by no means

say in the presence of the persons spoken of. When these characteristics are not controlled by better ones, there is a temptation through the medium of ink to say of individuals and institutions at a distance what no one with the least pretension of good breeding would say face to face. The *Niagara Index* has so offended in this particular that it has forfeited all right to a place in this good companionship, and hereafter can receive no recognition at our table.

The *Colby Echo* is one of the most attractive exchanges that reaches our table, both in its cover and contents. A practical editorial in the last number urges that scholarship in college have at least an equal chance with sports, and that the primary object of the college, mental development, be not forgotten in these days of enthusiasm in athletics. The chief literary article of the *Echo*, entitled "Skeptic Collegians," gives some of the causes tending to skepticism among collegians. Mistaken early conversion and lack of sound religious training at home, followed by an introduction into the careless life of the college and association with those whose popularity makes their disregard of sacred things the more dangerous; the pursuit of scientific study, with a mind at unrest and undeveloped and ready to jump at what seems to be the truth without fully testing it; a tendency on the part of the student to give up easily the religious forms of worship he had been accustomed to observe at home, followed by a spirit of pride and self-sufficiency, which forbids his returning to any

belief; and finally the desire to appear "tough," all tend in the writer's opinion to skepticism. The article closes with these words:

May the time speedily come when the men in our own college, who to-day are reasoning themselves farther and farther away from the most reasonable truths of Christ, will be led to see that Christianity is not a meaningless form to be accepted by unthinking men only, but that it is based upon reason, that it can be and is accepted by the soundest, most logical thinkers of our day, and that as such, it has a claim upon their immediate consideration.

The January number of the *Portfolio*, published at the University of Colorado, expresses the regret of the college at the resignation of President Hale, but at the same time gives a warm welcome to the newly-elected President Baker. Mr. Baker is a graduate of Bates, '72, and for this reason we shall have an added interest in the *Portfolio*.

The *Palo Alto*, published at the Leland Stanford, Junior, University, contains a practical and inspiring article by President Jordan, on the "Value of a Higher Education." He considers the advantages physically, financially, mentally, socially, and spiritually, and says a college education is not a scheme to enable a man to live without work, its purpose is to keep him to work to advantage to make every stroke count. He says:

It is the noblest mission of all higher education, I believe, to fill the mind of the youth with enthusiasm. It should teach him to feel that life is indeed worth living; and no one who leads a worthy life has ever for a moment doubted this. It should help him to shape his own ambitions as to how a life may be made worthy. It should help him to believe that love and friendship and faith and devotion are things that really exist, and are embodied in

men and women. He should learn to know these men and women, whether of the present or of the past; and his life will become insensibly fashioned after theirs. He should form dreams of his own work for society, for science, for art, for religion. His life may fall far short of what he would make it, but a high ideal must precede any worthy achievement.

An interesting history of American College Fraternities and the origin and development of Greek letter societies is the subject of one of the chief articles in the same paper, and the advantages of such societies are set forth, backed by the favorable sentiments toward them of such men as President White of Cornell, and ex-President Seelye of Amherst. The opposite side of the question,—the unfavorable view of Greek letter societies is discussed in a racy article in the *Buchtelite*, published at Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio. The writer says:

We need every institution which lends a broadening influence; but the real condition of college fraternities will not admit them under such a head. They have become an unhappy mixture of vanity and narrowness which all college authorities are struggling to suppress. Dr. Howard Crosby says: "I believe I am right in asserting that in most of our colleges the literary societies have been utterly ruined, except as alumni centers, by the secret societies," and being one of the "born frat men," one of the "homogeneous," he further adds: "Thirty years ago I was a member of a college secret society, and while I had upright fellow-members, and we encouraged literary culture, I found the association was chiefly a temptation to vice." Prof. King of Oberlin College, in a recent talk with the students concerning the fraternity question and secret societies in general said: "There is so much of the child in us all, that in their childishness lies the great part of the attractiveness of the lodges. The secret lodge furnishes the opportunity for the gratification of all those suppressed longings of childhood, the longing to belong to something and to be able to say, 'I know something that you don't and I shan't

tell;' the longing to wear a hieroglyphic badge; the longing to run an institution with grips and signs and passwords, etc. . . . All these longings the lodge can satisfy."

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## POETS' CORNER.

### WINTER FLOWERS.

I caught a glimpse of a vision—  
A vision of flowers—this morn;  
Though prisoned in Winter's iron clasp,  
The cold earth lay forlorn.

In the east was a garland of roses,  
Flung lightly across the sky;  
And ever it brightened, and bloomed, and  
glowed,  
As I gazed with a wondering eye.

While over the far dark hill-top,  
As the hidden sun rose higher,  
Where the cloud-wreath lay but a moment  
since,  
Hung blossoms of golden fire.

And above them the star of morning,  
Pale, pale at this dawning hour,  
With a fainting splendor dimly burned  
In the heart of a passion-flower!

It was only the clouds of sunrise?  
Nay, rather a vision say  
Of that which has been, and again  
shall be,  
When Earth's winter has passed away.  
—M. S. M., '91.

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### GOOD-BYE.

Day is gone; in scarlet clad  
Her courtiers throng the western sky;  
The soft breeze wafts across the hills  
Her greeting to the world,—“Good-bye.”

Strains of music faint and distant,  
Stealing on the quickened sense,  
Seem to charm the twilight stillness  
To a silence more intense.

Earth is fading, all around  
An exhalation clouds the air,  
And well-known faces dimly shadowed  
Rise and pass and vanish there.

Seeming each as last I saw him,  
And as each one hurries past

He speaks again with earnest voice,  
Farewell, as when we parted last.

So at every twilight hour  
In thought awakes each broken tie,  
And so with every parting day  
We live anew life's long good-bye.  
—X. Y. Z., '93.

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### MINOR STRAINS.

I found in a distant woodland  
A flower wondrous fair;  
Home to my friend I hastened,  
That he my joy might share.

But the way was long, and the sunshine  
Beat fierce on the thirsty land;  
I sought my friend, but with only  
A withered flower in my hand.

---

A proud king built him a palace  
Of marble, stately and tall;  
And he smiled as he sat in splendor  
In the midst of his marble hall.

As he sat on his throne of marble,  
His heart, they say, changed to stone;  
Still proudly, coldly smiling,  
The dead king sat there alone.

---

Yes, I hear the sages saying,  
"Only in thyself be strong."  
Yes, I often strive to heed them,  
Often half believe them wrong.

For the soul uncheered by friendship  
Pines like plant in sun-scorched sand,  
Like a grape-vine, which, untrellised,  
Tangles over level land.  
—G. M. C., '93.

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### MAGAZINE NOTICES.

The magazines come to us this month alive with questions of the day. The agitation over the attempt made by the Louisiana Lottery Company to secure a renewal of its charter which expires in December of 1893, has aroused protests on every side. As result of personal investigation of

its assistant editor, Mr. C. C. Buel, the *Century* for February presents a paper on the subject under the title, "The Degradation of a State." The article should receive careful reading, even though the recent report prove true that the company will not now accept the renewal if it be granted. He refers to the limited power of the Anti-Lottery League and of its need of support from the North.

"Few understand to what an extent this is a national question, so silent and insidious has been the spread of lottery gambling. *It is, first and last, a national question!* New Orleans is only an incident. In justice to Louisiana, the whole North ought to lead in this fight—with its support when the battle is in New Orleans, and in Congress if the victory in April is with the Lottery. Has not the Lottery proclaimed that ninety-three per cent. of its business comes from abroad?"

In the same line of thought an editorial in *Education* for February says:

"The opponents of the lottery need the effective support of all the good people of the land. The press and the pulpit are denouncing this terrible evil. Let all the educators of the land use their influence in the same direction. The mighty voice of the people can enable the better element of Louisiana to destroy this deadly evil."

In the *Cosmopolitan* for this month, Edward Everett Hale, speaking of the "conviction of the great middle class of England as to the morality of gambling" and of the "tremendous wave of public opinion which has gathered, swelled, and moved forward there in the last twelve months," declares that "there is as deep a feeling here regarding the danger of gambling as ever existed in England. There only needs occasion to unite those people in whom hatred of gambling is profound in a crusade against every outward form by

which men are led into such temptations."

Other timely papers in the midwinter issue of the *Century* are "The New National Guard," by Capt. Francis V. Greene, recently of the regular army, with an open letter from General Kautz, who advocates the plan of making the regular army serve as a school for officers of volunteers with a view to national defense," and also one from Lieutenant R. K. Evans on "A National Militia."

It is the good fortune of the *Century* to have also from the pen of the late Wolcott Balestier, whose name has appeared in the magazine in connection with "The Naulahka," the posthumous story, entitled "Reffey," which it is believed by many of the friends of the young writer, justifies the high hopes entertained for his splendid future.

The *Review of Reviews* gives this month a portrait of Balestier and in a few words says of him: "If the judgment of the highest literary authorities in America, and, what is even more emphatic, in England, be worth anything, the event (his death) has blotted out a star which was destined to wax into the first brilliancy."

Among its other articles of importance the *Review of Reviews* has three interesting papers under the title, "Help for the Russian Starvelings," "The Northwestern Miller's Flour Cargo," a letter from Madame Novioff, and one from its Russian correspondent, in which he shows what Count Tolstoi and his family are now doing to relieve the suffering from the

famine. He tells of the count's untiring efforts from morning to night "distributing, administering, organizing, as if endowed with youthful vigor and an iron constitution. Hail, rain, snow, intense cold, and abominable roads are nothing to him; and as if all this were not enough to satisfy his appetite for work, he has found time to compose a little epilogue for a literary miscellany, which will be shortly edited and sold for the benefit of the poor, and to contribute to a daily paper an article on the famine, entitled 'A Terrible Question.'" It was in this that he made the unfortunate expression which has brought upon him the charge of conspiring against the state. In the discussion of the "Religious Co-operation in Maine," under "The Laymen's Movement," we note with interest the few words quoted from Prof. Anthony of our own college.

The *Cosmopolitan* presents for February an attractive issue. Sir Edwin Arnold contributes a paper on "Love and Marriage in Japan," and Robert Adams, Jr., who in 1889 was appointed United States Minister to Brazil, writes on "The Rise and Fall of Fonseca," the Brazilian President. The second paper on "The Columbus Portraits" leads farther into the gallery of this interesting collection. All the articles are finely illustrated, especially "De Juventute," by Daniel Coit Gilman, and "Leading Amateurs in Photography," by Clarence Moore.

Four articles in the February *Atlantic* refer directly or indirectly to Italy. The first, a paper on "The Pageant at Rome in the year 17 B. C.," describ-

ing the public games at that early period. Modern Rome is incidentally pictured in Mr. Crawford's second installment of "Don Orsino." In this he gives also a short description of a service at St. Peter's in which the Pope assisted, which, for its vividness and simplicity is worthy of notice from those even who are not reading the novel entire. Venice is the scene of the sketch called "The Descendant of the Doges," and it is of Gabriele Giolito, a Venetian printer and bookseller of the sixteenth century, that Horatio Brown writes of in his article on "A Venetian Printer-Publisher in the Sixteenth Century." The paper, by Prof. Shaler of Harvard, on "The Border State Men of the Civil War," pertinently follows the one in the last *Atlantic*, by Prof. Gildersleeve of Johns Hopkins, to which we made reference in our columns. To the student there are two articles of special interest in the *Atlantic*. Mr. Tolman's "Studies in Macbeth," and Henrietta Channing Dana's "What French Girls Study," in which, among other facts, she says: "French women have an immense advantage over American women, from the fact that all the schools of the University of Paris, except the (Protestant) theological school, are open to them; that they may pass its examinations, take its degrees, and share its privileges and honors equally with the men." The women students of the University of Paris, then, are on a higher level than our college girls. They are following courses in the schools or faculties of law, medicine, and pharmacy, or study-

ing for masters' and doctors' degrees in acts and sciences and letters.

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Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have just gotten out in the Riverside Literary Series, Rolfe's edition of Scott's "Lady of the Lake," bound in stiff paper covers. This edition is very fully illustrated with sketches taken from the actual scenes of the poem; it contains an excellent map, and many critical and explanatory notes by Mr. Rolfe; and the whole book is printed from clear and tasteful type.

Mr. Ignatius Donnelly has been writing another book to demonstrate his peculiar theory of a cipher in Shakespeare's plays, showing that Bacon wrote them. He also claims that the cipher occurs on Shakespeare's tombstone.

The *Cosmopolitan* offers this month a prize of \$300 for the best paper on the subject: "The Great Fortunes of the United States, How Made, How Invested, How Being Spent." Offer good until April. Articles are not to exceed 6,000 words.

The same magazine also offers three prizes for three essays on aerial navigation. Good till March 1, 1892.

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## COLLEGE NOTES.

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Colleges are said to increase fifteen each year in the United States.

The largest University in the world is the Moslem University at Cairo. It was founded in 975 A.D. and has 370 instructors and 10,000 students.

The sum of \$15,000 is to be raised to provide separate accommodations

for girls in the new gymnasium at the University of Michigan.

Williams, Dartmouth, and Columbia have dispensed with Commencement exercises.

A member of the Columbia Junior class has translated the Declaration of Independence into Hebrew, and published it in book form.

The Czar has sent to Stanford University, in California, a magnificent collection of rare minerals valued at \$35,000. There are more than 800 specimens in the collection. In return for this liberal gift Mrs. Stanford intends to present a collection of California precious stones and minerals to the St. Petersburg National Museum.

A chair in Bible study has been established at Rutgers. Bible study was made compulsory for Seniors and Freshmen.

Geo. W. Childs has presented his entire collection of rare books, autographs, and manuscripts to the Drexel Institute of Philadelphia. The collection is valued at \$100,000, and includes the original manuscript of Dickens' "Our Mutual Friend."

Harvard is growing faster than any other American college. The faculty has been increased by eight this year.

Wellesley College has an endowment of \$2,500,000; Bryn Mawr of \$1,000,000; Vassar of \$1,200,000; and Smith of \$400,000.

Harvard has nearly 300 recitations and lectures a week, Yale 119, University of Michigan 104, and Princeton 75.

Johns Hopkins now asks of undergraduates an examination in gymnastics before a degree is conferred.

The New York committee of Harvard examinations has offered two prizes of \$300 and \$200 for the first and second best entrance examinations to the Harvard Annex for women.

Baptist educational institutions are the most heavily endowed of any religious denomination, having about \$12,000,000 in colleges and universities.

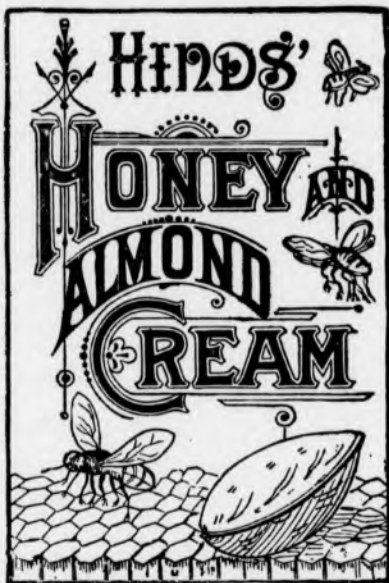
A spectroscope valued at \$2,000 has recently been presented to Princeton. It will be used principally for stellar photography, and is the fourth in size of its kind in the country.

The first of the series of debates of the Yale and Harvard unions on January 14th was entirely successful. The second will be held in New Haven on March 25th, and the subject will be: "*Resolved*, That a college education unfits a man for business." Harvard will have the affirmative.

The following universities will be included in a year-book which is soon to be published in Germany, under the title of "Minerva," giving the management and instruction of all the universities of the world: Yale, Harvard, Princeton, University of Michigan, Johns Hopkins, University of California, University of Virginia, Cornell, University of Wisconsin, University of Minnesota, University of Tennessee, Columbia, Clark, and University of Pennsylvania.

---

He who never fails in an undertaking is, usually, of a soul so narrow that it can be of little consequence to the world whether he succeeds or does not succeed.



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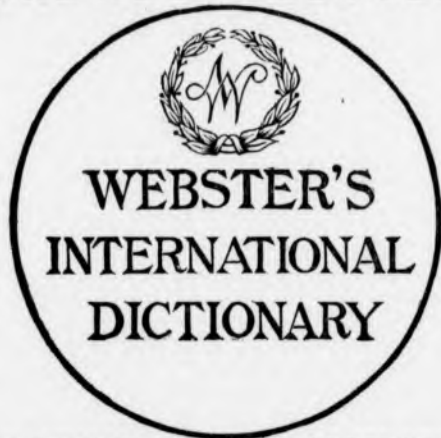
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