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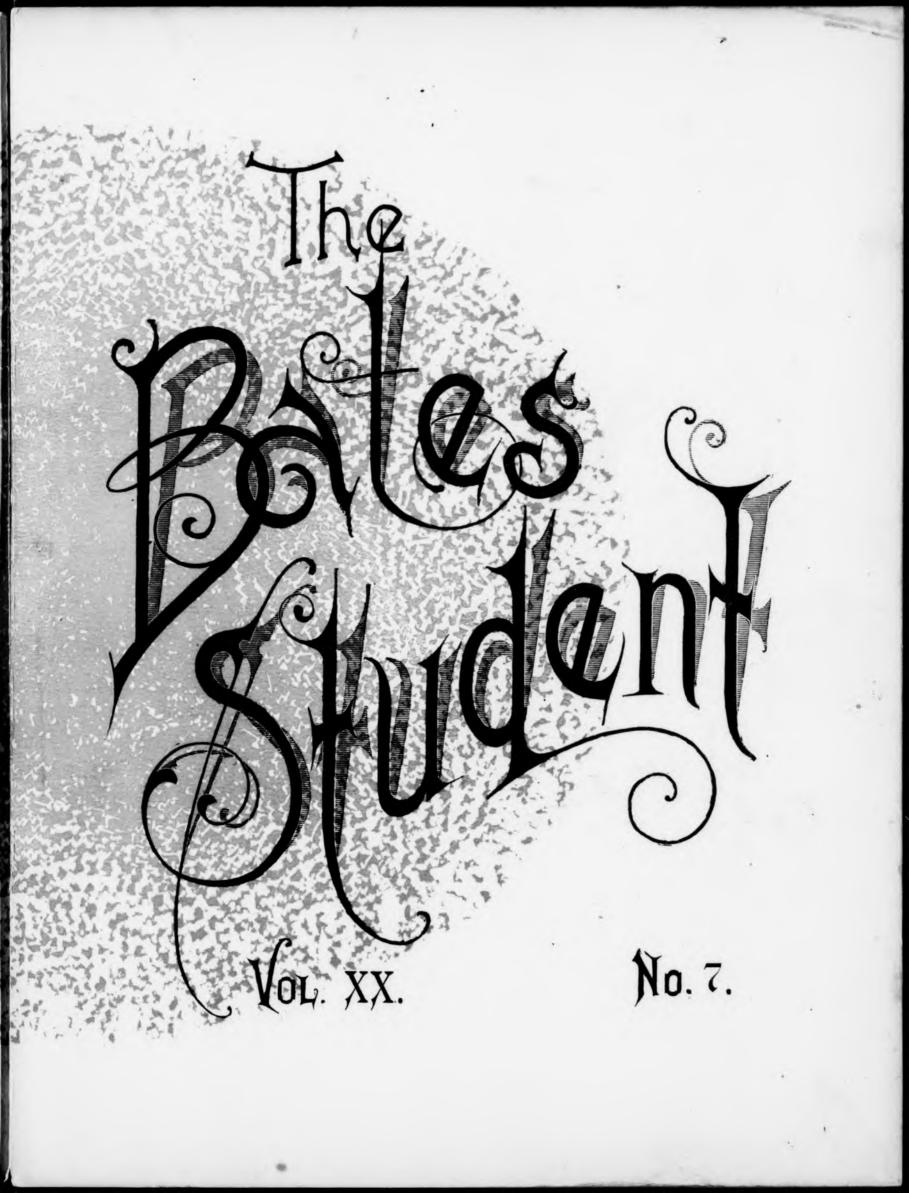
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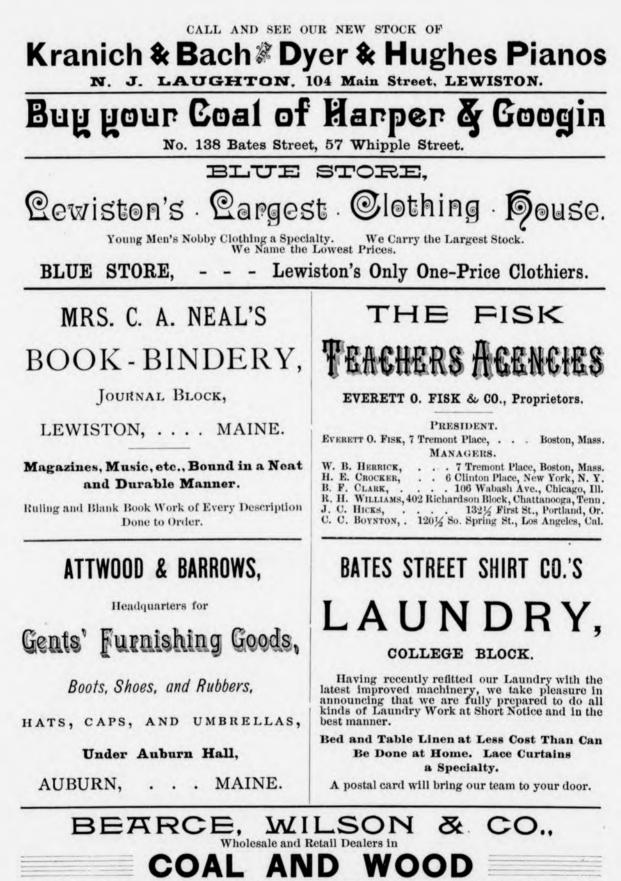
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C. L. TURGEON

THE

BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XX.

SEPTEMBER, 1892.

No. 7.

THE BATES STUDENT

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

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

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EDITORIAL.

HILE it is to be regretted that the Athletic Association has decided not to go into foot-ball actively this fall, on account of the condition of its treasury and the demands that will be made upon it next spring by base-ball and tennis, the wisdom of such action cannot be doubted.

This need not necessarily, however, prevent our playing foot-ball at home and thus acquiring a considerable knowledge of the game. The cold days of October and November are not suited to base-ball, and it is for this season of the year that foot-ball furnishes a lively, exhilerating sport. The prejudice that has long prevailed against the game as being a brutal sport is fast disappearing. All unnecessary roughness and brutality have been eliminated, and the sport is rapidly growing in popular favor. It has been demonstrated that mere brawn alone cannot win against agility and brains. Further it is also recognized that the game tends to bring out and develop those qualities which go to make up the successful man in life.

The interest manifested in the game thus early in the term augurs well for a team next year. There is no reason, if a proper amount of work is done this year, why, by another season, Bates cannot put an eleven into the field that will successfully compete with the elevens of other colleges in the State. We have an abundance of excellent material, and a captain who understands the game. The one thing lacking is experience, and this can only be acquired by practice. It will require two or three years of playing to know the game thoroughly. As much may be learned this fall, with the coaching that is available, if good, honest effort is put into the work, as it would be possible to gain were we to go into a league. Let all of us, then, especially those of the three lower classes "line up" and get two elevens at work this fall. In this way Bates may occupy as favorable a position in foot-ball next year as she already occupies in base-ball and tennis.

A word in regard to tennis may not be amiss in this connection. Our annual fall tournament is to be held in a few weeks, and it is essential that all who can, should participate in it. Especially does this apply to the members of the Freshman class, as only in this way is it to be ascertained what tennis material they possess. The result of this tourney will determine largely the men to be selected to go into training in the spring as candidates to represent the college at the intercollegate tennis tournament next June. Work must be done, and it is important that it begin this fall, if we are to maintain the position which was won this year. With the addition of the three new clay courts and the putting in condition of the others, ample opportunity for practice is afforded. All that is necessary is that the opportunity be improved.

COR some time it has seemed to us that the library should be open The present system, we evenings. think, is far from satisfactory, for the reason that it fails to accommodate all. The time from dinner until one, or half-past one, is wisely used for recreation and exercise. As the afternoon recitations for the greater part of the year begin at half-past three, this leaves but two hours for the preparation of these lessons, a time which we think all will agree is none too long. Now, with the present system of opening, this period of two hours when the majority of the students are busily engaged in the preparation of the afternoon lessons, with a period in the forenoon, when all are equally busy, is the only regular time of the day when one can obtain books from the library. Therefore, we repeat our statement that all are not accommodated as they would be were the library open evenings. For then an opportunity would be afforded to all for procuring desired books, as well as a chance for a quiet hour's reading after the lessons for the following morning had been completed. That this needed reform may be soon brought about is our earnest desire. The expense involved in providing the necessary apparatus for lighting would be small in comparison with the results which we think would certainly be attained.

Mathematical Formula Formula Formula a sentence of Emerson as rich in meaning as it is terse in expression,

that suggests a thought well worth consideration as we start out on a new college year.

Probably no student is without some ideal, some longed-for attainment, some purpose more or less definite, that consciously or unconsciously sways the actions and inspires the efforts of each day. Yet, while there are few so aimless as to mechanically perform daily tasks with no purpose whatever in view, it is equally true that there are those whose ambitions and aims are so narrow and so low that they are little better than no aims at all. We need not only to have a purpose but it must be high. It is certain that we cannot rise above the ideal we hold. We shall necessarily fall far short of it, yet if that which we are striving to reach is above and beyond us, whatever advances we make toward it will lead us in an upward course and beyond present attainments.

Only as our ideal is above us, can its magnetic influence lift us to a higher level. We may well ask ourselves to what we have fastened and whither are being drawn the wagons of our lives laden with choicest possibilities and powers. Of vastly larger meaning would be the opportunities of this year if each student in this and in every college in this land entered into the work, possessor of a comprehensive ideal and a definite purpose, to the realization of which there is the determination to bend every thought and endeavor.

Each must seek and choose for himself his own guiding star; an ideal that is high but not so remote that it cannot exert its power upon the commonest and smallest details, so removed that we are not connected with it, so clouded and dim that it cannot shed upon us its light and glow and beauty. Possess a right ideal. See it clearly. Mark its outline sharply and hold to it firmly. Doing this, no life can wander, waste and lost, because unled by an inspiring purpose, the guiding star of life.

THE question of introducing intercollegiate oratorical contests among the colleges of Maine, has already been suggested by some of the alumni of Bates, and none can fail to see the benefit that would proceed from such contests. It would not only stimulate to better efforts in the line of oratory, but it would arouse enthusiasm and college loyalty, and it seems to us that this would be accomplished with less feeling of hostility than is usually attendant upon intercollegiate athletic sports.

And, to come to the point, why does not Bates take the lead in this matter, and throw down the gauntlet at the feet of one of our sister colleges? It is election year, when oratory flourishes. There is not a class in Bates but has good material for the contest, and our friends are anxious to see it. Why not?

ITHIN a month two of America's noblest men of letters have passed away,—one a journalist, essayist, and lecturer, the other distinctively a poet, and both in the truest sense philanthropists, reformers, patriots. The name of George William Curtis has been for forty years a familiar one to our reading public; that of John Greenlief Whittier has for two generations been held dear, and now, of all our poets, he has the first place in the hearts of his liberty-loving countrymen.

It is remarkable that neither of these men had the advantages of a college To be sure Curtis had an training. equivalent, and perhaps advantages far greater than those coming to most college men. For a number of years, in his youth and early manhood, he was in the society, at the Brook Farm, of some of New England's most intellectual and scholarly men and women; and later he spent four years in travel in the Old World. Whittier, reared in a family of moderate means, with few books near, and with the society of few, if any, of the truly educated to instruct or inspire him, had not, even after many years had passed, acquired a knowledge of books and methods equivalent to that which was almost the inheritance of Bryant, Lowell, Longfellow, and Holmes. That Whittier keenly felt at times the loss of a thorough classical training he himself declares in his verses. But he was a poet by nature, and one with a work to perform in which classical allusions and elegance of phrase could do little compared with the bold and rugged lines of one whose only purpose was to express.

> "A hate of tyranny intense, And hearty in its vehemence."

Whittier's modest estimate of his

own worth and his purpose are in part given in his stanza :

O Freedom! if to me belong Nor mighty Milton's gift divine,

Nor Marvell's wit and graceful song,

Still with a love as deep and strong As theirs, I lay, like them, my best gifts on thy shrine.

On the shrines of Freedom both these men bestowed their best gifts. They were in the front ranks of those contending so long and earnestly in this country for the abolition of slavery; and, showing nothing of selfish ambition, leaving lines of work far more congenial and profitable, they continued to put forth their noblest efforts to further every step of their fellowmen toward a better life and a higher ideal.

THE fall term is the busiest of the college year, and no doubt more work is accomplished in it than in either of the terms following.

Conditions for work are more favorable, and demands for activity are greater in almost all directions. A summer of rest and leisure gives renewed zest for regular college work, the glorious fall weather tempts to every kind of out-of-door sport, and society work demands much time and attention.

Amid all the stir and *busyness* of the fall, we are apt to crowd out one thing that should become a regular feature of our college life, and that is reading, apart from all college work. It may seem to many that regular study consumes all the time that can be given to mental work, but there are few who

cannot, if they choose, devote a certain amount of time each day to systematic reading. There is not, to be sure, much leisure time in college, but there is probably as much opportunity for reading as a person often gets later in life. One of our professors remarked once to his Freshman class: "Your leisure time for reading is while you are in college"; and he was right, incredible though it seemed to some in Particularly valuable is it his class. to those to whom the initial term of the year is one of beginning in so many directions, to reckon among their regular work a systematic course of reading. There are times during the day or evening which can be, and are easily wasted if not devoted to something in Such a time is the first particular. hour of the afternoon, for the majority of students, although requirements for study are not the same for all at that time. However, some time in particular should be selected and then adhered to. And the important part of it is to stick to it regularly, not reading one day and skipping three. One day skipped in three, means one book in three less than might be read. Regularity, system, stick-to-it-iveness is as essential in reading as in any work that has any beneficial results. What to read is a much asked question, and in the multitude of books written it is difficult to choose.

James Russell Lowell wrote once: "My advice would always be to confine yourselves to the supreme books in whatever literature; still better, to choose some one great author and grow thoroughly familiar with him. For as

all roads lead to Rome, so they all likewise lead thence; and you will find that in order to understand perfectly and weigh exactly any really vital piece of literature, you will be gradually and pleasantly persuaded to studies and explorations of which you little dreamed when you began, and will find yourselves scholars before you are aware. For remember that there is nothing less fruitful than scholarship for the sake of mere scholarship, nor anything more wearisome in the attain-But the moment you have an ment. object and a center attention is quickened-the mother of memory-and whatever you acquire, groups and arranges itself in an order which is lucid because it is everywhere in intelligent relation to an object of constant and growing interest."

It is considered by some a good plan to have a number of books on hand to be reading simultaneously. This may be advisable for persons who devote a large part of their time to reading, but when time is limited, it is best to read but one book at a time.

A note-book is indispensable to one who reads for profit. It is an aid in remembering a book to take quotations from it; and to criticize as one reads is helpful. So by devoting a certain time each day to reading, by reading regularly and critically, much literary work in which most college courses are so limited, can be accomplished, and no outside work can be more beneficial or more satisfactory.

"The things that cost most are the things that are given to us."

...

LITERARY.

THE PURPOSE OF COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

BY N. C. BRUCE, '93.

N MY researches and investigations, in order to ascertain the true aim and purpose of college literary societies, I have found out this fact, that their origin was coeval with the founding of universities of learning, both in this country and the Old World. With the revival of learning, back in the sixteenth century, these institutions, too, were begun, having at least one valuable claim to existence, viz., to spread out before the man of letters the opportunity to regain that greatest of the lost arts,-powerful speech, exhibited so effectively in ancient times by such masters as Pericles, Demosthenes, and And to my mind it is clear Cicero. that the true design of these special associations in our colleges is not to bestow grace and power upon students without their prompt, active, and enthusiastic and individual work, but to afford the opportunity to those who keep everlastingly at work, faithfully doing what they can, to attain that accomplishment of grand logical thinking and ready speaking which so few acquire. Indeed, it is coming to be more generally known that man's greatest powers, especially that of moving and effecting his fellow-man by speech, are attained only by relentless efforts and energy. I read that the greatest of the many distinguished Irish orators, Edmund Burke, commenced early in his college course at

Dublin upon the practice of writing essays and speeches, and to engage in impromptu debate. Pitt at Cambridge, Fox at Oxford, Webster at Dartmouth, Calhoun at Yale, Phillips at Harvard, Frye at Bowdoin, Blaine, Gladstone, and a host of college men and women who have achieved and who still are achieving so much for their fellow-men, all began early to strive to improve their thought and speech through the powerful agency of their college literary societies.

It has been wisely remarked that "the thoughtful man finds out early that he is only a field to be tilled, a mine to be worked, ore to be refined, a gem to be polished by himself." This is an age of rapid and marvelous progress in education, and the "deluge of commencement enthusiasm is but the foaming crest of a great and growing tide." It is a vast work that any college man may do, if he only begins at the beginning and makes use, not only of the great privilege of these societies, but of perseverance and purpose in every good work.

Another aim of these societies is to stimulate in members an earnest and intense desire to think, to write, and to speak pointedly and effectively. Perhaps the greatest need of man everywhere is to have the element of desire sharp and keen enough. Arouse the interest of the most idle, thriftless, and improvident man in any subject, and that man will accomplish more along that line. For one can attain the largest results if his will is strong enough, if his desires are sufficiently Lowell happily observes that keen.

" even God and Heaven can be had for the asking."

This is our time for harvesting upon Here we can discuss these lines. questions, listen to others, compare, and, by constant reading and reflecting, gradually learn method, and how to concentrate our thoughts and gracefully to say what we wish. These stirring times demand men and women of Civilization itself is trained forces. but a question of individual improvement. As we survey the future the question arises, What may not be accomplished by the college men and women who are learning in their several college literary societies how to grasp ideas and to give them out again with definiteness and power? It is sometimes said that secret societies, breeding prejudice, contention, and strife in some colleges, often obstruct the regular literary society in its work. But here we are saved from such embarrassment, and can improve our thought and speech if we will make use of the privileges offered. Ought any to be surprised at Emerson's influence as a writer and speaker after reading of his faithful work in the college literary society to which he belonged? There is no wonder at the readiness, directness, and curtness so happily blended in the speeches of President Harrison when one reads of his constant and enthusiastic labor in the literary society at Miami College in Ohio. Is it befitting to say that Grady with his eloquence, Daniel Dougherty with his silvered speech, Depew, the Demosthenes of America, of whose never-ceasing work in preparation students of history know, that these men had greatness thrust upon them, and that superior natural gifts were the most potent factors for success in these wonderful examples? Not if we are acquainted with the facts.

These men made use of their opportunities. How different it would have been with Edison, Wanamaker, with all of the truly great, living or dead, had they not made proper uses of the three important elements of success, time, place, and agency ! Undergraduates have now these necessary condi-Will they, too, accomplish tions. something? It remains for them to say. Great reforms are yet to be wrought, gigantic evils are yet to be put down. Vast is the opportunity, and vast, too, is the responsibility of college men and women.

These literary societies offer us much. "It is ours to be the grave in which the hopes of the world shall be entombed, or the pillar of cloud that shall pilot the race on to its millennial glory. Let us not as college men forget our immortal trust."

THE TREATMENT OF THE QUAKERS IN EARLY NEW ENGLAND.

BY MISS B. W. GERRISH, '94.

THE first Quakers to reach Boston were Ann Austin and Mary Fisher, who arrived there from Barbadoes in 1656. That the treatment they received was most cruel and unjust cannot be denied. They were seized, and searched for marks of witchcraft, their books were burned, and they themselves were cast into prison, the windows of their cells being boarded up lest the women might proclaim their doctrines to the crowd gathered outside. All this was done, too, immediately on their arrival, before they had time to conduct themselves either ill or well.

In the treatment inflicted upon these and all the other Quakers that came to the colony, the Puritans certainly showed themselves bigoted, harsh, and intolerant. Yet such treatment, while it was cruel, could not have been wholly without reason. In the beliefs of the Puritans may lie some motive for their action in this matter. They had come to the New World in search of religious liberty. Their view of religious liberty, however, differed widely from the one held to-day. It was the idea of the Puritans to worship as they thought right; but not for a moment did they think of allowing indiscriminate freedom of worship. A theocracy, like Israel of old, was their ideal of government. Implicit obedience to the law of God in all things was to be the basis of the whole system. The teachings of the Scriptures were to be the guide in morals and government, in private and in public life. Scriptural interpretation was to be strictly in accordance with reason. Says Fiske: "The state they were to build up was to consist of a united body of believers; citizenship was to be co-extensive with church-membership; and in such a state there was apparently no more room for heretics than there was in Rome or Madrid." The Puritans were constitutionally afraid of anything that savored in the least of heresy.

Let us now look at the views of the Quakers. This sect opposed the union of Church and State. They would not pay tithes, and refused to render military service or to take the oath of allegiance. The most striking peculiarity in their doctrine was the assertion of guidance by an "Inward Light." This "Light" led the Quakers to strange and novel conclusions, and even arrayed itself in hostility to the Bible.

The Quakers were carried so far in their scorn of magistrates that they would hoot at the governor as he passed along the streets. They rushed into church on Sundays and interrupted the sermon with untimely remarks. Thos. Newhouse came into the Old South Meeting-house one Sunday with a glass bottle in each hand; and as he broke them by striking them together, he said, "Thus will the Lord break you all in pieces."

This behavior on the part of the Quakers cannot, however, be given as any reason or excuse for the treatment they received at the hands of the Puritans, for immediately on the arrival in Boston of the two Quaker women persecution was begun. After several weeks of confinement, during which they were kept in a half-starved condition, the women were released only to be banished from the colony. This was but a beginning of oppression. The Quakers were undaunted by persecution, they even courted it. At this time there were no laws against Quakers in any of the colonies; but laws were made for the occasion, and, as they became more and more severe,

the Quakers came in increased numbers to brave their terrors.

Laws for banishment, and for corporal punishment of various sorts were enacted. Death was the penalty for a return from banishment. It became a penal offense for shipmasters to bring Quakers to the New England colonies. The laws of Massachusetts were the most severe, and in that colony the death-penalty was passed by a majority of one vote.

In accordance with this law, four people were hanged, and a fifth was condemned to death; but on the day before the one appointed for his execution public conscience was aroused to such an extent that the law was repealed, and the victim allowed to go free. The jails were opened, and oppression of the Quakers ceased.

This episode of the Quakers forms a dark page in the early history of our country. In their prejudice, our forefathers thought through persecution to rid the colonies of all whose religious views did not exactly meet their own. While we must admit that the Puritans were intolerant, yet we know that they had the interests of their country at Their ideal was a religious heart. rather than a civil Commonwealth, and in their short-sightedness they did what they thought would best tend to the preservation of that Commonwealth. It is ours to-day to rejoice that the foundations of our country were so faithfully laid, and that the light we have is so much brighter than that which shone on our Puritan ancestors.

"The most disgusting affectation is the affectation of being unaffected."

AN INTERPRETATION OF THE "GREAT STONE FACE."

BY L. J. BRACKETT, '94.

WO GIVE an interpretation of the "Great Stone Face" is a task not to be hastily performed. It is so clear and simple in its teachings that the comments one would naturally offer would be rather in the form of outline than interpretation. It is like pointing out the nose on an ordinary Yankee's face. Its existence need not be proven, nor its position indicated. It is clearly evident to the observer. Yet our story deals with the world of thought rather than the world of matter, and for this reason we are at a loss to find a starting place, a tangible point to submit to the process of interpretation.

It would be well could we know the exact circumstances under which Hawthorne wrote this enthusiastic tale. But we shall be allowed to speculate as to the class of readers the author wished to reach. Was he attempting to stick a pin into the modern Gathergold? Did he wish to calm the soaring ambition of the modern Blood-and-Thunder? Is the arrow of his thought aimed at the aspiring statesman? A "policy holder" in any of the above "fraternities" might well read the "Beware! Consider the warning: empty honor of these men of apparent destiny ! "

Let a man pursue wealth, and high social position may bring him something of honor and patronage. Let him display marked ability in military tactics and maneuvers, renown, praises, yea, a name in history, are his. Let him distinguish himself for force of expression, marked oratorical ability or the like, let him display wonderful foresight in guiding the Ship of State, and his generation will love and admire him. Yes, let him distinguish himself on any field of action and the bard of his day will sing him praises as to a god. But such distinction will lack that solidity, and fall far short of that perpetual reverence accorded wellpoised genius and unpretentious worth.

Yes, for the modern Gathergold, Blood-and-Thunder, here is a lesson; but it seems to us that the story was written with one grand purpose, one unfaltering mission—a stirring message to young America.

Starting as he does with Ernest, just from the knee of his mother, the author works out in the whole story the importance of early training. Did the mother wish her son to wield a mighty power on Wall Street, she must picture the consummate skill of Jay Gould, and inculcate a desire for wealth; did she wish him to become renowned for courage on the battlefield, let her recite the adventures of a Hannibal or Napoleon; did she hope for power in the state, she should train him in the orations of a Cicero, a Webster, or a Gladstone, acquaint him with their diplomacy, and inspire him with their patriotism. But, did she wish him to become a full man, of reverent spirit, generous emotions and commendable philanthrophy, then let her point to the one example and inspiration of generations, the One of whom John the Baptist preached and in whose name he baptized; the One through whose suffering humanity rejoices; the One by whom and after whom the very crags of that fertile valley in New Hampshire were so arrayed as to herald to its inhabitants a message of hope and trust, and over their daily life to cast a spirit of reverence and faith.

The importance of early training we have just emphasized; but what an urgent call upon young America to improve his opportunities! Of the thousands living under the shadow of his benign countenance, Ernest alone caught the true spirit of reverence and modesty inspired by those sublime features. He had no physical advantage over his neighbors. His eagerness to learn, and his trusting, childlike spirit alone enabled him to profit by that mighty teacher, Nature. To be sure all are not equally favored by Nature in their surroundings. But no prairie so barren, no forest so lifeless, no mountain crag so shapeless as to bear no message to the thoughtful. Difference of surroundings may slightly effect our undertakings and our successes; but it is difference in inclination and aptitude that distinguishes man from beast, the worthy from the unworthy.

In this tale there seems to be no hopeful message for the specialist. Only temporary fame is attributed to those who have become distinguished in a particular field of action; while the man who by nature and cultivation becomes susceptible of every truth is crowned with assurance of everlasting renown.

It is worth our while to note the hesitancy with which Ernest entertains the suggestion that his own countenance bears resemblance to the "Great Stone Face." His humble nature prevented an appreciation of personal worth. The humble inhabitants looked for the cherished fulfillment only among those who had strayed far from their native hearth, expecting greatness only in some mythical or far-distant man. The fulfillment is finally discovered and happily received. Discovered? Where, in whom, and by whom? Within sound of their own voices, in a humble man of their own acquaintance and by one who, next to Ernest, is worthy of preeminence among mortals. We find the " prophet without renown in his own country." We find true worth the first to appreciate actual greatness.

It would seem useless to enter into a lengthy consideration of Hawthorne and his precious legacies. We know of his private character and life only as we see them reflected in his books. Doubtless a scholar of untiring research, his works at the same time indicate constant and appreciative association with Nature, from whom he has drawn many a valuable lesson, brightened and intensified by his own genius. His words rarely indicate more than affected depression. His thoughts are fresh and often astounding. In short, his life's work shows him to have been anything but a bookworm-a being he so aptly characterizes as "one who was born to gnaw dead thoughts."

His stories contain each a leading lesson. About this leading lesson numberless minor truths cluster. We have attempted to point out but few of the minor points in the "Great Stone Face," but have endeavored to emphasize Hawthorne's urgent call upon young America to choose a correct ideal, and then to direct thought and action to the acquirement of its reality.

INDIVIDUALITY AS A FACTOR OF SUCCESS.

BY GRACE P. CONANT, '93.

TEAVEN bestows on each of her reatures distinctive characteristics and capabilities. That alone she counts successful which, true to its own individuality, develops to the highest degree those peculiar powers with which Nature has endowed it. The sturdy oak budding into life, the fragrant lily bursting into bloom, the verdant corn tasseling into maturity, each fulfills its noblest mission as it hastens the development of its own peculiar life. Thus the flowers of our human lives, with their diversified tints and shades of aspirations, longings, and capabilities, and their more precious fruitage, attain their highest perfection only as, true to their own best natures, they bring to the largest growth and capacity for good their special Godgiven powers.

The student of the times is forced to recognize that there are to-day certain influences which, winding themselves about the life, tend to dwarf and to crush its individuality and to unfit it for its highest service to the world. The inordinate love of popularity is leading far too many men, politicians, preachers, poets, novelists, artists, and philanthropists, to slavishly model after applauded names, to cripple individuality by catering to some popular demand that wins only an ephèmeral success. The influence of strong minds, in thought, in custom, in fashion, in society, in politics, and in religion, absorbs vastly too much the life-power of our personality and makes us mere imitators. The spirit of mimicry and imitation is in the very air we breathe. Divisions of labor that necessitate the repeated performance of a single circumscribed operation contract and enfeeble man's natural capabilities and make him one-sided and dependent. Organizations, combinations, and all those associations that are key-notes to the mighty enterprises of this nineteenth century, conceal within themselves the individual. Majority decisions absorb private convictions; mass movements, personal action.

Again, our educational systems :-our graded schools, that of necessity administer the same potion to all alike irrespective of individual constitution, needs, and capacities; our systems of higher instruction whose requirements and influences are so powerful that the graduates of any given institution bear nearly the same stamp, mentally, morally, and socially; our Delsarte systems in oratory; our methods in art, in music; all these, unless held in their true place, tend strongly to compress natural forces and to mould those poured into their cast of methods into much the same general likeness. We need go no further to show that as the extreme regard for self that produces the hermit and the monk was the bane of mediæval days, so the tendency toward the depreciation of self that gives the imitator is the danger of our time.

This, then, is the vital question. How can we of to-day, filled with all the enthusiasm of youth, with all the fair dreams of the future, amid these diverting influences, still be true to our best selves and our highest possibilities? The winged messenger of success brings to us these answers. Respect, first, a God-given personality. Not Shakespeare alone taught the meaning of his words, "Self-love, my liege, is not so vile a sin as self-neglecting," though he treasured and developed an individuality that the shadow of ages has not dimmed. Milton taught it, deep and logical; Carlyle, concise and critical; Ruskin, philosophical and artistic; and our own Emerson, mysterious and epigrammatic. The religion of a Raphael, the imagination of a Titian glorified the canvas. The individuality of a Mozart, a Handel, a Beethoven, transformed the self-same scale into symphonies clear, distinct, and divine.

Further, let each human soul, right valuing its personal capacity, personal responsibility, personal destiny, possess a high ideal, worthy, well-defined and clearly its own; a loyalty to truth that shall not squander political individuality for party ties; disregard personal convictions of right for gain of popularity; thwart the highest purpose of a Creator by feeble conformity to man's weak opinion. Let it cultivate a readiness to see, to hear, to think for itself that shall not give to the world broken reflections of other lives, but, the clear, penetrating flood of light as it bursts forth from its natural source.

Let every student realize the purpose of education. That it is to nurture, to cultivate, to place in such conditions as shall bring it to the largest growth, the embryo of the human life, that in after years, as its life-fibres drink in the purest and holiest influences, shall bloom into its fullest beauty. Education is not to crush individuality but to develop it.

Lastly, let him who would win life's truest success bend every effort in the line of his own greatest aptitude. Thus alone can he succeed and advance the great world's progress. Where would be the inventions and discoveries but for the Whitneys, the Newtons, the Edisons, who have been true to their peculiar gifts; where scientific knowledge but for individual researches and investigations; where the precious gems of literature but for the development of special powers; where our country itself but for the unswerving fidelity to truth and convictions, of those few strong souls who lived their lives into the new nation. Upon the individual of the present rests the destiny of the future.

True to itself, to mankind, and to God, let each life-thread add its color to the beautiful design, each polished stone fill its place in the wonderful mosaic, and each full clear note of a pure and noble life, blend its sweetness to earth's grandest music, and the stirring strain shall thrill the universe into one glad song that rising from baser things shall reach the ear of the great Master who is listening for each sweet voice as it shall fall clear and beautiful into His own universal harmony.

IN MEMORIAM

EUGENE F. SMITH.

FOR the first time in its history the class of '94 has been called to mourn the death of one of its members. The anxiety and ever decreasing hope, which, for over nine months has been centered upon our classmate, Eugene F. Smith, has given place to heart-felt sorrow that he has at last been taken from us. His pleasant ways, his genial, wholesome presence will be sadly missed by all his old associates and friends.

Mr. Smith was a graduate of the Lewiston High School, where he maintained an excellent standing in his class, and was considered in every respect a most promising young man. At college, too, he gave evidence of ability, and everything seemed to indicate a useful, happy future.

His power of making and of retaining friends was quite remarkable. Every one with whom he came in contact was attracted by his hearty, cheery manners. Without seeking popularity he was popular, and those who knew him best had the strongest attachment for him.

Generous, straightforward, hating everything that savored of hypocrisy, he was a man in whom one might place implicit confidence. A trust reposed in him was safe.

For a long time Mr. Smith suffered

from a throat trouble which at length developed into consumption. He passed away September 1st, at Higgins Beach, whither he had gone shortly before.

His patience and fortitude throughout his long illness could not but excite one's admiration. To his sorrowing parents, his classmates and many friends extend their sincerest sympathy and condolence. E. F. P., '94.

Whereas, Death has removed from our midst to a higher plane of action our beloved friend and brother, Eugene F. Smith, and

Whereas, Though we recognize therein the hand of the all-wise Father, yet we deeply reregret the necessity that has deprived us of our comrade's genial, warm-hearted fellowship and his superior intellectual ability; be it

Resolved, That we, the Eurosophian Society, extend our heartfelt sympathy to his relatives and friends in this their time of sorrow.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the records of the Eurosophian Society, and printed in the BATES STUDENT, and also a copy be sent to the parents of the deceased.

> A. C. YEATON, A. J. MARSH, J. B. HOAG, Committee.

ORISON LEVI GILE.

COR the third time in the nine brief years which have elapsed since the class of '83 left the halls of its *Alma Mater* has the hand of the angel of death been laid upon it. Remick, Grice, and Gile have each in turn received the

"summons to join The innumerable caravan which moves To that mysterious realm where each shall take

His chamber in the silent halls of death," leaving to their classmates only the legacy of their virtues, and the fond memories of four years of pleasant association on campus and in classroom.

Orison Levi Gile, the last of the three to receive the "summons," was born at Bennington, N. H., October 22, 1856. It is not necessary at this time to give a lengthy account of his life. Sufficient to say that he fitted for college at New Hampton Literary Institute, entered Bates College in the fall of 1879, and was graduated with honor with the class of '83 four years later. After graduation he entered the Cobb Divinity School and completed the course of that institution. During this course he was pastor of the Pine Street Free Baptist Church in Lewiston, and of the church at Lisbon Falls. In the fall of 1885 he accepted a call to the Free Baptist church at Richmond.

In May, 1888, he was advised by his physician to take a rest but was loath to give up his work. In July of that year he went to Cape Elizabeth. In 1889 he was a delegate to the Free Baptist General Convention at Harper's Ferry. In April, 1890, continued ill health compelled him to give up his active pastoral duties, though he continued planning and trying to do something for the cause of the Master he loved and served. In April of the present year he had a severe hemorrhage and failed rapidly until his death, which occurred May 21st. He was twice married, January 1, 1884, to Miss Linda E. Nelson, who died in Lewiston, January 26, 1886, and June 22, 1887, to Miss Sadie E. Libby, of Richmond, who survives him.

He was converted when but a boy of sixteen, while living with his sister at Sutton, N. H., and his whole life from that time forth was consecrated to the cause of the Saviour. In college he was a diligent and faithful student, winning the confidence and respect of his instructors and fellow-students alike. A remark made by him on one occasion when opposing a proposition of some of his classmates to take a "cut" without giving the professor the customary five minutes grace, gave the key-note which actuated and controlled his whole life. He said "I wish to do right before God and man." What he thought was right in the sight of God and his fellow-men, that would he do, and what he thought wrong, that would he not do though all the influences of the world were brought to bear upon him to change him.

In his last sickness he was patient and cheerful to the last, ready for whatever came, and meeting death with the calm confidence of a perfect trust. His life was one of well-doing, of usefulness to his fellow-men; and death came to him as to one

"That wraps the drapery of his couch About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

LOCALS.

Cook, '94, is away teaching.

Spratt, '93, is teaching at Bingham. Freshman "decs." will soon be upon us.

Dutton, ex-'93, was at the college recently.

Knapp, '95, has been elected treasurer of the College Y. M. C. A.

A pedestrian club has been formed among the young ladies of the college.

A new carpet greatly improves the appearance of the Eurosophian room.

The college band is in regular rehearsal again, and is doing good work.

Ross, '93, has been elected a teacher in the Lewiston evening schools for the coming winter.

O. L. Gile, whose obituary appears in another column, was chief editor of the STUDENT for the year 1882.

Lothrop, '93, has been appointed assistant librarian, in charge of the library for the year.

The Freshmen are experiencing the usual number of cloud-bursts and waterspouts incident to the fall term.

President Cheney was united in marriage to Mrs. Emeline S. Burlingame, of Providence, R. I., July 5th.

The Freshman class already numbers over fifty members, and it is probable that there will be several more additions.

Campbell, '95, who was obliged to leave his work last term on account of serious illness, is gladly welcomed back.

Manager Moulton of the STUDENT has a new double case Odell Type Writer which he will sell at a good discount.

Several of the students were employed at the Fair Grounds and as conductors on the horse-cars during State Fair week.

Three new tennis courts have been completed and fitted up, and the other

JOHN L. READE, '83.

courts put in condition, giving us in all eight good clay courts.

The Freshman class have elected Parsons to represent them in the college council.

Fanning, Ross, and Marden, '93, and Graves and Page, '94, are teaching in the Latin School.

The officers of the College Council are: President, Winslow, '93; Secretary, Miller, '94.

President Cheney lately favored the young ladies of the college with a treat of the pears from his orchard.

Professor Chase has resumed his classes after an absence of a year, most of which was spent in travel abroad.

The Athletic Association has decided not to put a foot-ball eleven into the field this fall because of a lack of funds in its treasury.

The prospect for a pennant winning team next spring is good. The Freshman class contains some excellent base-ball material.

The officers chosen by the Freshman class for the year are: President, Howard; Vice-President, Thomas; Secretary, Miss Prescott; Treasurer, Gerrish.

Wakefield, '95, and Pulsifer, '95, have been playing on the Poland Spring ball team during the summer. Putnam, '92, has played first base and captained the team.

The newly elected officers of the Frye and Dingley Republican Club are: President, Sturges, '93; Vice-President, Small, '94; Secretary, Woodman, '94; Treasurer, Pease, '95.

The gentlemen of the Senior class have received very pretty and unique invitations to a reception to be given them by the young ladies of the class, on Saturday evening, September 24th.

The Frye and Dingley Club attended in a body the rally in City Hall, September 3d, addressed by Senator Frye, and also the one in Auburn Hall, September 10th, addressed by Congressman Dingley.

The meeting of the Y. W. C. A., September 9th, was addressed by Miss Gile of Lewiston, who spoke in an interesting manner of her experience in the slum and dive work in New York City.

The ladies of '95 gave a very pleasant reception to the gentlemen of the class, in celebration of their victory in the class ball game, at the home of Miss Neal, in Auburn, Saturday evening, September 17th.

The Sophomore-Freshman ball game occurred on the forenoon of the 16th inst. Both nines showed up unusually well, and the game was one of great interest. It resulted in a score of 15 to 8 in favor of the Sophomores.

The annual fall tennis tourney will probably occur early in October. The committee in charge of the same, as elected by the Athletic Association, consists of Sturges, '93; Field, '94; C. Pulsifer, '95; and Gerrish, '96.

The Cynescans have elected the following officers : President, Miss Hodgdon, '93; Vice-President, Miss Leslie, '94; Secretary, Miss Williams, '95; Executive Committee, Miss Little, '93, Miss Cummings, '94, Miss Hastings, '95.

The young ladies of the college have formed a new organization to be known as the Fortnightly Club. The club is to meet every two weeks with Mrs. President Cheney, for the discussion of social and other problems of the day.

The tennis tournament of the Cynescans opened September 21st. Play will be continued daily, after the close of the afternoon recitation, until the tournament is finished. We are informed that the score will not be divulged to the public.

A number of the alumni have visited the college during the past few weeks. Among these are: Powers, '88; Day, '90; Garcelon, '90; Whitcomb, '90; Cutts, '91; Emery, '92; Ferguson, '92; Howard, '92; Small, '92; Skelton, '92; and Wilson, '92.

Recitations were suspen ed on Thursday and Friday, September 8th and 9th, on account of the State Fair, it being customary to allow one day off during Fair week, and the other day being granted by the Faculty in place of Labor Day which occurred on Monday of the same week.

The officers of the Sophomore class for the year are elected as follows: President, Smith; Vice-President, Hutchins; Secretary, Miss Neal; Treasurer, Miss Wheeler; Executive Committee, Morrell, Pettigrew, Bolster; Devotional Committee, Knapp, Miss Wright, Pease; Law and Order Committee, Webb, Morrell, Brown.

It is with great sadness that we chronicle the death of Eugene F. Smith, '94, whose decease occurred at Higgins Beach, September 1st. The funeral services were held at his home in Lewiston, Sunday, September 4th, and were attended by a large number of his associates in college and the Lewiston High School.

The Athletic Association has elected the following officers for the year: President, Moulton, '93; Vice-President, Pierce, '94; Secretary, Wingate, '95; Treasurer, Page, '94. Directors, Hoffman and Winslow, '93; Brackett and French, '94; T. Pulsifer and Bolster, '95; Thompson and Howard, '96. Tennis Committee, Sturges, '93; Field, '94; C. Pulsifer, '95; Gerrish, '96.

The ball team has played but three games this fall, all of which were with the Poland Spring nine, two at Poland Springs and the other on the home grounds. The team was severely handicapped by the absence of several of the regular men, losing all three games by the following scores: 17-4; 4-3; 17-14. The prospects for a winning team next spring are very good, the Freshman class having brought in some excellent material.

After the society meetings on the evening of the sixteenth, the students set out in a body, with the band in attendance, to serenade President Cheney. They gathered in front of the President's house, and after two or three selections by the band, President Cheney appeared upon the piazza and introduced Mrs. Cheney. She responded to the enthusiastic cheering with a few appropriate remarks; and, after "Auld Lang Syne" by the band, the students quietly dispersed. Every one voted it a very pleasant occasion.

The Senior class have elected the following : President, Fanning ; Vice-Presidents, Marden and Miss Church; Secretary, Miss Hodgdon; Treasurer, Lothrop; Executive Committee, Moulton, Winslow, Miss Little; Toast-Master, Swan; Chaplain, Spratt; Marshal, Sturges; Orator, Bruce; Poet, Winslow; Odist, Chase; Musical Composer, Irving; Historian, Hoffman; Prophet, Small; Address to Undergraduates, Miss Bean; Address to Halls and Campus, Irving; Parting Address, Miss Conant; Committee on Commencement Concert, Irving, Brown, Miss Bean.

The reception to the Freshman class by the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations occurred in the gymnasium on the evening of August 31st. A short programme was rendered, consisting of a recitation by Miss Neal, '95; a declamation by Russell, '95; and music by the college quartet. Addresses of welcome were made by Spratt, '93, President of the Y. M. C. A.; Miss Conant, '93, President of the Y. W. C. A.; and Professor Chase in behalf of the Faculty. With an intermission for refreshments, the rest of the evening was pleasantly passed in conversation, neat cards, having topics appropriate to the occasion, being provided.

The College Club announces the following prizes for the students of Bates for the year 1892–3 :

1. Twenty dollars for the best short story written by an undergraduate.

Conditions: The story may contain from 2,000 to 3,000 words. It must not have been published. It must be forwarded to A. N. Peaslee, Garden City, N. Y., before May 1, 1893. The successful story becomes the property of the Club, and others will be returned on receipt of postage. The story must be signed by an assumed name and accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the true name. There are no limits in subject. Style, plot, and character will be the chief elements in making the award. Write only on one side of the sheet. The committee reserve the right to reject all contributions if none are of sufficient excellence.

Committee of award: A. N. Peaslee, '90; F. S. Libbey, '91; C. J. Emerson, '39.

2. Ten dollars, or a gold medal of equivalent value, for the best college song written by alumnus or undergraduate

Any music may be used, and it is hoped that a song full of life and snap will be forthcoming. The productions must be sent to H. V. Neal, Laurel Avenue, Auburn, Me., before May 1, 1893, in same manner as with the story. If the successful song is of sufficient excellence it will be published.

Committee of Award: H. V. Neal, '90; F. S. Libbey, '91: F. W. Larrabee, '91.

FIELD-DAY PRIZES.

3. A gold medal to the winner placing the college record in the pole-vault at a higher point than ten feet and four inches.

4. A silver medal valued at four dollars to the Freshman winning the most points in the Field-Day Exercises, providing he wins five or more.

5. A silver medal to the winner making the record in the high jump five feet six inches or better.

6. A silver medal to the winner raising the record in the running broad jump to nineteen feet or better.

Fifty-four Freshmen have been reported up to date. Following is the list:

I. P. Berryman, Nichols Latin School,

Andover, New Brunswick.

Miss A. E. Bonney, Edward Little High School, Auburn.

O. C. Boothby, Lewiston High School, Lewiston.

Miss B. M. Brown, Milford High School, Milford, N. H.

Miss B. A. Bryant, Lewiston High School, Lewiston.

L. P. Clinton, Nichols Latin School, Bassa, West Africa.

E. F. Cunningham, Nichols Latin School, Edgecomb.

O. F. Cutts, North Anson Academy,

North Anson. Miss M. E. Dolley, Gorham High School,

East Waterboro. H. L. Douglass, Gardiner High School,

Gardiner. Miss S. L. Doyen, Nichols Latin School, Stark.

Miss E. L. Dunn, Nichols Latin School, East Poland. H. R. Eaton, Edward Little High School,

Auburn. R. D. Fairfield, Biddeford High School,

Biddeford.

L. P. Gerrish, Nichols Latin School, Lisbon.

H. T. Gould, Nichols Latin School, Lewiston.

E. I. Hanscom, Nichols Latin School, Lebanon. H. C. Hanscom, Edward Little High School.

Auburn.

O. E. Hanscom, Nichols Latin School, Lebanon.

F. W. Hilton, Nichols Latin School, Lewiston. A. B. Howard, Nichols Latin School,

Sparta, Mich. Miss E. M. Hunt, Nichols Latin School,

Winnegance.

A. L. Kavanaugh, Lewiston High School, Lewiston.

Herbert Lord, Nichols Latin School, Berwick. W. J. Malvern, New Hampton Literary Institution, Cheltenham, England.

Miss F. A. Mason, Cushing Academy, Milford, N. H.

L. S. Mason, Belfast High School, Belfast. E. O. McAllisetr, Lewiston High School,

Lewiston. Miss N. B. Michels, Brunswick High School,

Brunswick. Miss G. L. Miller, Lewiston High School, Lewiston.

A. P. Norton, Lewiston High School, Lewiston.

Miss J. L. Ockington, Nichols Latin School, Stratford, N. H.

Miss I. M. Parsons, Cony High School, New Portland.

W. S. Parsons, Nichols Latin School, East New Portland.

A. D. Payne, Nichols Latin School, Pike, N. Y.

Miss E. E. Peacock, Gardiner High School, Gardiner.

H. S. Peacock, Gardiner High School, Gardiner.

Frank Plumstead, Wiscasset High School, Wiscasset.

Miss G. B. Prescott, Nichols Latin School, Warren, N. H.

L. G. Purinton, Nichols Latin School, West Bowdoin.

J. E. Roberts, Maine Central Institute, Newport.

Miss E. B. Roby, New Hampton Literary Institution, Pottersville, Mass.

A. D. Rogers, Monson Academy, North Guilford.

Miss I. H. Smith, Pennell Institute, Gray Corner.

Miss Mary Staples, Hale High School, Stow, Mass.

E. B. Stevens, Edward Little High School, Auburn.

Miss W. Thayer, New Hampton Literary Institution. New Hampton, N. H.

G. W. Thomas, Lewiston High School, Lewiston.

R. L. Thompson, Nichols Latin School, Lisbon.

L. D. Tibbetts, Edward Little High School, Auburn.

W. F. Turner, Simonds Free High School Warner, N. H.

E. C. Vining, May School, Phillips.

Miss Helen White, Wiscasset High School, Wiscasset.

C. N. Williams, Edward Little High School, Auburn.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

[The alumni are respectfully requested to send to these columns Communications, Personals, and everything of interest concerning the college and its graduates.]

COMMUNICATION.

Editors of the Student:

HILE in college no line of work had greater attractions for me than that done in the literary societies. The absorbing process of acquisition carried on through the week gave place on Friday nights to greater freedom of thought and to more original expression of ideas. Viewed in the light of my experience since leaving college, I am confident that no work done in the institution has been of greater advantage to me than that done in the society room.

Now, at the risk of being thought unnecessarily pedagogical, I am going to hazard a few thoughts respecting profitable ways of doing society work. In the first place, every assigned part should be carefully prepared, a polished gem, even though the gem be small. Lack of time will often make a part short if well done, so be it; let the essay consist of a single page, the oration be two minutes in length, and the poem a single stanza. It is quality not quantity that you are seeking.

I presume the debate still holds a prominent place in the society meeting. Disputants will often lack time for preparing elaborate discussions, but there is no logical reason why each disputant should not fix firmly in his mind a few leading facts from which to draw out an argument. Do not wait to get points from others lest the debate prove pointless. "Begin at the beginning and when you come to the end then stop," is advice that is especially pertinent to the debate. Men have talked against time and are dead, but time still lives. Members who speak from the floor should never offer excuses, they are not supposed to be prepared but can derive much good from learning to think upon their feet. Even those members should study brevity, "the soul of wit."

A single sentence couched in strong, plain language adds much to the force of an argument, to the pleasure of an audience, or to a speaker's power, and certainly every member at a society meeting can offer this much.

I cannot urge too strongly the absolute necessity of cultivating in all your society work a pleasing tone of voice, a graceful attitude of body, and a clear, terse mode of expression. From my own observation I am convinced that more than one-half of a teacher's success depends upon his ability to use brief, distinct, comprehensive language. I believe that no man should enter a school-room as teacher, till he has had some instruction in elocution and made a thoughtful study of some work similar in scope to "Trench, On the Study of Words."

With best wishes for the success of your societies, the STUDENT, and the college, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

C. J. EMERSON, '89.

TO J. Y. S.

...

Truly to thee did lavish Nature give A royal heritage ! Each tremulous note Poured from melodious wild-bird's tiny throat Findeth thine ear attuned and sensitive. Marvelous indeed to thee all forms that live,— The fragile flower ; the butterfly afloat On gorgeous wings; the saffron velvet-coat Of honey-bee, restless, inquisitive.

Master revered, upon whose locks have lain For years the snows of Time, but in whose heart There wells the fountain of eternal youth, Thy influence serene is not in vain;

For we have learned through thee, O happy art,

To see in all things Goodness, Beauty, Truth. J. L. P., '90.

PERSONALS.

'70.—'' Lewiston has led off in Maine," says the Lewiston Journal, "in the matter of appointing a strong committee to exhibit the work of our schools at the World's Fair." Upon the committee of three we notice the names of Prof. L. G. Jordan, '70, and D. J. Callahan, '76. Mr. Callahan, as is known, is also State Commissioner for the Fair. Circulars have been sent to all the teachers and school officials and educators of Maine, setting forth in detail the plan for the educational exhibit of Maine at the great Fair.

'71.—Hon. Jesse M. Libby, of Poland, has been re-elected senator for Androscoggin County.

'72.—Hon. A. M. Garcelon, M.D., has just been elected representative to the legislature from Lewiston.

'72.—Mrs. Bessie M., wife of Rev. F. H. Peckham ('72), of Lewiston, died on Friday, July 22, 1892.

'73.—C. B. Reade, Esq., Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate, is traveling in Europe.

'73.—Edwin A. Smith, who for several years has been telegraph and news editor of the *Lewiston Journal*, has left the city with his family, and will locate at Spokane, Washington, where a desirable position awaits him.

'75.—Hon. A. M. Spear, of Gardiner, has been re-elected senator for Kennebec County.

'77.—Henry W. Oakes, Esq., of Auburn, has been elected county attorney.

'80.—Prof. I. F. Frisbee, of the Latin School, who sailed from Boston, July 2d, for Liverpool, to join his brother, Mr. O. L. Frisbee, '83, who was then at London, has returned and resumed his duties as principal of the Latin School.

'80.—At a meeting of the directors of the Cony High School of Augusta, Prof. W. A. Hoyt, of Brookfield, Mass., was unanimously chosen principal. "Mr. Hoyt," says the Boston Sunday Globe, "is a native of Winthrop (Me.), and comes to Augusta highly recommended."

'81.—Prof. O. H. Drake and wife (Miss L. E. Plumstead, '89), of Pittsfield, have a son, born August 7th.

'81.—The tenth anniversary of the marriage of Prof. and Mrs. Charles S. Haskell, of Jersey City, N. J., was celebrated at their summer home at Casco Terrace, Falmouth Foreside, Monday, August 22d. Prof. Haskell is principal of one of the public schools of Jersey City, N. J. In response to invitations, a large number of the relatives and friends were present. After dinner Prof. and Mrs. Haskell were surprised by the gift of an elegant silver service from relatives and friends. Foot-ball, lawn tennis, and other amusements were participated in from three till five P.M., after which there was dancing on the green, with music by the orchestra.

'81.—A very pleasant affair occurred at Wilton, on Wednesday, July 13th, the occasion being the marriage of Miss Jennie L. Hiscock, Wilton's noted vocalist, to Mr. W. C. Hobbs, '81, Superintendent of Schools at North Attleboro, Mass. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. G. Dunham, of Attleboro. The pair stood under a beautiful wedding bell of flowers, the ceremony partaking somewhat of the Episcopal form. A large number of beautiful and costly presents were made by friends.

'81.—Prof. J. H. Parsons has resigned his position as principal of the Cony High School, Augusta, having been elected principal of the high school at South Framingham, Mass.

'82.—From the *Journal* we learn that Frank L. Blanchard is now on the staff of the *N. Y. Times*, and is also interested in a manufactory in New York City.

'82.—Palms and hydrangeas adorned the South Congregational Church, Boston (Edward Everett Hale's church), at noon, Tuesday, June 28th, and an expectant assemblage of friends filled the pews at the wedding of Rev. John Carroll Perkins of the First Parish Church, Portland, and Miss Edith Burnside Milliken. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Edward Hale, formerly associate pastor of the church, Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody assisting.—Lewiston Journal.

'84.—Rev. Aaron Beede, the young and talented Congregationalist preacher at Alfred, has received and declined calls from churches at Berlin, N. H., and Biddeford, Me., because of the urgent importunities of his people for him to remain with them.—*Portland Argus.*

'84.—The report of Second Lieut. Mark L. Hersey, of the Ninth U. S. Infantry, on the national guard of Maine, has been received by the War Department at Washington. '85.—F. A. Morey, Esq., and wife, have a daughter, born September 11th.

'85.—In the *Morning Star* of September 1st, Rev. E. B. Stiles, missionary to India, has an interesting letter from that country.

'86.-The marriage of J. Whitney Goff, '86, and Miss Frances E. Shaw was solemnized Wednesday, June 22d, at Madison, South Dakota. The bride is one of Madison's most estimable young ladies, a graduate of the State Normal, and during a part of the past year a teacher in the same school. The groom has been a member of the local law firm of Williamson & Goff, and was recently elected a member of the State Normal Faculty, a position which he formerly held. Prof. Goff is a young gentleman of marked intellectual attainment, giving promise of a bright future. Numerous presents were sent in by admiring friends on the wedding day .- Sentinel.

'87.—Rev. Jesse Bailey, M. A., pastor of Emmanuel Congregational Church, Watertown, N. Y., was married on Wednesday, August 31st, at South Britain, Conn., to Miss Thalia E. Mitchell. Mr. Bailey preached at South Britain during his last year at Yale, and declined a unanimous call of this church to become its pastor.

'87.—F. W. Chase, principal of Belfast High School, was a delegate from the Belfast church to the National Y. P. S. C. E. Convention in New York.

'87.—Rev. Roscoe Nelson, Yale Divinity School, '92, was ordained pastor of the Congregational church, at Windsor, Conn., on Tuesday, June

21st. The invocation was delivered by Rev. S. H. Woodrow, Bates, '88, Yale Divinity School, '92. On Thursday, June 30th, at Worcester, Mass., occurred the marriage of the Rev. Mr. Nelson to Miss Harriet Cooker.

'88.—J. H. Johnson has become principal of the high school at Pittsfield, N. H. On August 22d, a daughter was born to the wife of Mr. Johnson.

'88.—Miss Nellie and Miss Dora Jordan, '90, are studying in Europe. At the present time they are at Göttingen, Germany. They will be absent a year.

'88.-A charming home wedding came off last evening (August 24th) at 100 Elm Street, when Grace Augusta, daughter of Judge A. K. P. Knowlton, was united to Clarence C. Smith, Esq., of Boston. Mr. Smith graduated in the class of '88, and having chosen the profession of law, entered the Suffolk bar of Boston, and for a young lawyer has attained marked success. Last evening a number of immediate relatives and friends were assembled at half-past seven in the rooms which were decorated tastefully with flowers and ferns. Prof. Ballard of Minneapolis played the wedding march. Rev. Dr. Summerbell, of the Main Street Church, officiated. After the service Mr. E. C. Hayes, '87, introduced the guests in a very happy vein. A large number of friends attended the reception which followed, from eight to ten. The wedding presents, which were numerous and beautiful, were arranged in the front parlor down stairs, where

they attracted attention throughout the evening.—Lewiston Journal.

'89.—C. J. Emerson has decided to enter Boston University Law School.

'89.—John I. Hutchinson, who had a fellowship at Clark University last year, has been granted a fellowship for two years in the Chicago University, where he will pursue the study of mathematics.

'90.—Miss Mary F. Angell will pursue the study of music and art at Oberlin.

'90.—William F. Garcelon will enter Harvard Law School this fall.

'90.—Miss Blanche Howe is to take a course of study at the Harvard Annex.

'90.—H. V. Neal, recently of the Cathedral School of St. Paul, Garden City, L. I., will take an advanced course in Natural History at Harvard.

'90.—H. J. Piper has entered Cobb Divinity School. Mr. Piper is teaching a class in the Nichols Latin School.

'90.—Thomas Singer, the former efficient secretary of the Lewiston Y. M. C. A., has entered Yale Divinity School.

'90.—Miss E. F. Snow has been appointed first assistant in the high school at Keene, N. H.

'91.—P. P. Beal is studying in Cobb Divinity School.

'91.—Miss N. Grace Bray is preceptress of Bridgton Academy.

'91.—On Saturday, August 13th, occurred the marriage of Miss Fannie Martin, of Auburn, to Prof. H. J. Chase, '91, of Carleton College, Northfield, Minn. Rev. Thomas H. Stacy, '76, performed the ceremony. Both bride and bridegroom are well known in the two cities and are highly esteemed.

'91.—W. B. Cutts, of the Haverford College Grammar School, Philadelphia, has taken a course of study during the past summer at Harvard. Mr. Cutts, we understand, has been granted an increase of salary, and will teach the sciences during the coming year.

'91.—F. E. Emrich, Jr., has been appointed principal of the high school at Norwood, Mass.

'91.—N. G. Howard, on September 1st, commenced his duties as teacher of Mathematics and Military Tactics in the Rexleigh School at Salem, N. Y.

'91.-On Thursday, September 1st, occurred the marriage of Miss Maude H. Ingalls to Dr. William B. Small, '85, both of this city. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Geo. M. Howe, assisted by Rev. Dr. Summerbell. The reception followed at nine o'clock, and to it were bidden many of the best people of the two cities, while an unusual number of guests from out of the city attended both the wedding and the reception. The house was beautiful in its decorations, flowers, ferns, mosses, and foliage plants predominating. The caterer was Grant, of Lewiston, and Payne's Orchestra played during the reception.

'91.—F. W. Larrabee took an advanced course of study during the summer at Harvard.

'91.—News of the marriage of Miss Sara E. Deering and Fred S. Libbey, on Saturday, August 27th, at Pittsfield, N. H., has been received. Mr. and Mrs. Libbey will reside at Camden, Me., where Mr. L. is principal of the high school.

'91.—A recent *Gazette* says: "W. L. Mason has accepted a flattering offer from the trustees of Litchfield Academy to take the principalship of the school for another year. The academy has made great improvement under the intelligent supervision of Mr. Mason. The incoming class is the largest that ever entered the school."

'91.—Miss Edna Merrill is assistant in the Fort Fairfield High School.

'91.—Miss Kate H. Merrill has accepted a position as first assistant in the Pittsfield (N. H.) High School.

'92.—Cyrus N. Blanchard is principal of Dexter High School.

'92.—A. P. Davis has entered Cobb Divinity School.

'92.—E. W. Emery is about to enter Harvard Medical School.

'92.—C. C. Ferguson is principal of Richmond High School.

'92.—A. F. Gilmore is principal of the high school at Kennebunk.

'92.-N. W. Howard will enter Harvard Law School.

'92.—Miss J. F. King, we understand, will take an advanced course at Harvard or Yale the coming year.

'92.—J. R. Little, on September 12th, left this city for Denver, Col., where he will engage in business.

'92.—Miss V. E. Meserve has been elected assistant in the Lewiston High School.

'92.—E. E. Osgood has secured a situation as teacher of Greek in the Rochester (N. H.) High School.

'92.-W. H. Putnam will study law in the office of Newell & Judkins of this city.

'92.—L. M. Sanborn has been elected sub-principal of the Gardiner High School.

'92.—W. B. Skelton has resumed his law studies in the office of Newell & Judkins of this city. During the first of the term, until the arrival of Professor Frisbee from Europe, Mr. Skelton had charge of the Nichols Latin School. He has recently been elected principal of the Lincoln Street Evening School.

'92.—R. A. Small has accepted a position as principal of Scarboro High School.

'92.—Miss Annie V. Stevens has a desirable position in the high school at Hopkinton, Mass.

'92.-O. A. Tuttle will occupy the principal's chair in the high school at Hardwich, Mass.

'92.—H. E. Walter will study Biology at Brown University.

'92.—Scott Wilson has been studying law with Symonds, Snow & Cook, Portland. During the coming year Mr. Wilson will have charge of the athletic work at the Haverford College Grammar School, Philadelphia.

EXCHANGES.

Vacation is over, and after an absence of two months, we return to our deserted sanctum, again to assume our editorial duties, armed with the external implements of an exchange editor —pen in one hand, scissors in the

other-but with mental apparatus somewhat dull from the long inertia of vacation days; and, moreover, with few objects of attack. Many of our exchanges have no July or August numbers, and so our list is small, many of the September numbers not having arrived. There are, however, before us some late Commencement issues, received after our departure, laden with full reports of Commencement week. Among these is the Colby Echo. Unusually interesting is its forty-page number, filled with extracts from all Commencement parts. "Ideals in Education" is the subject of the Inaugural address of President Whitman; and it is full of inspiration.

"Suggestions from the Renaissance" is the subject of a practical article from a Senior's pen, on the real aim of classical study. He says: "The effect on men of classical study at the time of the Renaissance was to make them free and natural in thought, and to lead them to see and enjoy the beauty of which the world is so full; and the secret of this effect is not hard to find. Men read Homer, Plato, Cicero, Virgil, simply as literature, for the sake of the thought, the imagery, the simple, true pictures of nature, the portrayal of man in a free, normal state, the faithful delineation of a sorrowing, loving, hoping, fearing humanity. The thought of the classic literature became their thought; the ideals of noble, fine manhood it contains gradually transformed their character.

Do not we, to-day, on the whole, think of classical study as the study of Latin and Greek rather than the study of Homer, of Xen- 2.87

ophon, of Demosthenes. Cicero, Horace? The study of these languages, merely as languages, does give us the discipline we aim at; but the study of Greek and Latin literature, as literature will give us what the Renaissance student obtained from classical study, a vast amount of inspiring, refining, broadening thought.

Of course the student cannot, in any case, fail to get something of this treasure of thought contained in the classic literature. But is this benefit from the study, this opportunity in some sort to live in the ancient world, held up before him and made an object to be attained by the study? Too much of our study of the classics is done with hardly any object except to "get out" a lesson. A new interest is awakened if the study is thought of as the study of valuable and perfectly expressed thought, of a literature which for five hundred years has been moulding the world. Such study will do something more than merely discipline; it will stimulate thought, it will call into play the imagination, it will enlarge the sympathies, it will in some degree transform the character.

College oratory is a feature of college work that does not in the majority of cases get the attention due it. A few declamations and public parts comprise all the practice in this direction the average college boy receives. This is not as it should be. The *Dartmouth Lit.* in discussing the question says:

The conditions in college life itself afford many plausible excuses for the prevalent indifference to oratorical attainment. The curriculum has been greatly enlarged, and the entire course in some of the largest institutions made pretty much elective. This has given an impetus to scientific study and investigation, on the whole not favorable to the development of oratory; and then, athletics, another modern growth, have assumed gigantic proportions, and threaten to absorb an undue part of the time and energies of the student. These, with other causes, have produced a lamentable indifference to elocutionary and oratorical study. As a result, an able and pleasing oration delivered from the commencement platform is an exception so rare as to be remarked generally. Every year

hundreds of young men are graduated from American colleges who are outstripped by men with a fraction of their knowledge, because they are unable to express themselves in a forcible, pleasing, and attractive manner. Their college instructors have not impressed the idea that a speaker's power consists less in what he says than in how he says it.

The great failing of college drill in public speaking is its superficiality. The erroneous idea that the committing and rehearsing of a stock declamation is sufficient without a thorough knowledge of principles, is too willingly entertained. Good public speakers are not produced in a day; a systematic and extended study of the fundamentals, and practice, long and unremitting, are the price of success in this highest and most difficult of the arts. And what period of life affords better advantages than the years spent in college, for acquiring skill in debate, training the voice, perfecting the gesture, and cultivating the power of thought? What audience is superior to the college audience for applauding the excellences and correcting the crudities of the youthful aspirant? For college men are quick to appreciate merit, and just as quick to detect and disparage affectation and bombast. In college, reputations are made by a single effort and lost quite as easily. In his oratorical work the speaker has unsurpassed opportunities to experiment, and thus learn his powers, and-what is quite as important-likewise his limitations.

"Reverse Bearings" is the subject of an interesting article in the *Bethany Collegian* in answer to the question what the author, in the light of experience, would if he could change, in his college course. Three things are regretted by him. First, that he graduated at the age of twenty-four instead of twenty. He says:

I feel that it is true that college work done between the ages of twenty and twentyfour would be far more satisfactory than that done between the ages of sixteen and twenty. I do not value highly the practical benefits of a college education. There is very little knowledge acquired from college text-books that will assist you in the actual struggle of life. But the mental drill can not be over-

valued. What a course in athletics would be for the body, so should a college education be for the mind. A course in athletics might make a baby stronger, but the same drill in them would perhaps make a man a giant. So the mental drill acquired in mastering the college studies would be more beneficial when the mind is nearing maturity.

His second regret is, that so little time was given to literary and oratorical work, for which college societies offer such good opportunities. He regrets, lastly, that an extensive study of French and German did not enter his curriculum.

Ursinus College sends out Commencement Herald which is the most attractive number on our table. It is devoted to Commencement addresses, and to the account of the dedication exercises of Ursinus beautiful new building, "Bomberger Memorial Hall," which is pictured finely, with also the faces of the president, of the founder of the hall, and of trustees pictured. The addresses are of a high order, and everything about the Herald is in good taste and a credit to the institution, which begins the new year with a most favorable and hopeful outlook.

A plea for the scientist as hero, and as worthy an object of hero-worship as any whom Carlyle thus recognized, appears in the *Lawrentian*, published at Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis.

The article is interesting, practical, and reasonable; but the author has not yet learned that appreciation of greatness of one kind, is not increased by and does not involve depreciation of greatness in other directions. For although he recognizes in some degree the greatness of the poet, man of letters, prophet, priest and king, there is in his article an effort to defend the scientist as greater in his benefactions than all these, with a somewhat depreciatory tone toward other "heroes."

This is a common error even in writers of long experience. Particularly in argumentative writing is this true. Assumption that the reader is not in sympathy with the writer, is in itself conducive to a defensive attitude on the reader's part. Thorough appreciation of what is excellent in one direction never detracts from appreciation in any other.

POETS' CORNER.

HOPE.

- "Hast thou seen Hope, that plant of blossom bright?"
- "Yes, often where Youth's pathway climbed some steep,

In bracing mountain air, and on each side The trees, the flitting birds, the torrent's leap,

And many a grassy-tufted rock-slope wide Shone in the early light,

There have I seen Hope's flowers, of rainbow hue,

Garlanding every shrub with lavish bloom,

Fretting the pathway's edge with feathery plume,

And hanging from each crag against the blue."

"But thou hast not known, then, Hope's choicest bloom;

For in the barren fields that Sorrow owns,

Parched thorny wastes, with piles of mouldered wall

In dismal ruin, where a chill wind moans,

And gray the light, and black the shadows fall,

Springing from out the gloom,

Uprearing proud its stem and massy green, Hope bears a blossom rich beyond compare,

That with its fragrance wings the heavy air, And gems the darkness with its light serene."

G. M. C., '93.

DEVOTION.

A ship puts out from yonder port, In truth a stately craft is she,

Her sails are set, her ropes are taut, She bears away for the open sea.

"Oh, whither bound, my shipmate bold? No harbor's mouth before thee lies, But far and wide a waste of waves, Arched in beneath a waste of skies."

"The lotus bloom from yonder isle Breathes on the air a dreamy scent,— And sweetly steals the siren's song,—

"O sailor, rest and be content."

The night comes on without a star, With lightning's gleam and thunder's peal,

The cold waves dash across the deck, The breakers froth beside the keel.

The captain, standing at the helm, Heeds not the fury of the storm,

But gazes where, beyond the prow, There floats a spirit's radiant form.

Like threads of gold her long hair streams

Across the bosom of the night,

Her eyes like flashing jewels gleam, Her brow is bathed in radiant light.

One hand outstretched above the waves, With smiling promise beckons she;

And through the night, and through the storm,

The captain steers for the open sea.

E. J. W., '93.

THE SEASONS.

'Tis autumn; the forests are burning with beauty;

A veil of gay figures is over our land,

Which soon must be lifted; O beautiful autumn!

True symbol of life here, so fleeting, so grand.

- A wailing is heard through the mountains and valleys;
- "Tis winter; the flowers bend low at his breath; His cold hand descendeth, his presence appeareth;

O cruel white winter, pure symbol of death.

The sunlight appeareth, cold winter is yielding, Wings rush over-head, sweet bird-voices sing, The flowers all rise. Of the glad resurrection Is spring a sure symbol, the life giving spring.

More sunlight, more music, more fathomless glory,

More life and more flowers, and more to unfold.

If to us is given a symbol of heaven, 'Tis summer, whose beauties can never be told.

W. T., '96.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

Doubtless few lines will be read more carefully and more tenderly than the beautiful birthday tribute, in the September *Atlantic*, to Oliver Wendell Holmes by our loved Whittier, whose recent death the world now mourns so deeply. We cannot refrain from quoting a few of the closing verses, so appropriate are they as the parting words of the great poet.

"Thy hand, old friend! the service of our days,

In differing moods and ways,

- May prove to those who follow in our train Not valueless nor vain.
- "The hour draws near, howe'er delayed and late,

When at the Eternal Gate

We leave the words and works we call our own,

And lift void hands alone

"For love to fill. Our nakedness of soul Brings to that Gate no toll;

Giftless we come to Him, who all things gives, And live because He lives."

There are several papers that make this number of the *Atlantic* attractive. We note the first installment of "The Story of a Child," by Mrs. Deland, the author of "John Ward, Preacher";

Edward Everett Hale's third paper on "A New England Boyhood," which delightfully depicts New England home life of fifty years ago; Horace E. Scudder's discussion of "The Primer and Literature"; Elizabeth Stuart Phelps's poem, "The Lost Colors," and Olive Thorne Miller's "Cliff-dwellers in the Cañon" which is an appreciative description of "nine blissful hours" spent in the Ceyenne Cañon in the enchanting companionship of the birds who are the cliff-dwellers of whom she writes.

This last is one of two sketches in this month's magazines that will be of interest to the ornithologist. In the *New England Magazine* for September there is a short paper on "Bird Traits," by Frank Bolles. It groups the birds into various classes, whose characteristics and traits show strong resemblances to the great classes in human society. The comparisons are ingenious and unique, and include the larger part of the feathered tribe from the

"Farmer-like sparrow, who rises early, whistles cheerily if the sun be bright, works in all weathers, belonging to the land, living by it, loving it, whom winter does not find moving to Florida or Cuba."

to the

29.4

"Well-dressed warblers, the élite of bird society, and the frequent victims of its knaves, the lighthearted, frivolous little creatures who toil little, talk much, live well, dress gaily, and live in elaborate and beautiful houses. The children of the world who no sooner feel a chill in the air, a breath of something coming after August sunshine, than they start southward, not to return till all traces of snow have vanished."

The New England Magazine has also some finely illustrated descriptive papers. A glimpse into a few noted

residences "On the Shore of Buzzard's Bay"; a rambling sketch of "Old Deerfield," and in the series of New England States, a scholarly outline of the history, commercial progress, and intellectual development of the State of Rhode Island by E. Benjamin Andrews. Besides these, three topics of the day are ably treated. The learned Rabbi Solomon Schindler answers the question, "What is Nationalism?" Nicholas Paine Gilman writes of the successes and failures of the schemes of "Profit Sharing in the United States," while under the title of "A Plea for the German Element in America," W. L. Sheldon examines some of the prejudices that now exist against the Germans, and some of the moulding influences for good that are to result from the coming among us of these people who already number about one-eighth of our population, and whose numbers are constantly increasing.

The Review of Reviews does not lack in this month's number its usual freshness and vigor. It has as frontispiece a full length portrait of the great French scientist, M. Camille Flammarion, and accompanies this with an editorial showing some of the results that he and other astronomers hope to gain through the present extended study of Mars.-The magazine has also two striking articles. The first is Mr. Stead's vivid character sketch of the French Anarchist, " Louise Michel: Priestess of Pity and of Vengeance." He declares her "one of the most pathetic and tragic figures of our times," a "Joan of

Arc," without her victories, a Charlotte Corday, without her knife, with all the enthusiasm of the one and all the ruthlessness, of the other." The second paper to which we refer is entitled a "King's Daughter Among the Lepers of Sibera." It is the thrilling account of the heroic expedition of Miss Kate Marsden, who, through the kindly aid of the Empress of Russia, made a perilous journey last year for the relief of the outcast lepers scattered throughout the wilds of Sibera. She learned of their terrible condition and needs and is now engaged in securing funds for the establishment of colonies where these poor sufferers can receive care and medical treatment.

A readable article in the September Outing is found in the concluding paper upon the subject "The Military Schools of the United States," by Lieut. W. R. Hamilton, U. S. A. He declares that the soldierly spirit that is so charactertistic "of all boys and especially American boys" should be put to some good account. He would have military drill made compulsory in all public schools, the instruction to be under the superintendence of a welltrained military officer.

The September number of *Education* suggests another branch of instruction that should receive some attention in our educational systems. The schools must give some education for citizenship. This responsibility is forced upon them as never before. Every scholar should make a weekly study at least of "the national and foreign affairs of the day." Educators can profitably read this article by Prof. Harley, for it is upon a subject of considerable importance.

The Century, that is ranked as one of the best of our four leading periodicals, sustains in its issue for September its usual high degree of excellence. It presents as frontispiece a portrait of Autonín Dvorák, accompanied by a sketch of this eminent composer who has just become director of the National Conservatory of Music.-Edmund Clarence Stedman continues his series on "The Nature and Element of Poetry" with a paper on "Imagination," as the poet's essential key to expression.-Emilio Castelar contributes another paper to his "Christopher Columbus" series-Henry Van Brunt adds another article to those he has been writing on "Architecture at the World's Columbian Exposition," and aided by some fine illustrations, Branden Matthews notes the artistic currants of our times as displayed in the " Pictorial Poster."

To derive enjoyment from a reading of *Lippincott's* this month one must have some interest in California. The number is devoted almost wholly to this State.—The three leading articles are: "The Topography of California," by W. C. Morrow; "California Eras," by Hubert H. Bancroft; and "California Journalism," by M. H. de Young.

A recent issue of the Literary Digest reviews the discussion of a scientific question that appeared in the Ueber Land und Meer. It is upon the subject of the "Transfer of Power by Compressed Air." It is simple and highly interesting to students of Physics.

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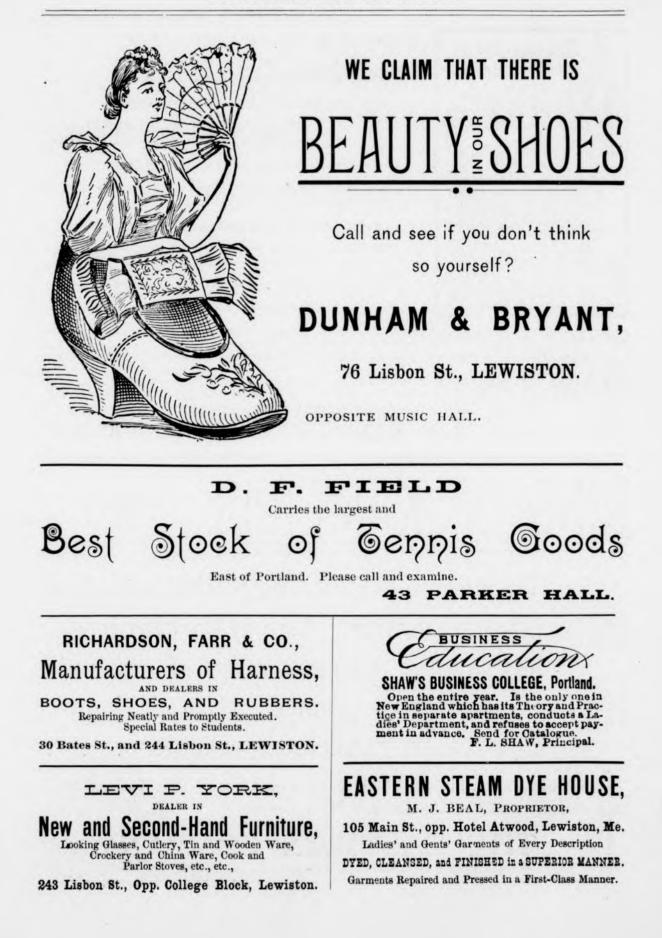
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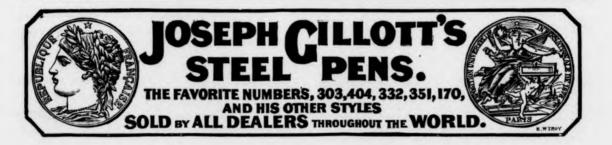
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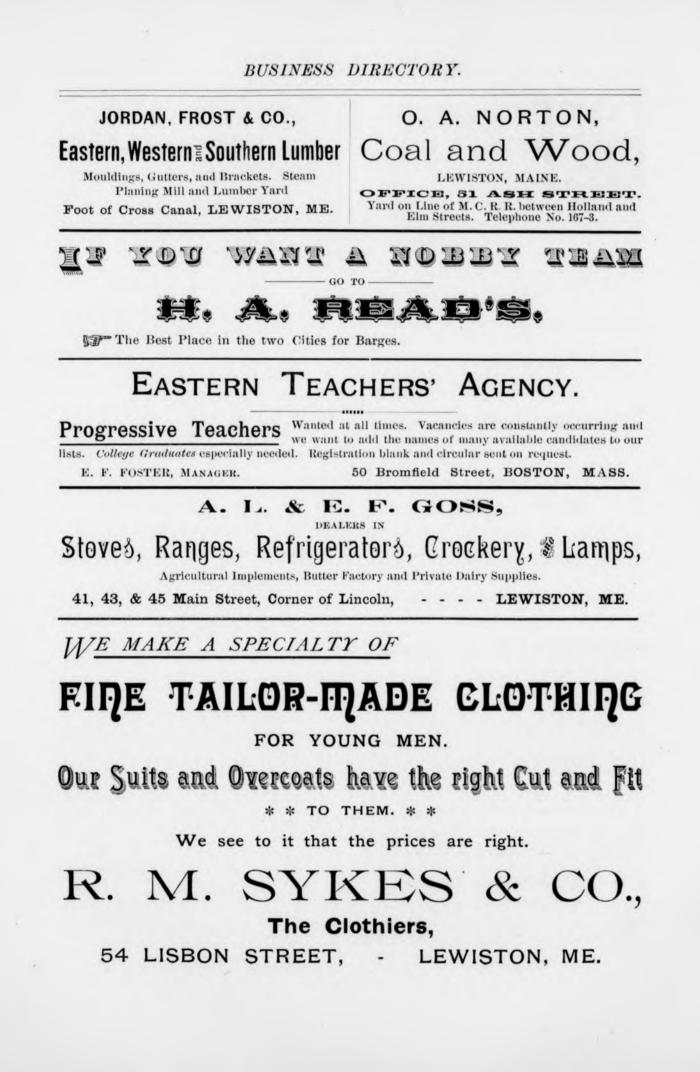
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King John and Twelfth Night; Wordsworth's Excursion (first book); Irving's Bracebridge Hait; Hawthorne's Iwice Iold Tales (second volume).
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