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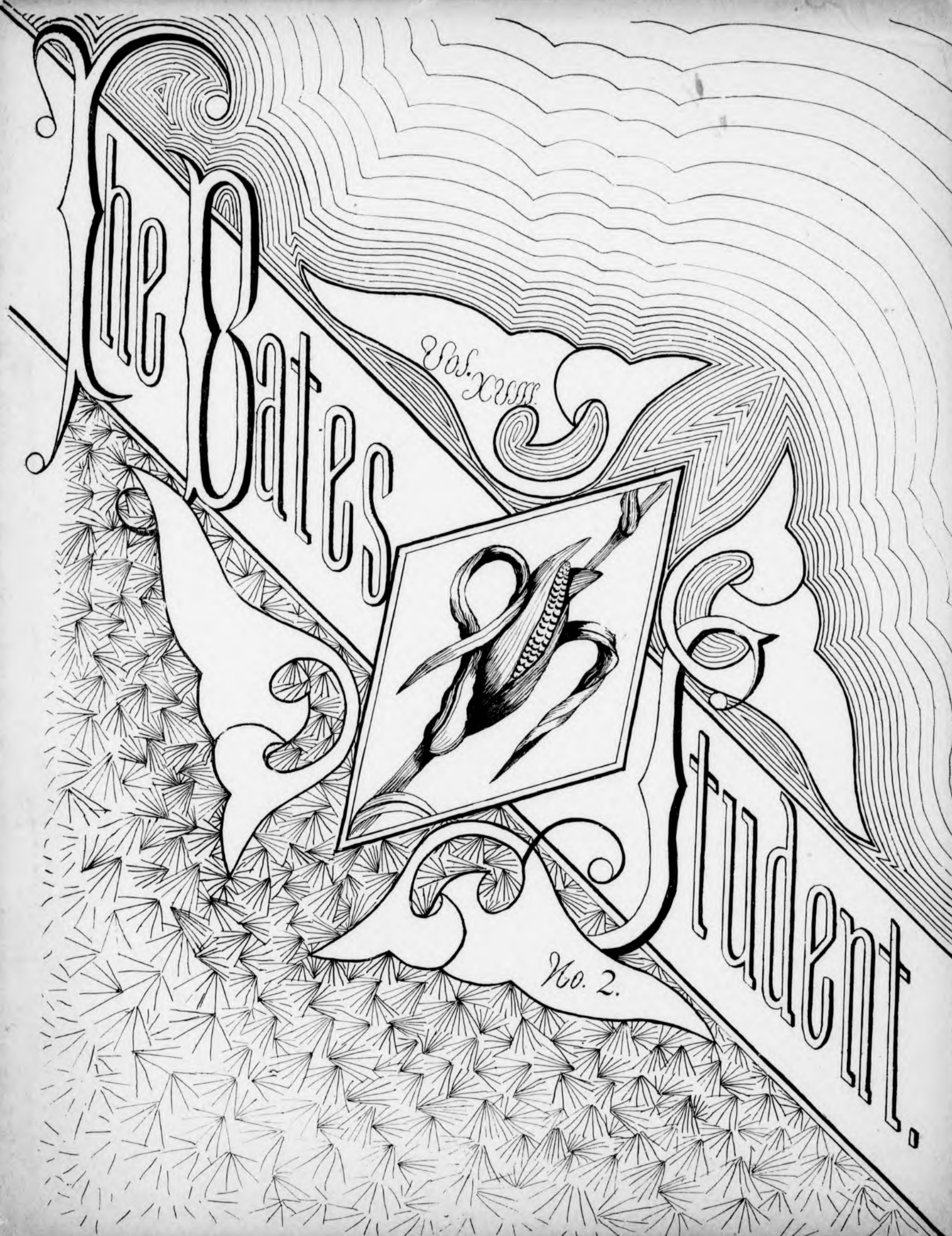
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The Bates

Vol. 1888



No. 2.

Student.

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THE
BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XVIII.

FEBRUARY, 1890.

No. 2.

THE BATES STUDENT

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE
COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE
CLASS OF '91, BATES COLLEGE,
LEWISTON, ME.

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EDITORIAL.

THE recent founding of a Catholic University has given rise to much discussion of an important topic, viz., our need of a National University. Proud as we justly are of our public school system, we cannot deny that our facilities for higher education are exceedingly limited. Our small colleges and so-called universities are doing excellent work, and could not well be spared; but they need to be supplemented by something higher. An American student seldom thinks of filling a chair in even a small college without spending at least a year in studying abroad, as two of our own professors are now doing. As long as the ocean lies between our students and all possibility of a more extended course of study, *scholars* will inevitably be few among us. Every year some, fitted by nature and by inclination for professional life or literary pursuits, must content themselves with mediocre positions and indifferent success, or reluctantly turn to less congenial occupations. Many of these, who find it impossible to go abroad, would gladly avail themselves of the opportunities offered by a university in our own country. We are not a poor nation. To found such a school

would impose no heavy burden on our people, even were there not in the treasury that "surplus" which is such an "Old Man of the Sea" to our legislators. Whether Senator Edmunds and those of his colleagues who favor the project succeed in passing the proposed bill or not, the agitation of the question will do no harm. The Methodist Church is seriously considering the feasibility of founding a university at Washington. Commendable as this project is, we think few will claim that any denominational school can fill in all respects the place of a national institution. The counteraction of Catholic influences, perhaps the most apparent argument to the popular mind just now, is but one of many reasons why a National University is fast becoming a necessity to our students.

A LARGE number of students seem inclined to neglect gymnasium work. Either it takes too much time, or they have enough outside exercise, or it does them no good, or it does harm, or they are not able to take it. Sometimes, indeed, the excuse is true, but it is very often unnecessary. Even the ladies are infected with this apathy, yet they, most of all, need some regular recreation. They take far less out-of-door exercise than the gentlemen, nor do they readily substitute indoor work. Does the gymnasium seem too cold? Swing through a short course with the clubs or do some energetic marching—the room will soon seem warm enough. If the work is too hard, try some lighter

exercise. Is the work disagreeable? It will continue so as long as attendance is irregular and the work half-hearted. How long would the recitations be pleasant if every one came half prepared, dawdled through the lesson, and paid more attention to the clock than to work? The only way to enjoy anything is to go at it with a vim, to do one's best if it is at first distasteful. If the work were tennis or fancy steps *slightly modified*, the "Oh dears" would quickly change. Put half the energy of tennis into the gymnasium work, and it will be at least half as agreeable. No labor is half so hard as trying to get rid of labor. Surely the little time necessary to spend is short enough for the day. It is no saving to study continually; the brain can, when rested, do its work in half the time it takes when tired. A recitation gained at the expense of health is an irreparable loss, and so rare an opportunity for physical development should not be neglected.

INTERCOLLEGIATE Field Day, so far as Bates is concerned, has been vetoed by "the powers that be." The Athletic Association, after a series of meetings in which the project was considered and reconsidered, finally voted twenty to seven in favor of such Field Day, provided that within two weeks the other colleges concurred. A large number of the members of the association were not present, presumably from lack of interest, for surely sufficient notice was given. Some of the members were opposed to the measure because of the extra expense they thought

it must incur, declaring that they could not afford to pay any higher dues this year than last, yet at the same time feeling that, if there were those who could afford the time and money necessary, they were perfectly willing to see the matter pushed.

Two or three days after the vote was taken the Faculty formally notified the association that they would not allow the students to engage in an Intercollegiate Field-Day contest, and gave substantially the following reasons for their action: They consider Bates to be in many respects entirely independent of the habits, customs, and practices of other colleges, and cannot allow these to interfere in any way with the avowed purpose of this institution, namely, to bring a college education within the reach of every young man and woman of limited means. They regard diligence and faithfulness in the prescribed course of study as the first and chief requisite, but desire that the training of the body shall not be neglected, and have made ample provision that it may not. They desire that the students shall engage in all necessary and healthful sports so long as these are not carried to such extent as to take the time and attention which must necessarily be given to study, if the best results are attained. They feel that the great effort that would be certain to be put forth in preparing for such a contest could not fail to require more time, attention, and means than the best interests of the college can afford. Really we cannot help feeling that there is a large measure of common sense in this, and yet somehow we

wish that there might be a Field Day for the Maine colleges, for we think Bates would show up some good men and perhaps give a few surprise parties in addition to those upon the diamond.

ONE book, though common in the libraries of students, is too much a sealed volume—the dictionary. How often it happens that, finding in our reading an unfamiliar word, we neglect at once to learn its meaning, and perhaps within six months *guess* at the meaning of the same word several times. Doubtless the reason for this is, either we do not wish to interrupt a train of interesting thought or, the dictionary being unabridged, we dislike to handle the heavy volume. But whatever the reason for it, the practice is unscholarly and gives rise to mental starvation. It is impracticable to try to remember a word to be looked up after finishing an interesting paragraph. The chances are ten to one that the word will be forgotten. One book read understandingly is better than two read hurriedly.

If the student writes as well as reads, close beside the dictionary should be some standard work on English synonyms. Such a work few possess, yet it is one that no true scholar can afford to be without. It fills a place the dictionary cannot, since it discriminates nicely between those words that for lack of space the dictionary can only define. By constant reference to these books one would not only form habits of thoroughness and accuracy, but would be greatly aided in obtaining a command of language.

WE have seldom heard a more effective temperance lecture than Attorney-General Littlefield's able plea for the prosecution in the McWilliams case. The moral lesson of the whole trial, in fact, was unmistakable. McWilliams' fate may have a restraining effect upon his associates for a time, while it is fresh in their minds, but we cannot hope for any permanent effect. As long as such men can get liquor they will, and deeds of violence will inevitably result. The only remedy lies in the proper enforcement of stringent liquor laws. The claim that it is impossible to enforce them is folly. Put a stop to the disgraceful connivance of party leaders and town and State officials with rumsellers, and the chief difficulty will disappear. An Englishman, whose wife was cursed with a thirst for drink, lately came with his family to this city, having heard that Maine was a prohibition State, where no rum could be obtained. He was soon undeceived, and the old shadow still rests upon his unhappy home. Where are the earnest hearts, the open hands, the honest votes, that alone can make Maine true to her name,—a Prohibition State!

AT a debating society Mr. Emerson once said: "I was interested in your critic's report. But there are nine of you here; then there should be nine critics." These words of Mr. Emerson would, perhaps, be applicable to the members of the literary societies at Bates. Too many of us fail to criticise the speakers unless we are placed on the programme as critic of

the evening. But in order for one to receive much benefit from his criticism, he must understand the question for discussion. Then will he be better able to judge by what means the speakers succeeded, and wherein they failed. He will also be prepared to take an active part in the exercises, and in this way directly profit by the success or failure of others. Members of our societies often attempt to discuss a question which they do not understand, and on which they have put very little thought. No matter how well they may imitate the manner of good speakers, or how well they can control their language, yet without previous thought on the question they will not make a strong argument. But while methods and manner are of little importance when compared with thought, still they are indispensable to a good speaker. No opportunity, then, to study closely the speakers should be neglected by the members of any debating society.

LITERARY.

TO A CHURCH TOWER.

By T. H. S., '76.

Above the streets and buildings, high,
I see thy face against the sky,
To all the town the sentinel.
And distant hills, and glinting sea,
Companionship have found in thee:
As they who long together dwell.

About thee shine the nightly stars;
To kiss thee haste the early bars
Of light, that pierce the morning sky.
How shrieks the storm at thy far height!
How smite thee, as with fist of spite,
The hail and lightning, flying by!

The winter snow and breath of spring
 Alike receive thy welcoming;
 And summer's gold and autumn's gray.
 While birds, your casements close beside
 May build and brood, with autumn-tide
 To lead their migrant young away.

Thy chimes an invocation bear
 To every tardy worshiper.
 Thou callest forth the bridal train.
 And when, about the silent dead
 Sweet songs are sung, and prayers are said,
 Thou sendest forth thy deep refrain.

This sayest thou: Unchangeable
 In midst of change; of blessings full.
 And callest out my prayer to God
 That evermore, to mine and me
 Of glory full and changeless, He
 May be, according to His word.

◆◆◆

WILL BISMARCK BE A GREATER HISTORICAL CHARACTER THAN GLADSTONE?

[In order that our readers may see the discussion of both sides, we have thought best to publish another debate on this question, giving views opposed to the first].

BY C. C. F., '92.

THE historical characters are those that have made a deep impress upon the history of the world. The great historical characters are those that have made this impress by their great and successful efforts to promote the interests and advancement of mankind. I shall try to prove that Gladstone will not only be as great but even greater than Bismarck as a historical character. In the first place both men are world-renowned statesmen. Both have exerted a vast influence upon their respective countries. Indeed, no man has so much directed English history during the last half century as Gladstone, and German history during the last forty years has been scarcely more than a record of

the deeds of Bismarck. But aside from this common genius for statesmanship, they are most different. First, no man of this century has been great in so many of the qualities that constitute genius as Gladstone; for, although it has been common to attribute one great quality to the statesman—statesmanship—and although this greatness is true of Bismarck, it proves too narrow for Gladstone. Not only is he a great statesman, but also a scholar fit to adorn a university; a writer and reviewer such as authors are glad to acknowledge of their ranks; a reverent and critical student of art; a man with all the qualities of a great theologian. The greatness of his scholarship is attested by his remarkable knowledge of the classics, science, and theology; and further by the fact that as early as 1837, he was styled by Chevalier Bunson "the most learned man in England." Bismarck is not a scholar.

As a writer Gladstone has exerted a deep influence upon English-speaking peoples. Indeed, it is said that, leaving Mr. Carlyle, Mr. Mill, and Mr. Ruskin out of the question, no one has had so much as he to do with the mental activity of the last two generations. The excellency of his essays, his writings on Homer, metaphysics, and theology, emphasize the truth of this fact. Bismarck has written nothing of great literary merit.

In reading of past ages, we learn of the great things accomplished by oratory. But no orator ever did more for his country than Gladstone for England. By the sheer weight

of his reasoning and the brilliancy of his oratory, he has many a time, against great opposition, secured for his country the enactment of necessary and beneficial laws. By it he has awakened the people to the need of reform, and has enabled himself, by thus securing their support, to advance his great measures for the public good. To every efficient speech of his only English competitors in oratory during this century, Disraeli and Bright, he has made ten, and therefore exerted far the most influence. Earl Russell thus speaks of him as an orator: "There can be no doubt that Mr. Gladstone, by his eloquence, by his power of developing the most abstruse propositions and embracing at once in his large capacity the most logical demonstrations and the most captivating and dazzling rhetoric, has made for himself a fame which in the lapse of ages will suffer no eclipse." As a debater, in the power of presenting reasons, of removing objections, of making clear difficult questions, and, at the same time, of carrying conviction to his hearers, the House of Commons has probably never heard his equal. Bismarck makes no pretension to oratory.

Every country needs a great financier, and England has not produced during this century a greater one than Gladstone. As Chancellor of the Exchequer, his budgets surpassed all former ones. No finance minister, it is said, ever explained the complications of financial questions more clearly, elegantly, and forcibly, and in one of his speeches on finance, he made what was called by Earl

Russell "the finest exposition of the first principles of finance ever made by an English statesman." Indeed, so successful has his policy been that it will be England's for years to come. Above all he has used this ability to improve the condition of the English people. He has reduced tax after tax, reformed the customs duties, and by his policy lowered the prices of many of the necessaries of life. Bismarck has not been greatly successful as a financier.

Then, thus far, we have shown that Gladstone, by his scholarship, by his literary ability, by his power as a financier, and by his oratory, has won for himself an enduring fame, while in these qualities, at least, Bismarck cannot occupy even a small place in history. Then if he shall be greater in the eyes of posterity than Gladstone, it must be as a statesman; but as a statesman Gladstone displays the same remarkable ability that characterizes his other attainments. No man has done more than he to better, by legislation, the condition of the English masses. His reforms cover the whole ground over which the Parliament exercises control. The Irish peasant and the Indian Hindoo, the Jew and the Catholic, the poor of London and the rich manufacturers of Manchester, have all been benefited by his measures. He was the ablest coadjutor of Peel in abrogating the Corn Laws. He has originated measures reforming the representation, purifying the ballot, increasing the franchise, and abolishing that scandalous usage of purchase in the English army. He has supported

bills removing the disabilities from the Catholics, the Jews, and the Non-Conformers. He has entirely reformed the government of India, and secured laws favoring Canada and Australia, but he has won his greatest fame as the advocate of Home Rule for Ireland. And although his bill granting this was violently opposed and finally defeated, yet a careful study of the question seems to show that Gladstone is in the right, and that at no distant date this measure, which would benefit Ireland so much, will become a law.

In his foreign policy Gladstone has, in the main, been successful. He has been characterized less by his warlike policy than by his desire to uplift the downtrodden of all nations. Unjust and unnecessary war he has abhorred and used every means to prevent. The treaty of Washington, by which the Alabama claims were settled and war avoided at a small cost, is a monument of his sagacity as a statesman.

To be a great statesman in this age, a man must have been progressive and liberal in his ideas of government. We have found Gladstone to be so, and more than this, that he has kept pace and even in advance of the progress of the age. But Bismarck has not been characterized by his progressive or even liberal principles of government. He seems more like some mediæval statesman transferred to the nineteenth century. The unscrupulousness, the autocratic and overreaching policy of earlier statesmen has marked his whole career. He entered public life with one aim, and that to secure by any means the union

of the Germanic states, with Prussia at their head. He has succeeded in this, but more from his overreaching policy than from true statesmanship. But Bismarck's policy has been unsuccessful, and when compared with Gladstone's, seems most unsatisfactory. He has tried to govern according to the views of a Richelieu, and these, for a century like this, have failed in their object; for although he has greatly increased the power of the king and of Prussia, he has not increased the liberties of the people. He has ruled as the minister of an absolute king rather than as the servant of his countrymen. Time and again he has violated the Prussian constitution. He has made the Prussian Parliament a nonentity in Prussian affairs. He has enacted severe laws against the liberties of the press. In excuse for this policy he says that the German people are not far enough advanced for liberal laws, but the very fact that the Germans are, as a whole, the most finely educated people in the world, seems to prove conclusively the falsity of this statement. Further, his internal policy has been short-sighted and ineffectual. He made severe laws against the Catholics, and, forgetting that persecution strengthens the persecuted, he enforced these laws more rigidly than ever were those of the Inquisition. Priests were imprisoned, fined, and banished. Hundreds of parishes were left without a spiritual father. In the end, however, Bismarck was compelled to give in, and the Catholics, instead of being weakened, came forth from the struggle far more

powerful and united. But from this lack of foresight arose evils which a generation will not remove, for, during the contest time, the Socialists rapidly gained in numbers and soon became formidable. Morality had sunk to a very low ebb. Emigration had begun on a large scale. Indeed, from no country have we received so many emigrants since 1871 as from Germany. There must be some reason for this, and that reason, since Germany is not over-crowded with population, must be the stern laws of Bismarck. Likewise has he failed in his laws against the Socialists. Had he, as was done in England, removed the causes of socialism, it would probably have disappeared.

Again, so severe has been his government, that it is said, had he ruled over a less conservative people than the Germans, they would have risen against him; and more, that, although he has made a German Empire, he has lowered a German people. These things show Bismarck not to have been entirely successful as a statesman, but on the most important affairs, those relating to the internal prosperity of his country, he has been almost entirely unsuccessful, nor do they show his moral character in a pleasing light. But Gladstone, great as he is in his other attainments, is greatest in his moral character. Unlike most statesmen, he has never descended into bitter partisan strife nor to the use of low means to keep office. Indeed, he has taken public position only that he might promote the welfare and progress of his country; and what higher enco-

mium can be said of a man's life than that he has devoted himself to his countrymen and his country?

Not simply has Gladstone striven to benefit his countrymen, but also to aid the downtrodden and oppressed of all nations. Thus, he appears as the advocate of the liberty of Greece, of the freedom of the downtrodden Bulgarians, and of the amelioration of the wretched condition of the Neapolitans; and, by securing the latter, he is said to have done more to free Italy than did Mazzini or Garibaldi.

Bismarck was never known to aid the oppressed, unless by so doing he could gain some cherished end.

Then, since these things are so, can there be any doubt as to which of these men has done the most to promote the interests and advancement of mankind? Can there be any doubt that Gladstone, possessing such splendid scholarship, such great oratory, such wonderful powers for controlling the affairs of state, who, above all, has most successfully and earnestly used these qualities to forward the public welfare, will be a greater historical character than Bismarck, without oratory, scholarship, capacity as a writer or financier, who, though a great statesman, has been distinguished more than anything else by his overreaching policy and by his efforts to check the advance of progress and liberal laws? Will not posterity, too, more enlightened in her idea of men, be likely to judge genius combined with high moral aims greater than genius without them? Then surely in her eyes, as well as ours, Gladstone will be the greater historical character.

VIEW FROM MOUNT DAVID.

BY P. P. B., '91.

WHAT a magnificent panorama was spread before me! Out for an hour's walk and recreation I had made my way up the steep and rugged side of Mount David, and was standing on the topmost point of the massive ledge that overlooks the twin cities of Lewiston and Auburn. The setting sun was penetrating the clouds that, all through the day, had hung dark and lowering over the cities, but which were now breaking up into detached masses and retreating toward the horizon—the shattered remnants of a mighty army seeking cover behind their friendly breastworks.

On the nearer or eastern side of the Androscoggin was spread out the busy city of Lewiston, which, to one facing the south, occupies a semicircular space of about one square mile in extent.

At the right, running directly north and south, by the base of the mountain, is Main Street, bounded through its entire length by two rows of as fine private residences as can be found in the State.

On the left is College Street, also close to the base of the mountain, and running parallel with Main Street.

Directly before me and almost within a stone's throw, is Frye Street, which connects College and Main Streets. Upon this street, also, there are some fine residences, among which are those of several of the college Faculty.

Farther down, in the heart of the city, the houses appear, of course, closer together and less sharply defined. The most prominent objects are, as might

be supposed, the church steeples rising here and there above the confused mass of roofs. Counting the steeples I found that there were ten in sight in Lewiston, and in the midst of these could be seen the high tower of the City Building.

One might suppose that in a town containing so many factories, the chimneys of these would constitute the most prominent objects; but the factories are situated on the low ground near the river, and thus the chimneys are nearly all concealed by the intervening objects.

Beyond Main Street and parallel to it, is the Maine Central Railroad, running through the north-western part of the city, and crossing the river on an iron bridge. Only a portion of the bridge is visible.

As I was looking at the bridge, the incoming train suddenly darted into sight on the farther side of the river, and thundered along upon the bridge under a cloud of steam and smoke. What a magnificent spectacle! What a fit emblem of the power of the human mind and its triumphs over the forces of nature! Never had the grandeur of the progress of human development and civilization so impressed me.

Doubtless the effect produced by a multiplicity of objects appealing to the vision at the same time greatly heightened my pleasure and quickened my imagination. It seems to me that this is the true explanation of that peculiar inspiration gained from mountain scenery.

As the smoke from the engine cleared away, the spires of Auburn, on the

other side of the river, came clearly into view. Unlike Goldsmith's Auburn, our pleasant Maine city is situated on the banks of a river, from which it rises quite abruptly. The river itself was here hidden from my view by intervening houses.

Far away, and beyond the town of Auburn, were the wooded hills of Poland. Upon one of the highest of these hills, standing out in the dim outline of the woods, could be discerned the world-renowned Poland Spring House.

Having taken a hasty glance at the cities and the country beyond, I turn for a moment to the westward. Here, beyond the river, which is in view for a little space, appears the broad and steep side of Mount Gile; and on its highest point, the little observatory with the "stars and stripes" fluttering above it in the breeze. Down at the western foot of the mountain we catch the glimmer of the clear, white water of Lake Auburn.

But see! Far beyond the lake and the low-lying hills of Oxford County, towering up where we can hardly distinguish their rocky summits from the rifted clouds, appear the broken outlines of the White Mountains. Although they are fifty miles away they seem to me within easy walking distance.

Turning again toward the north I can easily trace the winding course of the river by a fringe of small oak and maple trees, while here and there along its banks I catch glimpses of the quiet farm-houses with their green slopes and garden patches. Farther to the

right, almost directly north, I can plainly see the red-roofed buildings of the Maine State Agricultural Society; and near by them, in a long semicircular line, the sheds bounding the race-course. Farther still to the right my eyes follow the sandy course of College Street, stretching directly toward the verdure-clad, sloping farms of Greene.

The most interesting objects that meet the eyes of the observer looking eastward are the buildings of Bates College and the Cobb Divinity School. From the mountain one can literally look down upon Parker Hall, which is the nearest building; Hathorn Hall and the beautiful new Laboratory occupy positions successively farther eastward.

The building of the Divinity School, in which also are the rooms of the Latin School, is situated at the farthest extremity of the college grounds, a quarter of a mile away.

For my hasty survey of the surrounding country I felt fully repaid, and as I turned once more to the west for a parting look at the setting sun, all its resplendent beauties, combined with the myriad tints of the billowy storm-clouds, broke upon my enraptured vision; and as the daylight faded away behind the distant mountains, I seemed to hear a voice saying to me, "Go down now, and, faithfully performing thy duties in the fear of the Lord, thy life shall at last draw to its close like that peaceful sunset."

"The sleeping fox catches no poultry."

"He who waits for dead men's shoes may have to go a long time barefoot."

EPHEMERAL.

By J. L. P., '90.

In the far north of bleak Siberia,
Where all the year chill frosts and snows
Spread downy whiteness, lo! there grows,
So travelers tell us, a most lovely flower.

But only on the first day of the year
This fragile bloom, so pure, so white,
Is destined to enjoy the light,
And on the self-same day it dies!

From out the frozen soil the flow'ret bursts,
To its three leaves the chill air gives
A veil of frost, and thus it lives,
For one brief day, a life of purity.

A wanderer upon Siberia's plains,
On New Year's day, perchance may greet
This rare snow-flower breathing sweet,
And cheered and strengthened goes he on his
way.

Deep hidden in the secret hearts of all,
Where thro' the year dull passions thrive,
And mad'ning fears with doubtings strive,
There sleeps unhindered a most sweet resolve,

A "New-Year's resolution" it is called,
This fragile thing, so like to break,
And happy he who can but take
And keep it longer than for New-Year's day.

"A fair, sweet thing it is, to cheer all hearts;
This one resolve we'll surely keep,"—
When, suddenly, our hearts do leap,
For, lo! the fair resolve lies broken now.

"Of what avail," you ask me, "was it, then,
To cherish close a thing so frail?"
But, hold! its purpose did not fail,
For when 'twas crushed it did new fragrance
give.

Our hearts for one brief day it did transform;
This weak resolve we'll not disdain;
For surely it will live again
In memory, and e'en perchance in deeds.

"What sculpture is to the block of
marble education is to the mind."

CARLYLE.

By H. J. P., '90.

IN making the acquaintance of Carlyle, as an author, perhaps the first sensation of which the reader is distinctly aware is that of unmixed novelty. The method of thought, the style, the words—even the punctuation—are all new. Yet beneath these peculiarities is the fact which, above all things, the author is anxious for you to grasp. He does not hesitate to repeat again and again his central and essential truth. To enjoy Carlyle, one must forget the vehicle of thought and attempt to see the truth he is trying to enforce.

At a superficial glance, one would call Carlyle fantastic. His peculiar modes of expression, his bold assertions, his impetuosity, all tend to convey this impression. Out of a few facts he will build a world of living, moving realities. Sometimes he appears to be dictating from a heap of notes on his table; he catches up one, it is not satisfactory, and, with a jerk, he throws it aside. Another, and still another, until he obtains the important one; and then, focusing his mind upon this, he forgets what he is writing about, and loses himself in reverie.

But this is not Carlyle, it is only his manner of working. If one would know the true delight of boat-riding, he must place supreme confidence in the oarsman; allow himself to glide along without one thought of being overturned. So, to enjoy Carlyle, you must give yourself up unreservedly to his method of transportation. You

will not find the voyage a very smooth one. Far from it! a very rough one sometimes; yet withal a pleasant one—pleasant so long as you trust your oarsman.

There is a depth of thought in Carlyle not often found in a writer. He seems to look beyond things and to strive to comprehend their mysterious composition, known only to the Infinite. Most writers are synthetic. From certain individual characteristics they form a species; the several species they group into genera. Taking these again and giving them a common name, they form a family. Carlyle is neither synthetic nor analytic. To him it is not so much a matter *how* he sees a thing as that he sees it. He grasps the whole intuitively; he sees it with all its wonders and mysteries; "it glares in on him." You must be made to see it. If no other way suffices, the sentence is broken short off with an exclamation point and a dash, and your mind wanders with his into the infinite realms of thought.

Carlyle dwells constantly in the presence of the divine. The mysterious spirit-world is everywhere and always about him. To him everything shows the necessity of divine origin. God's plan runs through all nature, God's conception of mankind and its development is everywhere visible. At no point can Carlyle escape from this conviction.

A strong, earnest soul, truly; but one that can shock you most tremendously. Nothing is too contemptuous for him to fling at an obtrusive idea. This man, who would constantly dwell

in the divine reality of things, cannot find invectives enough to fling at the thoughtless or irreverent. No patience here for those who will not be attentive! He has nothing to do with little minds. God, he would say, has made great men so that they *must* think; they cannot get away from their thoughts. So you must read Carlyle and *think*, or read him and be shocked; little cares he which.

There is also an impetuosity about him which is irresistible. The whole thought lies clear—luminous—before him; and he hurries you from point to point with increasing rapidity. You *see* it as he sees it—you cannot help seeing it. Still an increasing force impels you on until words, becoming too feeble for his purpose, cease altogether. But your thought goes rushing on. You have no time to doubt; you feel, "This must be true." Perhaps it is this conviction of truth which attracts you more than all else. To get at the truth of things seems to be the main purpose of the man. Nothing is too small or trivial if it only aid this one object. The fragments that ordinary minds reject he sees with ravenous delight, and, with one swift turn of the kaleidoscope, brings out new and startling, yet harmonious, combinations of thought. A man's whole success, he would say, depends on the fact whether or not he attempts to present the truth; indeed, without truth there is no success. According to Carlyle, the great man must earnestly believe the thing he presents to be true; let him doubt this and he ceases to be great. All force that is pertinent must be sincere,

true. Taking this as his premise, Carlyle quickly tears away the husk and finds the kernel, the truth of the matter. No "hearsay" will satisfy this man, seeking with all his powers for the truth.

Were it not for this desire for truth, this positive spirit, Carlyle's impetuous imagination would lead him into mere hallucinations. His is pre-eminently a constructive mind. Imagination, rightly directed, is one of the grandest possessions of mankind. Carlyle does not waste his imagination by building air-castles for the future, but with it he reconstructs the past. Aided by a few seemingly unimportant events, he grasps the thoughts, purposes, of his hero-men. With powerful strokes he paints the acts and successes of their life-drama. He rebuilds the world in which they moved—everything is clear, transparent. It is no play, but a living reality. He would have you judge men in connection with their environment; how they comported themselves in that, establishes or refutes their greatness.

Carlyle is not lacking in wit and humor, but it is of a grim, not a genial kind. He uses wit only when disposing of objectionable thoughts. He perceives the *simulacrum* which little minds call real and dismisses it with a sardonic laugh—a laugh that has something of invective in it; disgust that men could believe such semblances to be living realities. He is too earnest to have much use for humor; he employs it only in throwing aside what is unnecessary.

Carlyle cannot fail to reach the hearts of men in all places and conditions.

His very earnestness will commend him. That which is spoken from the heart will reach the heart of others. A man who fearlessly speaks what he believes to be true will find followers in all ages of the world's progress. Truth is the central note in the grand harmony of nature; he who touches that has struck a chord that will vibrate through all eternity.

COMMUNISM.

By F. L. P., '91.

THIS term communism, which has a wonderful faculty to frighten some people and please others, is perhaps not always well understood. The following is a definition of it as given by J. H. Burton, LL.D., F.R.S.E., the Scottish historian and advocate, and a very high authority: "It is the reorganizing of society, or the doctrine that it should be reorganized, by regulating property, industry, and the sources of livelihood, and also the domestic relations and social morals of mankind; socialism; especially the doctrine of community of property, or the negation of individual rights in property." So then it seems that socialism, which is the term more commonly used, is identical with communism. This is the understanding among nearly all the most learned writers upon the subject.

There are a great variety of ideas as to what these terms may include, and also a great variety of methods proposed by which communism may be brought about. The central idea of communism or socialism, or the idea about which

all others seem to be grouped, is, to repeat the latter part of Burton's definition, "community of property, or the negation of individual rights in property." The results which would follow by the adoption of this idea as the foundation of human society and government, are speculated upon in the most varied manner by all classes of people, from the most illiterate to the most learned. This is perfectly natural and in keeping with the history of all revolutionary schemes. One sees it to be the very gate-way to the millennium, and another sees it to be the destruction of all that is essential to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Thus it comes to be judged by every man according as he thinks its logical results would be, and hence the great variety of ideas as to what communism includes.

Now it is certain that no man can fully foresee what would result from holding all property in common, and regulating all industries simply to the end of supplying the actual needs of society; and because no man can make such an absolute forecast, the advocates of socialism are put to a disadvantage. This disadvantage is seized upon by the conservative element of society, and a thousand and one unanswerable questions are asked and objects interposed. But very many of these are unanswerable because they are ignorantly asked and interposed; and again, it must not be forgotten that this disadvantage to which the socialist is put has been experienced by every reformer since the world began. If Luther had been compelled to answer all questions

and objections raised against him before starting the Reformation, it is safe to say that there would never have been any Reformation. The same is true of the American Revolution, and of the abolition of American slavery.

There is much ignorance, radicalism, and even bigotry to be got rid of, both *pro* and *con*, before we can arrive at an intelligent understanding of what human society really is under the present system of private property and competition, and whether its condition would be likely to be improved by communism. This requisite intelligent understanding cannot be had from the petulant jabber of the daily press about communists, socialists, nihilists, and anarchists. It must be had by a thorough and continued study of the modern industrial system, and of the existing political economy, as compared with the community of property and the regulation of industries and sources of livelihood to the end of the greatest good to the greatest number.

Now, to speak of industries on the basis of competition as a system, involves a contradiction of terms. It must be freely admitted from all sides that there cannot possibly be in reality a system upon such a basis; and furthermore, a little observation reveals the utter lack of system wherever there is private property and competition. It is, then, a conclusion from which there is no escape, that upon such a basis society means nothing but a struggle for existence, man with man; for, whatever of co-operation there is, it is co-operation pitted against co-operation. The struggle is one which,

whether the contending parties are individuals or companies, is a struggle at the dice. It is distinctively and emphatically a game of chance; for, when a man enters upon any enterprise, he neither knows nor can know what are the forces and circumstances arrayed against him. He must simply cast his bread upon the waters, and he is simply a lucky man if, after many days, it returns to him again. This is neither the view of the socialist nor of his opponent. It is simply the fact laid before us by the uncertainties all about us, by the sudden and arbitrary manner in which the laborer is cut down in his wages or thrown out of employment altogether, by the constant recurrence of business failures and panics, by the presence of poverty in the midst of riches, by the amazing anomaly of fortunes lost and won in a single day.

The question which the intelligent communist would ask in the face of this state of things is, whether the institution of private property, with all its consequent competition and its unquestionable tendency to tempt men to practice every form of avarice, lying, and cheating, is really a civilized institution; whether acting upon it as a basis, human society shall forever continue to be what it has ever been hitherto, an economic mob.

I have said intelligent communist. I doubt not this is to name that which many will declare does not exist. But what shall we say of Plato, Robert Owen, Saint Simon, Fourier, Karl Marx, Louis Blanc, Rodbertus, and Sir Thomas More? Perhaps we should do well to inform ourselves

fully in regard to what these men have done and written, before denouncing communism altogether. Perhaps if we were to make a little study of the tendency of the times in the light of the best literature of communism (of which there is an abundance and from the best of sources), we should think at least once before uttering our opinion. It is quite true that the practical efforts of Owen, Saint Simon, Fourier, and many others to establish permanent communism have failed; but these failures do not demonstrate that chaos is better than order, or that it is impossible to bring order out of chaos in due time. Already the writings of Karl Marx, who is unquestionably the greatest of all advocates of socialism, and who spent forty years of his life in the study of it, have had a profound effect upon the writers on political economy all over Europe. Also the first impulse to national education in the present century undoubtedly sprang from the very marked success of Robert Owen's schools in connection with the mills of Lanmark; and again, the various movements for the improvement of the condition of women have found their earliest advocates among theoretical and practical communists.

Finally, what communism proposes as a remedy for the ills of society is the establishment of order in the place of disorder. It proposes that the people of a country shall take in hand the conduct of those industries upon which their life, liberty, and happiness directly and inevitably depend, and shall so arrange, order, classify, distribute, and operate them as that the

production of all things shall be effected in the best, cheapest, and most advantageous manner, and in such and only such quantities as to meet all legitimate demands. It declares that if men are to group themselves together in villages, cities, townships, states, and nations, the wisest course they can possibly pursue is to make such a systematic arrangement for the supply of all their needs as that every man shall know that he can neither rob nor be robbed. And it maintains that such a system can be developed only by holding all property in common; for it is axiomatic that private property and competition can never result otherwise than to afford an opportunity to, and bring to bear a most powerful temptation upon, every man to rob his neighbor.

LOCALS.

Sleds and skates are again in business.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Call were in town the first of the month.

Miss Wright, '93, has recovered from a severe attack of pneumonia.

The Sophs are learning a few new curves under the direction of General G.

Miss Chipman, '91, is teaching at South Paris. She finishes the term in place of another teacher.

Singer, '90, who has been dangerously ill, is out again. He has been much missed in the Y. M. C. A. work and in the class-room.

February 12th, Rev. G. M. Howe spoke at the college chapel on the subject, "Supernatural Answers to Prayer."

The college band has been given one recitation each week for practice. It will soon be in readiness to exhibit in public.

Professor Angell is the only one of the Faculty to suffer from influenza. He has had a severe attack, but it is hoped no serious effect will remain.

Mr. C. (in society meeting)—"Mr. President, I move that Miss L. be requested to state her views on the subject." Miss L. (promptly)—"Mr. President, my views coincide with Mr. C.'s."

Old gentleman (after the sermon)—"I don't believe that doctrine." Divinity student—"But I believe it." O. G.—"Well, I *know from personal experience* that there's no such thing as probation after death."

Sophomore "decs" are casting their shadows before. Already some forward spirits are chanting the dirges and shouting defiance in Parker Hall. It is extremely fortunate that most of the influenza victims are sufficiently recovered to endure this perennial plague.

This year an extra prize of fifty dollars has been offered for the Champion Debate of the Sophomore class by an alumnus. The usual prize of twenty dollars will be given this year as a second prize.

Prof.—"Miss M., please give the dates of some important financial crises." Miss M.—"1873, 1853, and 1857." Prof.—"Now, Miss M., don't

you remember an earlier one?" She doesn't, and the Professor wonders what the class is laughing at.

The Eurosophian Society has selected the following speakers to take part in the public exercises on February 22d: Singer, '90; Pugsley, '91; Sanborn, '92; Wilson, '92; Miss Hodgdon, '93, and Small, '92.

Most of the classes were excused from recitations on the 11th and 12th instant, in order to give those who wished, an opportunity to hear the closing arguments in the McWilliams trial.

Plans are being made for a contest in five-minute speeches on "Washington." The date fixed is February 22d. Six are chosen from each society to participate. Professor Wood offered a prize for the best speech, but the societies decided to contest without accepting it.

It is with regret we note the loss of another member of '91. Miss Pulsifer is the first lady to leave the class. Her work as stenographer left her too little time for the college work. Her classmates still hope that some event will come to give her an opportunity of rejoining the class. She has won many friends in all the classes, and her loss is sadly felt.

Professor Stanton has great reason to be gratified by the interest in Ornithology taken by '92, and is doubtless proud of their proficiency. Two of them captured a bird during vacation, which they failed to identify. After much fruitless research, they decided that it must be a *rara avis*, and, con-

gratulating themselves on their good fortune, sent a wing to the Professor for identification. The boys have kept very quiet about their "rare specimen" since they learned his verdict, but they are sure of one thing: they will know an *English sparrow* next time.

Mr. L. S. Williams and Mr. A. O. Burgess, of Cobb Divinity School, are taking Philosophy with the Juniors.

On account of the illness of Professor Angell, an instructor from the Monroe School of Oratory, is to give instruction in Elocution to the Sophomores.

The boys are trying hard to organize a tug-of-war team in order to accept the challenge of Bowdoin.

F. J. Chase, '91, has been quite sick with typhoid fever.

The destruction of the Mechanics' Library has brought quite a number to the college to obtain reading.

We feel relieved to learn that the strange and unearthly noises proceeding from Hathorn Hall, evenings, are not caused by any visitant from another world—only Nickerson practicing elocution.

PERSONALS.

ALUMNI.

'69.—The Androscoggin County Teachers' Association has elected G. B. Files chairman of the Executive Committee.

'70.—The fifteenth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Everett Nash occurred Tuesday evening, January 21st. More than a hundred of

their friends called on them, offering congratulations and beautiful presents. F. L. Noble, Esq., of the class of '74, made an appropriate speech.

'72.—Rev. F. H. Peckham has resigned the pastorate of the Free Baptist church at Amesbury, Mass., and removed to a farm in New Gloucester, hoping for an improvement in his health. He is at present supplying the pulpit of the Free Baptist church in New Gloucester.

'73.—Mr. Charles B. Reade of Maine, formerly Clerk to the Senate Committee on Commerce, has been appointed Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate to succeed the late "Jim" Christie, who died in harness. No better or more acceptable selection could have been made, as this position imposes peculiar and varied duties in relation to the *personnel* of the Senate, as well as contact with the general public, and therefore requires wide knowledge of the practices of that body, coupled with social qualities of the highest order. In fact, the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate practically holds confidential relations with each and every Senator.—*Kansas City Times*.

'76.—November 27th, Edward Whitney was made happy by the birth of a son and heir.

'76.—J. W. Daniels is principal of a public school in Boise City, Idaho, in which there are twelve teachers and seven hundred pupils. "That the work of Prof. Daniels and his able assistants is well done," says the *Idaho Statesman*, "is testified by scores of leading educators who visit this model school and

commend it without measure." The holiday number of the *Statesman* contains pictures of the fine school building and the beautiful residence of Mr. Daniels; also a likeness of Hon. Fremont Wood, U. S. District Attorney for Idaho. Mr. Wood was born in Winthrop, Me., and was at one time a student in Bates College.

'77.—G. A. Stuart, Superintendent of Schools in Lewiston, has been elected President of the Androscoggin County Teachers' Association. Mr. Stuart recently addressed the teachers of Monmouth on "Methods of Teaching and Teachers' Associations."

'77.—J. W. Smith of St. Paul, Minn., has been visiting friends in Lewiston.

'80.—Harris Moore, son of Rev. L. M. and the late Mrs. L. W. (Harris) Robinson, of the class of '80, died January 15th, aged two years and ten months.

'85.—W. B. Small, M.D., for the past year physician in Randall's Island Hospital, New York, has located in this city.

'86.—C. E. Stevens of Attleboro, Mass., has been recently afflicted by the sudden death of his only child.

'87.—H. E. Cushman, of Tufts Divinity School, has met with a great loss in the sudden death of his only sister, Miss Ida E. Cushman, which occurred January 10th.

'87.—U. G. Wheeler, sub-master of the Lewiston High School, has been appointed Secretary of the Androscoggin County Teachers' Association.

'87.—A. S. Littlefield, Esq., was married, January 28th, to Miss Rosa

A. Weymouth, of Lewiston, by Rev. W. T. Chase, D.D., of the Ruggles Street Church of Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Littlefield will reside in Rockland, where Mr. Littlefield is in partnership with his brother, Attorney-General Littlefield.

'88.—F. A. Weeman has been elected principal of the Grammar School in Dover, N. H.

'88.—A correspondent of the *Morning Star* writes from New Hampton Institution: "The beginning of this term is shadowed by the very sad loss that has suddenly come to Prof. C. W. Cutts, deservedly one of the most popular teachers. Monday, January 27th, the first day of the term, brought great grief to all, in the death of his young wife, whom he brought here as a bride one year ago. In the midst of that great joy and happiness that comes to an ideal home, this unexpected blow falls hard upon the bereaved husband. Mrs. Cutts had endeared herself to all by her gentle, sweet manner. The deepest sympathy of teachers, pupils, and community is felt for the sorrowing husband."

'88.—Rev. S. H. Woodrow and wife have a son, Frank Clough, born January 14th.

'89.—Miss Della Wood is teacher of Greek and Latin in South Berwick Academy.

'89.—C. J. Emerson, principal of Warner Academy, Warner, N. H., met with an accident some time since, which has rendered him unable to attend his duties for the past few weeks. H. J. Piper, '90, fills his place during his enforced absence.

'89.—A. B. Call, principal of the High School at Henniker, N. H., was married, January 11th, to Miss Evelyn Kenney of Houlton, by Rev. S. C. Whitcomb.

COLLEGE.

The illness of Professor Angell casts a shadow over the college. Both the Professor and his family have the sincere sympathy of students and friends, who earnestly hope for his speedy recovery.

Miss Snow, '90, has returned to her class. Miss Chipman, '91, takes her place as assistant in the South Paris High School.

A. N. Peaslee, '90, is teaching in Ashley, Mass.

Miss Pulsifer, '91, has been compelled to give up the remainder of her college course, on account of ill health, greatly to the regret of her class.

A. C. Hutchinson, '91, is teaching on Chebeague Island.

DIVINITY SCHOOL.

Rev. W. M. Davis, a graduate of Cobb Divinity School in the class of '88, has accepted a call to the Free Baptist church at Topsham, and has commenced his labors there. Mr. Davis was married, January 8th, to Miss N. A. Berry.

Rev. Dexter Waterman, pastor of the Free Baptist church at Carroll, N. H., recently died of heart disease, at the age of 83 years. Actively engaged in the general work of his denomination for many years, he was one of the founders of its education society, and a trustee of Bates College from its foundation.

EXCHANGES.

The *Nassau Literary Magazine* comes to us laden with much very readable matter in an agreeable form. We rather enjoy seeing a college paper edited and published as if it were of some importance. We think the poem, "The Ballad of Onèta," is very well written, but the conception is rather unnatural, and we doubt the truth of the statement of the last stanza, which we give below :

For man loves but an hour,
 Alas, for human cry!
 But woman's love doth steady prove,
 It liveth on for aye.
 O human love so strong!
 O human love so frail!
 O woman's love—to love so long!
 O man's—so soon to fail!

By the way, we hardly think so much space ought to be given in our exchanges to poetry upon this subject. It is a weakness that is quite prevalent. There are plenty of subjects upon which good lines may be written, and it would be certain to be as good mental exercise for the writer to try his hand at something new as to continue forever in the same ruts.

The February number of the *Inter-collegian* brings to us much interesting matter in regard to college Y. M. C. A. work. The short, spicy reports from so many colleges in all parts of the country, published under the heading, "Notes from the Field," are very encouraging and inspiring.

We see in the *Hamilton College Monthly* something which we wish were common to all college journals, i. e., that the full name of the author of each article in the literary depart-

ment is given instead of the initials. We regard it as a singularly foolish habit to give initials only, and thereby present to every reader at the very beginning of each article a riddle which he must stop to guess before he can read with any relish.

The *Haverfordian* has an article on extemporaneous speaking, from which we clip the following, and would add that to be able to speak extemporaneously and without grammatical error marks intellectual ability of the highest type; and it ought to be the ambition of every college student to gain this power :

He will gain the power of rapid and correct thinking, his mind will be brightened, and his intellectual character will be improved in every way; he will be enabled to form quick and mature judgments, and arrive at a decision on a subject before some of those about him have comprehended its nature.

We fall in with the plan proposed by the Lutherville Seminary, and will give our opinion on the question of tests. We think that tests should be abolished, and that as often as once a month written reviews should be had, embracing all the work gone over in that time. This would avoid "cramming" and "cribbing," and we believe in the end the student would know more of what he had gone over.

We quote the following from an exchange :

A final examination is the concentrated essence of trickery and malicious meanness, the bane of the honest worker, the hope of the habitual flunker.

And again :

After the recent examinations at Heidelberg University, Germany, two students are said to have committed suicide on account of failure to pass the examination.

The question we would propose for remarks is whether or not the state ought to found and support all institutions of learning whatsoever.

The *Bethany Collegian* is full of interest, and we have found both pleasure and profit in reading it.

The *Williams Weekly* gives us a large amount of intercollegiate matter. It is brimful of athletics.

We heartily agree with the *University News* in the following, which we clip from its editorial :

We repeat that a man should be first of all a student; for no other preparation for life's struggle will prove so effective as the discipline of really hard study, and he who leaves his college examinations behind him without such discipline is sure to fail in some one of the severer tests of after years. To this central pursuit may be added such social recreation as is pleasant without being burdensome, and a moderate share of activity in the minor affairs, which have, nevertheless, some claim upon him. Such a college life would be stripped of its disagreeable features, and its real joys would glow with added lustre when freed from abuse.

The *Pennsylvanian* is wroth because the Faculty prohibit smoking in the college buildings. Well, we are sorry that a college journal should advocate vice in any form. It ought to be a law among all colleges that no tobacco should ever scent or stain their halls.

The *University Argus* has done very well, even if it didn't have more than a week to get on its public garments. If we can judge of what it will do with plenty of time from what it has done in a week, we shall indeed look for a big "kick" in its next issue, and we are glad it has given warning that it is "going to kick."

COLLEGE NOTES.

The recipients of the prizes offered by the American Protective Tariff Association to the members of the Senior classes of the American colleges for the best essay on "What are Raw Materials?" "Would Free Raw Materials be Advantageous to the Labor and Industries of the United States?" are: First prize, Homer B. Diebell, of the University of Indiana; second prize, S. L. Adler, of Cornell University; and third prize, Norman C. McPherson, of Pennsylvania College.

The athletic interests of Johns Hopkins University are under the management of a single association, including graduate and undergraduate students, alumni, and members of the Faculty. The total income of the University Athletic Association for the last college year was \$872.41.—*Ex.*

Princeton is erecting a new dormitory, which is to be called "Brown Hall."

The American Intercollegiate Baseball Convention was held at Boston on February 1st, and at the same place, on February 8th, a meeting of the New England Intercollegiate Association.

Syracuse University has accepted the services of Professor Goetschins as instructor in the College of Fine Arts.

Among our exchanges we notice that the *University Argus* has a "Ladies' Department."

Columbia is the wealthiest college in the country, and Harvard comes next, with property valued at \$8,000,000, and an annual income of \$363,121.

In the University of Berlin are 600 American students and at Leipsic about 200.

The *Mail and Express* says: "The college papers of the University of Pennsylvania are raising a storm about the Faculty's latest decree forbidding smoking 'in and about the college buildings,' and have made one or two allusions to the professors smoking in their own rooms, which the editors consider in violation of the Faculty's own order."

Some of the Amherst students have formed an anti-cribbing society.

Princeton College has added to its property 160 acres of land which is to be reserved for future college buildings.

Harvard has one hundred and eighty-nine courses of study; Ann Arbor, two hundred and forty-two.—*Ex.*

More than 70,000 students are now attending American colleges or universities.—*Ex.*

Professor F. D. Allen, of Harvard, has set all the odes of Horace to music.

Mr. Jacob Schiff, of New York, has presented \$10,000 to Harvard, to be used in the erection of a Semitic Museum.

The Faculty of Iowa College has allowed the Senior class to select their own Commencement orators, thus abolishing the system making the appointments by rank, and make it probable that the marking system will be abolished entirely. The University of Michigan abolished the marking system about twelve years ago, and to-day she is the largest institution in America. Whether the prosperity is due to this fact or not, the fact that she is

prospering should be sufficient to awaken the interest of other colleges in that direction.

The oldest living college graduate in the United States is Amos F. Parker, of Fitzwilliam, N. H. He graduated from the University of Vermont in 1813, and is nearly ninety-eight years of age.—*University News.*

Rutgers College has a member of the Faculty, Professor DeWitt, holding a regular place on her foot-ball team.

—*Ex.*

Col. Vilas, ex-Postmaster-General, is attorney for the students in the trial before the Supreme Court of the University of Wisconsin hazing case.

—*University News.*

Cornell will shortly present a play, "For Life, For Death," by Meech, '91, for the benefit of the foot-ball eleven, which is behind \$600.—*Ex.*

The presidencies of sixteen American colleges are vacant.—*Ex.*

POETS' CORNER.

BATES COLLEGE.

By G. H. H., '90.

Hurrah for old Bates College!
 Forever may she stand,
 To foster love of knowledge
 In this, our glorious land.
 Her walls were firmly founded
 By earnest hearts and true;
 On truth eternal grounded,
 They stand for me and you.

Through long, dark years of trial,
 With only faith to cheer,
 In sturdy self-denial
 Was built our college here.
 And we will ever render
 Full meed of thanks and praise

To those, so strong and tender,
Who gave to her their days.

Her walks and halls are freighted
With memories grave and gay,
Of some who here were mated,
And some who've passed away.
And every year that passes
Adds something to the store,
As one by one the classes
Pass out to come no more.

But oft, in life's endeavor,
Our hearts will turn to thee;
And grateful now and ever
Our thoughts of thee shall be.
So here's to thee, Bates College!
May naught thy glory mar!
We shout for thee, Bates College,
Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!

DAY-BREAK.

Behold! The morning! Wake! Arise!
Bright heralds on the hills appear!
The forces of another year
Unfurl their standard to the skies!

Come forth from out the dark array
That struggles in the gloom of night;
And join the glorious hosts of light
That line the battlements of day.

Turn! Linger not where still abound
The silent shades of blind despair.
Fly! On the radiant morning air
The bugle-calls of hope resound!

Gird on thy strength! The brave, the true,
That fought undaunted to the last!
The buried beauty of the past
Shall some day live again for you!

The paths before thee, yet untrod,
May quickly reach a blessed goal;
And ere the evening, lo, thy soul
May pass the gates that lead to God!

Behold! The Morning! Wake! Arise!
Bright heralds on the hills appear!
The forces of another year
Unfurl their standard to the skies!

—*Ursinus College Bulletin.*

RECOGNITION.

When sunset's hues from tower and temple
faded,
Dull clanged the iron gate

On the dark prison ward, where Christ's
disciple
Waited the morrow's fate.

When night was darkest, shone the sudden
splendor;
By unseen hands swung wide,
The opened portal gave the captive freedom,—
God's angel was his guide.

On through one narrow street he, doubting,
followed
The messenger unknown;
Then from the wondering eye the vision faded,
And Peter stood alone.

In Doubt's dark hold, God's angels, still de-
scending,
Strike off the fetters fast;
The captive freed, no more the Presence
tarries,

When the first street is past.
Well if, like Peter, when the vision faded
We know whence aid was lent,
And lift the voice of faith, "Now know I
surely
God hath his angel sent."

—*J. E. B., in The University Beacon.*

POT-POURRI.

Aut scissors aut nullus.—*Life.*

YOUNG AMERICA.

My Pony, 'tis of thee,
Emblem of liberty,
To thee I sing;
Book of my Freshman days,
Worthy of fondest praise,
Worthy of poets' lays,
I'd tribute bring.

My gallant Pony, thee,
Help to the wearied be,
When "Ex" is nigh.
I love thy well-worn look,
Thou gentle little book,
Down in some hidden nook
Silently lie.

Harper and Bohn! to thee,
Authors of liberty,
To thee we sing.
Horace, Demosthenes,
Tacitus, Sophocles,
Livy and Homer, these,
The horse is king!—*Ex.*

Johnny—"Mamma, what's the use of keeping the whip you use on me behind the motto, 'God bless our home?'" Mamma—"Can you suggest a better place?" Johnny—"Yes, put it behind the motto, 'I need thee every hour.'"—*Ex.*

A Vassar girl, speaking of Homer, her favorite Greek, said: "I have not read his *Æneid*, but his *Idocy* is perfectly sublime."—*Ex.*

At a college club boarding-house:
First student—"This tea is very weak." Second student—"Lean it up against the butter."

A DIFFERENCE.

When Rome was great
And ruled in state
The nations here below,
The weather-seer,—
'Twas very queer,
Was *augur* then, you know.

But we, to-day,
In blunter way,
Don't smooth the matter o'er;
We speak it out,
And call the lout
A plain and simple *bore*.

—*Brunonian.*

First girl—"Do you like him?"
Second girl—"Well, yes, about as much as I do oat meal." First girl—"What do you mean?" Second girl—"Oh, I mean I should like him better if he didn't come around every morning."—*Ex.*

Felis sedit by a hole,
Intenta she cum omni soul
Prendere rats;
Mice concurrent over the floor
In numero duo, tres or more
Obliti cats.
Felis saw them oculis
I'll have them, inquit she, I guess
Dum ludunt.
Tunc illa crept toward the group

Habeam dixit, good rat soup.
Pingues sunt.
Mice continued all ludere
Intenti they in ludum vere
Gaudenter.
Tunc rushed the felis unto them
Et tore them omnes, limb from limb,
Violenter.

MORAL.

Mures omnes mice be shy
Et aurem praebe mihi
Benigne
Si hoc fuges verbum sat
Avoid a huge and hungry cat,
Studiosae. —*Ex.*

Though some of our colleges are very old, they are still in possession of their faculties.—*Texas Siftings.*

Prof.—"We have decided that the members of the base-ball nine may choose the divisions for declamations that they wish to speak in." Student—"I think I ought to be granted the same privilege, as I have two horses to take care of."

A NATURAL ERROR.

They met at a church reception;
A 'ninety girl was she.
He came from over the ocean
And registered 'ninety-three.

In course of the conversation
She spoke about her brother,
Said "He's a Michigander,
You ought to know each other."

Up spake the foreigner, then,
His English rather loose,
A blush o'erspreading his features,
"Are you a Michigoose?"

Foot-ball player (feebly)—"Did we win?" Sympathizing comrade—"We did, old boy." Foot-ball player (excitedly)—"Never mind this dislocated thigh, doctor; take these broken teeth out of my mouth so I can holler!"

—*Ex.*

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Methuen, Mass., Jan. 4, 1890.

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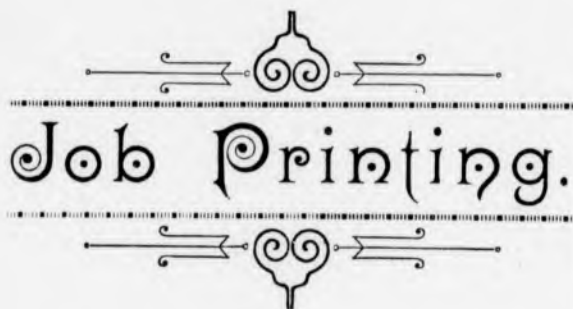
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