

4-1887

The Bates Student - volume 15 number 04 - April 1887

Bates College

Follow this and additional works at: http://scarab.bates.edu/bates_student

Recommended Citation

Bates College, "The Bates Student - volume 15 number 04 - April 1887" (1887). *The Bates Student*. 2065.
http://scarab.bates.edu/bates_student/2065

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Archives and Special Collections at SCARAB. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Bates Student by an authorized administrator of SCARAB. For more information, please contact batesscarab@bates.edu.

VOL. XV.

NO. 4.

APRIL,

1887.

THE

BATES

STUDENT.



Class.

A.C.T.

FRANK KILGORE,
First-Class
Carriages

FURNISHED FOR

WEDDINGS AND PLEASURE PARTIES,

At any time. All New, Neat, and First-Class, with Careful and Gentlemanly Drivers.

New Hearse, New Hacks

For FUNERALS, at short notice.

HACK OFFICES: Gerrish's Drug Store; Residence, 107 College Street.

CONNECTED BY TELEPHONE.

D. W. WIGGIN,
APOTHECARY,
LEWISTON, MAINE.

Savings Bank Block, No. 213 Lisbon Street.

H. S. WORTHLEY,
DEALER IN
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Also, a full line of School and College Text-Books at Wholesale Prices.

Miscellaneous Books at Lowest Prices.

FINE STATIONERY A SPECIALTY

Books, Bought, Sold, and Exchanged.

43 PARKER HALL.

BLUE STORE, One-Price Clothiers.

Call and examine our New Stock of Winter Overcoats, Ulsters, Suits, &c.


We carry the Largest and Finest Stock of Clothing in Maine. Our prices are always the very lowest. **BLUE STORE, The Only One-Price Clothiers, Lewiston, Me.**

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING.

The Largest Stock and Best Assortment of CLOTHING in Lewiston, is to be found at

BICKNELL & NEAL'S, 86 Lisbon Street, Corner of Ash.

Also one of the Largest and Best Stocks of Hats, Caps, Trunks, Umbrellas, and Gents' Furnishing Goods. We manufacture large quantities of our own goods, thus enabling us to offer a First-Class Article for Less Money than any other firm in the city. And we guarantee in every case the Latest Styles and Best of Fits.  Graduating Suits a specialty.

BICKNELL & NEAL, 86 Lisbon Street, Lewiston.

CHANDLER & ESTES,

DEALERS IN

School and Miscellaneous Books,

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY,

Paper Hangings, Window Shades,

Pictures and Frames, Artists' Materials,
and Fancy Goods,

100 LISBON ST., - - LEWISTON, ME.

CALL AT THE

BOSTON CANDY KITCHEN

For PURE, FRESH CANDY. Orders by mail promptly filled.

No. 161 Main Street, Lewiston, Me.

Stoves Rented at Lemont & Fisher's,

163 Lisbon Street, Lewiston.

Patronize Our Advertisers.

THE
BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XV.

APRIL, 1887.

No. 4.

Bates Student.

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH DURING THE
COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE
CLASS OF '88, BATES COLLEGE,
LEWISTON, MAINE.

EDITORIAL BOARD.

S. H. WOODROW, C. C. SMITH,
M. GRACE PINKHAM, W. F. TIBBETTS,
A. C. TOWNSEND, NELLIE B. JORDAN.
CHAS. W. CUTTS, F. W. OAKES,
Business Managers.

TERMS.—\$1.00 per year in advance; single copies 10 cents.

Any subscriber not receiving the STUDENT regularly will please notify the Business Manager.

Contributions and correspondence are respectfully solicited. Any information regarding the Alumni will be gladly received.

Matter for publication should be addressed to the "Editors of the BATES STUDENT," business letters to CHAS. W. CUTTS, Lewiston, Maine.

[Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at Lewiston Post Office.]

Printed at the Journal Office, Lewiston, Me.

CONTENTS.

VOL. XV., No. 4.—APRIL, 1887.

EDITORIAL	79
LITERARY:	
The Swan-Maiden (poem).....	82
His Own Choice.....	83
Have Labor Organizations Been a Benefit to the Laboring People?.....	85
The Chapel (poem).....	89
Sketch.....	89
Juvenal and Rome.....	90
COMMUNICATIONS.....	91
LOCALS.....	95
PERSONALS.....	98
EXCHANGES.....	99
COLLEGE PRESS.....	100
COLLEGE WORLD.....	101
AMONG THE POETS.....	102
CLIPPINGS.....	103

EDITORIAL.

AN intense love for humanity was a prominent trait in Beecher's character. It manifested itself in his zeal in behalf of the slave. When to oppose the extension of slavery was to invite bitter opposition, Mr. Beecher announced that he should fight on the side of anti-slavery. His stirring appeals in England in behalf of the Union did much to turn English sympathy from the South to the North. Thoroughly democratic in his tendencies, Beecher was no respecter of persons. The humblest member of his congregation found in him an earnest friend. All who came into contact with him felt the influence of his genial spirit. He was emphatically a many-sided man. Politics, theology, and journalism all claimed his attention. Spurgeon says of him: "He was the largest-minded man since Shakespeare." By his death the world has lost a great orator and a true friend of humanity.

AT present the eyes of many who are studying the political condition of the nation are turned to the State of Kansas, which is taking the lead toward universal suffrage. The results of a recent election in that State

seem to show that a vote in the hands of an evil-minded woman is just as dangerous as in the hands of a bad man. In several of the cities the low class women who came to the polls were so much in excess that the temperance issue, the stronghold of woman suffragists, was voted out of sight. In another the women of wealth, taking offense at a remark made in a temperance lecture, combined with the liquor element to defeat temperance. These are of course particular cases and by no means universal, but they seem to say that good and bad will be combined about as now, whether universal suffrage shall ever be adopted or not. Whoever throws the vote, the great need is that it be an intelligent vote. An increase of numbers is not strength, if the good and bad be equally reinforced.

FOR the benefit of our exchanges and all friends abroad we take a little space to explain our position in regard to base-ball. The unanimity of sentiment among the students in favor of a nine in the league, which has characterized the past two years, seemed to be absent this spring; for on the final vote to put a nine into the league the motion was defeated by quite a majority. The reasons for putting a nine into the field this year are, of course, the same as ever, and are too familiar to need rehearsing here. Some of the reasons for maintaining the other side of this question were mentioned in last month's *STUDENT*. But perhaps the chief one which induced this action on the part of the students was the desire to bring about a more diversified and general

recreation than base-ball tends to produce. To define this point more clearly, we mean that a nine in a small college practicing and playing through the whole summer term with the avowed purpose of gaining the championship in the league, naturally cause the attention and interest of all the students to be centered upon themselves. Everybody turns out morning, noon, and night to see the nine heroes wax strong and skillful. Students easily nurse themselves into the belief that their presence there is necessary in order to encourage the "*boys*," and in this way, as one of the professors remarked, "Most of the students take their exercise by proxy." Now would it not be better for each student who does not play ball to take some other regular exercise? We hope, and believe, that our number of tennis courts will be doubled this summer. It is a game which affords the best of exercise, and is also susceptible of as much skill as base-ball.

Field-Day sports will, if possible, be revived this season, and to encourage the boys in entering into this contest with a will, the Faculty have offered to give one hundred dollars in prizes on these sports, the same to be apportioned by a joint committee from among the students and themselves. We doubt not that the offer of these generous prizes will arouse a friendly rivalry among the students in the various athletic sports of Field Day, and that to this contest, tennis playing, and other out-of-door sports the usual enthusiasm for base-ball will be transferred. The Faculty are in full sym-

pathy with this movement, and offered the Field-Day prizes on condition that we should not send a nine into the league.

Neither students nor Faculty wish to kill out athletics at Bates, on the contrary they wish by this course to improve them. For if the chief aim of all college athletics is physical development, then must it be acknowledged that the more diversified these athletics the more perfect will be the physical development.

IN an unlucky hour some one gave a declamation in a theatrical manner and won the prize, since that time each year has seen the number of actors increased. This year it was worse than ever. In the prize division there were only a few parts that could strictly be call declamations. The remaining parts were too strained, too dramatic, altogether, and the agony gone through was something terrible. What minister in the pulpit, what lawyer in court, what orator upon the rostrum, ever went through such convulsions? To strike attitudes; to wildly wave the arms; to wring the hands and utter blood-curdling yells, seems to be considered excellent declamation. Is this the style of declamation taught by our professor? By no means. He teaches declamation not dramatics. How, then, do our students acquire this style? A few learn it at the fitting schools; others take lessons from teachers outside the college; while still others drill themselves. They do this not because they like that style of declamation but in order to "strike" the committee;

and, usually, the committee are struck and the next year a still larger number join this Agony School of Oratory, because in so doing lies their only hope of winning the prize. How can this be remedied? There are always a few in each class that have a talent for dramatic pieces. It would be unjust to bar them from competing for the prize or confine them to prosy pieces. It is equally unfair when others, who can take an ordinary declamation and put into it all the feeling of the author, and bring out of it all the meaning it was intended to convey, have to feel that it is no use for them to declaim because they have not the right kind of a piece. The only remedy we can see is to offer two prizes; one for each style of declamation. Let six of each kind of declaimers be put over into the final division and the prize given to the best in each set. This would obviate all difficulty. Students would then select pieces suited to them and we would cease to hear the murmurs of dissatisfaction so common after prize declamations.

COMMON sense, or the faculty of seeing things as they are and forming opinions accordingly, is a rare quality. There are few who put aside whatever is not essential, and make up their minds from the facts in the case; few who by the force of honest purpose penetrate to the core of a subject to discover the existing facts; and form their judgments according to those facts, regardless whether the decision be prejudicial or beneficial to themselves. When such a man is found we

instinctively trust him and go to him for counsel. In public as in private we trust to his integrity and good sense. No amount of book lore can take the place of this. A man must show his willingness and ability to grapple with facts, before people will trust him. Nothing is more difficult than to pronounce an unbiased judgment. Habits, passions, prejudices, and selfishness are the discolored mediums through which we gaze upon the world around us. What wonder then that things assume exaggerated proportions, and occupy apparently inharmonious relations? Yet we must divest ourselves of all these and form just judgments, if we would lay claim to common sense. How many false judgments are formed under the illusion of some strong excitement? We catch the tone of the most excitable or most dogmatic persons around us, and without sifting their statements or examining into the facts of the case we jump to a conclusion. Thus it happens that in nine cases out of ten men are governed by their wishes or feelings rather than by their reason. Where this is true a man cannot be said to have exercised common sense. There is no better field for the display of this faculty than in college. Questions are constantly arising that are of vital importance to students as a body. That such questions should be fairly met, candidly considered, and judiciously decided, is of the utmost importance. When students show that they are willing to treat all subjects in this common-sense manner, then we think they may reasonably claim a share in college government.

LITERARY.

THE SWAN-MAIDEN.

By A. C. T., '88.

In the mythical days, in a magical land,
Dwelt a beautiful maid by the lake's green
strand,

With a magical cloak of the cygnet's down,
And a magical necklace with rubies set round.

Whenever this magical cloak she put on,
In a moment became she a beautiful swan;
And when weary of sporting in lake and in
fen,

The necklace would make her a maiden again.

Thus joyful she lived, now a maid, now a swan,
And of either the fairest the sun ever shone on,
Till a knight once surprised her with cloak
laid aside,

And bore her away as his beautiful bride.

The cloak in a closet fast locked he away,
And wooed the swan-maiden for many a day;
Her hand had he captured, her heart he now
won,

Never more would she seek to be changed to a
swan.

In his castle they dwelt, for one long happy
year,

And daily became to each other more dear;
Then the knight went to hunt over mountain
and lea,

And left in the lock of that closet the key.

His bride wandered lonely through chamber
and hall,

And often the name of her dear one would
call;

Then seeing the key in the knight's closet door,
She entered and found her swan-mantle once
more.

Ah! now could she take one aerial flight,
Returning again ere her husband at night;
The old recollections came tempting once more,
She yielded and flew as a swan from the door.

Through the soft summer sunlight how free
did she fly!

Over mountain and lake through the bright
summer sky,

On the lake's crystal bosom anon did she float,
By the zephyrs borne on, like a bright fairy
boat.

Then away o'er the forest, and over the moor,
Where the knight and his hunters were chasing a boar,

When the knight aimed a shaft at the bird in the sky,

That pierced to her heart and she sunk down to die.

Expiring she fell to the earth at his side,
But he knew not, alas, 'twas his swan-maiden bride,

Till he found the gold chain on the neck of the bird,

When the notes of her death song had ceased to be heard.

Sweet maiden, once queen of one heart and one home,

Oh, why in three elements sought thou to roam?

But perhaps modern maids, when aspiring for flight,

May be found as much out of their element quite.

HIS OWN CHOICE.

BY ALIQUIS, '88.

EDMUND BERKLEY was the son of wealthy parents living in the vicinity of Boston. He was a young man of more than ordinary ability, and his friends prophesied for him a brilliant future. More especially was this predicted because he was the only child and the heir of his father's immense wealth. No pains had been spared in his education, and, unlike many of the sons of wealth, he had taken high rank in school and university. Now school and college days were behind him, and before him lay the great problem of life.

It had long been the wish of his parents that he should make a successful marriage; one, in fact, worthy of the position he was to fill. In their desire for his welfare and fear lest he should make a mistake for life, they them-

selves committed the mistake, too often made by parents or friends, of attempting to control his choice.

Edith Sibley was the daughter of wealthy parents, moving in the same circle of society as the Berkleys; and to her did Edmund's parents seek to direct the affections of the young man. In the eyes of any third party no union could be more appropriate than this. Edith was beautiful and accomplished, possessed of all the graces that can adorn fashionable society.

Yet, although the young people were frequently thrown together—either from design or accident—no intimacy sprang up between them. Though each enjoyed the association and friendship of the other, yet that indefinable something by which one soul recognizes and goes out to a kindred soul found no awakening there.

In the summer after his graduation, Edmund, weary of study and tired of the tinsel of fashionable life, had taken a trip for pleasure and recreation, away among the hills of New Hampshire. One bright summer morning he started off from the little village where he had taken up his abode, for a long ramble in the mountains, with the intention of visiting a very beautiful water-fall that the villagers had described to him. He had wandered far up one of the wild mountain gorges, when, crossing a little eminence or spur of the mountain, he found himself on the summit of a steep bluff overlooking a scene in the valley, that would rival the scenery of Switzerland or Italy.

Before him lay one of those little valleys that seem set apart by Nature,

where busy man may flee and find the rest and meditation, for which sometimes he so eagerly longs. In the midst of the valley lay a little lake or pond, like a silver mirror set in a frame of rich green verdure, in whose clear depths could be seen the images of distant mountains, pointing downward to a cloudless sky that it seemed must somewhere meet and make complete the great blue sphere left incomplete above it.

Edmund had a keen sense and appreciation of the beautiful, and was now so enraptured by the scene before him that he unconsciously stepped to the very edge of the cliff in order to obtain a wider view of the landscape. In this preoccupied state of mind he was not sufficiently careful of himself, and, stepping upon a loose stone, he suddenly lost his balance and fell over the cliff.

A clump of sumacs growing half-way up the cliff broke the force of his fall, and he at first thought himself not much injured, but on attempting to rise, a sharp pain shot through his right arm, and he found it was broken. He grew faint, and sank down unconscious.

When he slowly awoke he became conscious of the presence of some person who was bathing his head with water. He slowly opened his eyes and looked into those of a young woman bending over him. He was soon able to rise, and with the help of his companion, to walk slowly down the valley. In a short time, but which seemed long to the young man, they reached the cottage by the lake that had at-

tracted his attention from the summit of the cliff.

Medical aid was summoned from the nearest village, and the young man's injuries attended to. It would be several weeks before he would recover, and where could he find a more agreeable retreat than in this secluded valley? The cottage, he learned, had but three occupants, an aged couple and their daughter, the young woman who had rendered Edmund such timely assistance. This young woman, whose name he learned was Agnes, established herself as Edmund's nurse, anticipating his every want, and spending many hours in his presence. He had now abundant opportunity to notice her more particularly than he had done on the day of the accident. She could not be called a beauty. Indeed one would scarcely know whether to call her a blonde or a brunette. Yet one would hesitate to call her plain. She displayed a delicate taste and a cultured mind that seemed scarcely to harmonize with her surroundings. Edmund frequently found himself wondering how so perfect a lady could have been reared in that cottage. We have said that she was not a beauty, but there shone from her every look and act a beauty of soul that must ever surpass the fleeting beauty of a pretty face.

During the week of his convalescence, Edmund found himself often looking eagerly forward to the afternoon, when Agnes was accustomed to come and sit by his side and read, or talk with him. If he had thought of it at all, he doubtless believed that

the difference of their social positions would prevent his falling in love with her. But when the time drew near for him to leave the cottage, he suddenly awoke to the fact that his life would be incomplete without Agnes. For a time his pride and his love had a severe struggle; but love triumphed, and when he left Agnes, it was as his promised bride.

But now a question arose that he had not hitherto considered. How would his parents look upon his engagement? His father was a man with an iron will that sometimes amounted to downright stubbornness. When Edmund told him his story, his indignation burst all bounds, and he gave the young man the alternative of renouncing all thought of Agnes, or of being turned out without a penny. This was the young man's crucial hour, but love again triumphed, and he determined to face the battle of life for himself and for Agnes. He saw now for the first time what life really was. Hitherto he had seen only a reflection of some of its fairer scenes in the gilded mirror of wealth. But youth is hopeful, and with his education and the purpose for which he was to work, he felt confident of success.

He would go first to Agnes and tell her all, and if her love was as great as his, he knew she would wait until he could turn his education into some means of support. His confidence in her had not been misplaced. She did not spurn him because he was now poor, but with a sweet smile she told him a secret,—she was not the daughter of the old couple at the cottage, but

the daughter of a wealthy banker in New York, and she had been spending the summer here in the mountains with her old nurse. "But why did you not tell me this before?" asked Edmund. "Because I wished to prove you. So many have sought my hand only for my money that I had nearly lost faith in men; but you have chosen poverty out of love for me. Forgive me for deceiving you, but I now know that true hearts are not spoiled by wealth. Only those of a baser metal prove wanting in the crucial test."

In the autumn there was a brilliant wedding at the Berkley mansion, for the father's views had suddenly changed, so potent is the smile of wealth to those who worship at its shrine.

HAVE LABOR ORGANIZATIONS BEEN A BENEFIT TO THE LABORING PEOPLE?

By G. W. S., '88.

THE world is at a crisis. The questions to be determined have never before in its history been so prominent. The voice of popular rights has been making itself heard through the past few centuries, growing louder under oppressive labor systems. The discord has grown more chaotic as the laborer has discovered his power; and now it is not, as in the past, a question whether the rich and powerful shall dispense rights to the poor and weak, but a struggle between two mighty powers.

Therefore I say the world is at a crisis. How that crisis is to be passed, and the antagonistic forces brought into

harmony, is not for us to determine; but the mutual bearing of labor and capital proves that there has been a decided change in their relations. It would not be too presumptuous to assert, without appealing to history, that these changes have been produced mainly by labor organizations. But what, at the beginning of the present century, brought about those changes in the laws of Great Britain, where the laborers were obliged to work from thirteen to fifteen hours daily, in mills whose lack of sanitary appliances and unguarded machinery placed their lives in jeopardy; or in mines poorly ventilated, even for the advantages of the times; where children down to the age of five years worked in brick-yards under strange task-masters; where women worked in the mines these extremely long days; where the capitalists were free to combine to lower the price of labor, and increase the length of a day's work; and where it was a criminal offense for the laborers to combine to gain better terms for themselves? What, I ask, brought about these changes which limited the length of a day's work for women and children to ten hours; forbade the employment of children under the age of nine years; caused improvement to be made in the sanitary arrangement of the mills; and in various ways bettered the condition of the laborer? The uprising of laborers in defiance of law, in what we term "strikes," says the economist.

Now have these changes improved the condition of the laborer? This question is both economical and ethical. Regarding it in either point of view,

we will admit that serious outrages have been perpetrated under the name of labor difficulties.

The greatest bugbears to those who see only the dark side of the labor struggle are strikes. In fact this is about all the phase they consider. They ask: How about the ditching of trains in the South-west in the beginning of last year, the outraging of "scabs," and the destroying of property in riots. In the first place it shows that laborers have been oppressed, and that some of the oppressors' force has been removed. For license has always followed freedom given to the ignorant, as Nihilism followed the emancipation of the serfs of Russia.

In the next place, people fail to observe the difference between evils which are the result of organization and those which arise in spite of it. The acts of violence are more numerous and more terrible without organization than with it. We have had nothing in the United States to compare with the outrages in England at the beginning of this century, when labor unions were there forbidden by law. Our labor riots in 1886 were not to be compared with those in Belgium in the same year; yet here is what a Belgian writer stated at that time: "There is a total want of direction and organization. There are no trades unions, and no socialist groups. This, indeed, constitutes the terror of the situation. They seem to want leadership, and if this is not forthcoming, will resort to violence simply because they have not enough initiative or intelligence to do anything

better." The occasion for organization comes first, then the organization. No association can exist long without sufficient reason.

It is claimed that seventy-five per cent. of the strikes are failures; and that the laborers lose money through enforced idleness, through the increased price of articles which they themselves must consume, and through the loss to employers reacting upon the employed.

It is *not* true that seventy-five per cent. of the strikes are failures. What is the failure of a strike? Is it the fact that the specific demand of the laborers is not openly granted while the principle at stake is tacitly yielded?

But let it be granted that those claims are true. Taken in its broadest sense the conflict is about a principle, and not for selfish, personal gain. Suppose, for example, that during one month the loss because of strikes in the United States, through decrease of production and trade, to be \$20,000,000, and the most of this to be borne by the laborers, but the principles at stake to be triumphant. Now there are in the United States twenty million wage workers. That would make one dollar per month for each laborer. Is it not worth twelve dollars per year to the laborers of this country to have labor and capital placed on the proper footing, and to know that no manufacturer will hereafter strive to grind his employés, and that the price of labor is to be determined by the question: What part of the products rightfully belong to the laborer?

It is said that the establishment of prices by labor unions tends to create

a "dead level," and while it may increase the wages of some it must decrease those of others. Now not a single instance can be found where labor organizations have hindered men of superior skill from the receipt of high wages. They fix a minimum rate. For example, carpenters may have a minimum rate of \$2.50, but may receive \$3.00 or more. If any one from any disability is not able to earn \$2.50, he is given permission to work for less.

It is also said that men are ordered to strike just to satisfy, or in some way to benefit the leaders. This is not true. The leaders are the servants of the organization, and simply carry out the wishes of the majority. In a meeting at which the most conservative and intelligent are present, a member is chosen to visit an employer and state the wishes of the laborers. If these are not granted, this member informs the workmen that the time has come to put their own plans into execution. Mr. Powderly discourages strikes. The fact is, labor agitators have set in motion a force which they themselves can not control.

Having considered some of the objections raised against labor organizations, let us turn to the benefits.

Heretofore the employers have been "few, rich, powerful, and united, or at least having a tacit understanding;" the laborers have been "many, poor, weak, and mutually distrustful." Organization has united the laborers as the capitalists are united. The two are hereafter to be on an equal footing. Both recognize the power of the laborer. Much has been said in the past of the

freedom of contract for the laborer, and of the workman being as free to negotiate the price of his labor as the merchant the price of his goods. This is absurd. The merchant is not obliged to make sales to-day. The laborer must dispose of his commodity to-day or it is forever lost. Two years ago the Bureau of Labor Statistics made this report: "It is absurd to say that the interests of labor and capital are identical. They are, however, reciprocal, and the intelligent comprehension of this reciprocal element can only be brought into fullest play by the most complete organization, so that each party shall feel that he is the integral part of the whole working establishment." Viewing the conflict as it was two years ago, and as it is to-day, we can see how this statement was more than prophetic.

Labor organizations keep the price of labor quoted, and by means of their traveling fund enable workmen to pass to more favorable localities. Depressions in the labor market are almost always local, and not general. The quoting of the price of labor all over the union tends in two ways to keep the demand and supply equalized. First, it causes laborers to demand the current price; second, it causes, and, as I have said, aids the transfer of labor from the overstocked market to the place where the demand is good. Again, by their mutual aid, the organizations relieve the distress of laborers in enforced idleness.

They are from their very nature, temperance societies. Says Richard Ely, "These despised organizations

are now doing more than any other agency to promote temperance." Although he has doubtless exaggerated it, it is plainly true that laborers will be influenced to a greater extent by any movement if it originates among their own numbers.

Such are the direct results of organization. The indirect are greater. What has caused, in the past few years, the establishment of a Bureau of Labor Statistics, the ten hour law in several states, laws in regard to child labor, the establishment of evening schools, the schemes for profit sharing, etc.? Labor organizations. It is a question whether the demand of the laborer for an eight hour law is wise. Mr. Powderly condemns it. He says the reduction of hours must come gradually. It will come gradually. Be that as it may, we hear a complaint that labor organizations do not make intellectual improvement of enough importance. But we beg to ask a question: How much chance was there for mental improvement for those who worked in mills twelve hours per day?" Some one has said, "Evening schools and power machinery do not go hand in hand." It was simply work, eat, and sleep.

We might go on almost indefinitely to show movements that in a large degree owe their origin and usefulness indirectly to labor organizations.

But most important of all is the ethical part of this question. Once a week the laborer goes to a meeting of his fellows, and discusses, in a crude manner it may be, social, industrial, and political questions. He gets new

ideas; actually begins to think. Instead of blindly feeling his hardships, he begins to reason concerning their origin. He begins to understand the true sense in which it may be said that "all men are born and created equal." It was designed that all should have equal possibilities. He begins to feel his individual responsibility. Nothing so stimulates the good and the manly in men as responsibility. He is getting free from the inclination which he used to have to vote as his employer does. He is really a free moral agent. He is a man.

◆◆◆

THE CHAPEL.

[From the German.]

BY J. H. J., '88.

There, up yonder, stands the Chapel;
Looks down o'er the vale, you see,
Where by mead and fountain joyous,
Sings the shepherd boy in glee.

Tolls the bell now low and softly;
Chant the choir their dirge of awe;
Chimes that hold the boy in silence,
And his bright eyes upward draw.

On the hill, a funeral pageant;
In the vale, blithe, thoughtless glee.
Shepherd lad! O, youthful shepherd!
One day tolls the bell for thee.

◆◆◆

SKETCH.

THE residents of cities, when they take vacations in the woods, often meet with strange experiences and with some strange characters.

A party of students were once spending a few days in the vicinity of one of the famous lakes of Maine, and enjoying themselves as they alone can, who, after a long application to study, give themselves up to the freedom of the

woods. Among the party was one whom we will call H, who was the wit and wag of the party; and many a severe practical joke did his companions suffer at his hands. But it is a long lane that has no turning.

One day in their rambles the party came upon what was to them a strange sort of dwelling. It was one of those primitive log houses, such as the early settlers were accustomed to erect, with a low roof, and a massive stone chimney at one end, giving to the structure the appearance of a huge short-stemmed black pipe. On a log in front of the cabin sat the presiding genius of the place, in the person of an old woman, who might have posed for one of the Fates of Michael Angelo. Here was a chance to see nature in the rough, and the party approached to have a chat with the old lady. Undisturbed by the presence of company, she continued to fill her pipe, while she entered into conversation with the party. True to his nature, with an eye for the ludicrous, H noticing the dimensions of one of the old lady's brogans which was displayed very conspicuously, patronizingly asked her who made her shoes, adding that he wished to have some made like them. Another member of the party then told the old lady that H was making fun of her, and advised her to thrash him. The old lady finished filling her pipe, calmly laid it down, and without a moment's warning, made a dash at the culprit, who was obliged to seek safety in flight, scaling a neighboring fence with more agility than grace.

The party then told the old lady that

He was a mean fellow who had been following them about all day, and added that they would give her a dollar if she would keep him where he was until they could reach their boat. To this she agreed, and the money was paid over. The party then withdrew to the woods, where they were entertained for the next hour by watching from a distance the attempts of the would-be joker to escape from pound; but the old lady was true to her promise, and wherever he presented himself at the fence he was met by that incorrigible Amazon. When the party had, as she thought, had sufficient time to reach their boat, she released her prisoner, who it is safe to say, perpetrated no more jokes during that vacation.

JUVENAL AND ROME.

By I. J., '87.

THE perusal of the ancient classics together with the modern masters of the pen can not fail to present a striking contrast. In the former one looks in vain for that divine spirit of purity, brotherhood, and devotion, which, pervading recent literature, furnishes its chief potency and charm. Nevertheless it would be the merest folly to deny the grandeur of Homer, the gracefulness of Sophocles, the beauty of Virgil, or the manly daring and high moral dignity of Juvenal, lord of burning satire, whose voice rang like that of an accusing conscience in the ears of corrupt Rome. Madened by his truth-speaking, she hurried him away, gray-haired and infirm, to perish either amid the sultry wastes

of Africa, or, as some think, in the wilds of Britain. And all this under the ill-dissembled guise of doing him honor.

To write satire at Rome in Juvenal's time was like writing satire to-day at St. Petersburg. That he deeply realized the risk he ran there can be no doubt. He himself tells us that tyrants' ears are ticklish things. Had not Caligula, in whose reign he was born, burned alive in the center of the amphitheater a Roman citizen for no other reason than because he was the author of some witty verse? And did not Domitian, after putting Hermogenes to death on account of some unpleasant reflections in his history, crucify the scribes engaged in copying the work? Surely Juvenal could not have been incited to write satire by ambition. He knew, as well as Horace, that flattery, not censure, was the price of imperial favor.

What then did actuate him? A noble indignation at the degeneracy he beheld on every side. Sweet, indeed, had been the blossoms of opulence and idleness put forth in the Augustan Age. In later years how unutterably bitter was their fruitage! In one of his charming letters, Pliny the younger, who was living at this time, deploras what it was useless to deny, that social position depended on wealth and wealth alone. Children were trained to a demoralizing money-worship. On every side flaunted the insolence of low-born foreigners who sought Rome in order to display their ill-gotten gains. Even cowards in the glittering armor of triumphant gold fearlessly trampled under

foot the majesty of the law, and dissolute tyrants proclaimed themselves gods. Worst of all, Juvenal saw the serpent of sensuality wreathing its fatal coils about the city of his heart, world-vanquishing Rome, and he could not remain silent. His warning might be unheeded; it should be heard.

He would give Rome the lie. He would say to her nobility, "You are not noble"; to her Emperor, "Thou art not kingly"; to her gods, "You are not Godlike." He would cry aloud that to be virtuous is noble; to be kind, kingly; to be just, Godlike. His clear vision beheld Jove high enthroned, holding in his hand the lightning, swift avengers of his broken law. Oh! could he have had that grander, Christian conception of the soul's Sovereign,—could he have known that not the thunderbolts of wrath, but the lightnings of love, shall yet subdue evil in the earth, and draw its perfect music forth, we may well believe that his invective would, at times, have been softened into tones of compassionate tenderness.

To Horace, no less than Juvenal, the decline of patriotism and the degraded condition of the state had been apparent, but the manner in which the two were thereby affected differed most strikingly. Horace attempted to banish melancholy by entering gay society, by mingling in the noisy mirth of wine and repartee. Juvenal, we have reason to suppose, maintained by practice as well as by precept the stern simplicity of Rome's early fathers. When Horace writes satire—if to call it satire be not a misnomer—it is to amuse.

He jests at vice, and points out the inconvenience of discovery. Not so with Juvenal. His noble aim is to elevate. Fiercely he denounces evil, and seeks to lend virtue additional loveliness by bringing it into contrast with the soul-harrowing and loathsome consequences of wrong-doing. Horace, indeed, reveals the greater genius; Juvenal, by his fidelity to truth shows himself the better man. This fidelity to truth, so great that his satire has been aptly termed historical, no one has ever doubted. What right, then, has envy to question his sincerity?

All honor to Juvenal, and all honor to those who at the present day bear forward, amid the smoke and dust of conflict, the banners of truth and righteousness.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[The following letter recently received by the Y. M. C. A. from our college missionary, though of especial value to those who decided last fall to enter the foreign field, will, we think, be of interest to all readers of the STUDENT in general.]

MIDNAPORE, Feb. 14, 1887.

To the Members of the Bates College Christian Association:

You may be assured that it was with no common feelings that I took up a *Morning Star* last November, and read: "Twenty-three of Bates' students have signed an agreement of willingness and purpose to go as foreign missionaries." A letter begun at that time must now be written. To express my joyful feelings at the knowledge of the above fact, would be impossible, but I must at least write to you what I hope may be a few acceptable words from a

brother of Bates. I feel that as the first of Bates' sons to go as a missionary, I may well rejoice, not because I was first, but because I am not to be alone, and others besides Bro. Stiles, now in Andover Seminary, are coming to labor here or in other lands. I know that you may belong to another division of the Lord's army than Free Baptist, and that I may never meet many of you, but that does not at all limit my earnest thanksgiving to God for the anticipated success of his church through your full consecration to the master. Bates may well rejoice that the day has come when twenty and more of her sons have buckled on "The whole armor of the Lord," saying, "Here Lord am I; send me wheresoever thou wilt, I will go." Followers of a common Captain, some of you may come to India to convince these unbelieving Hindus that Christianity is superior to all religious faiths and eminently worthy of their acceptance. Think not my brethren that the best education you can obtain will be useless here. The skepticism we have to fight here is an educated one, very much of it at least. Our Christian ethics are very readily received, but at the name of Christ, "that name above every other name," there is much opposition. The foe is well established here, and the contest is liable to be protracted, in face of Europe's infidelity and agnosticism, which finds too often ready acceptance with many. As in the past two years, I have been preparing for work and rather looking on as a spectator, I have more than

once asked, "Why can not I work where progress is more marked and the gospel more readily accepted," but I recognize that it is not my first business to question "why?" but rather to work, and I am glad to say that as I am beginning to work, with a tongue not yet even well accustomed to a new language, I find a peculiar and satisfying joy in the work.

To convince that Christ and his teachings are superior to all, is a work that stimulates and strengthens. Such is in some sense our work here. I write of it to show you something of what is before you and hope that you may be ready to consider it a joy to be where the battle gives promise of the warmest and hardest conflict, if Providence leads any of you to India. From an intellectual and indeed a philosophical point of view, India is one of the most interesting of fields. I would be glad to write more of the work here and will some other time, when opportunity offers.

To all the members of the Christian Association, I want to express my joy that the Association is so prosperous, and above all, that Bates is doing so much more than it did ten years ago in giving her students a moral as well as an intellectual training. Her present promising temporal prosperity may indeed seem to be a just fruit of her spiritual life. My prayer is that you and all Bates students may learn first and best from the greatest Teacher of all, "who spake as never man spake." The other learning that Bates gives, thus sanctified, will surely re-

dound to the glory of Bates, and best of all our Father above. Ever your brother in Christian fellowship,

F. D. GEORGE.

To the Editors of the Student :

Having promised you a letter, I suppose that I cannot go back on my promise, yet as I take my pen to write, it is no light task to know what to write that will interest the readers of the STUDENT. Then, too, it is unsafe for a resident on the "Hill" to express himself in public, lest he be arraigned for being *heterodox*. *Orthodox* editors, *orthodox* councils, *orthodox* Joseph Cook, the "Jupiter touans" of orthodoxy, stand ready to pounce upon the luckless wight who ventures to have any ideas of his own, especially if he happens to hail from Andover.

Perhaps, however, I may venture to say something about the town and the schools without wearying you or incurring any risk.

As early as 1639, or 1640, an appeal was made to Governor Winthrop for permission to form a settlement in what is now Andover; and it is pretty certain that in 1641, or 1642, a settlement was begun. The town was incorporated in 1646, and named Andover for a town of the same name in England, whence several of its principal settlers had come. A few extracts from early records may be more interesting than any attempt at a connected history. In the early days it seems that there were common pasture lands, and that cattle often strayed from the common land into that of some individual, necessitating the appointment of

persons to keep watch of them. The herdsmen were assisted by boys and girls. Here is a decree :

"1642. The court doe hereupon order and decree, that in every towne the chosen men are to take care of such as are sett to keep cattle, that they be set to some other employment, withall, as spinning upon the rock, knitting, and weaving tape, etc. ; that boyes and girls be not suffered to converse together."

We have a relic of this last custom in our young ladies' school now, none of the young ladies being allowed to walk or talk with the students of the academy or seminary. The following seems to show that the S. F. P. O. C. T. A. had not then been formed. Wolf killing is thus described :

"A great mastiff held the wolf. . . . Tying him to a stake we baited him with smaller doggs, and had excellent sport ; but his hinder leg being broken, they knocked out his brains. . . . Their eyes shine by night as a Lanthorn. . . . The fangs of a wolf hung about children's necks keep them from frightening, and are very good to rub their gums with when they are breeding of teeth."

The servant question also seems to have been a burning one among the early settlers. In 1656, Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, of Rowley, wrote: "Much ado I have with my own family ; hard to get a servant glad of catechising or family duties. I had a rare blessing of servants in Yorkshire, and those I brought over were a blessing, but the young brood doth much afflict me."

Further on I find an interesting ac-

count of household economy. It is said of the Rev. Dr. Moore "that he blew out the candle when he began his evening prayer, and re-lighted it at the conclusion, which, no doubt, in the course of a year would amount to considerable length of time saved in the burning." Space forbids any details with regard to the part which Andover played in the witchcraft of 1692, or in the early Indian wars, and later in the Revolutionary War. Suffice it to say that in the former it has a shameful record, while in the latter it holds an honorable place.

The present town of Andover is one of the most beautiful in New England. As one leaves the Boston & Maine station, and begins to climb the hill toward the village, his attention is arrested by a substantial brick building in the midst of neat grounds; this is Memorial Hall, the town library, and public reading-room, erected by citizens of the town in honor of those who had fallen in the late war. From this point one naturally turns his steps up Main Street, a long, shady street straight as an arrow, running over the hill by the Phillips Academy, so named from its founders. This famous school from whose doors so many of our illustrious men have gone forth, was founded in 1778. At present it has about three hundred students from all parts of the world.

Nearly opposite the academy are the grounds and buildings of the seminary. It has a magnificent campus, surrounded by a high hedge. Its well kept graveled walks are shaded by grand old elms, while the buildings are so disposed that from any one of them the view is unsurpassed. High, quiet, sightly, no place could be better

adapted for a retreat in which to study the great facts of revelation.

Since the opening of the seminary, in September, 1808, nineteen hundred and nineteen have been graduated, and are now scattered as missionaries, preachers, and teachers, throughout the whole world.

The course of instruction covers three years, with a fourth year for special study for those who wish to go further. The instruction is nearly all in the form of lectures, so that it is left with each man to decide how much studying he will do.

I must say that I have never enjoyed study more than I have under my present instructors. Their method is the scientific method. They begin with facts and deduce their principles from the facts. The favorite method among many theologians is to dogmatize first, and then twist facts to correspond with their theories. This method of dealing with truth is a fruitful cause of bitterness and controversy. It also tends to narrowness and bigotry. Truth is absolute, and needs not that men should put forth their puny hands to keep it from tottering; nor will any examination of it, however critical, disturb it. Our age needs men who think for themselves, and Andover Seminary is doing a good work in training men to supply this demand.

As regards the "New Theology," I must say that I should not know that there was such a thing, but for the kindness of the *Orthodox* religious press, which shows a woeful lack of the Christian spirit, and a woeful ignorance of the question at issue. The authors of "Progressive Orthodoxy"

are not condemned for what they have said, but for what they are supposed to have said. So rare is it for any one to forget his prejudice, and recognize the merit of the book, that I gladly quote from the "book table" of the *Morning Star* a paragraph which is fair, and in harmony with my own views:

"The work is creditable to American Christian scholarship. If one can not indorse its every sentiment, he can heartily indorse it for the thought it awakens on the fundamental truths of the gospel, and for the general correctness of its trend."

There is one other school that deserves attention, the Abbot Academy, for young ladies. Here, more than one hundred young women from various States are kept under the watchful eye of Miss Philena McKeen, who looks after their morals and manners while they are being trained in the various branches that make up the curriculum of a young ladies' school.

This school gives the Theologs a reception every fall, after which they are allowed to call on any of the acquaintances which they may make. The hour for calling is from 9.40 to 10 P.M. There have been no engagements during the last two years.

For amusements, tennis takes the lead. Several of the professors are fine players, and may often be seen testing the physical ability of the students. Then, too, good roads and fine scenery makes walking a pleasure.

This letter has already been too long drawn out, so I will "stop right here."

Yours truly,

EDWIN B. STILES, '85.

LOCALS.

Solvitur acris hiems grata vice veris et Faroni.

Senior B— says that Senior R— has got up to A^b.

"See if it isn't so with that *thing* that you have drawn."

To Bates boys, Aprilis is the opening month in more senses than one.

What made Blanchard maximus so happy the afternoon before the Senior Ex?

The Senior exhibition was no April fool, although it occurred on that inauspicious day.

"A repeater," says one, "is something to strengthen a current after walking a long distance."

Why do we put a tax on tobacco and whiskey? asked the Prof. Mr. A.— "Because they are luxuries."

Prof.—"There is a little discrepancy in that." Mr. T.—"What, do you mean there is a mistake?"

The Sophs. are beginning to oil up their spy-glasses, preparatory to their ornithological observations.

The mum-sociable is a nice place for a bashful man. But the talkative man feels as uneasy as a colt with a head-check.

Any student who receives a box of maple sugar from home, and does not divide it among his fellows is a foe to society.

The Seniors; during the time of the good crust, went out sliding every morning with their gir—no! no! no! their sleds.

"As spring advances lessen the men-

tal pressure a little," is the advice of one of the leading educational journals of the day, *Attendant Doctores*.

The following letter was received by our editor in charge of the Personals:

Fuimus septem. Septem sumus. Sed ubi Deus unus scit. Vale.

GEORGIUS SILEX, Class '71.

Prof.—“Mr. J., supposing you send a current into that coil, how far will it go?” Mr. J. (slowly and thoughtfully)—“I should think—it would go—till it stopped.”

One of the Juniors thinks he has at last found a reasonable claim to greatness. Darwin, Gladstone, Tennyson, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and his grandfather, were all born in the same year.

One of the boys having heard that aconite was good for colds, thought he would go down to the drug store and get some. Evidently he had not quite understood the word, for he asked for dynamite.

The following passage of German—“gross und stark über seine jahre”—was rendered thus by one of the Juniors: “Great and strong above his ears.” The class applauded, and the young man tried to look modest.

At a recent Cyniscan meeting a vote of thanks was returned to the members of the Reading-Room Association for their kindness in admitting the ladies. It was, however, unanimously decided by the ladies to pay the usual dues.

Junior T. met with quite an accident while out sliding on the crust, the other day. In his first attempt he was thrown off his sled a distance of ten feet. This sudden and violent move-

ment resulted in an enlargement of the proboscis.

R. was translating a passage in De Immortalitate, on the various methods which the ancients employed in disposing of their dead. “The Egyptians, the Egyptians,” said he, “they (not recognizing the next word) they—*pickled* their dead.”

The following are those of the Sophomore class that received prizes for studying the habits and characteristics of the winter birds: Blaisdell, Blanchard, Buker, Call, Cox, Daggett, Fernald, Guptill, Hutchinson, Knox, Libby, Stevens, Thayer, Worthley.

For primeval barbarity the new humaniphone takes the cake. We saw the thing at the Main Street church. Its composition is as follows: Eleven beautiful young ladies, and one “bass” young man, kneel upon the stage with cards hung on their heads, indicating the key in a piano to which each one's cry of pain corresponds. Then the operator steps behind them with a long handled mallet in each hand, and proceeds to rap them on the head, as one would thump so many piano keys. The music is sweet, but we cannot shut our eyes to the agony it costs.

We noticed, recently, a couple of Seniors coming up street with their newly purchased plugs, and just behind them a third Senior, plugless. O, that with a painter's genius we could have placed upon breathing canvas the contrast of expression in their features. Pride and happiness “lit out” from the faces of the first two like light from the reflector of an engine. But

the face of the third was suffused with a deep melancholy, and his under jaw drooped visibly. O, ye Seniors! let not the spring pass without tasting of the joy inherent in the possession of a tall hat.

The first division of Sophomore declamations came March 16th, and the following pieces were well rendered:

Scene at Niagara Falls.—Tarson. H. L. Knox.
 The Black Horse and His Rider.—Sheppard. T. M. Singer.
 Tribute to Dr. Howe, the Philanthropist—Hale. A. E. Hatch.
 Scott and the Veteran.—Taylor. S. A. Norton.

MUSIC.

Selection.—Patrick Henry. C. D. Blaisdell.
 The French Revolution.—Eells. J. I. Hutchinson.
 Kentucky Belle.—Woolson. M. S. Little.
 The Baron's Last Banquet.—Green. H. W. Small.

MUSIC.

Spartacus to the Roman Envoys.—Kellogg. F. W. Newell.
 Adams and Jefferson.—Webster. E. J. Small.
 William Tell.—Anon. J. H. Blanchard.
 Count Candespina's Standard.—Boker. B. E. Sinclair.

March 23d, the second division spoke, with the following programme:

Over the Hill to the Poorhouse.—Carleton. E. J. Daggett.
 Appeal for Ireland.—Clay. E. Blanchard.
 American Laborers.—Naylor. W. E. Kinney.
 Only the Brakes. Miss B. A. Wright.

MUSIC.

Flying Jim's Last Leap.—Banks. H. S. Worthley.
 Salathiel to Titus.—Crolyr. E. L. Stevens.
 Sandalphon.—Longfellow. Miss E. A. Given.
 Corrupt City Government. F. W. Buker.

MUSIC.

The Downfall of Cardinal Wolsey.—Shakespeare. E. T. Whittemore.
 Extract from Longfellow. G. H. Libby.
 Death of Abraham Lincoln.—Beecher. G. W. Hayes.

March 26th, the last division spoke. The following was the programme:

Coronation of Inez De Castro.—Anon. O. B. C. Kinney.
 England's Doom.—Spalding. W. R. Miller.
 The Rhyme of the Dutchess May.—Mrs. Browning. Miss E. I. Chipman.
 The Roman Sentinel.—Florence. C. J. Emerson.

MUSIC.

The Fireman's Prayer.—Conwell. E. H. Thayer.
 Joan of Arc.—De Quincey. H. E. Fernald.
 Justice Inevitable.—Carlyle. I. N. Cox.

MUSIC.

Vox Populi, Vox Dei.—Lovejoy. F. J. Libby.
 Crime its own Detective.—Webster. A. B. Call.
 Trial of Queen Katharine.—Shakespeare. Miss I. M. Wood.

The prize division spoke March 30th, at the Main Street church. All the speakers did themselves credit. The prize was awarded to Mr. Worthley. Yet many would have been as well satisfied if Miss Wood had won it. Mr. Small and Mr. Singer also deserve especial mention. The programme was as follows:

Trial of Queen Katharine.—Shakespeare. Miss I. M. Wood.
 Kentucky Belle.—Woolson. Miss M. S. Little.
 Eulogy on Lincoln.—Beecher. G. W. Hayes.
 The Downfall of Cardinal Woolsey.—Shakespeare. E. T. Whittemore.

MUSIC.

Flying Jim's Last Leap.—Banks. H. S. Worthley.
 William Tell.—Anon. J. H. Blanchard.
 The Rhyme of the Duchess May.—Mrs. Browning.

Miss E. I. Chipman.

The Black Horse and his Rider.—Sheppard. T. M. Singer.

MUSIC.

Adams and Jefferson.—Webster. E. J. Small.
 The Fireman's Prayer.—Conwell. E. H. Thayer.

The Roman Sentinel.—Florence.

C. J. Emerson.

Only the Brakes.—Anon. Miss B. A. Wright.

The Senior Exhibition, April 1st, in point of excellence, was equal to any we have heard. We make no mention of any one part, because as there is no prize for these parts, comparison is needless. The music, by the Euro-sophian Quartette won much deserved praise. The following is the programme :

MUSIC.

Come, Let's Dance, etc.—Wentworth.

PRAYER.

MUSIC.

Lead Kindly Light.—Buck.

John Winthrop. F. Whitney.

Spectrum Analysis. P. R. Howe.

The Heroic in American Character.

C. S. Pendleton.

Juvenal and Rome. Israel Jordan.

MUSIC.

Maria's Lambkin.

The Poetry of Burns. Miss L. S. Stevens.

Conscience and Law. L. G. Roberts.

Our Need of Spiritual Heroism.

Miss N. E. Russell.

National Progress Dependent on

True Scholarship. Jessie Bailey.

MUSIC.

March.—Becker.

Obedience or Slavery. *E. C. Hayes.

Oratory in a Modern Democracy.

A. S. Littlefield.

True Education Develops Character.

G. M. Goding.

Woman Suffrage. F. W. Chase.

MUSIC.

Bates.

*Excused.

Thinkers are scarce as gold ; but he whose thought embraces all his subject, who pursues it uninterruptedly and fearless of consequence, is a diamond of enormous size.—*Lavater*.

PERSONALS.

'70.—E. A. Nash has been elected president of the board of aldermen of this city.

'80.—Dr. O. C. Tarbox has recently been in the city. He has been obliged to give up his practice in New York on account of ill health, and is now visiting friends in Minnesota.

'80.—Dr. M. T. Newton has a steadily increasing practice in Sabattis.

'82.—W. H. Dresser is principal of a high school in Cherryfield, Me. He is the president of the West Washington Teachers' Association.

'82.—R. H. Douglass has returned from Dakota, where he has been traveling for a few years. He has been teaching this winter in Farmington. Mr. Douglass has recently invented and patented a trunk strap.

'82.—D. E. Pease is succeeding well in the job printing business. He has brought out his partner and is carrying on the business at 148 Shawmut Avenue, Boston.

'82.—F. L. Blanchard was married to Mrs. Louie M. Bricker of Milan, Ohio, at the Church of the Strangers, New York City, on March 9th, by the Rev. Dr. Charles Deems. The wedding trip was spent at Washington and Baltimore. Mr. Blanchard is an editor employed on the *Commercial Advertiser*.

'83.—W. H. Barber expects to join the Maine Conference next year.

'85.—C. A. Washburn, is principal of a free high school at Livermore.

'85.—R. E. Atwood is reading law with N. W. Harris of Auburn.

'85.—C. W. Harlow is studying

medicine at the Bowdoin Medical School.

'85.—J. M. Nichols has recently been in the city. He has been for two years first assistant in the high school at Rochester, N. H.

'85.—A. F. Gilbert has been visiting the public schools of the city. He is the principal of a large grammar school in Newburyport, Mass., at a salary of \$1000.

THEOLOGICAL.

'81.—G. A. Burgess is at work on an Encyclopedia of Free Baptist ministers, schools, etc.

'87.—H. F. Young has under consideration a unanimous call to the Free Baptist church at Waterloo, Iowa.

'87.—W. F. Getchell will remain at Sabattis for another year.

Rev. J. W. Burgin will supply the Free Baptist church at West Falmouth for a year.

STUDENTS.

Several of the students assisted in the high school alumni entertainment, April 14th.

'87.—P. R. Howe has been studying dentistry with Dr. E. H. White of this city.

'87.—Israel Jordan spent the vacation in Boston.

'88.—F. A. Weeman has returned. He has been teaching with good success in Yarmouth.

'89.—W. T. Guptill has been traveling in New York, visiting Niagara Falls and other places of interest.

'89.—A. L. Safford is principal of a high school in Westminster, Mass.

'89.—W. F. Grant is keeping books for Ara Cushman of Auburn.

'90.—A. F. Gilmore and J. H. Welch have returned.

Several of the class have been canvassing during the vacation.

EXCHANGES.

The *Dartmouth* is always sure of a welcome to our sanctum. As a rule it is spicy and interesting, but the "Literary" in the April number is decidedly weak. The poetry, however, is excellent.

The *Syracusan* contains a thoughtful article on "The Study of English." The writer believes that a more "minute and extended attention" should be given to the study of the English language and literature.

The *College Rambler*, from Illinois College, is before us. The candor of the Ex. editor is refreshing after reading the twaddle in some exchange columns.

The *Wabash* publishes the Illinois intercollegiate prize oration. The subject is "John Brown," and, for so hackneyed a subject, is treated in an interesting and skillful manner.

The *Southern Collegian*, Lexington, Va., is a very creditable publication. The editorials are sensible and well written. Several, so called, poems contain the minimum of sense and maximum of nonsense.

The *Atlantis*, Lexington, Ky., contains an article on "The Negro," that is at least thirty-five years behind the times. Our advice to the writer would be: Choose a subject that you can treat in an unprejudiced manner.

The *Pacific Pharos*, mentioned in our

last number, has suspended publication, because "The Faculty have denied the students the privilege of expressing their opinions on college topics." A college paper minus college topics would indeed be a curious production. If this had taken place in the East we might have charged it to New England conservatism, but happening, as it does, in the land of boasted freedom, it is beyond our comprehension. Evidently the men who think that college students should be treated like infants are not all dead yet.

During the four months that we have been connected with the *STUDENT*, the following papers, that are on our list as regular exchanges, have not put in an appearance: *Argosy*, Sackville, N. B., *College Courier*, *Cap and Gown*, *Cornell Review*, *College Journal*, *Hebron Semester*, *Harvard Lampoon*, *Michigan Argonot*, *Peddie Institute Chronicle*, *University Portfolio*, *University Monthly*, Frederickton, N. B., *Williams Jewell Student*, and *Yale Record*. Are you dead or only sleeping? If you still exist, please put us on your list and send us your papers; otherwise we shall take it for granted that you do not wish to exchange, and govern ourselves accordingly.

Hamilton College Monthly, by the young ladies of Hamilton College, is always welcomed to our sanctum. The editorials cover a wide range of subjects, including as they do "The American Nation," "The Press," "Faith Cures," "Salvation Army," etc. We do not see why so many of our exchanges are opposed to such sub-

jects in a college paper. For our part we think they are a decided improvement on the articles upon "The Gym," "Reading-Room," "Societies," and "Base-Ball," that are the constant themes of most college editorials.

◆◆◆

COLLEGE PRESS.

The latest craze is for a college to become a university, "in fact as it is in name;" so runs the common expression. Harvard and Yale, Columbia and Princeton, all desire the *eclat* that the higher position would bestow. While not at all clear that education would be to any great extent benefited by conglomerating various schools into one corporation in a single centre, and though long continued residence in a single place may be detrimental to a student, yet the idea is here, and the prospect is sufficiently brilliant to tempt any institution that can command the money to assume university pretensions.

The confession may at first hurt college pride, but it must be admitted that there is soon to be a drawing apart between the old institutions which have so long been classed together. Some will have the incidents of wealth and size as universities; many must continue moving in about their present spheres. These latter may improve in equipment, and may be strengthened by the addition of scientific schools, but they will not develop.

College work must still retain its place, and the need for colleges will not be lessened. In their field these institutions may do as thorough and

as creditable work as their more pretentious neighbors. The need for universities is a limited one, and all who expect to gain position must complete plans rapidly. For all that remain behind, the consolation will be in this, that they are accomplishing honest work for intellectual development.—*Brunonian*.

The question of secret societies in American colleges seems again to be pushing itself to the front. An eastern journal has the announcement that there is soon to be a meeting of college presidents in the city of Chicago, to see what can be done toward breaking up these societies.

It seems that all men, even college presidents, are not agreed as to the best method of dealing with these institutions, and all are not in favor of their entire abolition, even though such a thing were possible.

President Seelye, of Amherst, in a letter to the *Christian Union*, takes occasion to speak a favorable word for the secret organizations, as conducted in that college. Whether President Seelye's remarks are applicable to like organizations in other colleges and universities remains to be seen.

Even to an Oberlin student, whose knowledge of college fraternities is supposed to be very limited, such a movement cannot help being full of interest and significance, and it will be watched with still greater interest by those who have been more directly connected with some one of these many secret societies.—*Oberlin Review*,

COLLEGE WORLD.

HARVARD :

Harvard is soon to lose two of its instructors in the Greek department, Professor Crowell and Professor Dyer.—Leavitt, '90, has again broken the Harvard record in the pole-vault, clearing 9 feet 8½ inches. The Princeton record made last June is ten feet and six inches.—The average price of rooms at Harvard is about \$145, while the average price at Yale is less than \$90.—Until 1786, students at both Harvard and Yale were ranked entirely according to social position. Rank lists of the classes were posted in the buttery at the beginning of Freshman year, and were eagerly awaited. Yale was the first to abolish the system, and Harvard followed suit five years later.

PRINCETON :

Twenty-two members of the present Senior class at Princeton intend to enter the ministry; the largest proportion in many years.—All college bills have to be paid in advance.—The prize offered by *Lippincott's Magazine* for the best essay on "Social Life at Princeton," has been awarded to E. M. Hopkins, '88. The article appeared in the April number of the magazine.

AMHERST :

Seventy per cent. of Amherst's undergraduates are members of the church, while twenty per cent. of the recent graduates have entered the ministry.

WILLIAMS :

Keefe, of the New Yorks, who

JOHN C. HATCH,

(Successor to Johnston & Hatch.)

.....
 ◆ — MANUFACTURER OF — ◆

CIGARS

No. 64 Lisbon Street,

LEWISTON, MAINE.

Sign Big Indian.

NOTICE.

.....

WE, the undersigned, hereby agree to do
 First-Class Work in our business, and

At Prices that Will Suit the Times.

We are proprietors and manufacturers of the
BEST DRY-PLATE in the world. We use
 these plates in our Photograph Rooms, and
 defy competition. We have the best facilities
 in the State for making

FIRST-CLASS WORK.

College and School Work a Specialty.

We invite the public to call and examine
 our work, and see for themselves that we have
 and do what we claim. Respectfully,

CURTIS & ROSS,

Over Bicknell & Neal's, Lisbon St.,

LEWISTON, ME.

trained the Williams nine for a time,
 prophecies that Wilson, of last year's
 Bowdoins, will become one of the most
 prominent pitchers in the league.

AMONG THE POETS.

MY SECRET.

When it contains no harm,
 A secret hath its charm.
 She laughing told me one,
 All full of sparkling fun,
 It ne'er shall be revealed,
 Because my lips are sealed.

It happened thus one day,
 When folks were all away,—
 "Promise, you'll never tell,"
 Then on my ear it fell.
 It ne'er shall be revealed,
 Because my lips she sealed.

—Fortnight.

A NIGHT THOUGHT.

Off by thy pure and gentle light I've strayed,
 O Moon, mild cheerer of Night's sullen hours,
 And many a scene of love and joy have laid
 Amidst thy silver lakes and fairy bowers.

For I have borne on Fancy's truant wing,
 The loved who earth once tenanted, away
 To dwell with thee, among the joys that spring
 From an unclouded and unfading day.

And I have longed to break the ties that bind
 And chafe my spirit, panting to be free,
 And soaring on some fleecy cloud, to find
 Myself enfranchised, and at home with thee.

—Syracusan.

THE ANEMONE.

O first soft passion-kiss of Spring—
 Trembling, sweet anemone!
 Beautiful, shivering little thing
 Firmly yet so timidly

Peeping out from the old stone-wall
 Into the shuddery, chilly air,
 I silently wonder how at all
 You grow in your cranny there.

Sweet forerunner of sweeter days,
 Scattering light and hope and cheer



Crayon Artist and Photographer,

As he is now situated in his

NEW STUDIO, SANDS BUILDING,

Has facilities for all kinds of Photographic Work, which are unrivaled in the State. We make a specialty of large work, such as GROUPS, LIFE-SIZE HEADS, and LARGE FULL-LENGTH PHOTOGRAPHS, which with our large camera and superior light we execute in the highest perfection of the art. Full line of samples on exhibition at our studio. Prices low.

SPECIAL RATES TO STUDENTS. CALL AND SEE US.

F. E. STANLEY.

GEORGE R. PAGE,

FINE MILLINERY,

27 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

Out on the dead things of the ways—
Wrecks of the by-gone year.

Is it to tell us of coming flowers
Fairer than you, if fairer grow,
Whose buds will swell in the April show-
ers
Bringing nepenthe of snow?

Or is it that Love may draw
Out of the hearts of stones
Beauty and order and law,
Seen in such frail, sweet ones
As you, peerless anemone!

—Yale Lit.

CLIPPINGS.

A Harvard professor has made the calculation that if men were really as big as they sometimes feel there would be room in the United States for only two professors, three lawyers, two doctors, and a reporter on a Philadelphia paper. The rest of us would be crowded into the sea and have to swim for it.—*Ex.*

HER INVITATION.

In the parlor they were sitting—
Sitting by the firelight's glow;

Quickly were the minutes flitting,
Till at last he rose to go.

With his overcoat she puttered,
From her eye escaped a tear:
"Must you go so soon?" she muttered;
"Won't you stay to breakfast, dear"

—Life.

Three weeks ago an Indiana man taught his dog, a very fine, well behaved setter, to chew tobacco. Now the dog comes into the house by the back door, never scrapes his feet on the mat, never goes to church, is careless at his meals, gets burrs in his tail, goes with the lower grade of dogs, and it is feared he is beginning to take an interest in politics.—*Philadelphia Herald.*

THAT LITTLE WORD.

You naughty little word,
To me me you just occurred,
As on the icy path
I left my step in wrath.

You're short and very cute,
Between my lips to shoot
You seem inclined to-day
Because you feel so gay.

Your taste and sound is sweet
For cooling anger's heat,
But you're a wicked sham,
Although you rhyme with lamb.

—Williams Fortnight.

"Dates are no more history than
a line of mile-stones are a turnpike."

A CARD TO CIGARETTE SMOKERS.



Owing to the persistent attempt of numerous Cigarette manufacturers to copy in part the BRAND NAME of the "RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT," now in the eleventh year of their popularity, we think it alike due to the protection of the consumer and ourselves, to warn the public against base imitations and call their attention to the fact that the original STRAIGHT CUT BRAND is the RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT No. 1, introduced by us in 1875, and to caution the students to observe, that our signature appears on every package of the genuine Straight Cut Cigarettes.

ALLEN & GINTER, Richmond, Va.

F. A. JONES & CO.,

DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS,

No. 7 College Block,

LEWISTON, - - MAINE.



Robie's Shirt Store

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Neckwear.

Boxing Gloves, Dumb-Bells, and Indian Clubs,
at Manufacturers' Prices.

SHIRT PATTERNS CUT TO MEASURE.



STRICTLY PURE CONFECTIONERY,

Made Fresh Every Day (Except Sundays), at the

BROADWAY CANDY WORKS

From the Best Granulated Sugar. Price, 10 to 40 Cents Per Pound. M. E. Goss, Chief Clerk,
F. W. Hodgkins, Candy Refiner.

No. 223 MAIN ST., LEWISTON.

S. A. CUMMINGS, Proprietor.

CHARLES A. ABBOTT,

**DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, FINE TOILET SOAPS,
BRUSHES, COMBS, ETC.**

Corner Lisbon and Main Streets, - - - - - Lewiston, Maine.
Perfumery and Fancy Toilet Articles in great variety. Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded.

NEW YORK STORE.

B. PECK & CO.,

Importers, Jobbers, and Retailers of
Dry and Fancy Goods, Millinery, &c.
126 AND 128 LISBON STREET, LEWISTON, ME.

GEORGE W. SMITH,

Manufacturer of Brackets, Indian Clubs,

BOOK RACKS, &c. TURNING AND SCROLL
SAWING DONE TO ORDER.

No. 46 Lower Main Street, Lewiston, Me.
Over Wheeler's Machine Shop.

To the Students of Bates College.

Having been notified by the Senior Class of Bates College of our unanimous selection as their Photographer, this year, we take this opportunity of thanking them for their favor, and of assuring them that we shall spare no pains nor expense in making their Photographs, to get each individual Portrait as fine as can be made, and shall personally attend to all sittings, and supervise the finishing of every order. The prices are low, so there will be an excellent opportunity for all students of Bates to sit.

Mr. A. S. WOODMAN, of the Senior Class, will act as our Agent to arrange dates for sittings, and give prices for those interested, and receive orders, etc., from proofs.

Trusting that our selection as Photographer this year will be pleasing to all parties, we remain, Very respectfully, yours,

O. W. HEARN, Photographer,
514 Congress Street, Portland.

WONDERS OF THE DEEP.

CORAL, SHELLS, and other MARINE CURIOSITIES. We have agents constantly employed in securing rare specimens of the above named articles, and offer to the public as fine a collection for ONE DOLLAR as they can procure at any regular shell store for double the amount. OUR DOLLAR CABINET, containing over TWENTY VARIETIES of Shells, Coral, etc., will please both old and young. Carefully packed, and mailed postpaid to any address in the United States or Canada, on receipt of ONE DOLLAR. Address: **MARINE CURIOSITY SUPPLY CO.** (Box 15) Key West, Florida.



**ORIGINAL
ACCIDENT COMPANY
OF AMERICA,**
Largest in the World.

Its Accident Policies cost only \$5 a Year for each \$1,000 Insurance with \$5 Weekly Indemnity, to Professional and Business Men.

ISSUES ALSO THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST LIFE POLICY IN THE WORLD:
Indefeasible, Non-Forfeitable, World-Wide.

Assets, \$9,111,000. Surplus, \$2,129,000.
Paid Policy-Holders, \$13,000,000.

J. G. BATTERSON, Pres. RODNEY DENNIS, Sec.

H. B. WARDWELL,

DEALER IN

FINE ART GOODS,

PICTURE FRAMES,

ENGRAVINGS, OIL PAINTINGS, ARTISTS'
SUPPLIES, STATIONERY, ETC.,

29 LISBON STREET, LEWISTON, ME.

**CROSSMAN'S
Boston Five Cent Store.**

CHOICE PERFUMERY, 25c. Per Ounce.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF LEWISTON,
Only 5c. each,—50c. per Doz.

CROCKERY, GLASS, TIN,
AND SILVER-PLATED WARE.

WHITTUM & FARRAR,

(Successors to Jordan & Whittum,)

Dry Goods, Trimmings, Etc.

97 LISBON ST., 2 PILSBURY BLOCK, LEWISTON.

W. H. WHITTUM.

C. D. FARRAR.

*All of Harper & Brothers'
School and College Text-
Books, Dictionaries, and
Books of Reference will be
furnished at lowest prices*

by **A. C. STOCKIN,**

50 Bromfield St.,

BOSTON, MASS.

Correspondence solicited.

NICHOLS LATIN SCHOOL.

This Institution is located in the city of Lewiston, Maine, and is named in honor of LYMAN NICHOLS, Esq., of Boston. The special object of the school is to prepare students for the Freshman Class of Bates College, though students who do not contemplate a College course are admitted to any of the classes which they have the qualifications to enter. The School is situated near the College and Theological School, and thus affords important advantages of association with students of more advanced standing and scholarship.

The Course of Study comprises three years and as many classes; that is, the first year, or third class; the second year, or second class; the third year, or first class. The classes are so arranged that students can enter the school at any time during the year.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

IVORY F. FRISBEE, A.M., PRINCIPALTeacher of Latin and Greek.
CLARENCE O. WILLIAMS, A.M.....Teacher of Mathematics.
EDWARD R. CHADWICK, A.B.....Teacher of Elocution and Rhetoric.
L. G. ROBERTSAssistant in Latin.
W. F. TIBBETTSTeacher of Ancient History and Geography.
A. C. TOWNSEND.....Assistant in Mathematics.

For further particulars send for Catalogue.

I. F. FRISBEE, *Principal.*

LYNDON INSTITUTE,

LYNDON CENTRE, VT.

WALTER E. RANGER, A.M., PRINCIPAL, Teacher of Latin, Political Science, Mental and Moral Science. JASON T. DRAPER, A.B., Teacher of Natural Science and Mathematics. HENRY B. BACON, Teacher of Elocution; W. L. BUNKER, Teacher of Book-keeping, Banking, and Penmanship; Miss LIZZIE WHITE, PRECEPTRESS Teacher of French, German, and English. Miss CLARA L. HAM, A.B., Teacher of Latin and Greek. Miss MABEL C. BEMIS, Teacher of Music. Miss BEULAH STRONG, Teacher of Painting and Drawing. Mrs. R. H. HARVEY, Matron.

For both sexes. Young Ladies' Classical Course, College Preparatory Course, Scientific Course, each of four years; Commercial Course, of one year. Instruction given in Music, Painting, Drawing, and Elocution.

Character of instruction unsurpassed by any similar institution in the State. Modern Methods in LANGUAGES AND SCIENCE. No crowded classes. An excellent LIBRARY, adapted to wants of students. A rare CABINET, probably unequaled by any similar institution in Northern New England. Chemical LABORATORY for individual experimenting. A pleasant READING-ROOM, containing a large number of the best papers and magazines. Large rooms and steam heat. Delightfully located. Summer home of N. E. Conservatory of Music, for 1885.

I. W. SANBORN, Sec'y and Treas.,
LYNDONVILLE, VT.

LEBANON ACADEMY.

Pupils fitted for Business, Scientific Schools or the best Colleges.

GEORGE H. GOULD, Principal.

For further particulars, address the Principal, or ELIHU HAYES, Sec'y Trustees.

New Hampton Literary Institution, NEW HAMPTON, N. H.

Six Courses of Study—Classical, English and Classical, Regular Scientific, Musical, and Commercial College Course.

Address, REV. A. B. MESERVEY, A.M., Principal.

GREEN MOUNTAIN SEMINARY, WATERBURY CENTRE, VT.

Courses of Study—College Preparatory, Classical and English Commercial. The best Commercial Department in the State. Expenses Low.

For further particulars address the Principal, Miss LIZZIE COLLEY, at Waterbury Centre.

MAINE CENTRAL INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MAINE.

Thorough Courses of Study in English, Classical and Scientific Branches.

Normal Department attached.

J. H. PARSONS, A.M., Principal.

UNCONDITIONALLY WARRANTED.

Wood's Penograph is the only fountain pen ever constructed which is unconditionally warranted to give satisfaction. By this "unconditionally warranted" is meant that every purchaser of Wood's Penograph is guaranteed the return of his money if for any reason whatever it should not prove satisfactory; and the fact that not one purchaser in one thousand has asked for the return of his money is indisputable evidence that the Penograph is not one of the numerous unreliable fountain pens which flood the market.

First Penograph Testimonial.

CAMP GROUNDS, Brandon, Vt., July 5, 1884.
Penograph came last night and it is just splendid, as the girls say. I sat up after midnight trying it. To write with it is a constant delight. REV. B. S. TAYLOR.

Wood's Penograph is a boon to writers in hot, dry countries, where ink thickens so rapidly. REV. THEO. S. POND, Beirut, Syria.

I could not bear to be without Wood's Penograph, and have given your address to several friends who wished to purchase it. ELIZABETH HARRISON, 22 Old Broad Street, care J. S. Morgan Co., Bankers, London, England.

I received the Penograph by mail before last. It is more than I expected, I am delighted with it, and now send an order for eight more. HERBERT W. SWARTZ, D. D., Sendia, Miyagi Ken, Japan.

I sold 20 Wood's Penographs in 6 hours without interfering with my regular business as a drummer. L. A. ROSS, Sedalia, Mo.

SEND ON your favorite gold pen, any size, with \$1.50, and it will be fitted to either holder and returned. Should it for any reason not work to your satisfaction the money will be refunded.



This illustration shows exact size of No. 6. Price \$3.50. Same Holder with No. 4 Pen for \$3. UNCONDITIONALLY WARRANTED. Address all Orders to CHAS. W. CUTTS, Manager Student.

THE ATTENTION
— OF —
TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

Is called to the following list of

SUCCESSFUL BOOKS:

- Apgar's Plant Analysis,
- Bryant & Stratton's Book-Keeping,
- Cooley's Physics,
- Cooley's Chemistries,
- Gray's Botanies,
- Fisher's Outlines History,
- Robinson's Mathematics,
- Swinton's Readers,
- Swinton's Geographies,
- Webster's Dictionaries,
- Etc., Etc., Etc.

PUBLISHED BY

IVISON, BLAKEMAN & CO.
NEW YORK. BOSTON. CHICAGO.

GEO. M. ROAK,
FLORIST
37 High St., AUBURN, MAINE.

Cut Flowers a Specialty.

I. C. PHILLIPS,
Prin. Wilton Academy.
WILTON, MAINE.

THE MAINE TEACHERS' AGENCY,
A popular and reliable means of communication between Teachers and School Officers.
I. C. PHILLIPS, Manager.

WINSLOW TURNER,
No. 11 Turner Street, . . . Opposite Court House,
AUBURN, MAINE.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots Made to Order,
AND REPAIRED.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
STUDENTS' FURNITURE
Large Stock of all kinds of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
Both New and Second-Hand. Call and
Examine for yourself.
S. RECORD, Lower Main St.

BATES COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.

REV. OREN B. CHENEY, D.D., President.	THOMAS L. ANGELL, A.M., Professor of Modern Languages.
REV. JOHN FULLONTON, D.D., Prof. of Ecclesiastical History and Pastoral Theology.	REV. JAMES ALBERT HOWE, D.D., Professor of Systematic Theology and Homiletics.
JONATHAN Y. STANTON, A.M., Professor of Greek and Latin Languages.	GEORGE C. CHASE, A.M., Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.
REV. BENJAMIN F. HAYES, D.D., Professor of Psychology and Exegetical Theology.	THOMAS HILL RICH, A.M., Professor of Hebrew.
RICHARD C. STANLEY, A.M., Professor of Chemistry and Geology.	JOHN H. RAND, A.M., Professor of Mathematics.
REV. THOMAS HILL, D.D., Lecturer on Ethics.	EDWARD R. CHADWICK, Instructor of English Literature and Elocution.

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class are examined as follows:—

LATIN: In nine books of Virgil's *Aeneid*; six orations of Cicero; the *Catiline* of Sallust; twenty exercises of Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, and in Harkness' Latin Grammar. **GREEK:** In three books of Xenophon's *Anabasis*; two books of Homer's *Iliad*, and in Hadley's Greek Grammar. **MATHEMATICS:** In Loomis' or Greenleaf's Arithmetic, in Wentworth's Elements of Algebra, and Plane Geometry or Equivalents. **ENGLISH:** In Mitchell's Ancient Geography, and in Worcester's Ancient History.

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

Certificates of regular dismission will be required from those who have been members of other Colleges.

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

COURSE OF STUDY.

The regular Course of Instruction is that commended by the leading Colleges of the country as eminently adapted to secure liberal culture and a sound classical education.

EXPENSES.

The annual expenses for board, tuition, room rent, and incidentals are \$180. Pecuniary assistance, from the income of thirteen scholarships and various other benefactions, is rendered to those who are unable to meet their expenses otherwise. Students contemplating the Christian ministry receive assistance every year of the course.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

This is a department in the College, established by vote of the corporation July 21, 1870. It occupies Nichols Hall, situated about a quarter of a mile from the College buildings, and is in charge of a special Faculty appointed by the College corporation.

Candidates for admission are required to furnish testimonials of good standing in some Christian church, and to give evidence of their duty to prepare for the gospel ministry, certified by the church of which they are members respectively, or by some ordained minister.

Those who are not graduates from College, previous to entering upon the regular course of study, must be prepared for examination in the common English branches, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, Algebra, and in the Latin and Greek languages.

Tuition, room rent, and use of libraries free.

COMMENCEMENT, Thursday.....JUNE 30, 1887.

The Bates Student.



Horsford's

ACID PHOSPHATE.

— FOR —

Dyspepsia, Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Nervousness, Diminished Vitality, &c.

Prepared according to the directions of Prof. E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge.

A preparation of the phosphates of lime, magnesia, potash, and iron with phosphoric acid in such form as to be readily assimilated by the system. Universally recommended and prescribed by physicians of all schools. Its action will harmonize with such stimulants as are necessary to take. It is the best tonic known, furnishing sustenance to both brain and body. It makes a delicious drink with water and sugar only.

As a Brain and Nerve Tonic.

DR. E. W. ROBERTSON, Cleveland, O., says: "From my experience, can cordially recommend it as a brain and nerve tonic, especially in nervous debility, nervous dyspepsia, etc., etc."

For Wakefulness.

DR. WILLIAM P. CLOTHIER, Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I prescribed it for a Catholic priest, who was a hard student, for wakefulness, extreme nervousness, etc., and he reports it has been of great benefit to him."

In Nervous Debility.

DR. EDWIN F. VOSE, Portland, Me., says: "I have prescribed it for many of the various forms of nervous debility, and it has never failed to do good."

For the Ill Effects of Tobacco.

DR. C. A. FERNALD, Boston, says: "I have used it in cases of impaired nerve function with beneficial results, especially in cases where the system is affected by the toxic action of tobacco."

Invigorating, Strengthening, Healthful, Refreshing.

Prices reasonable. Pamphlet giving further particulars mailed free.

Manufactured by the RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS, Providence, R. I.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The Bates Student.

You Will Find a Good Line of Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, and Slippers

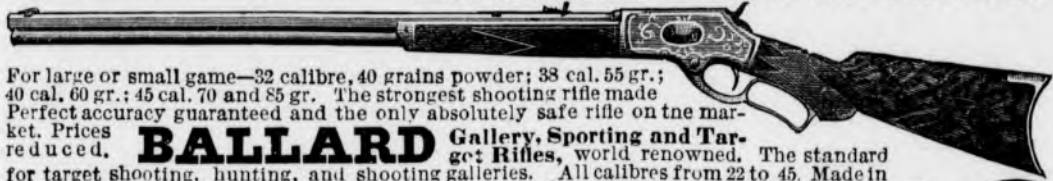
AT C. O. MORRELL'S.

If you wish to get just what you pay for and the most you can for your money, please Call and Examine My Stock, which has been largely improved within the last year. REMEMBER THE PLACE,

CORNER MAIN AND LISBON STREETS, LEWISTON, ME.

SIGN—BIG BLACK BOOT.

MARLIN MAGAZINE RIFLE
Best In The World



For large or small game—32 calibre, 40 grains powder; 38 cal. 55 gr.; 40 cal. 60 gr.; 45 cal. 70 and 85 gr. The strongest shooting rifle made. Perfect accuracy guaranteed and the only absolutely safe rifle on the market. Prices reduced. **BALLARD** Gallery, Sporting and Target Rifles, world renowned. The standard for target shooting, hunting, and shooting galleries. All calibres from 22 to 45. Made in fourteen different styles, prices from \$18.00 up. Send for illustrated catalogue.



MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO., - **New Haven, Conn.**

Two targets made with one of our 22 calibre rifles, twenty consecutive shots after fifty shots had already been fired and no cleaning during the entire seventy shots. These guns carry off nearly all the prizes at target matches because they are always accurate and reliable.



W. E. Lane . . . Apothecary,

Lately removed to the store formerly occupied by H. W. Barbour.

No. 263 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

L. E. Brown & Co.,

Manufacturers of

Bobbins, Spools, and Skewers,

And Base-Ball Bats. Also, Fitted Hard Wood. Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

LEWISTON, - - - - - MAINE.

E. & M. S. Millett,

DEALERS IN

Millinery and Fancy Goods,

13 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

Wakefield Brothers,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals,

Fancy and Toilet Articles, Sponges, Brushes, Perfumery, etc. Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded, and orders answered with care and dispatch.

114 Lisbon Street, - - Lewiston, Maine.

If You Want to Buy

THE BEST GRADE OF COAL,

LOW, FOR CASH, CALL ON

J. N. WOOD, 64 Middle Street.

Turner & Smith,

BAKERS,

203 Main St., and 328 Lisbon St., Lewiston.

Cake for Parties and Weddings a specialty. Plain and Ornamental Frosting at Short Notice.

Dr. D. B. Strout,

DENTIST,

Corner Main and Lisbon Streets, Over Abbott's Drug Store.

Every branch of Dentistry attended to. A BEAUTIFUL SET OF PERMANENT TEETH FOR \$10.

Finest Display of Fancy Work

IN THE CITY, AT

MRS. L. ATWOOD'S,

Dealer in RICH MILLINERY and ART NEEDLEWORK. Materials of all kinds furnished, and Lessons given in the art.

No. 9 Lisbon Street . . . Lewiston, Maine.

The Bates Student.

HIGH STREET LAUNDRY AUBURN, MAINE.

NATHANIEL DAVIS, - - - - - Proprietor.

Office: A. S. WOODMAN, Room 49, P. H.

All Work Neatly and Promptly Done.

REPAIRING Neatly Done if desired.



New Style, 1887.

**MURPHY,
THE
HATTER**

SIGN, GOLD HAT,

LEWISTON, - - MAINE.

1867.

ESTABLISHED

1867.

R. DAGGETT,

Clothing Cleansed, Dyed,

PRESSED AND REPAIRED.

Kid Gloves Cleansed and Dyed.

No. 16 Ash Street, Lewiston, Me.,

UNDER CLARK'S DRUG STORE.

JOB WAGON.

BURGESS.

Orders left at Getchell's, 173 Main Street.

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

B. LITCHFIELD.

M. EMERY.

B. LITCHFIELD & CO.,

Dealers in

Choice Family Groceries and Provisions.

Choice Meats a specialty.

249 Main Street, Lewiston, Maine.

MRS. NEAL'S BOOK BINDERY,

Journal Block, Lewiston, Me.

Magazines, Music, etc., Bound in a Neat and Durable Manner. Ruling and Blank Book Work of Every Description done to Order.

DRS. N. WOODBURY & SON,

DENTISTS,

Rooms 6 and 7 Pilsbury Block, Lewiston.

GEO. R. KIMBALL,

Watchmaker.

Fine Watch & Clock Repairing a specialty.

All kinds of Hair Jewelry and Solid Work Made to Order or Repaired. No Apprentices.

D. W. WIGGIN'S DRUG STORE,

New No. 213 Lisbon St., - Lewiston, Me.

N. E. Bureau of Education.

Does business in every State and Territory. Charges Teachers less than any other reliable Agency.

No Charges to School Officers for services rendered.

Circulars and Forms of Application sent free.

Address or call upon

HIRAM ORCUTT, Manager,
3 Somerset St., Boston, Mass.

MARIETTA COLLEGE, Oct. 22, 1886.

From my knowledge of Dr. Hiram Orcutt, I should not expect any man in the country to excel him in selecting the right teacher for the right place.

JOHN EATON,

President Marietta College, and for sixteen years United States Commissioner of Education.

"I am engaged in the position of which you informed me. I had thought it advisable to register with four of the most reputable agencies; but allow me to say that in earnest, conscientious devotion to my interest, and in evident purpose to give me just the position I was seeking, you have surpassed all the others. I shall not fail to speak in the highest terms of the New England Bureau of Education whenever I have an opportunity, and to employ it in future myself."

E. M. W.

Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

The Bates Student.

J. H. STETSON & CO.,
Successors to BEAN & STETSON,
Dealers in Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces,
And Ventilators, Tin, Iron, and Copper Ware, Zinc,
Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, &c. Tin, Iron, and Copper
Work to order. 65 LISBON STREET.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER. Then know that the
Best Place to buy

CHOICE MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,
IS AT
MRS. D. P. AVERY'S,
267 LISBON STREET, COR. CHESTNUT, LEWISTON.



C. Y. CLARK,
LIVERY, BOARD, AND FEED STABLE.

Carriages Furnished for Funerals
and Private Parties.

All orders promptly attended to.



LEWISTON, ME.

RICHARDS & MERRILL,
Merchant Tailors, and Dealers in Ready-Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, etc.

We have always on hand a very large and choice selection of Foreign and Domestic Woolens, in latest styles and novelties, which we make to order, and guarantee in Fit, Trimmings, and Workmanship, equal to any that can be had in Maine. A full line of Fine Custom Ready-Made Suits and Overcoats always on hand. Our Motto: Quick Sales at Small Profits.

No. 1 Lyceum Hall Building, Lewiston, Maine.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
THE FAVORITE NUMBERS, 303, 404, 332, 351, 170,
AND HIS OTHER STYLES
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.



H. P. DORMAN & CO.,
COAL AND WOOD,
Cedar Street, Lewiston, Me.
Orders by Telephone.

Students Patronage Respectfully Solicited.

PHIL P. GETCHELL,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
110 Lisbon St., Lewiston.

DR. EMERY BAILEY,
DENTIST,
No. 3 1-2 LISBON ST., LEWISTON.

Gas administered to extract Teeth,

WALKER BROTHERS,
Wholesale and Retail
Dealers in
Oysters, Clams, and Lobsters
Goods Delivered Without Extra Charge.
55 Bates St., Near Main St., Lewiston, Me.

H. A. WHITNEY,
Table and Pocket Cutlery
Locks and Keys, Firearms, and Ammunition
at the Lowest Prices. Repairing
Neatly Done.
120 LISBON STREET, LEWISTON.

JORDAN, FROST & CO.,
Eastern, Western, and Southern
Lumber, Mouldings, Gutters, and Brackets.
Planing Mill and Lumber Yard Foot of Cross Canal.
LEWISTON, ME.
WM. JORDAN, A. E. FROST, F. M. JORDAN.

NEW DINING ROOMS

57 Lisbon Street, Near Music Hall,

LEWISTON, ME.

D. F. LONG, PROPRIETOR.

Meals at all hours. The Best of Steaks,
Oysters, and Ice-Creams.

CATERING FOR PARTIES A SPECIALTY.

The Best Place in the city to Get a
NICE OYSTER STEW.



We are Introducing
A new Sewing Machine
which has peculiar
Merit: Desiring to
say more about it
than space will here
permit, we request
your address if you
are at all interested.

Liberal terms to dealers
& protection in territory
The Estey Sewing
Machine.

FACTORY
VT
BRATTLEBORO

Perkins' Orchestra.

We are prepared to furnish from one to eleven
men at the shortest notice, for Wedding Parties,
Exhibitions, Dramatic Entertainments, Balls, Pri-
vate Parties, Assemblies, etc.

Cornet and Piano furnished if desired.

Call on or address E. PERKINS, Lewiston, Me.
Office at Perkins' Cigar Store.

Lewiston Monumental Works.

Manufacturers of Monuments, Tablets, etc. Esti-
mates furnished for Cemetery and Building Work,
from Light, Dark, and Red Granite, American or
Italian Marble.

12 and 14 Bates Street, Lewiston, Maine.

JOHN P. MURPHY, Manager.

E. Cornish & Co.,

(Successors to R. F. Foss.)

PRACTICAL TAILORS,

Court Street, AUBURN, ME.

C. F. CORNISH, CUTTER.

FOR NOBBY STYLES, CALL ON

J. H. Twombly & Co.,

CUSTOM TAILORS,

Opp. Y. M. C. A. Block, Court St., Auburn.

GEO. H. COBB, CUTTER.

G. M. Atkins & Co.,

MERCHANT TAILORS.

Best Work and Lowest Prices.

No. 3 Keene Block, AUBURN, ME.

Mrs. M. B. Sprague,

AGENT FOR THE

BEHNING PIANO,

42 Lisbon St., LEWISTON.

Ezra H. White, D.D.S.,

DENTAL ROOMS,

No. 1 LYCEUM BLOCK,

Lisbon Street, - - Lewiston Maine.

Book and Job Printing

Of all kinds, promptly and carefully
executed at the

Lewiston Gazette Office.

Newest styles of type; competent workmen; low
prices and best work.

Every Variety of College and Seminary
Work done in the Neatest Style.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

CALVERT & WALDRON,

Proprietors.

F. I. Day,

*** Fine ***

Boots and Shoes.

MARVELOUS PRICES. BOOKS FOR THE MILLION

Complete Novels and Other Works, by Famous Authors, Almost Given Away!

The following books are published in neat pamphlet form, many of them handsomely illustrated, and all are printed from good type upon good paper. They treat of a great variety of subjects, and we think no one can examine the list without finding therein many that he or she would like to possess. In cloth-bound form these books would cost \$1.00 each. Each book is complete in itself.

1. **The Widow Bedott Papers.** This is the book over which your grandmothers laughed till they cried, and it is just as funny to-day as ever.

2. **Fancy Work for Home Adornment,** an entirely new work upon this subject, containing easy and practical instructions for making fancy baskets, wall pockets, brackets, needle work, embroidery, etc., etc., profusely and elegantly illustrated.

3. **Grimm's Fairy Stories for the Young.** The finest collection of fairy stories ever published. The children will be delighted with them.

4. **The Lady of the Lake.** By Sir Walter Scott. "The Lady of the Lake" is a romance in verse, and of all the works of Scott none is more beautiful than this.

5. **Manual of Etiquette for Ladies and Gentlemen,** a guide to politeness and good breeding, giving the rules of modern etiquette for all occasions.

6. **The Standard Letter Writer for Ladies and Gentlemen,** a complete guide to correspondence, giving plain directions for the composition of letters of every kind, with innumerable forms and examples.

7. **Winter Evening Recreations,** a large collection of Acting Charades, Tableaux, Games, Puzzles, etc., for social gatherings, private theatricals, and evenings at home, illustrated.

8. **Dialogues, Recitations and Readings,** a large and choice collection for school exhibitions and public and private entertainments.

9. **Parlor Magic and Chemical Experiments,** a book which tells how to perform hundreds of amusing tricks in magic and instructive experiments with simple agents.

10. **The Home Cook Book and Family Physician,** containing hundreds of excellent cooking recipes and hints to housekeepers, also telling how to cure all common ailments by simple home remedies.

11. **Manners and Customs in Far Away Lands,** a very interesting and instructive book of travels, describing the peculiar life, habits, manners and customs of the people of foreign countries; illustrated.

12. **Sixteen Complete Stories** by Popular Authors, embracing love, humorous and detective stories, stories of society life, of adventure, of railway life, etc., all very interesting.

13. **The Budget of Wit, Humor and Fun,** a large collection of the funny stories, sketches, anecdotes, poems, and jokes that have been written for some years; illustrated.

14. **Useful Knowledge for the Million,** a handy book of useful information for all, upon many and various subjects; illustrated.

15. **Called Back.** A Novel, by Hugh Conway, author of "Dark Days," etc.

16. **At the World's Mercy.** A Novel. By Florence Warden, author of "The House on the Marsh," etc.

17. **Mildred Trevanion.** A Novel. By "The Duchess," author of "Molly Bawn," etc.

18. **Dark Days.** A Novel. by Hugh Conway, author of "Called Back."

19. **The Mystery of the Holly Tree.** A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."

20. **Shadows on the Snow.** A Novel. By B. L. Farjeon, author of "Bread-and-Cheese-and-Kisses," etc.

21. **The Gray Woman.** A Novel. By Mrs. Gaskell, author of "Mary Barton," etc.

22. **The Frozen Deep.** A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," etc.

23. **Red Court Farm.** A Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," etc.

24. **In Cupid's Net.** A Novel. By the Author of "Dora Thorne."

25. **Back to the Old Home.** A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Hidden Perils," etc.

26. **John Bowerbank's Wife.** A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc.

27. **Lady Gwendoline's Dream.** A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne," etc.

28. **Jasper Dane's Secret.** A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Aurora Floyd," etc.

29. **Leoline.** A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Brenda Yorke," etc.

30. **Gabriel's Marriage.** A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "No Name," etc.

31. **David Hunt.** A Novel. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, author of "Fashion and Famine," etc.

32. **Reaping the Whirlwind.** A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Old Middleton's Money," etc.

33. **Dudley Carleon.** A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret," etc.

34. **Essien; OR THE MYSTERY OF THE HEADLANDS.** A Novel. By Etta W. Pierce, author of "The Birth Mark," etc.

35. **A Golden Dawn.** A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne," etc.

36. **Valerie's Fate.** A Novel. By Mrs. Alexander, author of "The Woeful O.T.," etc.

37. **Sister Rose.** A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," etc.

38. **Anne.** A Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," etc.

39. **The Laurel Bush.** A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc.

40. **Amos Barten.** A Novel. By George Eliot, author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," etc.

OUR UNEQUALED OFFER: We will send any four of these books and our catalogue, containing prices of all leading papers and books for 12 cents in stamps. Any 8 books 20 cts.; the whole 40 for \$1.00. Send P. O. Note, Registered Letter, or Money Order, and address as above. **FRANKLIN NEWS COMPANY, 725 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.**

WORCESTER'S DICTIONARY

THE
STANDARD



With Denison's Reference Index for 75 cents additional.

WORCESTER'S UNABRIDGED QUARTO DICTIONARY,

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE DICTIONARY
OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT,

EMBRACING 204 ADDITIONAL PAGES, AND OVER
12,500 NEW WORDS AND A VOCABULARY OF
SYNONYMS OF WORDS IN GENERAL USE.

THE NEW EDITION OF

WORCESTER'S DICTIONARY

CONTAINS THOUSANDS OF WORDS NOT TO BE
FOUND IN ANY OTHER DICTIONARY.

*Fully Illustrated, and contains Four
Full-page Illuminated Plates.*

Library Sheep, Marbled Edges.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS, OR WILL BE SENT, CARRIAGE
FREE, ON RECEIPT OF THE PRICE BY

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, PUBLISHERS,
715 and 717 Market Street, Philadelphia.

THE BATES STUDENT ..

IS PRINTED AT THE

.. LEWISTON JOURNAL OFFICE.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF CHOICE

Flour, Groceries, Provisions, etc.,

In the City, can be found with

NEALEY & MILLER,

Cor. Main and Bates Streets, LEWISTON.

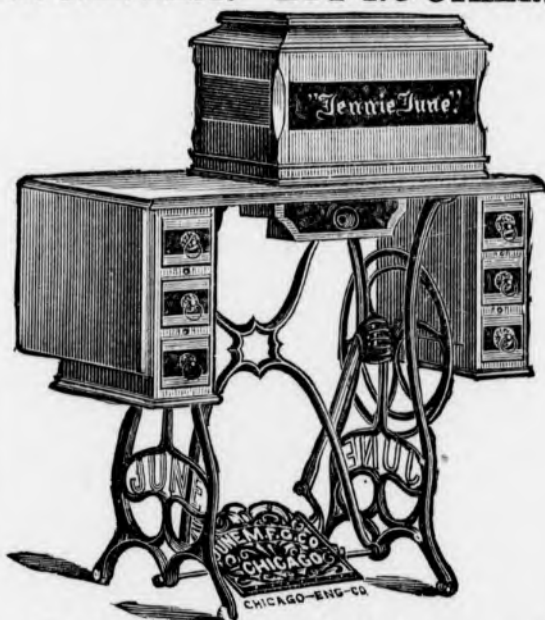
Bottom Prices always guaranteed.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT
—HIGH ARM—

"JENNIE JUNE"

SEWING MACHINE

IS THE BEST. BUY NO OTHER.



The LADIES' FAVORITE, because
it is LIGHT RUNNING and does
such beautiful work. Agents' Favor-
ite, because it is a quick and easy seller.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

JUNE MANUFACTURING CO.

Nos. 9 and 11 North Pearl Street,
ALBANY, N. Y.

UNDERTAKING.
F. E. CRANE & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS,
And Funeral Directors,

Respectfully give notice to the public that they have opened rooms at

57 Lower Main Street, LEWISTON,

Where they will attend exclusively to undertaking in all its branches.

Caskets, some in new styles, Coffins, Robes, Plates, Floral Designs, Sheaves of Wheat, Masonic, Odd Fellows, Grand Army, and Knights of Pythias Emblems constantly on hand.

Mr. Crane gives his personal attention at the shortest notice. Embalming a specialty. Hearse and Carriages furnished to order.

Residence No. 11 Elm Street, near Main, Auburn, Maine.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

F. E. CRANE & CO.,
Rooms, No. 57 Lower Main St., Lewiston.

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

On and After October 25, 1886.

Passenger Trains Leave Lewiston
Upper Station.

7.30 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
11.10 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
2.53 P.M., for Winthrop, Waterville, Skowhegan, Farmington, Bangor, Ellsworth, Aroostook County, and St. John.
4.20 P.M., for Portland and Boston.

Passenger Trains Leave Lewiston
Lower Station.

6.45 A.M., for Brunswick, Bath, Rockland, Augusta, Bangor, Portland, and Boston.
10.30 A.M., for Bath, Augusta, Portland, and Boston.
3.05 P.M., for Farmington.
5.30 P.M., for Brunswick, Bath, Augusta, and Waterville, and for Rockland (Saturdays only).
11.30 P.M. (every night), for Brunswick, Bangor, Bar Harbor, Aroostook County, St. John, and Boston, and for Bath, Saturday night only. Does not run beyond Bangor Sundays.

REMEMBER THAT

WM. A. ROBINSON, Apothecary,
AUBURN,

Carries a full stock of TOILET GOODS, RAZORS, PERFUMERIES, SOAPS, &c.
Give him a call.

WE wish to say just a word, and that of our own accord, in praise of the office where the Echo has always been printed. We doubt if there is another office in the country which does more college work than is done at the Lewiston Journal Office. Patronized by four colleges, and some half a dozen academies, they are thoroughly acquainted with the requirements of college work. We could easily pick out a number of exchanges, each of which would contain more typographical errors than do our proof-sheets. A disposition to accommodate has ever been manifested, and we wish thus to express our appreciation of it.—COLBY ECHO.

PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS EXECUTED AT THE

JOURNAL OFFICE

LEWISTON, MAINE.

One of the Largest Printing Houses East of Boston.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

First-Class Book and College Printing.

Don't send out of the State, for we guarantee to give Good Work at Low Prices.

Address all orders to

Journal Office, Lewiston, Maine.

For Nice Pure Candies

— GO TO —

A. E. HARLOW'S,

Where a large stock and variety is always on hand.

A. E. HARLOW, 58 Lisbon Street.

TEACHERS WANTED! 8 Principals, 11 Assistants, and a number for Music, also Art and Specialties. Send stamp for application form and circulars of information to
National School Supply Bureau,
Mention this paper; CHICAGO, ILL.

THE MORNING STAR PUBLISHING HOUSE.

The Regular Publications of this Establishment are as follows:

THE MORNING STAR. A Religious Paper for the Home; established in 1826; 8 pp., weekly; \$2.00 per year; REV. C. A. BICKFORD, Editor; PROF. CYRUS JORDAN and MISS S. A. PERKINS, Assistant Editors. A limited number of advertisements of suitable character are admitted to its columns. For rates apply to the Publisher.

THE LITTLE STAR and THE MYRTLE. Illustrated Sunday-School Papers in two grades; each 4 pp.; published on alternate weeks. Single copies, 35 cents each per year; in packages, 25 cents each. Samples free. MISS S. A. PERKINS, Managing Editor.

THE STAR SUNDAY-SCHOOL QUARTERLIES and the STAR S. S. LESSON LEAVES. Each series in three grades; based on the International Lessons. Samples with prices, sent on application to the Publisher. REV. C. A. BICKFORD, Editor.

Attention is called to the Series of STAR PAMPHLETS, of which four have been issued, viz.:

No. 1. THE DISCIPLE'S LOVE. A Sermon by REV. O. E. BAKER. 16 pp. 4 cents.

No. 2. BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF REV. A. H. MORRELL. By REV. N. C. BRACKETT (with portrait). 24 pp. 5 cents.

No. 3. THE EDUCATION SOCIETY AND ITS WORK. By PROF. B. F. HAYES, D.D. 27 pp. 5 cents.

No. 4. ELEVEN TALKS TO YOUNG MEN. By REV. SMITH BAKER. 48 pp. 6 cents.

IN PRESS.

No. 5. ELEVEN TALKS TO YOUNG WOMEN. By REV. SMITH BAKER.

In addition, the establishment publishes the various books, treatises, and tracts of the Free Baptist denomination, and keeps them for sale at the office, together with an attractive list of standard books from other publishers. Address all orders to

E. N. FERNALD, PUBLISHER, - - 457 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass.

FINE BOOK AND JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

LANDER & DOTEN,
Opticians, Watchmakers and Jewelers

AGENTS FOR ROCKFORD AND AURORA
WATCHES. First-Class Repairing.

No. 2 Keene Block, - - AUBURN, ME.

E. H. GERRISH,
APOTHECARY,

145 Lisbon St., cor. Ash, LEWISTON, ME.

Prescriptions promptly and accurately prepared.
Full line of Chemicals, Drugs, Perfumes, Toilet
Articles, &c., at Reasonable Prices.

H. O. CUTLER,
CUSTOM TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
FINE WOOLENS,
No. 91 LISBON STREET, LEWISTON.

ISAAC GODDARD,

DENTIST

(Successor to DR. M. B. PREBLE,)

No. 3 1-2 Phoenix Block, AUBURN, ME.

GLOVER'S ORCHESTRA,
AUBURN, MAINE.

Music furnished for Concerts, Entertainments, and all occasions where Orchestra music is needed, at reasonable prices.

GEORGE H. GLOVER.

TEAGUE & HALE,
Successors to W. H. TEAGUE,
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES,
28 LISBON ST., LEWISTON.
Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded.
ALSO, MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CIGARS.

W. W. Ellis
Stationer.

AND DEALER IN

BLANK BOOKS,
ALBUMS, AND
ART NOVELTIES.

College Stationery a Specialty.

No. 2 Frye Block,
LEWISTON, - MAINE.

FINE GOODS. LOW PRICES.

BUBIER & MASON,
PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS

HOUSE AND DECORATIVE PAINT-
ING, GRAINING, GLAZING,
KALSOMINING, AND
WALL-TINTING.

All Work Done in a Workmanlike Manner.

BATES ST., OPP. ELECTRIC LIGHT STATION.

TEMPLE & CO.,
Clothiers, Hatters, and Furnishers,

LEWISTON, MAINE.

THE BEST GRADES OF

COAL

At HARPER & GOOGIN'S,

138 Bates St. 57 Whipple St.

❖ BOSTON STORE. ❖

OSWALD & **A**RMSTRONG

The Largest and Most Complete DRY AND FANCY GOODS STORE in the State.
We call special attention to our large line of

Black Silks, Colored Silks, Black and Colored Silk Rhadames,

Also our immense stock of WOOL DRESS GOODS, in all the Novelties of the Season.
Special attention given to filling orders from out of town. SAMPLES
furnished on application. Our stock of HOUSEKEEPING
GOODS is always complete; also, our stock of

DOMESTICS, IN COTTONS, CRASHES, BLANKETS, &c.

As is well known, we are headquarters for READY-MADE CLOAKS and Ladies' and Children's
OUTSIDE WRAPS.

We invite all to visit our store or send for samples. We are the only STRICTLY ONE-PRICE
store in Lewiston. Our Motto, "Quick Sales and Small Profits."

O S W A L D | & | A R M S T R O N G .