

11-1887

The Bates Student - volume 15 number 09 - November 1887

Bates College

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VOL. XV.

NO. 9.

NOV.,

1887.

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STUDENT.



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THE
BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XV.

NOVEMBER, 1887.

No. 9.

Bates Student.

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH DURING THE
COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

CLASS OF '88, BATES COLLEGE,
LEWISTON, MAINE.

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

Any subscriber not receiving the STUDENT regu-
larly will please notify the Business Manager.

Contributions and correspondence are respect-
fully 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. 9.—NOVEMBER, 1887.

EDITORIAL.....	215
LITERARY:	
Snow-Fall.....	218
The True Nobility.....	219
My Ship.....	222
A Vital Question.....	223
Problems Awaiting the College Graduate.....	225
Remarks Upon the Personality of Emerson as Revealed in His Essays.....	227
COMMUNICATIONS.....	230
LOCALS.....	232
PERSONALS.....	236
EXCHANGES.....	237
LITERARY NOTES.....	238
COLLEGE WORLD.....	239
CLIPPINGS.....	240

EDITORIAL.

THE grading that has been done in front of the buildings adds much to the beauty of the campus. And, since improvements seem to be the order of the day, we would suggest that hitching posts be placed in front of Parker Hall. Once a few wooden posts graced the campus, but they have long since disappeared, and at present there is not a chance anywhere around the buildings to hitch a horse. Those who come to the college with teams are obliged to hitch to the fence, with a fear that when they return both fence and horse will be missing, or they may hitch to a tree, with fair prospects of ruining the tree. All this could be remedied by placing a few posts in front of Parker Hall. Four granite posts, with iron rings in the top, might be placed at convenient distances apart, and, without detracting from the beauty of the place, would be a great convenience. We hope that next spring this suggestion will be carried out, so that people coming to the college with teams will not be obliged to hitch their horses down town.

ONE of the companies in the civil war was organized from bullies and prize-fighters, but no amount of train-

ing could make them anything but cowards. Mauliness is the source of a good soldier's courage. It is also the source of a good citizen's power. Good living requires not the bravado that will provoke contention but the courage to withstand temptation. There is always in all walks of life a demand for men and women of principle, and such individuals constitute the real leaders of society. Whatever power is conceded to wealth, fashion, or genius, a still higher power must be given to principle.

The Freshman class has taken the manly and womanly part in the events of this term, and is to be congratulated on the high standard of its prevailing principles. Said one of its members, "I think any man is a fool who will carry a cane, wear a tall hat, or do anything else to provoke a row." This is the principle that every young man should carry into college and into life. When brought to bay the greatest courage is always found among those who seek to avoid strife.

"I HAVE to smoke just so that the fellows won't think I'm *too good*; but tobacco makes me deathly sick." Don't be afraid, young man. As Emerson says, "A man passes for that he is worth."

What if your life is flat and you can find no outlet for your daring love of adventure? What if the heroic ages are past and you cannot even go to sea or fight the Indians! Don't try to show your bravery by defying the results of crime. To be sure, you may thus show a reckless risk of danger.

But remember that all the heroes whom you worship risked themselves for the welfare of others. Bravery exerted for any other purpose is foolhardiness.

Daring *shame* is worse than this; for no man can live to himself alone. In your downfall you drag others with you. Such bravery is more despicable than the worst form of cowardice.

Store up your extra energy as you do electricity in the condenser. Then when the time comes you will have force enough to accomplish some noble life-work.

"Virtue itself turns vice when misapplied."
—*Shakespeare.*

EVERY good thing is liable to be carried to excess. It is no doubt an admirable arrangement whereby the students of our college are allowed to be absent a certain number of weeks while engaged in teaching; but there is danger of abusing this liberty. The student who is absent even one week from the class-room has lost something which he will probably never regain. The work may be "made up," as it is said, but not with as good results as if taken in the class-room under competent instructors. The work which the class has spent a term upon is usually made up in a week, and cannot but be imperfectly done. Great stress is laid upon the drill obtained by teaching, it being claimed that it exceeds what would be gained in an equal time in college. Then why go to college at all? The argument breaks down when examined fully. Therefore, while the rule is a good one for what it was intended, we should not take undue ad-

vantage of it. Unless actually obliged to be absent, let us return at the beginning of next term and of every term, and thus receive the greatest possible benefit from our course.

THE new method of reporting absences from chapel exercises and church does not seem to come into general favor. And strange though it may seem, those most opposed to the system are those who are most constant in their attendance at these services. The general objection seems to be that the system is puerile. The sight of a lot of students marching up to the professor's desk and depositing their little excuses, recalls too vividly the primary school. Another objection is that those who are constant in their attendance have to fill out their blanks the same as those who are absent. Ordinarily a student would rather attend prayers than to be bothered to make an excuse, but when he has to fill out his blank any way, it is but an easy task to add an excuse for one or two absences. For who ever knew a student that could not find a plausible excuse when he wanted one? Again, as regards chapel exercises, the system seems to be uncalled for. The students as a body attend prayers from preference. There are none who habitually "cut," and very few, if any, who are absent without reasonable excuses. This is so because students go directly from the recitation-room to the chapel, and the chances are that if a student has attended the recitation he will be present at prayers. As regards the Sunday services it is different. We believe that

every student should attend church somewhere on the Sabbath. They are allowed the privilege of attending any church they choose, but when their choice is made, their attendance should be regular. We know that it may be difficult for some to overcome their inertia sufficiently to get ready and walk one-half mile to church, especially if it is cold and stormy, and yet the effort would no doubt be beneficial, to say nothing of the good to be derived from the service.

Our idea would be to let the monitor mark absences from chapel as heretofore. Then let each professor have a book with the names of the students that recite to him at 11 A.M. Monday. Let him call the roll at that hour, and let each student respond for himself, and, if he failed to attend some church on the Sabbath, let his excuse be made to the professor before the class. We venture to say that this would increase the attendance at church, and would be much easier for both professors and students.

THE plan of the prospective Observatory on David Mountain lies before us. It represents a substantial brick building eighty feet long and twenty feet high. In the center of the building, from the solid rock of the mountain rises a stone pier on which the telescope will rest. Over the telescope pier rises the tower which has an opening on one side, and is so constructed that it can be turned in any direction. All the modern contrivances for raising and lowering the seat of the observer, turning the tower, and

directing the telescope to any quarter of the heavens will be used. The telescope will be fifteen feet long, with a twelve-inch aperture. The Observatory will be reached by a road starting in at the summit of Mountain Avenue and ending near the clump of pine trees just under the brow of the hill. The road slabs the hill in such a way that the rise will be only nine feet to the hundred. The path by which the summit is now reached will of course remain open for foot passengers.

Such a structure as this plan represents will be a great ornament to the city of Lewiston. But we wish to correct a few erroneous notions in regard to it. And first it must be remembered that this Observatory will never be built at all, unless \$50,000 are raised to meet the conditions on which the Boston gentleman has offered to give \$30,000 for this enterprise. Doubtless the money will be raised, and it is hoped the corner-stone can be laid next Commencement. But to raise these funds means work for somebody. Again the college authorities have no thought of changing the name David Mountain to Observatory Hill, as was reported in the *Journal* a short time ago. The *Journal* found its authority for this statement in the local columns of the *STUDENT*. Now, in a confidential sort of a way, we want to inform the *Journal* that the local editor of a college paper is not considered responsible for what he writes. Truth and untruth are all the same to him, provided they will occupy the same amount of space.

Many good people seem to think

this Bates Observatory is to be a great wooden tower up which one can ascend and "view the landscape o'er." Such an idea as this was recently presented in a Bangor paper. This is a mistake. The purpose of this Observatory is to furnish an opportunity for scientific observation of the heavenly bodies, and it is purposed to make this one of the leading observatories of the country.

LITERARY.

SNOW-FALL.

BY F. F. P., '77.

With crystal eyes
Ope'd in the skies,
With wings of sparry spangles,
In ghostly plight,
A habit light,
That loosely round me dangles.

I fill the air
With visions rare,
And blanch the sombre meadows;
My woolly feet
The cold earth meet
As noiselessly as shadows.

From frith and bay
And ocean's way,
I climbed the sunbeams golden,
O'er mountain walls,
In castle halls
By dewy hands was holden.

A pompous king
Bade menials bring
Me robes of downy feather,
Then called me snow,
And let me go,
To grace the winter weather.

O'er field and down
And road and town
I toy, and twirl, and flutter;
Fair cheeks I kiss
Of lad and miss,
But praises never utter.

The fen's meek crest,
The marsh-grass nest,
By water-fowl forsaken,
I cover o'er
With wrappings hoar,
Till Spring their life shall waken.

Caressing now
The mountain's brow,
I court the spectral stillness;
From one lone bird
A note is heard
To trill the air in shrillness.

Through woods I wend,
The branches bend,
I make an arch and ceiling;
The pine's low boughs
Whisper their vows,
Mid incense heavenward stealing.

I nestle round
The grassy mound,
The sear blades stoop and shiver,
And sadly sigh
That life's fond tie
Is sundered by its giver.

As night shades fall,
My silent call
Is made at every dwelling,
The plenty-blessed,
The want-oppressed,
Alike my steps repelling.

From turrets gray,
At break of day
The startled pigeon's cooing,
And sparrow's prate
Unto his mate,
Proclaim my magic doing.

The cliff's dun verge
My feet would urge
To meet the bounding billows;
I go to sleep
Within the deep,
On soft and foam-white pillows.

—*Traveller.*

◆◆◆

THE TRUE NOBILITY.

By X., '88.

IN the early history of New England there were sometimes found combinations of strange elements, and the

relics of some institutions by no means puritanic. Here and there some adventurous nobleman had brought his hopes and fortunes, or sometimes his empty title, to America, and attempted to engraft the institutions of the old world upon the new. In one of the early settlements on our coast was the mansion of such a man. Sir William Levering, an English baron, had, owing to some unpleasantness at home, crossed the ocean and established himself and family in the new colony, with as much of the baronial style of living as the circumstances would admit. His family consisted of himself and wife, their daughter Helen, and Lady Levering's niece, Amelia Courtney.

These two young ladies were nearly of the same age. Lady Helen was beautiful and accomplished, but proud and haughty. She never mingled with the people of the settlement, but held herself aloof, as did also her proud mother. Amelia Courtney was plain, commonplace, and portionless. Commonplace, at least, in the eyes of her proud relatives; and if to mingle with the people around her was to be commonplace, she certainly deserved the accusation. She had a warm and sympathetic heart, and from the first she had entered into the simple life of the puritan village and become a part of it.

One summer's day the quiet of the little village was disturbed by the arrival of a vessel from England, an event which, to people thus shut off from the world, was an affair of no little moment. Amelia was passing along the village street on her way home from visiting a sick child, when she was met

by a young man who was evidently a stranger in the settlement. But the mutual recognition of these two persons showed that they were not strangers to each other, and the young man made eager inquiries after the other members of the baron's family. This was the young Count Henry Audsley, the betrothed husband of the beautiful Lady Helen. He had taken passage on this vessel, intending to make his coming a complete surprise, and in this he had succeeded. He became the guest of the baron's family, and the weeks sped happily away.

Over a month had thus passed when another vessel was seen entering the harbor. Not the least important part of the cargo of these vessels which came from time to time to the settlements were the letters from across the sea, and the London papers. Several of these were received by Sir William, and, though their contents were not at least a month old, they were eagerly perused. Suddenly the baron's countenance showed unwonted interest, as his eyes fell upon a particular paragraph. He read it a second time, while his brows darkened. He then called Lady Levering into the room and they held a long conference together, after which Sir William summoned his daughter, and in her presence read aloud the following: "It has been discovered by the death-bed confession of an old nurse that the person known as Count Audsley is not the real count, but a child of low parentage, substituted for the rightful count, who died in infancy, through neglect of the nurse. The pseudo count sailed recently for America."

Lady Levering watched her daughter closely while her father read this paragraph, but, though her cheeks were very pale, no other sigh of emotion escaped her. It had been the wish of Helen's parents that she should marry a person of noble birth, and in this wish she had herself shared, for she had been taught to consider rank as of all things the most desirable. There was silence for some moments, but Lady Levering at length said, "Our duty is plain. A person of such parentage cannot be tolerated longer in our family. He must henceforth be a stranger here."

It was plain to Sir William and his wife that a struggle was going on in their daughter's mind; but pride at length conquered, and she said: "It shall be as you wish. He doubtless knew of this before leaving England, and wished to deceive me. Such deceit is worthy of his low origin. I will never see him again." So saying she rose and left the room, after which Henry was summoned into the presence of Sir William and Lady Levering. The young man was thunderstruck when he learned the truth. In vain did he plead for one more interview with Helen. He was told that she did not wish to see him again.

With a heavy heart and bitter thoughts he left the Levering mansion, resolved to take passage at once upon the vessel to go he cared not whither. What was life worth to him now? What right had he to life? His very name was a falsehood, and she whom he loved now scorned him. The vessel would sail with the

turn of the tide at daybreak, and he went on board immediately. Morning came, but the vessel would be delayed for an hour or two. Meanwhile there was great excitement in the little village, usually so quiet. During the night the mansion of Sir William Levering had been entered and robbed. An open window showed where the thief had made his entrance and exit.

At such times a whisper of suspicion will quickly grow into seeming certainty. Some one whispered the fact that the presence of the young stranger, his intimacy with the family and household, and his sudden preparations for departure were suspicious circumstances. The fact that he now held himself aloof, when the whole village was in a turmoil of excitement, tended in the same direction. Whether Sir William shared in this suspicion we cannot say. Yet he offered no objection when that suspicion took such a determined form.

No time was to be lost. The culprit must not escape. The magistrate hastened on board the vessel, arrested the young man, and he was soon securely lodged in the jail, an institution established in every colony as soon, if not sooner than the school-house. Here he was left alone to think over the strange circumstances that had come into his life. No wonder that he was fast settling into indifference and melancholy! Prison and palace are alike to him who is without hope.

As he sat thus alone with his gloomy thoughts, with his head bowed upon his hands, a step approached his cell, the bolts creaked, the ponderous

door swung open, and some one entered. But the prisoner was too indifferent to raise his head, till he heard his name spoken by a familiar voice. He looked up and saw Miss Courtney standing before him. "Is there anything I can do for you?" she asked, half abashed. "Do you come to offer assistance to one accused of this crime against your relative?" he asked in reply. "Accused is not convicted," she replied; "nor will I believe you guilty unless I hear it from your own lips." "What will it signify," he asked in a voice that sounded strangely hard, "whether I am guilty or not? What am I but a nameless vagabond whose very existence is a crime?" "The accidents of birth," she replied, "while they may have weight with those who care for nothing more, can never outweigh the true nobility of the soul. Do not despair, all will yet be right." Saying which she withdrew, leaving a small basket of food, and promising to come again.

After her departure the prisoner sat for a long time in deep thought. This visit had saved him from that condition toward which he was fast approaching, when one loses faith in all mankind. "Yes," he repeated, "the nobility of the soul does outweigh that of birth or of beauty." Thus several days passed away, and preparations were being made for the trial of the prisoner. Amelia came now and then to the jail, keeping him supplied with such food as she thought he would relish, though he left it often untouched.

The day for his trial came at last, and he waited, expecting every mo-

ment that the magistrate would enter to lead him to the scene of the trial. At length the bolt was drawn to admit—not the magistrate, but Miss Courtney. “The darkest hour is always just before day,” she said with a smile. “You are now known to be innocent of the charge made against you. The real criminal has been found, and you are to be released at once.” Even as she spoke the officer entered to corroborate the statement.

The stolen goods had been found in possession of a man who had been haunting the vicinity for some time, and who claimed to be a hunter. He had crossed the seas, fleeing from justice, but his character and evil propensities had followed him. He was punished as his many crimes merited, while he who had well-nigh been convicted on circumstantial evidence went forth without a stain of suspicion. During his imprisonment he had had time to think more calmly than he had done when he had sought only to rush blindly away; but he still wished to leave a place that could awaken only unpleasant memories.

It is not strange that his thoughts should sometimes turn to her who had been his friend when he was in trouble. Since his release he had seen but little of her. He had taken up his abode in the family of a settler in another part of the settlement, waiting the time when another vessel should arrive in which he could take passage. But one day he met Amelia and learned from her that Sir William had decided to return immediately to England. He had not found the colonial life so

romantic and fascinating as he had pictured it, and he had determined to abandon it.

Amelia was not to return with them. “I cannot,” she said, “be longer dependent upon their charity. I shall remain in America.” There was a touch of sadness in her voice as she said this, and her forlorn condition, so like his own, touched the young man’s heart with pity. ’Tis said that pity is akin to love. They met more frequently after this, and in due time were married in the little village church, and the next spring there was added to the little world known as “the settlement,” another cabin and another household.

But little is known of the after life of the baron’s family. Once, in the London papers, Amelia read her cousin’s marriage to a French count.

Henry and Amelia lived happily in the home they had made, and though they afterward learned that that little newspaper paragraph that had so changed three lives was without foundation, yet they preferred the life they had chosen to the uncertain happiness and the temptations of titled life in the old world. They lived to a good old age, and their descendants are still found in some of the best New England families.

MY SHIP.

BY M. M., '91.

The weary sun is cradled
 In the arms of the quiet sea,
 And the lingering gleams of brightness
 Fall over hill and lea.

The waves with dreamy murmur
 Are breaking at my feet,

As I watch the white sails shimmer,
Where sky and ocean meet.

With weary eyes and wistful,
I watch the ships come in;
For one sail never glimmers
On the far horizon's rim.

But I close my eyes a moment,
And lo! I see it near,
With its snowy canvas gleaming
In sunlight warm and clear.

It sails from golden Dreamland,
Over a mystic sea;
And 'tis freighted deep with treasure,
With priceless gifts for me.

And oft at quiet evening
It bears me far away,
To golden-fruited islands
Where flashing fountains play;

Where silver waters singing
Flow on in sweet unrest;
Where wondrous glades and gardens
By fairy feet are pressed.

'Mid those bright isles I wander,
With joyous heart and free,
Till daylight's stir and clamor
Bring back the world to me.

And, though my heart is throbbing
With a dreamy sense of pain,
I know that at my bidding
My ship will come again.

And weary toil and striving
No longer do I fear,
For in my weariest moments,
This thought can give me cheer.

[Written for the Student.]

A VITAL QUESTION.

By A. B., '84.

I WOULD not encumber the STUDENT with the weight of a legal discussion; but there is a question, or a series of questions, which must, ere long, be decided by our courts of last resort, and the decision will be most vital to the interests of the social

world. Lawyers may watch with legal curiosity for the decision; every person who knows the vital import of the question will watch for the decision with wrapt feeling. The questions will be avoided and evaded by the courts as long as possible; no conscientious judge craves responsibility. And in the meantime no man can tell how much the drift of public opinion may have to do with giving direction to legal opinion.

I refer to the springing into existence, within the last ten years, of something which lawyers hardly know how to name. No law book treats of them, or even classifies them. From one at first, their name has now become legion; for they are many. It is as if there had been born into the animal world a race of beings as far surpassing the lion in strength and power as the lion surpasses the kid. And who can say whether they are born for good or for evil. I refer to "trusts."

From the earliest existence of our nation the spirit of individual liberty has been so strong that even corporations have been obliged to plead, and persuade, and intrigue, and promise ere they could be allowed a place among us. But the modern "Trust" bears something the same relation to the corporation which the corporation has borne to the individual. Indeed, if the individual may rightly fear the corporation, even so may the corporation fear the "trust."

Is this a natural enemy created for the extermination of corporations? Nearly all evils create at the last,

their own executioner. But how, indeed, in our present condition of things could we do without corporations? If, indeed, there be a yet unknown way in which we could better do without them; if, indeed, the "trust" is to be their executioner, who then shall do battle against the executioner. I take it for a conclusion that as the world progresses toward a high state of civilization, there must be specialization in industry. In no other way can perfection be approached. This very specialization is the mother of corporate industry. Slay the mother and you will have no more progeny; but who would hurl the world backward? Who could, if he would? A high civilization and large liberty must needs be liable to great dangers and innumerable perplexities.

The first "trust" born into existence, so far as I can learn, was the "Standard Oil Trust." A few individuals gained dominant power in a vast number of corporations in different states. These individuals wished to reap the profits of these corporations without the attendant individual liabilities. They also wished to evade the laws for regulating corporations in their several states. In short the object was to create a monopoly. There are at this very time "trusts" whose unquestionable object is to monopolize the gas supply of the whole country, the water supply of all the important cities, the leather business, the pork business, and other businesses too numerous to mention. When once a "trust" has been created in any one department, almost its first object is to

exterminate not only individual but also distinct corporate enterprise and competition in the same department. Of course in some departments a "trust" can easily do this, while in others the task is more difficult.

Our legislature has, I think, seldom if ever created a monopoly. If a corporation were to ask for a charter granting them the exclusive right to supply a city with gas for a term of years, the charter, for obvious reasons, would not be granted. If it were granted, a court of last resort would, doubtless, pronounce it a violation of the constitution. But suppose there are two gas companies in a city. Suppose a "trust" gains control of one of them. It immediately places its price so low that the competing company must succumb on any terms the "trust" may dictate, or be ruined. In the mean time the "trust" raises its price a trifle in the hundred or thousand other cities where it has gained full control; so that on the whole its profits are not lessened. How are these "trusts" created? What are their advantages to those interested in the "trust"?

What are their dangers to those interested in the "trust"? What may be the advantages arising from a "trust" to the social community? What are the dangers to the social community from so-called "trusts"? Can "trusts" be suppressed, and if so how? If "trusts" can not or shall not be suppressed, can they and shall they be controlled? How shall they be controlled?

A country that so blesses men that

they may live easy and grow rapidly rich must needs expose the same men to subtle dangers.

[To be continued.]

PROBLEMS AWAITING THE COLLEGE GRADUATE.

By C. W. C., '88.

EVERY college graduate leaves his *Alma Mater* with high determination to meet successfully, if possible, the issues of life. What they will be, he may not know. One thing he should know, that whatever his occupation in life may be, responsibilities rest upon him, such as the less fortunate, in point of education, may not bear.

College graduates are generally expected to fill the ranks of the learned professions, to become the scientists and philosophers and the instructors in our higher institutions of learning; and in whatever profession in which he may engage, or in whatever course which he may pursue, the college graduate is expected to excel.

But this is not all that is expected of the college graduate. Increased opportunities bring increased responsibilities. As the scholar, the college graduate should exercise, for the good of the world, the knowledge that he has acquired. As the master of thought, he should create thought to enrich mankind. Having the advantage of superior intellectual attainments, it is his duty to solve, if possible, the problems that puzzle men and disturb society.

Not merely the problems that have so long engaged the attention of schol-

ars—the problems of the learned professions, of natural sciences, of philosophy and metaphysics—are awaiting the scholar of to-day. New questions to be answered and new problems to be solved arise with every onward impulse of thought. Civilization has not yet culminated; society is by no means perfect; and morality is far from its standard of purity. Here are involved problems to be solved which required the application of thought, and thought, the richest gift from man to man, the scholar owes mankind. The time has come when the scholar must leave his secluded haunts, throw off the role of monk, mingle with the world, assume places of trust and responsibility, and interest himself in the concerns of public welfare. He should interest himself in all of the relations which man bears to man, whether political, social, or moral. There are problems in politics that the scholar alone can solve.

The science of government has been the unsolved problem of the ages. Slowly, since the creation of man, have civilization and civil government been developed, until now our own grand republic, the fruit of the ages, stands as the noblest example of a human government. But think you that it, noble as it now is, will stand forever, if conspiring and unprincipled politicians be allowed to tear away truth and equality, the very principles on which it is founded? But this must not be allowed. Our politics must be purified. "Men of thought and men of action" must go to the front. The scholar in politics we must see, or

else men who defy principle, disregard truth, and whose whole policy tends to destroy the underlying principles of our government. Never will the evil and corruption in politics be done away while good and thoughtful men withdraw from politics and leave the way open for men of uncertain character, and of little or no principle, to abuse the power left within their easy reach. You cannot expect much good from an evil source; and no more should you expect politics to be pure when controlled by corrupt men. Nowhere else is a strong mind, well disciplined, needed more, and there is no better opportunity for the exercise of scholarly thought. The steady hand of the scholar is needed to guide the ship of state.

But the politics of a people is but an outgrowth of their social life. Society is the source of government, and whatever there may be of evil in politics can be traced to a source of evil in society. How different is the tone of the so-called high society in our large cities and at fashionable resorts, from that of our early fathers, which was characterized by its puritan simplicity! How differently it tends to develop the mind! How differently it affects character! And just as differently it plays upon the political relations of the people.

The outward displays of wealth show but the vanity of a weak soul, and not the power of a strong mind. Pride and ambition, indulged, will destroy character, and divert the true object of social intercourse. Pride may bring pleasure to a narrow soul, ambi-

tion may arouse a sluggard mind, but both, like foul ulcers, if left unchecked, will, in time, spread over the body of society, until they reach some vital part and leave it only as a worthless heap of ruins.

Can it be possible that such a fate awaits our fair institutions, on account of the corrupting influence of those elements that make a people, in a sense, attractive, and apparently enterprising? Take an illustration from Nature. Look at yon woods. But a few weeks ago the light touches of the early autumn frosts were changing the rich, substantial green of summer to the most fanciful colors of nature. Paint in your imagination the richest picture that you can, and it will not be half so fair as was yonder scene from the hand of the Divine Artist. But now the heavy frosts of fall have come, and those leaves, lately so beautiful, lie blackened on the ground below, or have been swept away. Will American society so yield to the demoralizing influences brought to bear upon it? Who can tell? History is not without examples of such events. Much that we know of Greece and Rome is known from their ruins.

Another question has become of vital importance to society, that of the laboring man and his relation to capital. Never will labor and capital, or the employé and the employer, be made to sustain proper relation to each other through strikes and labor wars. Conflict only separates the interests of the two, while they should be made as one. The one cannot exist without the other.

Then why should one antagonize the other—its natural support?

There is another question still that must be solved—that of the immorality of the people. As an unsound timber in a building may so impair the strength of the structure as to cause its fall, so the individual of unsound character may injure the society of which he is a part. The dishonesty created by a false ambition, and the licentiousness generated by the unrestrained indulgence in wealth and passion, are no trifling matters with which to deal. These evils must be dealt with by strong minds, refined and disciplined by study and by application to thought, by intellects raised above the mere animal part of our nature. Who then is better fitted for such a work than the young men and women who have received the discipline of a college education?

In every department of civilization, thought is the element necessary to progress. It is thought that makes the difference between the savage and the civilized man, that transforms the barbarous tribes into enlightened nations, just as it is thought that makes the difference between the raw materials, clay, stone, wood, etc., and the beautiful edifice. Scholars, being the thinking element of the world, are responsible for the thought that is to move the world. With scholars, rests the destiny of states. The power of kings must yield to that of mind.

For the solution of such questions as disturb society and retard the progress of civilization, our only hope is in the scholars of the present and of

the future. College graduates are to be these scholars, in the main. And, as college graduates are coming to be a very significant element in our population, in respect to numbers, as well as individual influence, hope in their success is not without foundation. They must form the frame-work of society, and firmly hold in place each piece necessary to the structure. Or, to change the figure, as the master-workmen, they must put the finishing touches to the edifice, and see to it that no bungler mars its beauty or weakens the structure.

REMARKS UPON THE PERSON-
ALITY OF EMERSON AS
REVEALED IN HIS
ESSAYS.

By C. C. S., '88.

IF the question were asked, who thus far has best represented our peculiar American culture, in nine cases out of ten, the answer would be, Ralph Waldo Emerson, the "sage of Concord." He is best known to the popular mind as a lecturer. Wherever he appeared and however often, he was always greeted with a crowded house. During his life he delivered more than one hundred lectures in the city of Boston.

But, doubtless, his personality is best revealed in his essays. And if we diligently study these, we shall find indications that their author possessed a wonderfully original mind; a mind bristling with common sense, yet capable of advancing into untrodden realms of fancy and imagination; a mind so pervaded with a love for the

true, the beautiful, and the good that it was never clouded by a morose or foreboding thought.

Take his essay on "History," for example. How different it is from any thing we should expect a man to write on this subject! Yet when you have read and digested the essay, you feel tempted to exclaim: "Strange I never thought of history in that light before." Thus it ever is with great minds. Their thoughts flash over masses of facts, and quickly light upon the one underlying principle on which these facts are based.

The power to deduce principles from facts ever distinguishes the uncommon from the common mind. This power Emerson fully possessed, although the validity of his laws in reference to human events and actions might sometimes be questioned. Thus in his essay on "History," after surveying the great mass of facts that history presents, he derives this law from them: that all the events of history are simply repetitions of each individual human experience. This is an overstatement. For the course of some lives is as peaceful and uniform as the silent flow of a mighty river; or they never experience mental conflicts of a more serious nature than the redoubtable encounters of the early Dutch governors of New York, with their deadly enemies, the Swedes.

Yet we doubt not that Emerson found this law to be true in his own case. To him, the great reformation was but a repetition of some of the events of his early life. When we recall that for eight generations back his ancestors

had been clergymen, that he began life as a minister, and then withdrew from the church, we can readily see that such a step was, for one of his nature, the result of a terrible conflict within. On the one hand, were the cherished beliefs and doctrines of his venerable ancestors waiting to be transmitted to posterity by his tongue and pen. On the other hand, was his own, deep, earnest, penetrating thought revealing their fatal deficiencies and falsities. Should he maintain his allegiance to his ancestors and sacrifice the truth? No! Truth must be paramount, and so he broke away from the superannuated theology of the day. From this event, doubtless, originated that utter impatience, disclosed throughout his essays, with all fixed forms of doctrinal belief, with all attempts to limit man's freedom of thought.

To our mind, the predominant trait in the personality of Emerson was his unswerving devotion to the truth. His example, in this respect, is an inspiration to every one who reads his works. How his love for the truth flashes forth in such sentences as these: "I would speak the truth, to-day, if I have uttered a truth, yesterday, that conflicts with it. . . . Beneath, there lies a deeper truth that will harmonize them both." An inferior mind would stand aghast at such a line of conduct, and preach consistency without ever grasping the thought that truth never really conflicts with truth. A nature thus loyal to its own convictions could not be other than religious. True, Emerson's religion was one that many staid theologians are not in sympathy with.

And yet that same nature, as revealed in his essays, will continue to inspire and purify human lives, long after the dogmas of such astute critics have been hung upon the walls of some theological museum.

It was once our privilege to hear an eminent clergyman deliver a sermon to an intelligent audience of young men. In that sermon he dwelt almost wholly upon the blessed possibility of our being saved at the eleventh hour of our lives. He explained how the saving power of Christ can come to men upon their death beds, and cited instances in proof of this. Scarcely a thought did he advance concerning the immeasurably higher course provided by the Divine Creator for the attainment of the best possibilities of a human life. Would that Emerson could have stood in his place, could have spoken to those young men the words that every reader of his essays can easily imagine! We fancy he would have recited those lines at the beginning of his essay on "Self-Reliance":

"Man is his own star; and the soul that can
Render an honest and a perfect man,
Commands all light, all influence, all fate;"

and then, aglow with intense conviction, he would have continued in words like these: be, act, live according to that divine instinct within your utmost being. Look upward to the light that is shining into every human soul, and walk in that light. But look within for the ideals of your daily life. These are the patterns given you by the All Wise One. Act upon them; be true to yourself, and each day will be a step Heavenward. Thus when the night

comes, you can meet death triumphantly. Redemption at the close of life is but a poor, weak apology for the abuse of opportunities. This was the truth that came to Emerson in regard to man's relation to the Infinite One, and although it may conflict with a score of theological dogmas, it is a truth always revealed, more or less perfectly, to every human soul.

Again, in the personality of Emerson are exhibited a great range and power of mind. He says that "in every work of genius we recognize our own rejected thoughts; they come back to us with a certain alienated majesty." In this one sentence is revealed the fact that Emerson was at home on the heights of human thought.

Coupled with his great power of mind were habits of unceasing mental activity. Even for reading, he gives us to understand that he could spare but little time. He says: "It is a pusillanimous desertion of our work to gaze after our neighbors. . . . To read the life of Brant, or General Schuyler, or General Washington is to pay them an extravagant compliment. My time should be as good as their time; my world, my facts, all my net of relations as good as theirs, or either of theirs."

His essays sparkle throughout with a genuine wit; as, for example, in his reference to the manner of a boy coming to his dinner, to the indiscriminate giving to charitable institutions, to the wide-spread mania for gadding in foreign countries, etc.

His observations and practical lessons were always true to life, showing

that his was a soul kindred with the people's, and not a dweller by itself.

His sense of the good and beautiful was an all pervading one. "Every soul," he writes, "is a celestial Venus to every other soul." So prone was his mind to dwell upon the hopeful side of human life, that he would never entertain a gloomy or foreboding thought.

Emerson has been justly criticised for a habit of exaggeration. But this did not arise from the usual cause—a morbid passion for over-stating everything. He was not a laborious reasoner. The truth seemed to burst suddenly upon him. He writes: "A man should learn to detect and watch that gleam of light which flashes across his mind from within." When that flash came, it filled his whole mental horizon for the time being, and the truth conveyed in that revelation he recorded, larger than it was in reality, but not larger than it appeared to him at the time of recording it.

In his writings, Emerson employed neither analytic nor synthetic methods of argument. In fact, he did not argue at all. He simply stated the truths that came to him, trusting that the intelligence of his readers would discern their reality, without any useless train of argument in their support. He doubtless erred in this direction; did not always arrange his thoughts to the best advantage; often sacrificed harmony to terseness; and certainly showed a deficiency in the power of logic. Yet whoever by sympathy comes in contact with his real personality, receives a benefit of the highest order;

for he is inspired with a new zeal for the truth. He is incited to nobler deeds and a more exalted life.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editors of the Student:

The Bates Alumni, of Boston and vicinity, will have their annual dinner at Young's, Wednesday evening, December 28th, at 5 o'clock. A business meeting will be held at the same place at 4 o'clock.

We desire all the alumni, wherever they may reside, to know they are cordially invited. The day is fixed in the Christmas holidays so that teachers and those from a distance may find it more convenient to attend. We wish to make the dinner a yearly reunion of alumni, social and informal in character, where acquaintance with each other may be renewed and extended.

Any alumni who have recently moved to Boston or vicinity are requested to send their name to the secretary. All who expect to attend are also requested to send their names to the secretary, so that the number to attend the dinner may be known a week in advance.

GEO. E. SMITH, *Sec.*,

23 Court St., Boston.

To the Editors of the Student:

In view of the many thousands who every summer visit the White Mountains, it seems strange that any part of this region should as yet be unexplored, and a much larger portion still inaccessible to the ordinary tourist. Yet such is the fact, for owing to the difficulty and danger experienced in mountain

climbing, most visitors prefer following the beaten paths to cutting a trail through the wilds for themselves.

Occasionally a party of more adventurous spirit will plan an expedition to some unfrequented section, and in many cases these expeditions are fruitful sources of discovery. Thus, a few years ago the Mount Kinsman flume and cascade become known to the public. Lake Moran is another point of interest in the Franconia Range that has not been generally visited until quite recently. Fishermen had fished along the brook that forms its outlet, and had even camped on the shore of the lake, but not until its purchase by the author, W. C. Prime of New York, did the less adventurous tourists think of following the rugged faintly outlined path that led to this wind-swept lake of the clouds.

Several years ago we made the ascent with a party of friends. At that time only those who spent some weeks at Franconia knew any thing of Lonesome Lake, as it was then called, and it was not until two years later that a lady followed the outlet down.

Leaving the carriage road between Profile Lake and the Flume we passed some distance through the fields to a low building where the carriages were left and the horses saddled. It is four miles from the base of the mountain to the lake, and the greater part of the way the path is exceedingly steep, and at that time was in places quite difficult to follow. Occasionally it descends into a ravine or winds round a jutting ledge, but these few breaks are

hardly noticed in the almost constant climb. A thick growth of trees permits no backward glance toward the valley below, and one can scarcely refrain from a cry of astonishment and pleasure as he passes suddenly from the dark gloomy thicket out into the little clearing lighted by the beautiful Lake Moran. It is restful just to look at it. The basin-like gorge in which it nestles lies far up the side of Mount Cannon, below and somewhat back of its rocky summit. On one side is a steep ledge that re-echoes the voice. Opposite on the sloping shore, lodges are built. Outside these lodges are exact counterparts of the log houses of the early New England settlers, but within the wood-work is oiled and nicely polished, and the rooms, finished high into the roof, are arranged with special reference to comfort and enjoyment of the ladies belonging to Mr. Prime's party. Fish are abundant in the lake, but no one is allowed to catch them since its purchase, without permission from the owner.

This is a beautiful place to spend the summer, and far more beneficial to tired brain and nerves than hotel life, under the most favorable circumstances, could be. However, when the wild instinct for solitude, that at times seizes the human mind, has been satisfied, Lake Moran would doubtless seem more appropriately named Lonesome Lake. It embodies not only the idea of beauty but also that of loneliness, and the state of the individual mind alone could determine which of the aspects would create the strongest impression.

LOCALS.

The Freshmen dec's are ended,
The Sophomore 'bates are said,
The prizes all distributed
Among the *crowned* heads;
We, too, would have a little pie,
We local eds., you know,
And so to ease our weary "pates,"
We put in "*programmoes*."

We passed.

Teach "skule."

Parker Hall is empty.

"I have grown great."

The motto of '91 is *Χαλεπά τὰ χαλά.*

"How do we know that crows think?" "By-caws."

You must patronize "Isaac of York" at his bookstore.

"'Tis so, for ma says so, and if ma says so 'tis so, if 'taint so."

A bright boy asked what fluorhydric acid did on glass, said, "It itches it."

One of our girls says that they preserve fruits by putting them up out of reach.

The hack; the trap door; the gas meter. How familiar have these words become.

It has recently been discovered that one can *imagine* a three cornered round flat-iron.

The Lewiston girls are sad. No more escorting by the students for the next ten weeks.

Prof.—"Mr. H., if you heat a glabrous salt what takes place?" Mr. H.—"It cools."

The Professor was entirely innocent of any intention to cast reflection when he repeatedly spoke of "Silly Kate."

Prof.—"Why are the Planetoids named after female deities?" Student—"Because of their inferiority."

Prof. in Psychology—"What is the subject of to-day's lesson?" Student (after some hesitation)—"I kan't reid Hamilton."

"When does your school commence?" "Where are you going to teach?" are the common queries on the campus.

One of the Seniors reports a new gun which can be made out of any kind of soft metal. Its name, he thinks, is "hokus pokus."

"Boodie" is getting tough. At a recent church circle he actually went home with two girls, and offered himself as an escort to all the girls in one room.

The STUDENT editors for next year are C. J. Emerson, A. L. Safford, E. J. Small, F. J. Daggett, Thomas Singer, and Miss E. I. Chipman. Manager, I. N. Cox.

A student reciting—"One of the phases of imagination is modification. Thus, we can imagine the body of a horse with the head of a man. This would be called a centipede." Young man, review your mythology.

In behalf of the Eurosophian Society we are requested to extend a word of thanks to the firm Oswald & Armstrong for their kindness in loaning the society the cloth used in decorating the chapel at their public meeting.

The Prof. was speaking of our concept of a dog and how it would include nothing concerning color, breed, etc.

T. was disposed to doubt this statement, and asked the Prof. if you would not naturally think of a yellow dog. The Prof. quickly replied, "perhaps you would."

An empty coat sleeve is a very suggestive thing. So thought the students at chapel the other morning, when our genial chorister entered with his overcoat thrown over his shoulders, and, as he seated himself, accidentally threw one of the sleeves around the young lady next to him.

It was a social gathering and they were playing the old-fashioned game of "Beast, Bird, or Fish." One of the number was chosen leader who did not understand the technicalities of the game, for he astonished the company by exclaiming, "Beast, Bird, or Fish—Rooster—1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10."

Many of the students attended the session of the Androscoggin County Teacher's Association. It offered an excellent opportunity for those contemplating teaching, not only to obtain the ideas from teachers of experience, but also to come in contact with the teachers themselves.

Just as we are going to press, a blood curdling report of a conflict between Sophs and Freshmen comes to our notice. Scarred and battered scalps, mutilated hands, and bruised shins are the words that hurtle in our ears. Doubtless, if it hadn't been for the wise counsel of the Juniors, they would have fought "till the last armed foe had expired."

The news of the successful termina-

tion of the Belcher will case, on Monday, November 14th, at Portland, was received with great enthusiasm at the college. The bell was rung, and the boys turned out and cheered; then a band was improvised by Pugsley, with the fife, Hatch with small drum, and anybody with the bass drum, and, marching to such unwonted music (?), the boys descended upon the President and Professors, and gave them three rousing cheers, and the Bates yell.

October 25th the Senior class enjoyed a very pleasant evening at the home of their classmate, Miss Jordan. Miss Jordan is too genial a hostess to permit anything like reserve among her guests, and on this occasion, from the time the class entered the house till they left it, a most unreserved sociability pervaded the company. Tempting and delicious refreshments were served in the latter part of the evening, and at its close the sweet (?) singers of '88 gathered round the piano, and poured forth their feelings of happiness in enrapturing strains of vocal melody.

We have often heard of the bad dreams resulting from an overloaded stomach, but the Professor told one, the other morning, that beats them all. The subject of dreams was being discussed in the Psychology class, and the Professor was enlarging upon the evil effects of eating just before retiring for the night, and as an example, he told of a man who, having thus eaten and retired, dreamed—O horrible! that the "Prince of Darkness" came and seated himself on his stom-

ach, with Bunker Hill Monument in his lap.

The annual public meeting of the Eurosophian Society occurred November 4th. The weather materially diminished the size of the audience, for it was a rainy, disagreeable night. But as a literary and musical entertainment the meeting fully sustained the past reputation of the Society. The following is an account of it as given by the *Lewiston Journal*:

Every part had been carefully prepared and was pleasingly rendered. The declamation by Mr. Davis and the recitation by Miss Wood were unusually good. The discussion was ably and ingeniously conducted by Messrs. Smith and Guptill. The poem by Mr. Pugsley was a thoughtful production. The oration by Mr. Cutts was well received. The paper by Mr. Fales and Miss Pratt afforded an unusual amount of enjoyment. The music, which was furnished by members of the society, cannot be spoken of too highly. The talent presented cannot be excelled in the two cities. The programme was as follows:

PART I.

Piano Duet—Road to Luck.—Wels.
Misses Ingalls and Knowlton.

PRAYER.

Duet—O, Hear Our Prayer.—Howlett.
Miss Wood, Mr. Pierce.

Declamation—The Diver.—Schiller.
H. B. Davis.

Recitation—Out o' the Fire.—Carlton.
Miss Della Wood.

Solo—When the Heart is Young.—Buck.
F. S. Pierce.

Discussion—Is the Socialistic Element
in Our Country a Dangerous One?
Affirmative—C. C. Smith.
Negative—W. T. Guptill.

PART II.

Piano Solo—2me Mazurk, Op. 54—God-
ard. Miss A. M. Andrews.
Poem—The Hermit's Tale. F. L. Pugsley.
Solo—O, Loving Heart, Trust on.—Gott-
schalk. Miss Della Wood.

Oration—Problems Awaiting the College
Graduate. C. W. Cutts.

Violin Solo—Overture, Poet and Peas-
ant.—Suppé. B. H. Dingley.

Paper. Mr. L. W. Fales, Miss J. L. Pratt.

Duet—(a) Wanderers Nachtlied.—Ru-
benstein; (b) Gentle Be Thy
Slumbers.—Schlesinger.

Miss Wood, Mr. Pierce.

Friday, November 11th, the Polymnians held their public meeting. All the parts were first-class, and the debate was unusually fine. Both societies draped the front part of the chapel this year. The following is the *Journal's* report of the meeting:

The Polymnian Society held its annual public meeting at the College Chapel, last evening. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather and disagreeable walking, the exercises were enjoyed by a good audience. The parts were uniformly enjoyable, and the efforts of the participants in the preparation and rendering of their parts were highly appreciated. The music, furnished by Misses Fairbanks and Fassett of the society, and Miss Nash of Lewiston, was excellent, as would be expected from such talent.

PART I.

Piano Duet—Que Vive Galop.—Ganz.
Misses Fairbanks and Fassett.

PRAYER.

Solo—Serenade—"Viens a ton Bal-
con."—E. Gelli. Miss Helen Nash.

Declamation—How the Old Horse
Won the bet.—Holmes.

A. D. Pinkham.

Recitation—Old Hulda.—Anon.

Miss Dora Jordan.

Piano Solo—Papillonne Thome.

Miss Edith Fairbanks.

Discussion—Is Capital Punishment
Justifiable?

Affirmative—A. E. Hatch.

Negative—B. M. Avery.

PART II.

Solo—Lullaby.—Jakabowski. Miss Nash.

Declamation—Extract.—Browning.

E. T. Whittemore.

Oration—Dynamics of Achievement.

G. W. Snow.

Poem—An Open Secret. A. C. Townsend.
 Song—Robin Adair. Miss Nash.
 Paper.

Miss M. G. Pinkham, Mr. H. J. Piper.

The Freshman declamations of this year were the best we have heard. Of the three divisions, the first and third were better than the second. Of those not put over to the Prize Division, we were especially pleased with the recitals by Miss Bodge, Mr. Newman, and Mr. H. J. Chase. The final award of the prize to Mr. Small probably met with as good satisfaction as could be expected in any award. The following were the programmes of the respective evenings :

Monday, October 17th.

MUSIC.—PRAYER.—MUSIC.

Saratoga Monument.—Cox. B. H. Dingley.
 The Fruits of Labor.—Bates. F. W. Plummet.
 Battle of Waterloo.—Hugo. F. W. Larrabee.
 The Arraignment of Rum.—Foster.

F. J. Chase.

Hiawatha's Fasting.—Longfellow.

Kate Prescott.

MUSIC.

John Maynard. C. H. Johonnett.
 Extract.—Brown. L. A. Ross.
 England's War with France and
 America.—Fox. I. W. Parker.
 Angels of Buena Vista.—Whittier.

F. S. Libbey.

Margery Gray.

Edith Fairbanks.

MUSIC.

Incentives to Duty.—Sumner. * W. S. Mason.
 Aspirations of Youth.—Curtis. C. R. Smith.
 Hannibal on the Alps.—Swan. P. P. Beal.
 Influence of Athens.—Macaulay.

W. B. Cutts.

Pyramids Not All Egyptian.—Barnes.

F. L. Pugsley.

MUSIC.

* Excused.

Committee of Award—F. W. Oakes, M. Grace
 Pinkham, G. W. Snow.

Monday, October 24th.

MUSIC.—PRAYER.—MUSIC.

Brier Rose.—Boysen. Mabel Merrill.
 Energy of Character.—Wise. W. B. Watson.

How Jane Conquest Rang the Bell.—Milne.
 Florence L. Larrabee.

The Leper.—Willis. A. C. Hutchinson.
 Van Bibber's Rock.—Banks.

Maude H. Ingalls.

MUSIC.

Execution of Montrose.—Aytoun.

F. E. Emrich, Jr.

The Street Musicians.—Catlin.

Stella D. Chipman.

Oratory.—Livermore.

C. A. Merrill.

The Leak in the Dyke.—Cary. Kate Merrill.

The Teacher the Hope of America.—Eells.

M. Greenwood.

MUSIC.

The Sleep.—Browning. Lilla M. Bodge.

Daniel O'Connell.—Phillips. Geo. K. Small.

Queen Archidamia.—Anon.

Gertrude A. Littlefield.

On the Other Train.—Anon. Nelson Howard.

The Last Hymn.—Anon.

Leonora B. Williams.

MUSIC.

Committee of Award—L. A. Safford, C. J.
 Emerson, Miss I. M. Wood.

Friday, October 28th.

MUSIC.—PRAYER.—MUSIC.

Character of Chatham.—Grattan.

F. E. Stevens.

Mountains.—Morse.

F. D. Mace.

The Maiden Martyrs.—Anon.

Miss E. M. Merrill.

Tribute to Lincoln.—Castella.

F. S. McDonald.

The Miser Fitly Punished.—Osborne.

C. H. Richardson.

MUSIC.

Extract.—Brown.

W. L. Nickerson.

The Maid of Orleans.—Sagebeer.

* Lillian M. Fassett.

The Dukite Snake.—O'Reilly.

A. K. Newman.

Old Robin.—Trowbridge. Hattie A. Pulsifer.

Unjust National Acquisition.—Corwin.

A. D. Pinkham.

MUSIC.

Let There Be Light.—Mann. A. L. Chapin.

Heroes of the Land of Penn.—Lippard.

W. F. Ham.

The Pardoned Soldier.—Janvier. Alice Beal.

Plea for the Old South Church.—Phillips.
H. J. Chase.

Toussaint's Last Struggle for
Hayti.—Phillips. W. H. Kimball.

MUSIC.

*Excused.

Committee of Award—C. W. Cutts, J. H.
Johnson, E. E. Sawyer.

Monday, October 31st.

MUSIC.—PRAYER.—MUSIC.

Van Bibber's Rock.—Banks.
Maude H. Ingalls.

Unjust National Acquisitions.—Corwin.
A. D. Pinkham.

Influence of Athens.—Macaulay.
W. B. Cutts.

Queen Archidamia.—Anon.
Gertrude A. Littlefield.

MUSIC.

Pyramids not all Egyptian.—Barnes.
F. L. Pugsley.

Margery Gray. Edith Fairbanks.
Angels of Buena Vista.—Whittier.

F. S. Libbey.

Daniel O'Connell.—Phillips. Geo. K. Small.
MUSIC.

Heroes of the Land of Penn.—Lippard.
W. F. Ham.

Old Robin.—Trowbridge. Hattie A. Pulsifer.
The Miser Fitly Punished.—Osborne.

C. H. Richardson.

On the Other Train.—Anon. Nelson Howard.
MUSIC.

Committee of Award—Rev. C. E. Cate, Rev.
T. H. Stacy, A. M. Edwards, A. M.

PERSONALS.

ALUMNI.

'71.—C. H. Hersey is a member of the New Hampshire State Senate from Cheshire County. He took an active part in the recent debate on the Boston & Maine railroad bill.

'79.—Frank L. Baker is freight agent and telegraph operator at Wells Depot, Maine.

'80.—J. F. Parson has resigned his position at Hillsdale and gone into business.

'81.—Rev. H. E. Foss of Bath recently lectured upon the evil effects of tobacco using. He has made investigations in four Grammar Schools in Maine. Of 71 boys in one Grammar School 40 had used tobacco. In the four schools, 119 of 230 boys had learned to smoke.

'81.—O. H. Drake is studying for the degree of Ph.D. in Yale College.

'83.—Henry O. Dorr is located in Minneapolis, a clerk in the office of the C. M. & St. P. R. R.

'83.—F. E. Mason is on the editorial staff of the *Kennebec Journal*.

'84.—Chas. S. Flanders is teaching in Perrysville, Indiana.

'85.—Mr. Hersey, who was with the class for the first two years, is now second lieutenant in the army. He has received the degree of A.B. from Bates College.

'85.—W. V. Whitmore is engaged in the real estate business in Escondido, Lower California.

'85.—E. B. Stiles has been accepted for the foreign field by the Foreign Mission Board.

'86.—E. D. Varney, who has been visiting friends in Denver, is now principal of a school in Boulder, Colorado. Since he has been in Colorado, he has met Baker of '73, Principal of the High School in Denver, and Dennett, of '73, and Brackett, of '75, both of whom are professors in the Colorado State University.

'86.—I. H. Storer is teaching at Warren.

'87.—Jesse Bailey is acting as President of Talleydega College during the President's absence. Mr. Bailey carried to Alabama the first tennis set.

'87.—Mr. Jordan, owing to a trouble with his eyes, has been compelled to resign his position on the *Golden Argo*.

'87.—Mrs. S. G. Bonney is making up the studies of the Senior year.

'87.—F. W. Chase is to teach the High School at Lisbon.

THEOLOGICAL.

'81.—Rev. L. W. Gowen is pastor at Alexandria, Neb. He moved from Wisconsin to Nebraska in 1886.

'81.—C. O. Williams has been elected to the Professorship of Latin in Hillsdale College.

STUDENTS.

'88.

Miss F. M. Nowell is teaching her second term of school in Woolwich.

R. A. Parker is teaching at Presque Isle.

N. E. Adams will teach this winter at Wilton.

J. H. Johnson is to teach at West Southport.

E. E. Sawyer, H. W. Small, E. T. Whittemore, and Thomas Singer represented the college at the Y. M. C. A. Convention at Rockland.

'89.

The following members of the class will teach this winter :

Miss M. S. Little,	Farmington.
Miss S. A. Norton,	Bingham.
F. W. Newell,	Winthrop.
C. J. Emerson,	Newport, N. H.
W. E. Kinney,	Georgetown.

I. N. Cox,	Chebeague Island.
G. H. Libby,	Foxcroft.

'90.

H. B. Davis is teaching at Cape Neddick.

Miss Mary Brackett is soon to leave for Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, where she will teach in Storer College through the winter.

'91.

F. S. McDonald & L. A. Ross are the editors of an enterprising monthly paper called *West Pitch Echoes*.

◆◆◆
EXCHANGES.

How can I manage the exchange column to make it efficient? is a question that, sometime or other, has come to every exchange editor. A pile of exchanges lies before him; which shall he select? Shall he take the best and bestow praise upon them according to their merits, or shall he select the worst and show their demerits? Were exchange editors gifted with omniscience they would know whether a paper was weak because the editors neglected their work, or because they were feebly supported, and would govern their criticisms accordingly. As it is, they have to shoot at random.

One thing all college papers can do, and that is to have their printers cut the leaves. With a paper-cutter this can be done very easily, and will improve the appearance of your magazines, and be a saving of time and patience for your readers.

The *Hamilton Lit.* has arrived. It contains a strong prose article on

"Hawthorne's Delineation of Puritan New England." A large space is also devoted to "Alumniana."

The *Williams Lit.* comes with its usual abundance of good things. It is one of the papers whose pages have to be cut.

The *Dartmouth*, *Amherst*, and *Yale Lits.* and the *Harvard Advocate*, all of which used to gladden our vision have, as yet, failed to put in an appearance. Come, and we will welcome you as of yore.

We acknowledge the receipt of Vol. I., No. 1, *E. L. H. S. Chimes*, published by the class of '88, Edward Little High School. We wish the Auburn boys success in their undertaking, and if every number is equal to No. 1, they will merit it.

LITERARY NOTES.

The *Art Amateur* for November has, for special features, a very attractive color study of "Grapes," by A. J. H. Way, a bold and effective figure of a "Sportsman" for tapestry painting, a fine pen and ink study of "Nastirtiums," and a very interesting and profusely illustrated article on "Cats," the first of a series on animal painting and painters. Price 35 cents a number. Montague Marks, publisher, 23 Union Square, New York.

The special offer of *The Youth's Companion* includes the admirable Double Holiday Numbers for Thanksgiving and Christmas, with colored covers and full page pictures, twenty pages each. These, with the other weekly

issues to January 1, 1888, will be sent free to all new subscribers who send \$1.75 for a year's subscription to January, 1889. The *Companion* has been greatly enlarged, is finely illustrated, and no other weekly literary paper gives so much valuable reading and so many illustrations for so low a price.

The November *Outing*. The frontispiece this month is a fine wood cut of a representative group of ladies prominent in the Staten Island Ladies' Club. The opening article is a history of the Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club, one of the largest and most popular athletic organizations in the country, and the text is further embellished by nine half page illustrations of the club houses, grounds, the lawn-tennis and cricket field, and other features of interest.

"A Lady of the Old School," is the opening paper in the November number of *The Atlantic Monthly*. It is a most charming résumé of Mrs. Susan Lesley's "Recollections" of her mother, Mrs. Lyman, of Northampton, and of the society which she gathered around her. Miss Jewett has a delightful sketch of a New England by-way called "The Landscape Chamber," a curious story, full of suggestion. Percival Lowell continues his series of articles, "The Soul of the Far East," by a paper on Oriental Art, and John Fiske has another of his clear and readable studies in American History, this time devoted to an account of the adoption of the Constitution—a very timely topic.

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COLLEGE WORLD.

Compulsory attendance at college
exercises has been abolished at Cornell.

The ceremonies of laying the corner-
stone of the buildings of the Clark
University of Worcester, Mass., took
place October 22d, in the presence of
a large assemblage.

It costs \$23 to take laboratory chem-
istry at Princeton.

Harvard has received endowments
amounting to \$3,000,000 in the past
six months.

There are said to be 18,000 female
students in the different colleges of the
United States.

The Vassar girls are said to be op-
posed to admitting colored girls to the
privileges of that institution. The
poor girls are probably afraid of rivals.

Of the 365 colleges and universities
of the United States, 278 are church
schools, averaging 13 teachers and 193
students to a school, while 87 are non-
sectarian, averaging 15 teachers and
136 students.

The new observatory at Syracuse
University was dedicated November
17th.

The prize offered some months ago
by the United States Protective Tariff
Association for the best essay on
"The Advantages of a Protective
Tariff to the Labor and Industry of
the United States," has been awarded
to Mr. C. D. Hening, '87, of the Uni-
versity of Pennsylvania. The compe-
tition was open to members of the
Senior class of any American college,
and essays were sent in from nearly
forty institutions.



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POSITIONS FOR STUDENTS.

See Page 213,

October Number.

CLIPPINGS.

Helen—"Mother, what is a *casus belli*?" Mother—"My child, never speak of anything so indelicate. It is the Latin for stomach-ache."—*Life*.

Revivalist Sam Jones wants to stick to the old Bible and straight preaching. He calls the new name of the old terror a silly, namby-pamby word. "Why," says Sam, "you couldn't frighten a cat with 'sheol.'"

A POLITICIAN.

"What are your politics, sir?" she said,
As he paused overcome by his bashfulness.
He had asked for a kiss, she had shaken her
head,
While her lips quoth nay and her eyes spake
yes.

"And why should you know?" he stammered
at length,

"Please tell me, now do, I must insist."
"Because I'm afraid," she pouted reply,
"You are a horrid old Strict Construction-
ist." —*Exchange*.

AN AUTUMN LEAF.

"You are the autumn leaf, said he,
"And my arms are the book, you know,
So I'll put the leaf in the book, you see,
And tenderly press it, so."

The maid looked up with a glance demure
And blushes her fair cheeks wore
As she softly whispered, "The leaf I'm sure
Needs pressing a little more."

—*Williams Weekly*.

She—"Do you remember that lovely moonlight ride we had at Newport last summer, Charley, behind that cute little donkey?" He (with tender reproach)—"Do I remember it, love? As if I could forget it!" She—"You are nice to say so, Charley; and, do you know, dear, I never see a donkey without thinking of you."

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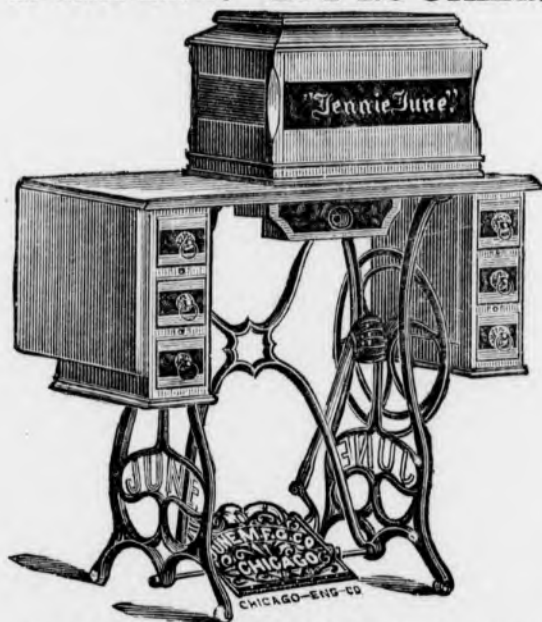
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All candidates for advanced standing will be examined in the preparatory studies, and also in those previously pursued by the class they propose to enter, or in other studies equivalent to them.

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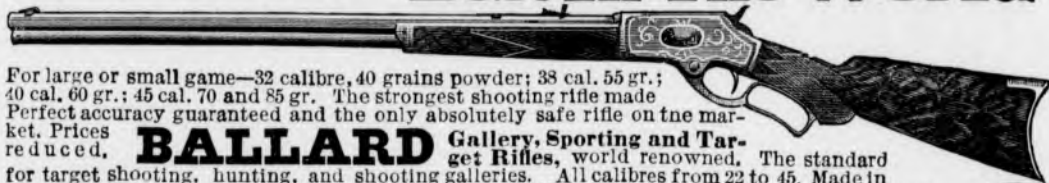
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