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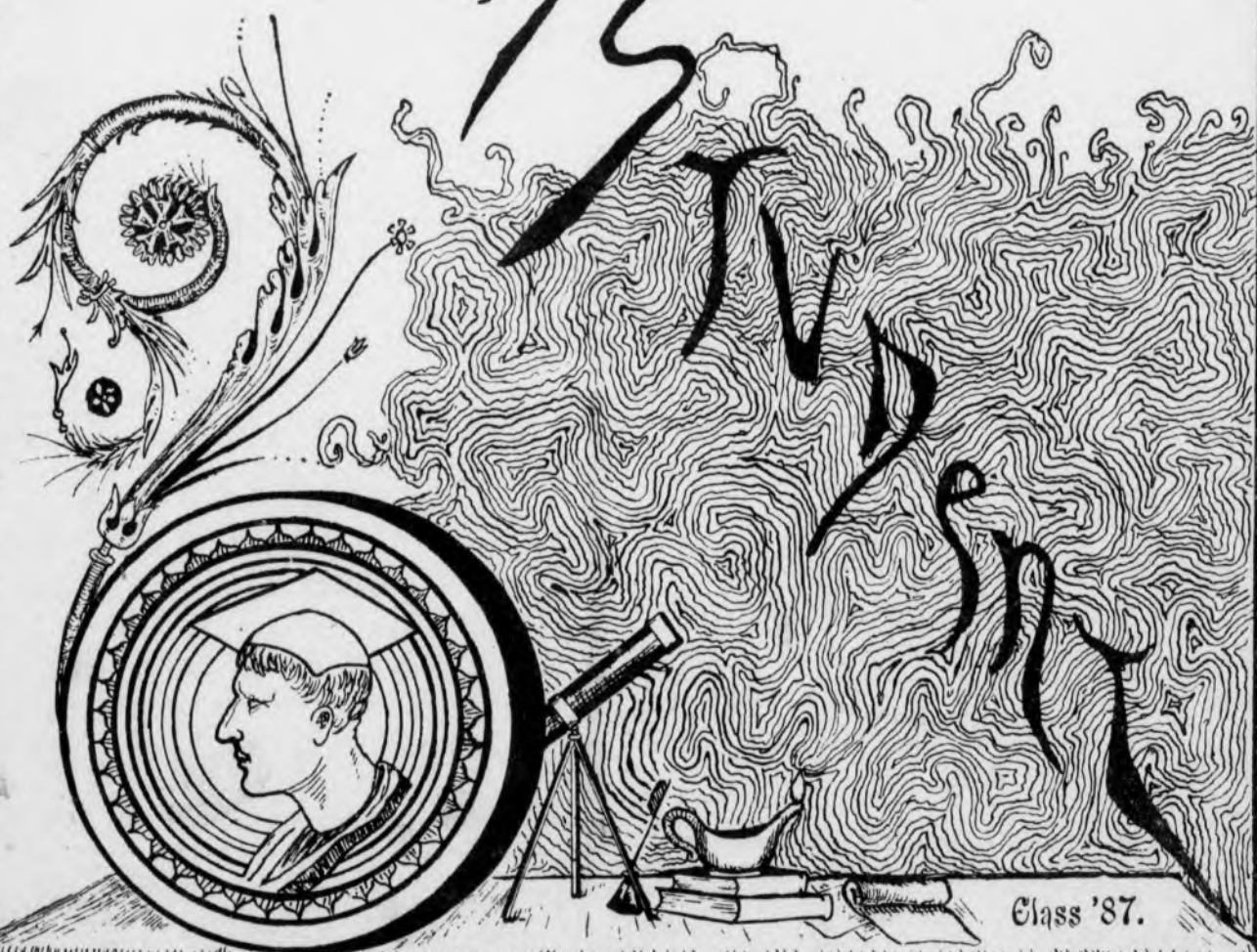
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Class '87.



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THE

BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XIV.

MARCH, 1886.

No. 3.

Bates Student.

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH DURING THE
COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE
CLASS OF '87, BATES COLLEGE.
LEWISTON, MAINE.

EDITORIAL BOARD.

ROSCOE NELSON,	H. E. CUSHMAN,
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ARTHUR LITTLEFIELD, F. W. CHASE, Business Managers.	

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EDITORIAL.

QUITE a portion of the June number of the STUDENT will be devoted to memorials of Mrs. Cheney. Brief accounts of her work in the different communities where she has lived and labored will be contributed by different persons of eminence who were once her students. It will also contain a portrait of Mrs. Cheney, and testimonials to her supreme worth. We hope to give as fitting a tribute as we may to the memory of her who has been the guardian angel of so many a young life.

WE are aware that many of the STUDENT's friends are so situated that they cannot find time to contribute to its columns. Some have written us to this effect, at the same time kindly assuring us of their best wishes for its success. For these words of good-will and encouragement we are truly grateful; but it still remains a fact—and a very serious one, too,—that contributions are urgently needed; and we pen these words in the hope that they may catch the eye of some of the graduates who have not only the desire of rendering assistance, but also more favorable opportunities for so doing. We feel

called upon, however reluctantly, to make this further appeal, trusting that it will have the effect, in some measure, of relieving our present embarrassment.

We hope that the hearty support we are receiving from the undergraduates will in no wise be lessened, and that the strong interest they have hitherto manifested in the representative paper of our college will still continue.

PRACTICE, practice, practice has been the burden of the remarks made about our base-ball nine; and well it might be, for without it success on the diamond is impossible, as has been plainly shown during the last three years. But students, looking only at the importance of this practice, are apt to give the players too little credit for the amount of time employed. The members of the nine are expected to devote every spare moment to base-ball, even though they would much prefer to employ it otherwise. To be sure, they get some recompense in the pleasure of visiting other colleges and in the excitement of the games, but the most important return and the only one that makes such work justifiable—a better physical development—is open to students who are not ball players; and there is no doubt that an amount of training equal to that taken by the nine would be a positive benefit to every student. Yet how many are willing to bind themselves to any regularity of exercise? Base-ball men are no more fond of daily work than the rest of us, but enter into it that they may aid in sustaining the reputation of the college in the only game it publicly

contests. The team cannot practice too much, but let us give them full credit for the work done.

THERE has been, and probably will be, much diversity of opinion as to what should characterize the Literary Department of college publications. Some contend that the sole object of this department should be to amuse, that it should be one unceasing flow of gayety. To such persons life is doubtless a melancholy affair, and we can easily see why a strong antidote should be provided. For our own part, we are not quite ready to admit that the reading of this department, which is generally supposed to represent the best thought of college students, should be purely and avowedly a diversion, notwithstanding the student's "unpleasant, weary labors," as one writer phrases it.

We believe that a Literary Department should at least be literary. It is argued that when a student wants heavy reading, he will turn to other magazines; but it should be remembered that, be the matter as amusing as one could expect, it does not cause lovers of fun to forget that there are such publications as *Life* and *Texas Siftings*.

Regarding college poetry we find the idea advocated that all poetry, except poems on college themes and love poetry, should be ignored. Before we should feel fully justified in adopting this course some convincing proof that love and college subjects are, to our readers, the all-absorbing themes, must be furnished.

THE lectures on the Puritan Fathers, though interesting and valuable, especially to those well versed in the details of English and American history, were not pre-eminently adapted to meet the want and need of students. Indeed, delivered, as they were, in the church and to an audience made up largely of the citizens of the town, we could hardly expect them to be solely for the benefit of the students. Looking forward into the world's activities and expecting soon to have some part in the solution of the questions of the times, college students are in especial need of lectures bearing on these living, practical subjects. The regular college course can at best give little of this kind of instruction. While Mr. Mead has given a deal of instruction on a subject of vast importance and pleased all that heard him by his natural, easy style and polished language; yet we believe that, with some other subject for a part of the lectures at least, better satisfaction would have been produced on the part of the students.

THOSE who frequent the reading-room know how painful a task it is to read there for any length of time. We have abundant reason to believe that the magazines especially are read comparatively little. Not seldom do we find some of the best magazines with the leaves un-cut after remaining in the room a whole month. Why? The answer is plain. There is not a chair whereon one may sit and read in comfort. The magazine articles are usually long, and it is a wearisome task to read

them while standing. We have known persons to get an article half read, and, tired of standing, to throw down the magazine and leave the room in disgust.

Now we will not discuss the relative merits of the magazine and daily newspaper, nor the relative benefits to be derived from their reading. We would not discourage the reading of either. We are confident, however, that the absence of chairs has gone far to form the habit in the students of letting the magazines alone and of reading almost solely the newspapers, since in them one can read all he ought to, at least, without becoming leg-weary.

There are other improvements which should be made and made at once. There is money enough lying idle in the treasury of the association, if judiciously expended, to make our room equal to any in the State. There is no reason for longer delay. We cannot afford to come short of our possibilities in the matter of cultivating, while here, habits of reading, and of reading something else than the great reports of little events in the daily newspapers.

THE subject of compulsory chapel is receiving considerable attention, especially in the college press. The sentiments of the Harvard students, as expressed in their well-known petition, are fast becoming epidemic. The hardship of being compelled to attend morning prayers is now, no doubt, sorely afflicting many a poor student who has plodded in and out of chapel perhaps for years, unconscious all the while of the grievance he was enduring.

But now that he is aroused to the facts, he is not slow to sound the war-cry and assume the offensive against his long-disguised foe.

Now we would not presume to discuss this matter as relating to Harvard. The same discussion does not equally apply to Harvard and the smaller institutions. The conditions are different. But as far as the smaller colleges are concerned, our own for instance, we are confident the present system is better than a system entirely optional. "You cannot compel men to pray," it is said. Very true. Neither can you compel students to give to a lesson their undivided attention. You can, however, compel them to be present at the recitation. No one, at least among us, asks for option in this respect. No one feels any compulsion. All go in and out as a matter of course, willingly and cheerfully. But make attendance on recitations optional, and what would be the effect? It can be clearly seen. The faithful would be faithful still, but the unfaithful, if such there be,—what would become of them?

The same reasoning applies, it seems to us, to the chapel question. All, or nearly all, attend under the old system, unconscious of any grievance, if such exists. Make attendance optional and those interested in the service would attend just the same; the rest, we fear, would spend the time far less honorably and profitably. For these a little compulsion may, as we believe, be better than too much option.

Honor can be at stake only where justice and benevolence are at stake.—
Charles Sumner.

THE other evening, as we were busily engaged upon our editorial work, a classmate gave a loud rap at the door of our—we wish we could say sanctum; but alas! we can not—room. We welcomed him gladly, yet were not a little surprised when he announced that he had come for the sole purpose of making a call. Not that anything like enmity has ever existed between us, on the contrary we have always been on the best of terms; but on account of a pressure of work so little time has, of late, been given on either side to sociability that what should have been the most natural thing in the world occasioned surprise, and revealed to us our mistake in not devoting more time to friendly calls instead of burying ourselves eternally in books. Let us strive to remember that society has claims upon us, and that these claims can not be neglected with impunity.

WHY haven't we an association for the practice of vocal music? Since we entered college, two organizations, the band and orchestra, have been formed for the promotion of instrumental music; and every student feels a loyal pride in their success. Now the cultivation of vocal music would be less expensive, in both time and money, than that of instrumental; yet, previous to this term, there has not been sufficient interest even to maintain regular singing at prayers. The need of such music is felt at almost every public gathering of the students, and especially on such occasions as the coming entertainments for the benefit

of the Base-Ball Association. With a little development of the musical talent among us, such occasions might be made distinctively collegiate, and not a reproduction of some down-town affair. In this way the attendance would be increased, for a college song, sung by college boys, has a charm that no merely artistic rendering can give it.

LITERARY.

CHANGES.

By A. C. T., '88.

In ancient days the heathen gods
Were rulers of creation ;
And from Olympus' many peaks
Made laws for every nation,

But now Olympus' summit stands
In lonely desolation ;
And they who ruled, now stoop to serve
The rising generation.

Old Neptune, god of sea and flood,
Who often wrecked the sailor,
Is prisoned in an iron cell,
And man is now his jailor.

And he and Vulcan, yoked in twain,
Now toil without dissention
To draw our loads, and turn the wheels
Of every new invention.

And Helios now no more divine,
With easel and with brushes,
Is toiling in a studio,
To paint a maiden's blushes.

High-thundering Zeus, the king of gods,
Caught in a net of wires,
Is errand-boy and messenger,
And toils but never tires.

No rest these toiling menials ask,
No recompense of wages,
Though duties double year by year,
Increasing with the ages.

The innocence of the intention abates
nothing of the mischief of the example.
—Robert Hall.

STATESMANSHIP OF HAMIL-
TON AND JEFFERSON.

By A. E. B., '86.

IN tracing our two great political parties back to their origin, we find them diverging more and more, till we reach their sources, in two individuals, Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson. The ideas of each of these men were at one time unsparingly denounced by the political friends of the other. But the dust of early partisan strife has been laid by the cool damp of time ; and now the clock of American liberty has measured out nearly one hundred years, we can fittingly inquire which of these men time has crowned as the greater statesman.

After the war for independence was over, the more serious fight for a government began. The Articles of Confederation had proved ropes of sand ; an infant communism was nurtured in every state ; the poisonous breath of despotism pervaded every city. Confusion silenced justice, and free America trembled in bondage. In this condition of affairs, Hamilton believed the people, inexperienced in government, should not be fully trusted to direct affairs of state ; hence he favored a national government with sufficient coercive power to create and maintain peace, order, and patriotism. He would have the posts of highest public trust removed from the immediate control of the people. He would have the President and Senators hold office during good behavior. He would establish a sound public credit. Jefferson had full confidence in the impulses of the popular heart ; therefore he would

give the people direct control of all public trusts. He would have the several states reserve supreme power over domestic affairs. He believed the patriotism of the people would maintain political unity requisite to the national defense. He opposed a national credit system. Which of these leaders was right?

Man has ever yearned to be free. Many times when sparks of liberty have kindled into flame the passion for freedom, oppressed people have burst the fetters of despots, only to find themselves re-enslaved by an ignorant and unscrupulous democracy. Thus, for ages, mankind has been swaying like a huge pendulum suspended from the clouds between absolute despotism and extreme democracy; the vibrations becoming shorter and shorter, as the just laws of statesman are fixed in the hearts of the people; and this swaying will cease at that golden mean where every man shall yield to wisdom and conscience.

Experience teaches us that the impulse of the popular heart is sometimes wrong and that despots are seldom right. Therefore the impassioned sentiments of the masses have been restrained and the divine right of kings has been annulled, not by a mob, not by a tyrant, but through the agency of statesmanship. Freedom will not be enjoyed by European communists till statesmen teach them what freedom is. The germ of all the real liberty we now enjoy sprang from the statesman's brain. He planted it in the hearts of his countrymen; he guarded it with zealous care; and an intelligent public opinion and our

free institutions are the glorious results. The eyes of the civilized world are now fixed upon this American Republic as the model for civil government.

The greatest statesmanship overcomes the greatest difficulties, establishes the best government, and creates the most enduring patriotism. Jefferson was carried too far upon the tide of individualism, forced over this country by the blasts of the French Revolution. He had few difficulties to overcome, for his system was popular with the masses. He relied in vain upon the patriotism of the people to maintain national unity. His plan of government, popular at first, has failed to bear the test of time. Hamilton, though he always advocated a conservative democracy, leaned too far towards the British constitution. He had a stern opposition to overcome, but he triumphed, and his constitution, somewhat modified, is to-day the organic law of a model Republic.

Such clouds of calumny as for a time concealed the true grandeur of Hamilton, had never before blackened the political horizon, but amid showers of scathing invective, he never swerved one iota from the great purpose of his life—the welfare of his country.

As the light of investigation dispels the mist of scandal, we see more and more of the true hero. He failed to reach the masses; they have been educated to reach him. He saw the dangers of secession; his countrymen have experienced them. He created a sound public credit; the world enjoys its blessings. Like Charlemagne, he brought order out of confusion. He invented

a system of government that has proved a terror to kings and a blessing to the people. His statesmanship, like pure gold, shines brighter after every test. Already there are no uncertain indications that his system of government will become universal. When that grand result shall have been attained, the grateful nations will unite to erect a monument to the memory of Alexander Hamilton, the author of Constitutional Republics—the greatest statesman of American History.

HONOR.

While among honest people our good neighbors
name us,
Let us envy nobody; but cheerfully say,
Leave gold to gray misers, and fame to the
famous;
These last but a little, true honor for aye.

WAS HAMLET MAD?

By D. C. W., '85.

THE question of the reality of Hamlet's madness has never been fully settled, and probably never will be, though it has been the subject of much study by the best of critics. Many of the highest medical authorities are of the opinion that his madness was real, or at least partly so. But in spite of the many passages in the play, which, it must be admitted, seem to indicate the reality of his madness; and notwithstanding a rather serious preponderance of evidence from learned scholars and critics in favor of this theory, it is hard to think that Shakespeare intended for us to believe that Hamlet was in reality out of his mind. The play would lose half of its dignity

and meaning, if, instead of the expression of deep, inborn feelings, we are to see in Hamlet's words only the wild vagaries of a crafty madman. The theory of real madness, though plausible, seems to spoil the play: that of feigned madness, though more difficult to accept, seems the only one which will give to the immortal author the full credit of his inspired genius.

It is, perhaps, useless to try to account for the apparent contradictions in the play. Hardly have the sepulchral shades of the murdered king betaken themselves to the nether world, when Hamlet, the gentle, scholarly, noble-minded son to whom he has imparted his secret and entrusted his revenge, begins to wander in his speech, and his whole bearing becomes that of a madman. Has the unearthly visitor driven his faculties from their seat, and left him a hopeless lunatic; or is this seeming madness a part of the new life and being that the words of the ghost have called into existence within him?

We can hardly conceive of a sane man, of Hamlet's temperament, when all alone with the new and startling revelation he has had made to him, as deliberately taking his tablets from his pocket, and setting it down as something worthy of note, that he has found out a man may,—at least in Denmark,—“smile and smile, and be a villain.” This seems far more like the idle fancies of a lunatic, than the action of a noble, intelligent mind in such circumstances. So, too, his most remarkable “chaffing” with the ghost, where he addresses the unseen shades

of his departed father by such undignified and disrespectful epithets as "boy," "true-penny," "old mole," and so forth, seem scarcely to correspond with the reverent son we are accustomed to consider him.

It seems as though the only way of accounting for these strange actions is by supposing that even then, though he had not fully formed his plan of furthering his revenge by feigning madness, still he instinctively sees that something must be "put on" to cover up his real feelings; and even while he is alone with his thoughts, he begins,—perhaps to try its effect,—his assumed part, which later on develops into that demeanor, which, "if it be madness has method in it."

Another fact that does seem like an additional proof of the reality of Hamlet's madness, is, that in the closet interview of Hamlet and his mother, the ghost re-appears to Hamlet, not as before an objective ghost, seen by others: but as a purely subjective one, invisible and inaudible to the queen, even when her attention is called to it. But we must remember that it is not out of accord with the idea of mediæval ghosts that they may be seen and heard by one person, while another can see and hear nothing.

When all is said, these explanations are at the best, very unsatisfactory. But no explanation has ever been offered which was not unsatisfactory; and we can hardly do better than to rely upon one that, while settling the question as well as can be hoped for, still in no way detracts from the glory of the noble genius that gave birth to his undying drama.

WHAT THE OWL SAID.

By C. W. M., '77.

Four pleasant years in classic halls
For me were quickly sped,
Then far away from those loved scenes
My feet too soon were led.

But every month, as years passed by,
The *STUDENT* came to hand,
And warm its welcome,—for it told
Of *Alma Mater's* band.

One day it came, the wrapper quick
I tore and thrust aside,
"Ah! what is this? a stranger, sure,"
In wonderment I cried.

For strange devices were upon
The cover of the book,
And to my wondering eyes it bore
An unfamiliar look.

A student, clad in cap and gown,
A telescope near by,
With which his searching gaze might wrest
New wonders from the sky.

Near by the lamp of knowledge burned,
From out whose steady flame
There came a weird, out-reaching smoke,
Wide-spread, like student's fame.

High up one side there perched an owl,
With wise and knowing look,
As if to say, "you little know
The wisdom in this book."

And there, slant-wise across the page,
A strange procession came
Of straggling letters,—soon I read
The old familiar name.

Relieved, I looked within the book,
And scanned the pages o'er,
And there found many well-known names
Of friends of days of yore.

"Learn wisdom," thus it seemed to me
The wise old owl might say,
"Dress maketh not the man, you'll find
As you pass down life's way.

"If strange and fanciful the garb
In which a man appears,
Learn first his heart,—if that be right
Then cast aside all fears."

DISCOURAGEMENTS AND INCENTIVES OF POVERTY.

By A. S. T., '86.

MYTHOLOGY tells us of a fountain sacred to the Muses, whose inspiring waters were called forth by a stroke from the foot of Pegasus. Like the fabled origin of this fountain, many of man's greatest blessings take their rise from beneath the iron heel of poverty. The most beautiful and symmetrical characters, the keenest and most comprehensive intellects, the tenderest and most sympathetic hearts, the most courageous indomitable spirits have been those of persons reared to toil midst the dust and din of labor and "on the verge of want." In the laws that control the realm of inanimate nature, the same mysterious workings are observed. It seems to have been ordained that everything grand and beautiful in nature should have its birth in the convulsions of the storm, the hurricane, or the earthquake. It was only thus that the craggy rocks and lofty mountains reared their majestic heads. The oak, that giant of the forests, that has grappled with the storms of a century, owes its strength and grandeur to the hurricanes that have surged through its branches, threatening its destruction.

Applied to the laws of human nature, this seems hard to comprehend. To say, "Welcome, Poverty, thy hand is hard and cold, but it is the hand of a friend," requires a faith that few possess. Yet as a fact, as a matter of experience, and as a teaching of history, this is unquestionable. When Abraham Lincoln was candidate for President of

the United States, the public demanded a history of his life, and when he was approached to help furnish the materials from which it should be written, he replied, "Alas! the story of my life is summed up in this single line from Gray,

'The short and simple annals of the poor.'

The same might be applied to the early history of nearly all of the world's great benefactors. Coming from "the straw-thatched cottages of Europe," from the log-cabins of America, they were reared in the lap of poverty, they drank from the bitter cup of want, they ate the unpalatable, but wholesome bread of destitution. Necessity was their master; Indigence their mother. The very things that might be expected to crush and discourage, stung their sensitive natures to the quick and goaded them on to conquest and success. The very obstacles in their path became the stepping-stones by which they rose. We often hear it remarked of a man who has gained a local reputation, or who has risen to the heights of popular esteem, "He is a self-made man." Over all the obstacles that poverty could throw in his way, he has marched triumphant. But this, I think, is said from a mistaken idea of poverty. If a young man is compelled to start in life amid lowly and disheartening circumstances, instead of complaining at his lot, he should be reconciled and thank God that his youth was not cradled in the lap of luxury,—that he has not got to contend against the enervating influences and the thousand allurements of wealth, to overcome which often re-

quires more strength and courage than to surmount the barriers that poverty presents. Aye, he should thank God, for "wealth and position are generally the enemies of genius, and the destroyers of talent." Few, ah, very few! born to these, become great in spite of them. The allurements to pleasure, the brilliant but ephemeral objects that wealth presents to the elastic imagination of youth, dazzle the vision, intoxicate the senses, and lead captive the soul. Often the reverse of fortune has developed him that suffered it into a noble character, and given the world a great benefactor. The misfortunes that overtook the family of Shakespeare, stung the rollicking yet sensitive Will and drove him from home to retrieve their loss and make the name of Shakespeare "A name for the whole world to swear by and not for the little town of Stratford to swear at." Innumerable other examples we might mention to show, that as darkness is necessary to display the presence of the eternal stars in the heavens, so the dark frown of the fickle goddess of fortune, is necessary to display the presence of genius and greatness in man.

But it may be said, this is but a one-sided view of poverty, and that no mention has been made of the discouragements that poverty sends to blight the hopes and blast the lives of so many. We shall not attempt to deny that poverty may not sometimes shut up a man to a narrow sphere of usefulness, aye, perhaps deprive the world of a great man; but this must be the exception, not the rule. As a general

statement, I would say that he who cannot feel his will strengthened under the severe discipline of poverty, and feel his courage rise with every new obstacle that stern necessity has placed in his way, would not, under the most favorable circumstances, develop into a man of great usefulness to the world. This is the crucial test of character and stamina. We have seen enough to assure us that the best qualities of man are brought out and tested by privation and suffering. The hardships, the severe conditions of such a life, are God's strengthening and refining forces. The principles that pervade the physical and moral universe are the same. The law of the mountain, the law of the forest tree, the law of metallic ores is the law of character. And though some trees be broken by the storms, though some gold be lost in the refining, though some characters suffer from the test, yet the law is from God and for the universal good.

THE BENEFITS OF TRAVEL.

IN every intelligent mind there is a craving for travel. This craving is natural and worthy of gratification. Not that a roving spirit is a sign of intelligence. By no means; for the insane, as a rule, are peripatetic. But surely no one will deny that whoever, having no desire to be elsewhere, is always at home, is not in a healthful state of mind.

I forbear to rehearse the story of the leaping brook and the stagnant pool. Health is a rosy traveling companion; disease, an unlovely guest. Closely

allied to health is pleasure, for it is an undisputed fact that the effect of moodiness and melancholy, not only upon the mind but even upon the body, is highly pernicious. It is true that steam has taken some of the sentiment from travel; but what man setting out on a long journey or sea voyage has ever bewailed his loss? In the summer of 1883 a lady and gentleman, not content with driving, attempted to ride from Mt. Desert to their home on the Hudson; but even before they had crossed the State line, invoking blessings upon the spirit of modern invention, they gladly disposed of their horses, and returned to the cosy, prosy Pullman car, which even the fastidious Oscar Wilde, in his lecture on "Personal Impressions of America," calls the perfection of luxury.

Some persons give an apparently involuntary groan whenever they hear the word "stage-coach," simply because other people do. They should be actors, for they can "laugh by precept, and shed tears by rule."

A few autumns ago, had you found occasion to make the journey between two of the cities of eastern Maine, you would have been drawn along by four high-spirited, snow-white horses, at a rate not at all likely to remind you of Sunday, over a way that windingly allured among lofty hills encircled to their very summits by forest draperies as gorgeous as Joseph's coat of many colors. To-day making the journey by rail, you catch but a glimpse of this delightful region.

Even for the illiterate emigrants there is poetry in travel. Go, stand in

Castle Garden as they come crowding down the gang-board, and listen to their outlandish exclamations of delight. They, in their turn, have discovered America; and it is a grander discovery than that of Columbus, for since he sailed the blue seas, the New World has been made to blossom under the hand of civilization, and has been rendered sacred by the noble heroes that here have lived and died. I will not speak of the facilities of modern conveyance, yet if Jason or Columbus were restored to us but for one day, would we not with pride point him to our ocean steamers?

In meeting and parting with pleasant people, whom in all probability we shall never see again, lies the chief sentiment of travel. But no small part of the traveler's pleasure is in the acquisition of knowledge. No pursuit is more honorable, no pleasure more delightful. Without knowledge thus gained much originality is lost.

One of the first things obtained by traveling is the idea of distance. A few days ago, a railway conductor playfully asked an old lady who entered his train a few stations out from Portland, if she were going clear through. With a profound and truly impressive nod the little, gray-haired grandmother replied, "Clear through to Portland."

Lord Bacon, when he says that travel to the young is a part of education, and to the old a part of experience, does not advance the absurd idea, so often seen in print, that all a college graduate needs to complete his education is to go abroad. It is Emerson, I believe,

that calls traveling a fool's paradise. If this is true, even a fool is less a fool for not always staying at home. If one does not find anything beautiful or sublime in his native town, he will not in the whole world, for it is made up of just such towns.

Americans go pleasuring from Plymouth Rock to the Golden Gate without note-books; but as soon as they set foot upon a foreign shore, they deem their trivial experiences noteworthy. Why is this? Do they not appreciate their own country? or is the Union so small that they find nothing new within its borders?

Books of travel are of great value, but by no means should they be considered as a substitute. Traveling by proxy is, like dancing by proxy, rather dull.

In this brief essay no attempt is made to completely catalogue the benefits derived from travel. Among the most important is contentment. If we compare our lot with that of thousands in our larger cities, I do not think, when the luxuries of wealth are denied, that we shall find it in our hearts to complain. Is it not indeed pitiable to see innocent children living amid the debasing influences of crime and filth, like precious flower germs strewn by the fateful winds in sunless caves? Let those whose childhood has been passed amid the fairest scenes of the great Artist and under a Christian mother's eye, be slow to censure and quick to aid.

This is a land of political aspirants. Are they fitting themselves to become wise law-makers? But first, who are our wisest legislators? Those who have

the best knowledge of the social wants of the people and the natural resources of the country. Since questions are constantly arising that have never been in ink-stands, they cannot rely on books. Seeing, they must perceive. Then our laws will be just, and our country prosperous.

OBITUARY.

We are pained to record the death, on February 21, 1886, of Mrs. Nancy S. Cheney, wife of President Cheney, of our college. She was stricken with paralysis, February 14th, and though at times she showed some sign of recognition of friends, and of pleasure in hearing readings of familiar Scripture, she was unable to speak, and only partially conscious, during the whole week previous to her decease. She was born in New Hampton, N. H., November 6, 1812, the eldest daughter of Rev. Thomas Perkins, who for sixty years was a preacher of the gospel in that town and vicinity, and was a man noted and beloved for his integrity, his piety, and his faithfulness.

His eldest daughter inherited many of his characteristics, a strong and active mind, a sunny and devout disposition, love of truth, righteousness, and humanity, and a hearty dislike of all shams and pretences. To this goodly heritage, she had added most careful culture and earnest personal faith, and showed a character strong, independent, refined, and fully rounded to the measure of true womanliness.

Though her opportunities for study in her youth were very limited as compared with those of our time, she nevertheless acquired a thorough education, and became, quite early in life, a teacher in schools of the highest grade in her native State, and achieved in the profession marked success.

She was a woman of remarkable good sense, and good judgment, kind of heart in the highest degree, faithful and true in her friendships, and helpful to every needy soul within her influence. She was a true helpmeet to her husband in all the manifold work of his life, for the building up of education and religion. And especially was she interested in the great work of establishing the college whose growth she had watched for twenty-five years, and whose welfare, in every direction, was very near her heart.

And her interest in the college was not a mere general interest, but she cared for every student, and wished to be personally acquainted with each one, and to be in some way helpful. The state of her health in later years has hindered these activities; but the earlier graduates bear them tenderly in mind.

It was therefore especially fitting that the students in a body, should attend her funeral and perform escort duty, as the sad procession moved to Riverside Cemetery, for every one felt, that not only had the college lost an ardent supporter, but every member of its classes a true and sympathizing friend.

IN MEMORIAM.

GEORGE EDGAR LOWDEN.

George Edgar Lowden was born at Cornwallis, N. S., March 9, 1854, and died at Mechanic Falls, February 17, 1886.

He was the son of a mother eminent for piety. Among his earliest recollections was the form of that mother upon bended knees pouring out her heart in his behalf. While George was but thirteen years of age she suddenly died, and the children were separated. During the next three years he experienced the hard side of life. Possessed of tender sensibilities and a keen sensitiveness, he felt the more acutely the rude thrusts of the world.

In the fall of 1873 he became a student in Nichols Latin School, Lewiston, Me. During this year he publicly professed faith in Christ, and early in the following year was baptized by Dr. Bowen and received as a member of Main Street Free Baptist Church.

Thinking to gain time he went to Freeport, where his brother, Rev. J. M. Lowden, was then supplying, and studied for about a year under the instruction of Rev. John Bulfinch. When nearly prepared for college he broke down from too intense application. From this severe mental exertion he never fully recovered. After a rest of seven months he went to Halifax and resumed study in Dalhousi College, where, under Prof. DeMill, he enjoyed superior advantages in Rhetoric and History.

In the fall of 1877 he entered the

Freshman class of Bates College. In college he was an earnest student, but was never one who studied for mere standing. A large part of his time was given to reading and meditation. Few young men were so conversant with English and American authors as was he.

“College boy” is a common expression. Lowden was a college man. He entered college with the thoughts and feelings of a man. He was also a Christian, and the ideas peculiar to a college life were never suffered to blind his sense of justice. He never intruded his ideas, but when the time came to speak he had an opinion and expressed it with a clearness and force that commanded attention and assured conviction. Though never seeking for popularity he was the most popular man of his class. He was sympathetic, helpful, reliable.

He graduated in the class of '81. Having taken good rank in all departments, while in vigor and strength of thought, and in the clearness and force of its expression he was second to none.

During the summer vacation he preached in Providence, R. I., and in the fall entered Bates Theological Seminary. Here he spent two years in study doing most of the work in the prescribed course, and at the same time preaching nearly every Sabbath.

He was married May 24, 1883, to Miss Adelaide Florence Archibald, of Mechanic Falls. In June of the same year he was ordained at Richmond, Me. At the time of his marriage he had calls to three churches—Houlton,

Me., St. Johnsbury, Vt., and Beaver River, N. S. He decided to go to Houlton, after a short rest at Ocean Park. Arrived at his field of labor, he found that the spiritual state of the church was low, while burdens and trouble were heaped upon him; but with zeal characteristic of the man he at once plunged into the most earnest labor for the salvation of his people. Again his strength proved inadequate to the task but his earnestness of purpose sustained him. Often at the last stroke of the bell calling to the morning service he arose from his couch, and taking the few steps necessary to reach the church, stood in his place and like one inspired proclaimed the truth of his Master.

During this winter, though compelled to take long drives exposed to storm and wind, he was absent from his pulpit but twice. As a result of his labor the congregation was more than doubled, the Sabbath School was built up, and many were received into the church. He raised money for, and procured a bell, insured the church edifice, and brought about a time of prosperity for church and people. Becoming satisfied that he could not long endure the climate of Houlton, by the advice of his physician he gave up his work there. But the people had become so attached to him that they could not bear the thought of a separation, and not until after he had reached Ocean Park did he announce his final decision. The following summer and fall months were spent at Portland, Ocean Park, and Mechanic Falls. Relieved in a measure from

pastoral work he became much improved in health.

In November, 1884, he received a call from an independent church in Philadelphia. The Sabbath School in connection with this church at that time numbered over eleven hundred. He at once saw that the field was too vast to be entered with his impaired health, and reluctantly declined.

Again at the urgent request of the church he visited Philadelphia, and remaining a few weeks he baptized and received nine converts into the church. He there contracted a severe cold and the Sabbath before Xmas was so nearly prostrated that, while in the pulpit, he became entirely unconscious. Realizing that he could not undertake the work of so large an interest, he at once so informed the committee. Unwilling even then to give up all work, he wrote to the church at Bath, Me., accepting a call which he had just received. Xmas day he was taken so ill that his friends became alarmed. A physician was at once called who said that he had been for at least a week suffering with malarial fever with all the symptoms of typhoid.

Upon recovering partially from the fever, the church at Philadelphia, as an inducement for him to remain, proposed to advance his salary to fifteen hundred dollars, give him a month's rest paying all expenses, also to engage an assistant to do the pastoral work, and only upon the testimony of his physician that it would be impossible for him to so far recover as to undertake so great a work, would they release him.

He never recovered from the effects of the fever, but continued to fail gradually. Thinking a change of climate might be beneficial, he visited his old home in Nova Scotia. The passage was most unfavorable. He took another severe cold, and during the month of May he at times suffered severely; but never lost courage and was always patient. During August he failed rapidly, and about the middle of September he returned to Portland where he remained until the death of his only child, December 29th.

His last days were spent at his wife's home at Mechanic Falls. His never varying courage, his remarkable patience through all his suffering, his delight in meditating upon the "deep things of God," in preparing sermons for future usefulness characterized his whole sickness. His intense longing to preach again amounted to almost an agony, and he felt the need until the last. He was always cheerful even in distress. Once while he was suffering very much, his wife said to him, "George, life is all it's worth to live it." A bright smile for a moment flashed across his face as he replied, "It would be if this were all, but it isn't." At the last he was entirely reconciled to give up his life-work that had been the one dear aim through years of toil and struggle, but there were many pangs first. He often said to his wife, "If we only realized the value of one soul, just one." Among his last words were those fitly chosen by Prof. Hayes as a text for the funeral service: "I am the resurrection and the life: he that believeth in me,

though he were dead, yet shall he live :
and whosoever liveth and believeth in
me shall never die." J. H. P.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editors of the Student :

Your correspondent has had the pleasure of attending, as one of the delegates from Bates, the annual convention of the College Young Men's Christian Associations of New England. The convention met this year at Providence with the Brown University boys. The weather was merciless. In this respect Providence failed to sustain her excellent reputation. It was cold enough to freeze your servant's ear the first thing, but the worst of it was the pitiless wind, an overthrower of high chimneys. But the weather did not keep us from enjoying the occasion through and through.

Immediately after our arrival in the city, having been assigned our places of entertainment, one of the Brown boys kindly showed us about the buildings. They have more than ample room. The building that pleased us most was the library. There is a large collection in a commodious and elegant building. The new Sales memorial hall is a splendid structure, but by reason of its bad acoustic properties almost worthless for public speaking. We are sorry for the Brown boys in that, as yet, they have no gymnasium.

Friday evening the meetings began with a students' prayer-meeting, after which addresses of welcome were de-

livered by the President of the Brown Y. M. C. A., and by Dr. Robinson, President of the University. The inspiring thought of Dr. Robinson's address was Christian scholarship, doing whatever we do to the glory of God, and the very best we can. After these came an address on the intercollegiate Y. M. C. A. movement, by Mr. Wishard, the international college Y. M. C. A. Secretary. He gave a very little of the history of the movement, and delineated its objects. The enterprise has spread clear around the world, and reached not only the colleges of Christendom but even those of heathen lands to which missionaries have penetrated. The forenoon and afternoon of the next day, Saturday, were devoted to papers by delegates, and discussions of the methods by which we in the college Y. M. C. A. can bring about the most possible good. Among other subjects the missionary meeting, and the Bible training class received special attention, and the possibilities for good in them were emphasized. Attention was called to the great importance of the field opening before young men who go out as medical missionaries.

During the discussion of the missionary meeting Dr. J. L. Phillips, recently returned from mission work in India, was called upon and talked to us out of his heart, for a few minutes. At the beginning of the discussion of the Bible training class, Dr. A. J. Gordon, of Boston, addressed the convention on "The Use of the Word for the Unconverted." He said: "The word of God and the man of God are

the two agencies by which the world is to be won to the Lord." He showed that either alone must fail. Moreover, the Spirit must be in the man of God in order for him to use well the word of God, and the Spirit is in the word. It not only was, but is, inspired. He showed by illustrations the marvelous power in a single passage of God's word, and added that in twenty years' experience as a pastor he had never known of a conversion that was not directly traceable to some single passage.

The object of these Bible classes is different from that of the more ordinary kinds. It is not to learn merely about "the sword of the spirit" but to learn to use it, in direct intercourse with the unconverted. In some colleges there are more than a hundred, working in groups of about six, pursuing a regular course of this kind of training.

The convention ended Sunday evening, having been exceedingly profitable, and inspiring withal. And the hundred and thirty delegates separated to their different colleges feeling that they were a part of a grand enterprise.

On our way homeward we stopped in Boston and heard the Monday noon lecture by Joseph Cook. What a great and good influence must that large, sound man exert; addressing thus, in person, week after week, such audiences, drawn from almost all classes of men, upon the vital issues of the day, and the all-important questions concerning our relationship with God;—the very subjects on which people need to be educated in order to insure the stability and prosperity of our re-

public. Joseph Cook's theological lectures need reading. It seems rather difficult for the ordinary mind to take them in thoroughly by simply hearing them.

As we approached home we heard rumors of snow-banks and blockaded trains, and for the first time in several days ourselves saw the ground covered with its white Maine muffler.

HARPER'S FERRY.

To the Editors of the Student:

Nearly twenty-seven years ago the throbbing heart of the nation was electrified by the fearful and exciting announcement that the United States Arsenal at Harper's Ferry had been seized by insurrectionists. The hero, Captain John Brown, had struck the blow that was to shake the slave system to its foundation. The facts relative to the procedure are too well known to require mention in this article.

Harper's Ferry is situated in West Virginia, at the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers, at a point directly opposite a deep gorge through which pass the united streams on their way to the ocean, on either side of which is beautiful mountainous scenery. The bare precipitous cliffs with their lofty peaks exhibit some of the finest and most imposing natural scenery in this country, surpassed by none except, perhaps, the scenery on the Hudson. The ridge on the Virginia side is of special interest as being the place from which Col. Miles, with 13,000 men, made a disgraceful surrender. Old forts, now the habitation of birds and

wild goats, that love to haunt them, are the only landmarks that remain.

The town is distant from Washington City, by rail, fifty-two miles. Here the B. & O. railroad trains cross an iron-latticed bridge, some nine or ten hundred feet in length and continue along the water edge for some distance on a trestle work thirty or forty feet above the river. Just below, on the other side the track, can be seen the gate, iron railings, the old engine house, occupied by John Brown as a fortification during his great heroic struggle at this place, now known as "Brown's Fort," and the dilapidated walls of the Arsenal building with its great chimney towering high above them.

Among other things of historic interest that remain to be seen is Jefferson's Rock, so called because Thomas Jefferson is said to have delivered a speech from it. Following the B. & O. railroad about two and a half miles above this place we come to a cave known as Brown's Cave, so named because at one time occupied by Brown and his men as a place of refuge. On the elevated ground above the ferry, known as Camp Hill, are located certain buildings formerly owned by the government, now the property of Stover College. Jefferson is quoted as saying that "A view from this hill is worth a trip across the Atlantic."

It is fitting that a place so picturesque, so admirably fortified by nature and of such marked historical interest, should add to these characteristics, that of being one of the chief educational centers of the South.

W. A. M., '86.

LOCALS.

Herein our secret sentiments are publicly pronounced:

We've got a little list, we've got a little list
Of collegiate offenders who surely might be
bounced,

Who never would be missed, who never
would be missed.

There's the noisy ignoramus who through the
college halls

At midnight's solemn hour rolls the bowling
alley balls,

And there's the man of music who thinks that
he can sing

"Titwillow" to perfection while dejection is
the thing,

And there's the fellow tony who after ten-cent
shows

Trots out his ancient pony and drops into a
doze.

They'd none of 'em be missed, they'd none
of 'em be missed.

And there's the dilatory one, in all things out
of date

Who at each recitation invariably is late,
And the wise, world-weary fellow, a solemn,
traveled lad

Who informs you with a first-class sigh that
wisdom makes one sad,

And there's the lecture-goer who always falls
asleep

And next day says he doesn't think the speak-
er very deep

They'd none of 'em be missed, they'd none
of 'em be missed.

Guitars are popular with the Seniors.

The Gym. is a lively place after dinner.

Washington's birthday was observed
at Bates.

"Jesse" favors a Young Ladies' Y.
M. C. A.

The crows have come, beautiful har-
bingers of spring.

City Small Hall was filled to overflowing on the occasion of the concert by the Ladies' Orchestra of Portland, under the auspices of the Lewiston Y.

M. C. A. Quite a number of the students attended, and they speak in the highest terms of the performance.

Some new balls have been procured for the bowling alley, but *not* for rolling down the stairs of Parker Hall.

It is not strange that B— and C— have “a grinning acquaintance.” If it were A— and Z— there might be cause for wonder.

February 27th was observed as a day of prayer. Sermon in the afternoon by Rev. G. M. Howe, of Pine Street Congregational Church. Prayer-meetings morning and evening.

Afternoon recitations were omitted on the 19th of February because of the funeral of Mr. Lowden. The students of the College and Theological School attended in a body.

Nothing equaled the perseverance of our instructors in getting to recitations during the recent storm, unless it was that of the students in getting to supper.

The attempt to warm the upper chapel on the day of prayer was a failure. The heat from the furnace produced about as much effect on the room as the vibrations from a brass band would on the North Frigid Zone.

College boys have been distinguishing themselves as rescuers of the unfortunate. A party of them shoveled out a hack in front of President Cheney's house, and soon after a Junior and Sophomore were seen vying for the honor of rescuing a young lady from the drift near Parker Hall.

One evening a gallant Senior sallied forth on a visit to his fair one. He

struggled bravely with the elements, but had accomplished scarcely half the distance when, becoming blinded by the snow, he wandered from the path and ignominiously stuck until rescued by a passer-by. Ploughing through the remaining drifts, he at last reached his destination, but in so exhausted a condition that, after rendering “I am tired now and sleepy too,” without variations, he sought the protection of Morpheus.

The Juniors attended the funeral of Frank Grice, a former member of '87. The services were held at his home in this city, and among the floral tributes was a wreath presented by the class. Mr. Grice was with us only a short time, yet he had many warm friends in the class especially among those who had known him during his connection with the Latin School.

The Freshmen have elected the following class officers: President, C. J. Emerson; Vice-President, Miss E. I. Chipman; Secretary and Treasurer, H. W. Small; Chaplain, H. S. Worthley; Historian, Miss M. S. Little; Orator, J. F. Hilton; Poet, A. E. Hatch; Prophetess, Miss L. E. Plumstead; Marshal, W. T. Guptill; Executive Committee, W. R. Miller, H. W. Smith, Miss Josie G. Sandford; Base-Ball Committee, G. W. Hayes, A. B. Call, E. L. Stevens.

Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, the funeral of Mrs. Cheney was attended by a large number of friends. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Cate; singing by the choir of the Main Street Free Baptist church. The bearers were as follows: Daniel Holland, J. Y. Scruton, A. M.

Jones, Nelson Howard, John James, Addison Small, A. B. Nealey, and J. C. White. Dr. Cheney is very grateful to the students for their sympathy and presence at the funeral.

Think what a market there must be for vernal poems on the planet Neptune, where they have over forty solar years of "gentle spring" at a time.

Band officers for the year to come are as follows: President, C. S. Pendleton; Vice-President, F. W. Chase; Secretary and Treasurer, W. C. Buck; Leader, F. W. Chase; Executive Committee, C. S. Pendleton, G. F. Babb, J. F. Hilton.

One of the Juniors, whose bump of observation is remarkably well developed, noticed a yellowish appearance in the face of a classmate. Promptly diagnosing the difficulty as a case of jaundice, he rushed home, armed himself with a liberal supply of Aconitum, Tincture of Rhubarb, Nux Vomica, and Podophyllum, and returned to the relief of his suffering friend; but only to find that a dose of Androscoggin had proved as effectual on these stains from a scarf, as did the waters of Jordan on Naaman's leprosy. The last piece of advice given the patient was that he hereafter wipe his lovely countenance with a mop.

"Every man to his place!"
Out rang the thrilling cry,
And black the storm-clouds swept apace,
And lightnings flashed on high.

And as into his place
Each stepped with kingly tread,
Before the blast with a sea-bird's grace
Our gallant frigate sped.

—I. J., '87, in *Youth's Companion*.

PERSONALS.

ALUMNI.

'70.—E. A. Nash has just been elected a member of the Lewiston City Council.

'72.—E. F. Nason, for years teacher of languages at Lyndon Institute, is now residing in Augusta by reason of impaired health.

'73.—A. C. Libby, who is in business as a Civil Engineer, with headquarters at Minneapolis, has recently visited his father in this city.

'74.—Rev. C. S. Frost, who has been the pastor of a Free Baptist church at Pawtucket, R. I., has accepted a call to Somerville, Mass.

'77.—G. A. Stuart has become principal of the Gardiner High School.

'79.—R. F. Johonnett has entered the Theological School at Cambridge.

'79.—L. M. Perkins has entered into a business engagement with a prominent house in New Bedford.

'81.—Reuel Robinson has become principal of Anson Academy.

'81.—G. L. Record has married Miss Hanscom of Auburn.

'82.—J. F. Merrill has gone to Minneapolis to open a law office.

'83.—H. H. Tucker has made a business engagement with D. Lothrop & Co.

THEOLOGICAL.

'86.—R. L. Duston has accepted a call to Buxton Center.

'87.—W. N. Goodwin has supplied occasionally at Bean's Corner.

'88.—M. P. Tobey has returned from his school at Kittery.

G. B. Hopkins supplies regularly at West Falmouth.

E. R. Chadwick has preached at Pishon's Ferry.

STUDENTS.

There has been considerable sickness among the students; Hadley, '86, and Sandford, '86, have been very ill, but are convalescing; Miss Rhodes, '87, and Miss Richmond, '87, who were unable to attend recitations for some days are again with their class.

J. W. Flanders, '86, and E. C. Hayes, '87, represented this college at the Y. M. C. A. Convention at Providence.

'87.—L. G. Roberts has been suddenly called home by the illness of his mother.

'87.—E. W. Whitcomb is flogging an unruly school into submission at Rangeley, Me.

'87.—E. I. Sawyer has gone home on account of the illness of his parents.

'87.—This class laments the death of one of its former members, Mr. Frank Grice of this city.

'88.—W. N. Thompson has left his class with the view of entering the medical profession.

'88.—H. W. Hopkins is the Lewiston reporter for the Portland Daily Press.

'89.—E. F. Blanchard of Hillsdale College is here taking the Freshman studies.

'89.—E. J. Small, who has been traveling in the South this winter, stopped at Washington a few days.

To read, to think, to love, to hope, to pray,—these are the things that make men happy.—*Ruskin.*

EXCHANGES.

The *Southern Collegian* is creditable to those whom it represents. Its pages are well filled with matter of more than common merit. The story of "Junius," though perhaps a little long for a college paper, is told in a clear and simple style, and maintains the interest throughout. The poetry, although it consists wholly of translations from the Latin and German, affords a pleasing contrast to the love poems so common with many college journals. "Patience" is the title of the poem of which the following is the opening stanza:

A silent angel journeys
All through this land of woe,
Whom to comfort and console us,
The Lord hath sent below.
His look brings peace to all men,
Is gracious, mild, and pure,
Oh! e'er obey that angel,
Who bids thee to endure.

The *North Western* is to be commended for its disposition, in the last number, to deal with live topics. The essay on "Socialism" is especially sensible. The author of "Handicrafts in Public Schools," however, fails, it seems to us, to maintain the position there taken, that manual training has no place in the public school. The author tells us "the greatest objection brought against the introduction of manual training is the lack of time," and goes on to illustrate in this manner: "In our city schools the average time per day is from four and a half to five hours. Fifteen minutes is the ordinary length of a recitation, and fifteen pupils are quite a small class. There is thus

only one minute apiece for reading, spelling, numbers, etc." Now it is evident that there can be no such appropriating of the time as this. On the contrary the whole time, however long or short, belongs to each scholar, and if, as this writer seems to imply, it is not profitably employed by each, then so much the more reason for manual training or something else to interest them. The following also gives a mistaken idea of the import of industrial training: "The tendency of the day is to specialize too much; the foundation should be broad, else the lofty structure of the specialist will totter. Shall we begin to make specialists of ten year old children?" We would answer this question with an emphatic No. To do this, moreover, is very far from the purpose of industrial training. Its purpose is rather to broaden by its own width, the foundation already laid in the common school.

The question of compulsory chapel is discussed *pro* and *con* in the *Harvard Advocate* by Edward Everett Hale and Wendell P. Garrison. Mr. Hale, taking the chapel side of the question, says the most pertinent things we have yet seen upon the subject. The following is an extract:

"Harvard College is still a college. Some people are sorry it is. But it is, and it is likely to remain such. That is, it is not a place where people study separately. It is a place where they are 'collected' to study. Such a collection, *col-legium*,—society,—may give great diversity of instruction. It may offer great freedom in the choice of studies. But on one point it offers no freedom. When a man is found to be dishonest, impure, or a sneak, or a

knave, he is dismissed. If he cheat in an examination, we do not want him. We will not have him. We do not merely suspend him; we send him away.

"If a man kept a Faro Bank in Hollis, we should send him away.

"If a man stole five dollars from a classmate, we would send him away.

"And we have never pretended to leave the lads who come to us to the 'light of nature' in this business, or to leave them where they were when they came to us, to take such chances as might follow from the temptations of four years. We grant great freedom in the choice of study. But we do not mean to have any Senior, at the end of four years, or three, say to us, that since he entered college no one ever told him that there was a distinction between Right and Wrong. If, after three years, he proves to be a forger, a liar, an adulterer, or a thief, he shall not say that we never told him he was in the wrong. He shall not say that he had some prejudices on such matters when he entered college, but that was when he was a boy and no one had called his attention to such subjects since.

"We do call his attention to such subjects.

"We mean that the distinction between Right and Wrong shall be clear to him.

"We mean that moral instruction, or at least, information as to morals, shall be given to all the members of our society."

Every road that leads to a throne is delightful, were it bristling with thorns; every road that leads to a precipice is frightful, were it covered with roses.—*Fénélon*.

Student (after examination, to professor)—"What rank do you give me, professor?" Professor—"I have put you down as captain of cavalry. You seem to ride a horse better than the others."—*Ex.*

COLLEGE WORLD.

BOWDOIN :

A movement is on foot to start a society, composed of instructors and students, for the purpose of discussing scientific subjects.—A course of six lectures on English Literature are being given at Bowdoin.

HARVARD :

A second volume of verses selected from the *Advocate* is soon to be issued.—The *Advocate* has just completed its twentieth year, having had one hundred and sixty-eight editors.—Sixteen papers have been published at Harvard.—A petition for voluntary attendance at chapel is soon to be presented to the governing body of the university.

TUFTS :

The number of professors has increased during the last eighteen years from seven to seventeen.—The college contains 134 students, including 26 students of divinity, against 56 in 1868.—The scholarships number 33 and the prizes 22.—Tuition is \$100 against \$35 in 1868.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN :

Senator Evarts is among the lecturers for the winter.—Will Carleton recently gave a lecture in rhyme on the "Science of Home."—Reports from 1,156 out of the 1,331 students in the university, give 730 professing Christians.

DARTMOUTH :

"Julius Cæsar" will be presented by the students about the first of May.—The Rollins Prize of \$100 for excellence in declamation, terminated by the death of Hon. E. A. Rollins, has been con-

tinued by ex-Senator E. H. Rollins.—The Handel Society offers a prize of \$25 to alumni and students for the best Dartmouth college song.

MISCELLANEOUS :

During the last eleven years Yale has graduated 916 free traders and 30 protectionists.—*Ex.*

The base-ball nine of Brown University will start on a southern trip March 28th.

All four classes of Princeton have passed resolutions against hazing.

LITERARY NOTES.

The *Atlantic* for March opens with a story entitled "A Brother to Dragons." Though it is published anonymously, Mr. Aldrich is generally understood to be its author. Dr. Hedge discusses the classic style and modern romanticism. Justin Winsor has a paper on "Americana"; Henry Van Brunt an article on architecture. There are also two memorial papers, one on Dr. Mulford by Scudder, the other on Grant by Col. Higginson. The pleasing serials are continued, and the poems are of much merit.

It seems almost unnecessary for us to call attention to a paper so well and favorably known as the *Youth's Companion*, of Boston. It has just completed its fifty-eighth year, and each year has shown more clearly its wonderful usefulness to the class of readers for whom it is prepared. Parents will act wisely in providing for their children a paper of such exceptional worth.

St. Nicholas for March presents a table of contents complete and varied. The frontispiece is an engraving by Johnson of Mme. LeBrun's famous and beautiful portrait of herself, illustrating Mrs. Clement's "Art and Artists"



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paper on French painters. One of the principal features of the number is the first nine of the "St. Nicholas Dog Stories." This series is to include sketches, stories, and anecdotes collected during the last five years. Helen Jackson gives some "New Bits of Talk for Young Folk," and Frank R. Stockton "Personally Conducts" his stay-at-home travelers to Florence and Venice.

ACADEMICAL FAVORITES: Published by J. Fisher & Bro., No. 7 Bible House, New York. This book is a collection of duets, trios, quartettes, and choruses, with piano accompaniment, adapted for use in high schools, colleges, academies, and the home circle. This is a new work just placed upon the market, and its contents cannot fail to please the most fastidious tastes.

◆◆◆
AMONG THE POETS.

THE HERO-SPIRIT.

As love they tell us now is dead,
And now is come the age of gain,
And chivalry long since has fled
From earth, and will not come again,

So since one may not die for love,
And since he will not die for gold,
The hero-spirit lives no more
That prompted noble deeds of old.

Ah, no! it cannot, must not, be,
For, hid beneath the outer seeming,—
The plumage gay of bright to-day,—
We catch the true knight's armor gleaming.

And when the trumpet call is heard,
And men are needed for the strife,
The strength that is not dead, but sleeps,
Will spring in men to newer life.

—Fortnight.

OUTRE MER.

The cloud-ship sailed in a burnished sky,
The shadows spread on the lea,
With a farewell smile
To the earth, the while,
The sun sank into the sea.

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He seemed to pause at the ocean's brink
As if he were loth to go,
He kisses the lips
Of the sea, and slips
Down to the lands below.

He little knew of the kiss I threw,
Where the restless ripples curled;
But he took my kiss
To the lips I miss
On the other side of the world.

—Record.

ON DIT.

'Tis said that "Love is blind,"
And yet his dart
Has never failed to find,
Poor mortal heart.

An aimless shaft oft brings the greatest smart.

'Tis said that "Love is poor,"
Humble his guise.
His rage our pity lure;
We ever prize

Those blessings that are wrapped in deep disguise.

'Tis said "Love is a fool,"
His promise naught;
Men bend to Folly's rule,
By love are caught.

Wisdom is oft by fools to mortals taught.

—G. A. M., in Advocate.

DEEPS.

As there are stars that in the depths of sky
Are far beyond the reach of mortal eye,
So thoughts there are, that in the souls of men
Lie fathomless to any poet's ken.

—Nassau Literary.

I met my love in the winter,
In weather confoundly cold:
"Faint heart ne'er won fair lady,"
So I wooed in manner bold;
And the breeze through the branches did
mournfully blow,
As I sang to my love of the "Beautiful snow."
A good long year has passed since then,
But the weather for me is cold—
For a pretty brown mitten was given to me,
If a sad tale had better be told;
And the wind through my whiskers doth
drearly blow,
As I sing all alone of the beautiful's "No."

—Yale Record.

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Chapter I.
Maid one.
Chapter II.
Maid won.
Chapter III.
Made one.

—Chicago Rambler.

Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just.—*The Bard of Avon*. And four times he who gets his blow in fust.—*J. Billings*.

Prof.—“Why does a duck put its head under water?” Student—“For divers reasons.” Prof.—“Next, you may tell me.” Second Student—“To liquidate his bill.”

CROSS PURPOSES.

We have paused to watch the quiver
Of faint moonbeams on the river,
By the gate.
We have heard something calling,
And a heavy dew is falling,
Yet we wait.It is no doubt, very silly
To stay out in all this chilly
Evening mist;
Still I linger, hesitating,
For her lips are plainly waiting
To be kissed.So I stoop to take possession
Of the coveted concession
On the spot;
But she draws back with discreetness,
Saying with tormenting sweetness
“I guess not.”Her whole manner is provoking;
“Oh, well, I was only joking,”
I reply:
She looks penitently pretty,
As she answers, “What a pity;
So was I.”

—Harvard Lampoon.



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PUBLIC OPINION.

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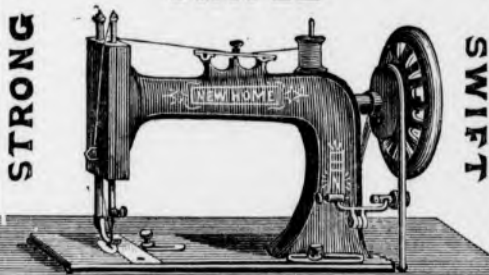
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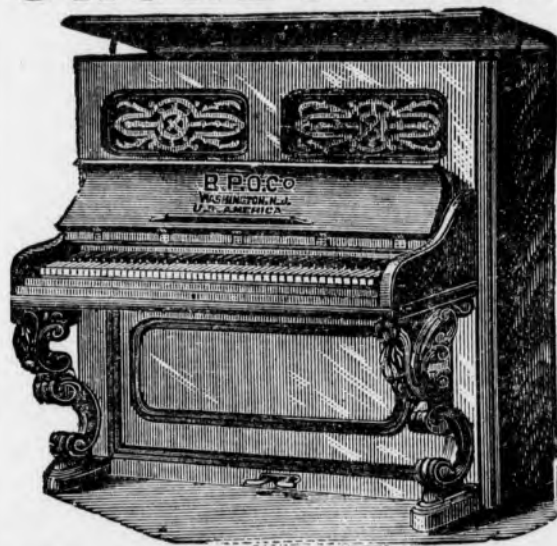
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