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Bates College

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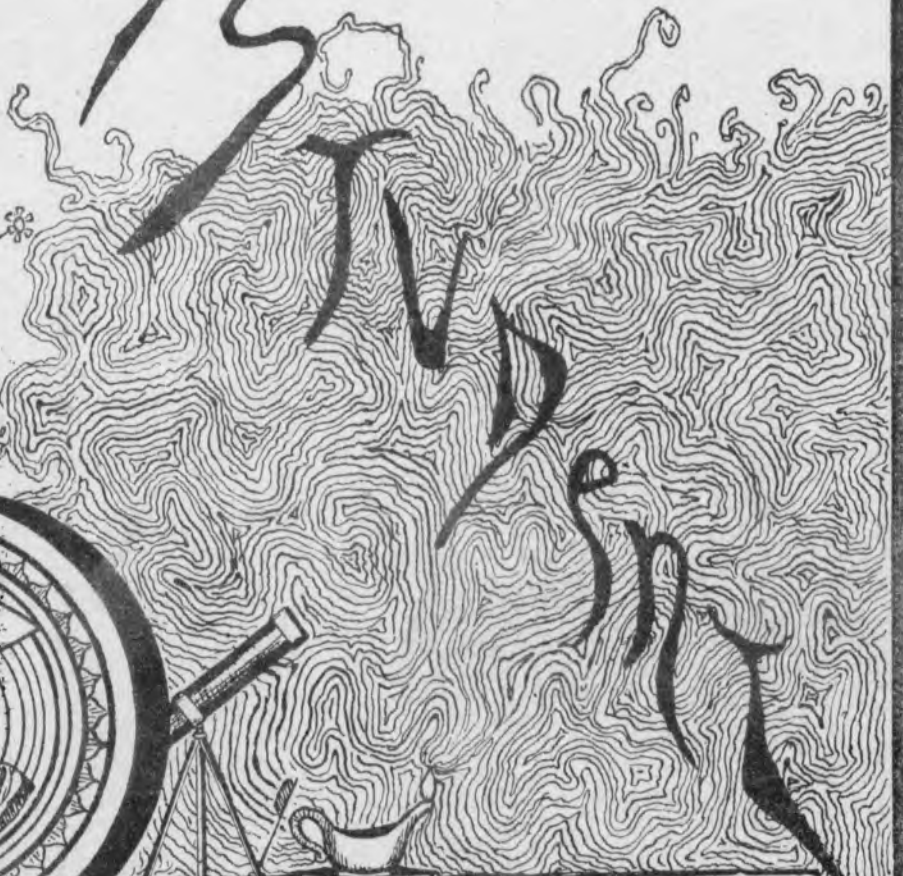
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The Bates



Class '87.



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THE  
BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XIV.

APRIL, 1886.

No. 4.

**Bates Student.**

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

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**EDITORIAL.**

**B**ETWEEN this and our last issue, the closing exercises of the spring term, the ten days' vacation, and the beginning of the summer term have all intervened. As we stand on the threshold of this last term of the year, the needle of our thoughts points alternately backward to the term just ended, and forward to that on which we are just entering. We note its indications.

While, pointing backward, its main direction is toward the "Double Extra" mark, yet oscillations are noticeable. What can the disturbing force be? The boys, as a rule, returned from their winter schools earlier this year than usual. We are not aware of any failure to accomplish the usual amount of regular work. The public exercises, the Senior exhibition, and Sophomore declamations have been commendable. The term bills have all been paid (?). The Y. M. C. A. has been well attended. Athletics have received attention to an extent hitherto unsurpassed, probably, in the history of the college. The societies have done more good work than in any corresponding term within our knowledge. The STUDENT has not failed to put in

a monthly appearance. What then causes the deviation? Let us investigate further.

The college orchestra, not long since the pride of all alike,—whither has it departed? The band still shows signs of life, but it seems to be having a struggle to awaken out of its period of hibernation. The societies indeed have flourished; but even here “shirking” has exerted its influence. Not only has the injunction, “Bear ye one another’s burdens” not been heeded; we fear some have even shunned their own. The *STUDENT*, to be sure, has existed; but how many have manifested any interest in it? It has sprung up out of the smoke of the burnt offering of the midnight taper, while slumber prevailed, as a rule, undisturbed. Must we look further for the cause of deviation from the “Double Extra” direction?

In the opposite direction the needle points steadily, unvaryingly, at a revolving miniature panorama, consisting of a large number of beautiful pictures, in each of which stands prominently forth a lovely forget-me-not. These we interpret to signify the various college enterprises, and the forget-me-not a reminder to every man of his obligations for their support.

**T**HE complaint is frequently heard that the subjects usually presented to the classes for debate are not live questions, but are fossilized and stale. The student who has tried to prove Hamilton’s statesmanship to have been greater than Jefferson’s, has perhaps manifested the same feeling, and espe-

cially does he think the subject difficult to decide when, on investigation, he finds that Hamilton’s success as Secretary of Treasury is offset by Jefferson’s connection with the Declaration of Independence. For who can assert with any degree of assurance that Napoleon was a greater general than Hannibal? We must admit that an attempt to prove that Webster’s life was more important to the country than Clay’s, is something like trying to prove that blue is a more important color than red.

Be this as it may, to furnish discipline in debate the questions are necessarily two-sided. But with another more important purpose are the subjects selected from points in history that have always been undecided. To create a love for history is evidently the purpose in selecting historical subjects. For in investigating the question and subject, we are compelled to study history by periods. We note in our reading not only the circumstances which pertain to our subject, but also the contemporary events, it may be, in all nations. The study of the respective merits of Hannibal and Napoleon must reveal the condition of the times in which they lived. Six or eight volumes of Grote or Macaulay, swallowed *en masse*, are a doubtful food, whereas if studied by periods or epochs, in connection with other histories, the student digests and assimilates his reading. Many lists of books and courses of reading have been set forth by different men, yet no one, we venture to say, has yet presented a course which gives greater benefit than the

investigation of our so-called fossilized subjects for debates.

**A**S our college course advances, and in thinking of it we come to look backward as well as forward, it is natural and right to wish to profit by past experience, and to make what remains to us count for the most possible. Many who have learned for themselves have testified that system in daily work is of the utmost importance to every one that would make the most of himself. Especially is this true in the case of the student, whose time must be divided among so many different duties. And the duties of every student include not alone the preparation for daily recitations, and the regular essays, declamations, debates, and so forth.

With regard to one class, which we may call physical duties, the reasonableness of Bates boys seems, of late, to have been growing. Every one that stops to be reasonable, knows he ought to take exercise. And, unless his reasonableness there ceases, whoever knows he ought to take exercise takes exercise. One of our hardest working professors has said that every one of us should have an hour set apart, every day, for exercise. All who have learned by experience, and all who have learned to be taught by the experience of others, know that when we want to do good work as students, it is not true that we cannot afford time for abundant exercise, but on the contrary it is true that, leaving out of account all other advantages of exuberant health and vigor, for the sake

of the good work we want to do, we cannot afford not to take exercise.

Another duty—and this is one every Bates boy makes some effort to perform—is the duty to read. In associating with able men, we are impressed with the fact, that no inconsiderable part of their power comes from wide reading. Every one of us feels some of the importance of this duty, and longs to carry out such a course of reading as our Professor in English Literature has planned for us.

A third class are the social duties. Regarded only as a part of our education, the performance of these duties is of immense importance. Some valedictorians are not half the power in the world they would be, if they had the pleasing address that nothing but mingling in society can give them. Every student who does not go into society more than he can without taking some pains, neglects an important part of his education. But immense as is the importance of habitual good manners, of still higher value is the elevation of aims, and culture of mind and soul that comes from the very best society. We should covet association with our elders and superiors.

Beside the duties in which we are responsible to our professors, there are these in which every man must be his own monitor. And there is one more still that, above all others, must not be crowded out. It demands not much time, and what it takes is many fold repaid in the help it gives us in our other work. Is there any time in the life of an individual when faithfulness to God is more important to him-

self than when the form of his character and education are being so fast fixed as they are while he is in college? And wise men who have graduated from college and then labored in the ministry, declare that few ever have another such opportunity to exert influence for the building up of God's kingdom, as they have while situated at the fountains whence the streams of influence flow out.

It is possible for college boys at Bates to be faithful in the required work, and also give the due share of time and attention to all these duties. We know of some who have done it, and "what man has done, man can do." But no man is at all likely to do these things unless he reduces his work to system. Every college man needs to get the most possible out of every day; and this is, as a rule, the only way to do it: Make a program for the day, and let every duty be included, and the amount of time set apart for it indicated, then stick to it. It will doubtless require a little practice to enable one who is a novice in the art—we hope there are few such at Bates—to apportion his time to the best advantage, and for a time it will not be easy to adhere to the program, after it is made. There are few things well worth doing but require perseverance, and experience sets a value beyond estimate upon this practice.

**I**T is time to think about Field-day. Our experience a year ago was one more proof of the fact that in order to do things well, and sometimes to do them at all, they must be laid hold of

in season. The zeal with which the ball players train has helped those who look on to take necessary exercise. College athletics are valuable, for they do a necessary work in increasing the amount of healthful exercise taken, even by those who cannot excel as athletes. The ideal student must have abounding vigor and overflowing health. If we should again fail to observe Field-day would it not reflect upon our character for enterprise? If we do the thing we want to get all the good there is in it. Let us show double energy to make up for last year's lack. Let us progress, and do better this year than ever before. Let the directors be appointed at once, and make systematic preparation for training.

**T**HE marked deflection, last term, from the usual course of examinations is, we believe, a good omen. It foreshadows better times, it is to be hoped, in the near future. Nothing has given more solicitude to the thoughtful students than this matter of examinations. Nothing in connection with the college has so long and emphatically called for reform. And if the course pursued last term indicates that the faculty has in progress of development a new and better system, such will be hailed with delight by every student that has at heart the welfare of the institution.

A man is never so plastic to virtuous impulses as when he is doing well his chosen work.—*C. Egbert Craddock.*

LITERARY.

ODE TO TORQUATUS.

FROM HORACE.

The snows are gone, and now the mead receives  
Its grass, the tree its leaves ;  
Earth undergoes a change, and streamlets low  
Between their steep banks flow.

Each light-robed Grace with nymphs and  
sisters twain  
Skips to the choral strain ;  
The year warns thee thou canst not live for aye,  
Sands, too, which speed sweet day.

While west winds breathe, summer succeeds  
the spring,  
Itself soon perishing ;  
Fruit-bringing autumn quickly pours her horn ;  
Dull winter comes forlorn.

Though moons repair their losses in the sky,  
We, when we fail and die,  
As good Æneas or as Ancus just,  
We are but shades and dust.

Who knows, O friend, whether in after time  
Gods will renew our prime ?  
All things thou usest for thy soul most dear  
From eager heirs is clear.

When after death, Torquatus, thou hast heard  
Minas' most august word,  
Not high birth, eloquence, or worship more  
Thy lost life can restore.

Diana cannot free from the obscure  
Hippolytus the pure ;  
Theseus avails not Lethe's bonds to break  
For dear Pirithous' sake.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

By E. F. N.

AS the life of any distinguished man  
recedes into history, whether he  
has been eminent in a social, political,  
or literary sphere, the rainbow tints  
produced by the glasses of prejudice  
begin almost imperceptibly to blend  
and melt into the pure white light of  
truth. This disillusionizing process is  
sometimes an advantage to its subject,

in other cases it may prove by no  
means flattering. To the author who  
has catered to popular opinion and won  
the meeds of popular praise, who has  
sacrificed principle to policy, and from  
the heights of popularity often uncon-  
sciously voiced his own ideal in that of  
his time-serving hearers,—to such an  
one this self-revelation might be em-  
barrassing, if it came in life, and is  
sometimes crushing to posthumous rep-  
utation. But the author of genuine  
power, if he be true to himself, need  
fear no such result. Disdaining mere  
applause, let him utter the best that is  
within him, with single heart and pure  
motive, let him strive that the product  
of to-day may indicate if not attain  
the heights beyond, and to him, even  
though he live unappreciated and die  
neglected, the coming years will bring  
in their own good time the after-reward  
of fame.

Between these extremes we often  
find authors whose works reveal to us  
nothing save the good and the true,  
whose pen-utterances are the outpour-  
ings of hearts faithful to their best,  
and yet these gifted spirits, while win-  
ning their spurs honorably in the lit-  
erary struggle, may develop traits of  
character which, exaggerated in the  
eyes of the world, detracts from the  
general esteem offered them and cause  
all their eulogies to be written with a  
reservation. The glasses through which  
such authors are viewed can be clari-  
fied by time only, yet the process,  
though slow, is usually sure, and sooner  
or later their characters are viewed in  
a true light.

To this class may be regarded as



belonging the subject of our sketch, Oliver Goldsmith. He was born November 10, 1728, in the hamlet of Pallas, in the County of Longford, Ireland. His father, the Rev. Chas. Goldsmith, was a poor curate of the established church. When only two years old, the child with his parents found a new home at Lissoy, in the County of Westmeath. Here the poet spent his youth, and here is still the Mecca of his admirers. The cottage at Lissoy has been restored and its interior adorned after the fashion indicated by Goldsmith in these lines from the "Deserted Village":

"Imagination fondly stoops to trace  
The parlor splendors of that festive place,—  
The whitewashed wall; the nicely sanded  
floor;  
The varnished clock that clicked behind the  
door;  
The chest, contrived a double debt to pay,  
A bed by night, a chest of drawers by day;  
The pictures placed for ornament and use,  
The twelve good rules; the royal game of  
goose;  
The hearth, except when winter chilled the  
day,  
With aspen boughs, and flowers and funnel  
gay;  
While broken tea-cups, wisely kept for show,  
Ranged o'er the chimney, glistened in a row."

It is pleasant to think that besides the tablet to his memory in Westminster Abbey there still remains in the land of his birth one spot, hallowed by association, and kept sacred to the memory of Oliver Goldsmith. More than the pompous Latin testimonial to his virtues does this little nook in the green isle of the sea appeal to our sympathies.

In a family of five sons and three daughters he was the second son. His

father was obliged to struggle by farming to add to his meagre pay as curate sufficient for the support of this numerous family. Thus it can readily be seen that the boy's opportunities for education were in danger of limitation. His brother Henry had been educated as the eldest and most promising son, and it was the father's intent that Oliver should learn a trade. His first schoolmaster probably excited his nomadic more than his literary propensities; but while under his tuition, the mother of Goldsmith began to exert her influence towards securing for her boy an education more liberal than his father intended. To this end his evident attachment to books doubtless contributed. Hence he was placed under the care of a new schoolmaster, from whom he was transferred to one and another, until at last he was fitted for the university, and June 11, 1745, at the age of sixteen, he entered Trinity College, Dublin, as a sizar or "poor scholar." The needy student of today, to whom tuition is given and under special conditions even greater assistance, can have but slight appreciation of the situation of a sizar in Goldsmith's time. The former finds no difference between his position and that of his companions, unless there be a mental distinction, and it is in his power to remove even that by showing himself worthy of the favor he has received. The "poor scholar" of Goldsmith's day "paid nothing for food and tuition, and very little for lodging; but they had to perform some menial services from which they have long been relieved. They swept the

court; they carried up the dinner to the fellows' table, and changed the plates and poured out the ale of the rulers of the society." Upon this, at that time, humiliating position, had Goldsmith entered, and doubtless it was not without effect upon his character and conduct. To a person of his sensitive nature, the position of a recipient of public charity must necessarily have been painful. It may have helped rob him of the honest self-respect which is so great a safeguard to a college student, and to his proud, rash spirit have been an incentive to a bitterness of feeling and desperation of conduct, whose outcome is found in the fact that he neglected his studies, was placed at the foot of his class for buffoonery in the class-room, reprimanded for ducking a constable, and finished his career of lawlessness by giving a ball in his room to some persons of both sexes from the town, a gross violation of the college rules. For this last act swift retribution overtook him in the person of his tutor, who caned our hero in the presence of his guests. The anger and mortification consequent upon this disgrace caused him to leave college for a time, and after his return, he cherished a feeling of injury and resentment toward the author of his punishment. The position of sizar paid, as we have seen, a large portion of his expenses, and the remainder was discharged mostly by his uncle. The reception of charity from the relatives whom he loved does not seem to have disturbed the poet, but that the "iron entered into his soul" in the other case, can be

gathered from the writings of after years. In 1759 he writes as follows to his brother Henry: "The reasons you have given me for breeding up your son a scholar are judicious and convincing. I should, however, be glad to know for what particular profession he is designed. If he be assiduous, and divested of strong passions (for passions in youth always lead to pleasure), he may do very well in your college; for it must be owned that the industrious poor have good encouragement there, perhaps better than in any other in Europe. But if he has ambition, strong passions, and an exquisite sensibility of contempt, do not send him there, unless you have no other trade for him except your own." At last this period of bitterness and keen humiliation was over, and in 1749 he received his degree. He now idled for a time, then, in compliance with the wishes of his friends, though contrary to his own desires and tastes, turned his face, if not his thoughts, toward the church; but, doubtless to his great delight, was rejected when he applied for ordination. Rumor says that the cause of his rejection was the wearing a pair of scarlet breeches when he applied for holy orders, but the good bishop doubtless knew of more potent reasons for his refusal than the color of the applicant's clothes. He next tried teaching, and meeting with trouble turned wanderer and after roaming about until he was penniless returned home for supplies. His next trial of a profession was in the law. With fifty pounds he started for London, went as far as Dublin, and being so

unfortunate as to fall into the hands of a sharper was fleeced and again made penniless. Evidently he was not intended for a lawyer. Physic was the next goal for which he started. He studied for some time at Edinburgh and then it was thought best he should finish his course abroad at Leyden. Finding no vessel about to start for Holland, after his characteristic fashion, he engaged passage for Bordeaux, France. Even this chance was nearly lost; for, having become security for a fellow-student, he was arrested for the debt and saved his passage only by the intervention of his friends. He embarked, was detained at an intermediate landing, and the ship going on without him was wrecked, and he, left behind, secured a passage to Holland according to his original intention, and finally reached the University of Leyden in safety.

He remained there about a year, and in 1755 he started on a pedestrian tour of the continent. We will not follow him as he plods along, a guinea in his pocket at the start, one shirt to his back, and a flute in his hand with which to claim food and lodging from the simple peasants who could admire his humble skill. Read "The Traveller," and learn the result and rejoice for the scarlet breeches or any other cause that kept the homely little figure out of a cassock and a curacy, and sent him over the channel to study medicine and make the tour of the continent. The church lost but little, while literature won a treasure. In 1757, having returned to England, he became a contributor to the *Monthly Review*, receiv-

ing a small fixed salary with board and lodging. This engagement was soon broken, Goldsmith finding much that was unpleasant in the situation. He next wrote and published as opportunity offered, and experienced all the vicissitudes of an author unknown to fame and seeking to earn his bread by his pen. In 1759 appeared "An Inquiry into the Present State of Polite Learning in Europe," and now his life becomes in real earnest that of an author. His "Chinese Letters," better known by their after title, "The Citizen of the World," a "Life of Bean Nash," and his "History of England" appear in the next few years and prepare the way for the poem, "The Traveller," which was to establish his reputation as an elegant and refined writer. It is sufficient to enumerate the works that now follow from his pen, in order to call up the most cherished and valued associations that are linked with the name of Goldsmith. "The Vicar of Wakefield," "The Good-Natured Man," "The Deserted Village," and "She Stoops to Conquer" are standard names in fiction, poetry, and the drama and bring to mind many a pleasant hour passed in the company of those charming creations of his pen. For most of his works he received ample remuneration, but his careless and indiscriminate generosity, his improvident habits, and at times extravagant mode of life, kept him the slave of his publishers, and we often wonder that he who wrote so frequently under the stimulus of debt and embarrassment could yet write so well. But all these circumstances were

producing their effect upon the physical system of the poet. The reed which had bent so far under the buffeting winds of misfortune must break at last. The swift and ready pen falls at length from the weary, nerveless hand. Disease has asserted its power and the victim yields, and on the 4th of April, 1774, the burdened heart and aching brain are at rest. Forty-six years of struggle for fame and its emoluments; years of alternate debt and affluence, failure and success, despair and elation. A mixed life, indeed! And a character as oddly contrasted, as strangely inconsistent, yet as thoroughly lovable as one will easily find. We deal with him as with a beloved but erring child. While our reason disapproves, our hearts throb with emotions of pity and of love, and while our lips speak condemning words, the tender love-light shines from our eyes upon the offender.

Poor Goldsmith, thy faults were the faults of humanity, and we would exercise toward thee the tender charity and loving kindness due to one who, by his many virtues and worthy writings, merits a name and place among the loved ones of English Literature.

◆◆◆  
EASTER MORNING.

By D. C. W., '85.

Delicate perfumes faint and rare,  
Dreamily floating in soft-spring air:

Radiant lilies, pure and white,  
Opening their hearts in the morning light:

Glorious beams from the Easter sun;  
Glorious news from the Risen One.

—Cottage Hearth.

Princeton spent \$2,002.64 for football last season.

FALLEN.

By A. E. V., '86.

What find I here by the way?  
What wanton art, what wrong,  
That lowered thy crest, proud jay,  
That mangled thy body strong,  
That rumbled thy plumage gay?

O would that thou could'st tell  
Who shed thy quick young blood.  
Will they sing in his ears thy knell—  
The waters o' the final flood?

◆◆◆  
THE RELATION OF THE LEGAL  
PROFESSION TO STATE  
AND SOCIETY.

By O. L. F., '83.

THERE is a current opinion that the members of the legal profession are non-producers. But a candid investigation will show that this profession is of the highest importance to the state and society. The true founders of the republic are not those who select the site which it occupies, but those who, early in its history, determine the fundamental principles by which it may govern itself. It is one of the functions of this profession to establish these fundamental principles. Its members determine the character of the republic along its course, whether it be of greatness, wealth, and glory, or of weakness, poverty, and disgrace. We admit that climate, soil, and race do much, but they do not create a nation's character. The American continent offered, for uncounted ages, the same opportunities to the Indians, who have not even saved their annals from oblivion, that it does to us. We also admit that the legal profession does not directly create sentiments and opinions that are behind the Constitution and

Statutes, like the Magna Charter and the Declaration of Independence. These are a growth of successive ages, as the live oak, that makes the ship's knees, and the cedar of Maine and Georgia pine that makes her ribs, have slowly added ring to ring for many a season. Yet the shipwright that chooses them and puts them in place is none the less the builder of the ship.

In many a scholar's study and many a statesman's brain, both in the old and the new worlds, were wrought out the ideas of the rights of man and the objects of government which are expressed in the brief opening sentences of the Declaration of Independence. But none the less, to have placed them as the corner-stone in the foundation of our republic, is to have made them, as Hamilton declared, "the fundamental constitution of every State," the one foremost action of human history.

The genius of the profession conceived, not only the constitutional mechanism by which the forces of State and nations should forever work in harmony, but also the simple and admirable mechanism of our judicial system, which is the great conservative force in State and society. On several occasions in the history of this great republic the members of this profession have been called upon to interpret the constitution itself. They have adjudged that an act of the Legislature, as executive, contrary to the constitution is void; they have inscribed this vast truth of conservatism so forcibly on the public mind that no

demagogue dares to deny it. This act alone, is an achievement of statesmanship, all the good of which a thousand years may not exhaust or reveal. Take the great constitutional decision of John Marshall, and consider what would have been the course of our history had the decision been different. Reverse *Gibbons vs. Ogden*, and commerce would become subject to the varying laws of thirty-eight States. Reverse *Dartmouth College vs. Woodward*, and every institution of learning and charity becomes subject to popular caprices. Reverse *McCallack vs. Maryland*, thus rendering the policy which saved the Union unlawful, and the rebellion would have succeeded, or been subdued only by revolution.

Not only is this profession the great conservative force of our political system, but it underlies our whole social and commercial fabric, holding all together, and keeping each in harmony with the plan of the whole. Our individual rights in society exist in proportion to wholesome restraints. The more others are restrained from interfering with our rights, the more freedom we have. These restraints apply to the State as well as to individuals. Let but an unlawful hand be laid upon the poorest widow's shed, and the nearest lawyer can call to her aid a power which will not cease until, if need be, the whole force of the government is exerted. On the other hand, the whole force of the State is not permitted to trample on a blade of grass belonging to the humblest citizen without adequate remuneration, and this makes every dwelling large

enough to shelter a human life, its owner's castle, which the wind and rain can enter, but the government cannot. The working of our complex system, full of checks and restraints, is favorable to freedom and justice. These checks and restraints are so many safeguards set around our individual rights and interests. Freedom does not consist in paucity of laws, if so the Turks would enjoy that blessing. That man is free who is protected from injury. That man is protected from injury where justice is the standing policy of civil society; justice to all; to foreign nations of whatever class of greatness or weakness; to every individual citizen down to the feeblest and least beloved. This protection, derived from impartial law, is the magnet that has drawn immigration here. The human stream, hemmed in by banks invisible, but impassible, does not turn toward Mexico, which can feed and clothe a world, or South America, which can feed and clothe a hundred worlds, but seeks only that belt of States which finds this law of justice in operation. The Atlantic republic has taken its place. What shall be the republic of which this is but the porch, whose gateway is to be the Pacific? The condition of its national life, so far as depends on written constitutional forms, has been settled by the wisdom of our fathers. But written constitutions are more than valuelss if they operate only as a restraint upon good men. Whether a free State shall be permanent, and great depends upon the question whether, within its borders, justice and

law shall be the standing rule. Whether they shall be the standing rule of a free State depends upon the method of their administration. This depends upon this profession, from whose ranks must be taken the judges who not only declare the law for all private controversies, but keep every other department of government within its proper limits; the profession without whose powerful aid the judge would be inadequate to his function, and without whose jealous watchfulness would become a tyrant.

Thus, we see the legal profession is the founder of nations, the protector of political and social rights; the builder of that mighty temple of justice; that grand agent of civilization, the guardian angel of a hundred generations yet unborn.

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### QUIET LIVES.

By A. C. T., '88.

I wandered once beside a rill  
That rippled gayly down a hill,  
And sparkling flowed across the plain,  
And flung the sunlight back again.

I wished that brook a type might be  
Of my life's journey to its sea;  
I would be genial, social, gay,  
Throughout life's rough and devious way.

In conversation apt and free,  
Sparkling with wit and repartee,  
Well versed in art, in logic sound,  
When with the learned I was found.

I wished, yet knew I wished in vain;  
My thoughts were locked within my  
brain;  
And when I spoke 'twas out of place,  
Devoid of wisdom, wit, and grace.

One day another brook I found  
That silent flowed beneath the ground,  
Yet o'er its subterranean way  
Grew grass more green, and flowers more  
gay.

And far below the fountain head,  
By subterranean courses led,  
Burst forth the brook upon the plain,  
And silent journeyed toward the main.

And when the scorching summer days  
Brought shimmering skies, and dusty  
ways,  
Then gasped and died the surface rill,  
Still gushed the other from the hill.

So quiet lives, in a quiet way,  
May leave an influence day by day,  
And e'en their subterranean thought  
May find a voice when they have not.

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### CROMWELL'S REAL CHARACTER.

By J. W. F., '86.

**N**O man in British history ever attracted so much attention to his real character as Oliver Cromwell. Living in an age whose scenes and incidents form a chapter the most thrilling in the nation's annals, according to every writer, whether upon the field of battle or in the halls of state, his was the great and controlling mind.

But what was his real character? For two hundred years his career has been both extolled with the highest praises, and blackened by the foulest epithets. The student, therefore, must examine for himself the times in which Cromwell lived, and the circumstances which shaped his actions. This was the age of the Stuarts, kings, who, pretending divine right, had been ruling like absolute despots. With the Star Chamber to legalize their robberies and fill prisons with the victims of their displeasure, with standing armies to silence every demand for liberty, with the established church, more corrupt and odious than Catholicism itself, Eng-

land had well nigh become a land of unendurable tyranny.

Twenty years before, the Pilgrim Fathers had fled across the wintry Atlantic, and now the multiplying evils of church and state had precipitated the crisis and plunged the nation into all the horrors of a civil war.

But this was only the beginning of troubles. A nation must in some way be governed, and though the people had conquered, nobody ever dreamed but that the king must still be king. In the settlement, therefore, factions arose, each contending for the Royal favor, until so shameless was the rush that followed, that the king, though prostrate, was dictating his terms like a conquerer, only waiting a recovery of his power to revive tyranny, and hang them all as rebels; nor had the long contest established freedom of worship. The Puritans were still a despised sect, whose doctrines, both church and state sought to extirpate with imprisonment and death.

A little later, and Parliament, greedy of power, had voted itself perpetual. Scotland and Ireland were in rebellion. The army was mutinous. The nation's ambassadors were driven from foreign courts like dogs into the streets. Its commerce was the prey of the seas. War was openly waged by Holland, while the other nations were gathering like vultures at a feast, to snatch their share of the coming spoils. Such was the terrible condition of England. Where should she find salvation?

Looking back from a distance of two centuries, it seems as if God him-

self had been preparing a man for those perilous times, and that man was Oliver Cromwell. Tilling his farm as a private citizen, nerving the sinews of his body with physical toil, the sinews of his mind and soul with thoughtful prayer to God, his whole life had been a preparation for the coming conflict. When that conflict came, like Cincinnatus of old, he was the first to leave his plow in the field, and respond to the call to arms, and, although 43 years of age, and unskilled in the arts of war, it was he who was destined, with his famous Ironsides, to bring to a final close at Naseby and Marston Moor, the famous English civil war.

With victory won, it remained to re-construct and purify the nation, and again it was Cromwell's intuitive mind alone that, penetrating the mists of party strife, discerned the obstacles to liberty and the only method of removing them.

And first, how should the people deal with their king? True he promised well, but so had he promised well when he signed the Petition of Right, only at once to violate it. He had promised well to the Long Parliament, only to attempt, at the first opportunity, to throw five of their members into the tower.

Would he who had so oppressed loyal subjects be very lenient to those who had caused all this humiliation? Were the results of this long war now to be thrown away? Was Cromwell voluntarily to give himself up and be ignominiously hung?

Cromwell clearly saw that the king

was not to be trusted, and, as says Macaulay, "that just so long as he enjoyed more than a shadow of power, the nation would never enjoy more than a shadow of liberty." There is but one course, terrible, indeed, and without a precedent, but being inevitable, Cromwell takes that course, and executes the king.

He next turns his attention to religious liberty. To this end he had constructed that "new model army," made up exclusively of "godly men." Having secured for them, during the war, a temporary toleration, under the plea of necessity, when now, Parliament passed its laws of imprisonment and death this fostered Puritanism instantly threw back the challenge of defiance, drove the enactors of those bigoted decrees from the halls of state, and left only that miserable remnant known as the despised "Rump." And now, in quick succession, monarchy is forever abolished; mutiny in the army is suppressed; rebellion in Scotland and Ireland is subdued, and when, in turn, the "Rump" disputes his power he removes this last vestige of lawful authority, and, holding the nation within the iron grasp of his own absolute will, fastens upon it a military rule, arbitrary as that of any Oriental despot.

And now what does he do for the state? Even according to his bitterest enemies, justice, and its attendant prosperity everywhere prevailed. For the infamous persecutions of the Star Chamber we have the strict rulings of Matthew Hale. For the profligate Buckingham, the pure and scholarly



Milton. Instead of Pilgrims flying over the seas we find these same wanderers pouring back to free England. United at home, they are respected abroad. Their ships plow safely every sea. The Dutch are humbled in their pride. Spain, France, and Rome itself tremble at the power of this growing republic, and again England stands in the forefront of nations.

True, Cromwell's government fell. When that master-mind had fled, by whose unaided power the nation had been preserved, naturally, the people hailed the restoration, even of the Stuarts, that they might be ruled in a constitutional way. The government fell with the man, but the influence of both lives to-day. Profligate as was Charles II., he never dared attempt the tyrannies of his father, and when James II. attempted to restore the yoke of the old Catholicism, this same spirit of Puritanism drove him from his throne, and in the Bill of Rights and the Revolution of 1688 erected barriers that never have been, and never will be assaulted by either priest or king.

Cromwell's real character is that of a sincere reformer. Save in our America, history furnishes no parallel of so many attempts to settle difficulties in a just and proper way. It was only after every reasonable plan had failed that he took the sword, thereby to save the nation. His life is known to have been one of continuous prayer. His private letters breathe a spirit obtained only from on high. His character may be read, too, in his army, of whom it is said that amidst the uni-

versal debauchery of the restoration, not one was ever brought to answer for violation of civil law. His government fell, for it was but a tyranny, and tyranny, however just, is but tyranny still. The truth is that aiming at grand and noble results, he scrupled not at means. That was a characteristic remark when addressing his army, he once said, "Put your trust in God, my boys, but mind to keep your powder dry." And, standing as he did, in solitary eminence above all characters of his time, he seems to have been selected by Divine Providence for the great, but terrible part he was to play in England's history.

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#### WISHING AND WILLING.

"I wish," 'twas thus a visionary sighed,  
And so he did up to the day he died:  
"I will," exclaimed the young Napoleon,  
With this great thought what victories he  
won!

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#### COMMUNICATION.

*To the Editors of the Student:*

A sea voyage in the month of December, from Boston to Savannah, is not generally a delightful trip for a landsman, subject to that dreadful disease, sea-sickness. The writer, being no exception to the general rule, was not displeased, one night, after a four-days' tossing on the ocean, to find himself anchored outside the bar at the mouth of the Savannah river, awaiting the rising of the tide, to be conveyed eighteen miles up the river to Savannah. It was not until eleven o'clock the next morning, that the water on the bar was deep enough to enable the steamer to continue her pas-

sage. From the deck, as we proceeded toward the city, new and interesting sights presented themselves. In place of the leafless trees and frozen ground we had left behind in Boston, five days before, we now looked upon huge, live oaks, stately magnolias, and green shrubs lining the banks of a typical Southern river, while beyond, on either side, could be seen the great rice fields with their ditches, locks, and barges, and occasionally, on an elevation of land, the planter's house, shadowed and concealed by stately groves. On the banks of this river, which separates Georgia from South Carolina, are some of the finest rice and cotton plantations in the South. The harvest in one of these rice fields is hardly completed by the March sowing time. On the day the seed is planted, the fields are flooded by means of ditches. The mules that drag the plow through the marshes are booted with leather contrivances, to prevent them sinking in the black mud. Thousands of acres of rice fields are now under cultivation in the lowlands of Georgia, although the number is much less than before the war, owing to the difficulty of obtaining laborers, who will risk the dangerous exposure incurred in this kind of cultivation.

Soon after leaving the mouth of the river, we passed Fort Pulaski, of revolutionary fame, and, two hours later, arrived opposite the southern portion of Savannah. On our way to the dock we had an excellent opportunity to see the entire water front of the city. In the harbor were vessels from nearly every nation in Europe, loading

with the great American staple, cotton. An immense iron vessel, loaded with huge bales, was just swinging out into the stream, while crowds of negro 'longshoremen were busy loading two German steamers, lying side by side.

My friend and myself, after spending the day in sight-seeing, were very favorably impressed with the general appearance of the city. The streets are wide and straight, densely shaded with magnificent trees, and at every other corner there is a public square, planted with the pride of India. Nearly thirty of these small parks adorn the city at regular intervals, and afford delightful shady walks, which cannot fail to attract the admiration of the stranger.

Early the next morning we leave Savannah for Jacksonville, on our way to South Florida. Our route lay through the great pitch and turpentine region of Georgia, which extends from the sea-coast back to the interior portion of the State. The entire journey is monotonous and uninteresting. From the car window we see only vast tracks of barren pine lands, an occasional saw-mill, and, perhaps, at a station, a small collection of negro cabins, each surrounded by an acre or two of land, fenced in and planted with cotton or corn.

We arrived in Jacksonville at 2.30 P.M. Jacksonville is well laid out, more after the Northern than the Southern plan. At the height of the season, when its great hotels are full, it presents the appearance of a much larger city. Its great hotels, in the magnificence of their furnishings and excellence of equipments, can be fa-

vorably compared with those of any other resort in the country. Here may be found tourists from every clime, many of whom have come thousands of miles to pass the winter among the orange groves, or enjoy a season of hunting and fishing in the wilds of South Florida. The climate is delightful, with an atmosphere like that of our Indian Summer. On a pleasant afternoon one sees crowds of well-dressed people promenade the walks, shaded with orange and live oak trees, and in the streets stylish carriages, whose occupants are out for a drive over some of the numerous shell roads leading out of the city. On a corner, at a vender's stand, five or six negroes are eating of the favorite Southern dish, hominy.

To reach our destination, near the Atlantic coast, three hundred miles south of Jacksonville, it was necessary to ascend the St. John's as far as possible by boat, and then cross to the Indian river in stages, or rather carts. Accordingly, one afternoon, we leave Jacksonville on one of the immense river steamers, bound for Sanford, which, following the course of the river, is three hundred and twenty-four miles south, and it is at the head of navigation for large boats. Ten or twelve miles below Jacksonville we passed the home and orange grove of Harriet Beecher Stowe, and soon after, made a landing at Magnolia Springs. Near here is the celebrated Green Cove Springs, situated on a high bluff, and commanding a fine view of the river. It is one of the most beautiful places on the St. John's, and is noted

for its numerous sulphur and salt springs, one of which sends from the earth three thousand gallons of water per minute. The Lower Walk, leading along the bank of the river, one and a half miles to Magnolia, is a marvel of picturesque beauty. The limbs of its great live oaks, palmettos, and magnolias, uniting, often form an arbor, from whose roof great folds of Spanish moss are suspended.

As we proceed, the low banks of the river gradually become more tropical in appearance. For miles the same picture of forests of cypress, palmettos, palms, magnolia, poplar, and live oaks, draped with moss and mistletoe, and intertwining them, innumerable varieties of trees and shrubs is presented. The sameness of the picture is relieved by the sight of an orange grove laden with its golden fruit, and by the sharp curves of the river, constantly presenting new views. When night comes the electric light, placed on the prow of the boat, greatly enhances the weirdness of the forests.

The next morning, after passing through several lakes, including Lake George, 18 miles long and 10 wide, we arrive at Sanford, on Lake Monroe. Here, and at Enterprise, on the other side of the lake, we pass a day visiting several large orange groves in the vicinity.

Early the next day we embark upon a box of a steamer capable of carrying about twenty persons comfortably. It is of very light draught, and especially adapted for the difficulties encountered in navigating the upper waters of the St. John. There

are twelve passengers among them, two Englishmen who say they intend to visit every portion of Florida. The entire journey of one hundred and twenty-five miles is full of interest. The river is full of crooks and turns, and at times so narrow that two boats cannot pass. As we go on bumping against cypress butts, or stopping and backing, in order to get around a curve, we see a countless variety of birds, large herons and cranes, great flocks of ducks, and huge turtles. One of our English friends raises his rifle and shoots at a large alligator near by. The shot glances off his turreted side, and the next moment he disappears beneath the water. Through such scenes we steamed for thirty-two hours, with only glimpses of wild cattle and hogs feeding in the vast swamps, to remind one of the proximity of civilization.

On arriving at Lake Poinsett, where the navigable portion of the river terminates, we found our landing-place to be a rude wharf, surrounded by water, and half a mile from the shore. Here we were met by mule teams, which carried us to dry land, and thence across country four miles to the Indian river. This river is the paradise of the sportsman. On its banks are found large numbers of deer, bears, panthers, and other large game. And in five minutes the angler may secure fish enough for two respectable meals. In this region no one need starve if he possess a gun or a fish-hook.

A trip to Florida is not complete without a visit to St. Augustine. On our return we spent a few days in the

ancient city, and were well repaid for our journey. Its appearance is in strict keeping with its venerable age. The houses are constructed of coquina rock, obtained on Anastasia Island, directly opposite the city; and they are ornamented with verandas and projecting balconies, from which the paint has long since faded.

When passing through its narrow streets with their antique houses, enclosed by high walls, behind which figs and roses grow in perfection, it is easy for one to imagine himself traversing a Spanish town of two centuries ago. The principal points of interest in the town are old Fort Marion, the city gate, the Plaza, the old slave market, the sea-wall, the old Huguenot burying-ground, and the Spanish cathedral. On Anastasia Island, opposite the harbor, are the ruins of the old watch-tower from which, two centuries ago, the Spanish inhabitants were warned of the approach of ships from sea. The city gates are all that is left of the wall that formerly surrounded the town. The most interesting relic of the Spanish occupation is the old castle of St. Marks, or Fort Marion, with its watch-towers, draw-bridge, barbican moat, and casements. A sergeant constitutes the entire garrison. He told me that hundreds of strangers visited the fort annually, and that the fort was still capable of withstanding considerable storming, as the balls sink into the coquina walls without breaking them. St. Augustine is at present the most southern settlement on the east coast of Florida, and is a favorite winter and summer resort. Most of

the regular inhabitants are descendants of the Minorcans, who were brought here from the Isle of Minorca, by John Trumbull, in the first century of the town's existence. Of late years, many fine villas have been built by Northern residents, on the outskirts of the town, and the number is annually increasing, so that St. Augustine, with its historical interest and fine climate, bids fair, in the near future, to become the most popular resort of Florida.

E. J. S., '89.

### LOCALS.

The Seniors have voted to observe Class Day.

The snow is loth to leave the base-ball ground.

No written examinations for the Seniors last term.

Club-swinging is becoming popular with the inmates of Parker Hall.

The Juniors celebrated the close of their examinations, at the residence of Miss Little.

We were sorry to see a Junior in the laboratory taking deliberate measures to *shock* the young ladies of the class.

One of the Freshmen recently *illuminated* an unknown quantity. He must be a relative of the Junior who gave the equation of the *eclipse*.

The editorial in the March number produced so powerful an effect upon the reading-room committee that they bought half a dozen chairs and some stools three days before the *STUDENT* came out.

F. W. Oakes, '88, has succeeded in raising \$90 outside of the Base-Ball Association, to be expended for suits for the nine. Oakes, '88, Sandford, '86, and Pendleton, '87, are a committee to purchase the same.

The Seniors expressed their entire approval when the professor said that the advance in Butler's Analogy might end with the sentence: "This is intelligible and sufficient, and going farther seems beyond the utmost reach of our faculties."

The professor's explanation of free trade as the *laissez faire* policy produced more effect upon the protectionists of the Political Economy class than a dozen lectures. The Junior who does not stand by the "lassie fair" has not lived up to his possibilities.

We give below a list of the names of those Sophomores who have received prizes for the extent of their acquaintance with winter birds: Powers, Babb, Cross, Oakes, Thomas, Tinker, Hatter, Wallace, Avery, Dunn, Johnson, Rogers, Hamlett, Snow, Hopkins, Townsend, Woodrow.

We wish to call attention to the advertisement of Wood's Penograph. Any of the *STUDENT's* subscribers, by applying at once to the business managers, can receive this pen and receipted bill for this year's subscription, for the advertised price of the pen. The same offer is made to those who want the holder without the pen.

THE MAINE INTERCOLLEGIATE	BASE-BALL
SCHEDULE FOR 1886.	
May 8, Bates vs. Colby,	Lewiston.
" 12, Colby vs. Bowdoin,	Waterville.

May 13, State College vs. Bowdoin,	Orono.
" 15, Bowdoin vs. Bates,	Brunswick.
" 15, State College vs. Colby,	Orono.
" 21, Bowdoin vs. State College,	Brunswick.
" 22, Bates vs. State College,	Lewiston.
" 26, Colby vs. Bates,	Waterville.
" 29, State College vs. Bates,	Orono.
" 29, Bowdoin vs. Colby,	Lewiston.
June 2, Colby vs. State College,	Waterville.
" 2, Bates vs. Bowdoin,	Lewiston.
" 5, State College vs. Bowdoin,	Bangor.
" 5, Bates vs. Colby,	Brunswick.
" 9, Bowdoin vs. Bates,	Waterville.
" 12, Bowdoin vs. Colby,	Brunswick.
" 12, State College vs. Bates,	Waterville.
" 19, Colby vs. State College,	Bangor.

The Junior class laments the loss of several of its members, but of none more than of one who, although in body with his class, in spirit is far away on the distant isle, where he instructed the youth this winter. Not only his spirit, but his heart, he left among the fishermen. He is a changed man. He once abhorred dancing, but now sees no harm in it, and says C—— was the best dancer at the ball. He once preferred yellow to white, but when C—— preferred the white to the yellow silk handkerchief, Christmas, his taste immediately changed. He now despises yellow, even yellow dogs. She said she liked to see soldiers with shoulder straps, and so he thinks clams are beautiful, because they have shoulder straps, you know. He is, in fact, what Jeff Davis would call "a lost cause." Perhaps it would be well to note that these facts were obtained by a process of "coddling" which has been patented, all rights reserved.

The first division of the Sophomores declaimed at the college chapel on Wednesday evening, March 24th. The program was as follows:

MUSIC.—PRAYER.—MUSIC.

The Roman Sentinel.—Florence. N. E. Adams.  
 Regulus to the Roman Senate.—Anon.  
 W. S. Dunn.  
 Robert of Sicily.—Longfellow. Rose Hilton.  
 Shall We Give Up the Union?—  
 Dickinson. G. F. Babb.  
 America and Washington.—Phillips.  
 C. C. Smith.

MUSIC.

The Tides are Rising.—Anon. W. L. Powers.  
 The Red Jacket.—Geo. M. Baker.  
 F. W. Oakes.  
 The Minute Men of '75.—Curtis. C. W. Cutts.  
 Extract.—Anon. \* Etta G. Goodwin.  
 The Polish Boy.—Mrs. Stephens. H. J. Cross.

MUSIC.

On the Other Train.—Anon. B. W. Tinker.  
 Defense of Hoffer.—Anon. A. C. Townsend.  
 Reply to Ingersoll.—Leech. S. H. Woodrow.  
 Bunker Hill Monument.—Webster.  
 F. A. Weeman.  
 Extract.—Anon. \* R. A. Parker.

MUSIC.

\* Excused.

Decision of Committee.

Committee of Award.—H. M. Cheney, E. D. Varney, E. A. Merrill.

The second division of the Sophomores declaimed at the college chapel on Friday evening, March 26th. The program was as follows:

MUSIC.—PRAYER.—MUSIC.

Beal An' Duine.—Scott. Florence M. Nowell.  
 Extract.—Emmet. A. E. Thomas.  
 Heroes of the land of Penn.—Lippard.  
 Charles L. Wallace.  
 Scotland.—Flagg. H. W. Hopkins.  
 Fall of the Pemberton Mill.—Phelps.  
 M. Grace Pinkham.

MUSIC.

Defense of the Classics.—Story. J. H. Mansur.  
 England's Misrule of Ireland.—Sheil.  
 F. S. Hamlett.  
 Carl Springer.—Fobes. Nellie B. Jordan.  
 National Injustice.—Parker. B. M. Avery.  
 Grattan's Reply to Corry. G. W. Snow.

MUSIC.

Tramp, Tramp, Tramp.—Holland.  
 William F. Tibbetts.  
 Adam's Reply.—Webster. E. E. Sawyer.  
 Searching for the Slain.—Anon.  
 J. H. Johnson.

Pompeii.—Anon. J. K. P. Rogers.  
Pyramids Not All Egyptian.—Barnes.

H. Hatter.

MUSIC.

Decision of Committee.

Committee of Award.—H. M. Cheney, E. D. Varney, E. A. Merrill.

The twelve members of the Sophomore class, selected to compete for the annual prize, declaimed in the college chapel, Monday evening, March 29th. The prize was awarded to Miss Pinkham. The program was as follows:

MUSIC.—PRAYER.—MUSIC.

Defense of the Classics.—Story. J. H. Mansur.  
Searching for the Slain.—Anon.

J. H. Johnson.

America and Washington.—Phillips.

C. C. Smith.

On the Other Train.—Anon. B. W. Tinker.

MUSIC.

Heroes of the Land of Penn.—Lippard.

Charles L. Wallace.

Tramp, Tramp, Tramp.—Holland.

William F. Tibbetts.

Reply to Ingersoll.—Leech. S. H. Woodrow.

The Minute Men of '75.—Curtis. C. W. Cutts.

MUSIC.

Grattan's Reply to Corry. \*G. W. Snow.

Fall of the Pemberton Mill.—Phelps.

M. Grace Pinkham.

Robert of Sicily.—Longfellow. Rose Hilton.

The Red Jacket.—Geo. M. Baker.

F. W. Oakes.

MUSIC.

\*Excused.

Committee of Award.—Aaron Beede, Esq.,  
Clarence V. Emerson, Esq., Rev. F. C. Rogers.

The Senior Exhibition occurred Friday evening, April 2d, at the Main Street Church. The exercises passed off in a manner creditable to the class. While careful preparation was manifest in both composition and delivery on the part of each participant, especial mention should be made of Flanders, Bonney, and Lowden. The Mendelssohn Quartette furnished excellent music to

the satisfaction of all. The following is the program:

MUSIC.—PRAYER.—MUSIC.

For Ireland, What? J. H. Williamson.  
Christian Conception in Education.

H. C. Lowden.

Educational Value of the Physical

Sciences.

C. E. Stevens.

The Chinese Question.

E. A. Merrill.

MUSIC.

Sectionalism in American Politics.

S. G. Bonney.

Fiction, Its Place in Literature.

W. A. Morton.

Co-operation as a Solution of the

Labor Problem.

A. E. Blanchard.

Callings, Not Occupations. F. W. Sandford.

MUSIC.

Influence of Nature upon the De-

velopment of Character.

A. E. Verrill.

The Effect of the Crusades. L. H. Wentworth.

Truth in the Socialistic Theories.

E. D. Varney.

Cromwell's Real Character. J. W. Flanders.

## PERSONALS.

### FACULTY.

President Cheney is traveling in the South for his health. He sends home very encouraging reports.

Professor Fullonton has been somewhat ill this spring, but has continued his work with his classes.

Professor Angell has supplied the pulpit of several of the Lewiston and Auburn churches this spring.

Professor Hayes spent the vacation in New Hampshire.

### ALUMNI.

'73.—Nathan W. Harris, Ph.D., of Auburn, and C. B. Reade of Lewiston, have been admitted, on motion of Senator Edmunds, to practice at the bar of the United States Court.

'74.—F. P. Moulton has been tendered the position of principal of the

high school at Framingham, Mass., at a salary of \$1,600.

'76.—R. J. Everett has resigned the position of principal of the South Paris High School, a position which he has held since he graduated.

'76.—T. H. Stacy preached in Auburn the last Sunday in March.

'78.—We are pained to record the death of Marius Adams.

'79.—C. M. Sargent is employed in the Boston Custom House.

'81.—Reuel Robinson has resigned his position at North Anson, and has accepted the offer of his former position as principal of the Camden High School.

'82.—J. C. Perkins goes to Germany soon to study. He intends to take a three years' course in some university.

'83.—L. B. Hunt is principal of the Gray High School.

'83.—E. J. Hatch is supervisor of schools at Sandford. Mr. Hatch is practicing law in that town.

'84.—Aaron Beede intends to start for Dakota soon, where he will practice law.

'84.—G. H. Davis has engaged to teach at Brewer, Mass.

#### THEOLOGICAL.

'85.—Rev. O. H. Tracy has been in town recently on a short visit. We hear that he is meeting with good success at Phillips, as pastor of the Congregational church.

'85.—Rev. A. E. Cox, now settled in Pennsylvania, reports in his circular letter an extensive revival in connection with his work.

'86.—O. L. Gile has accepted a call to be pastor of the Free Baptist church

at Richmond. He expects to finish his course next year.

'86.—W. W. Carver has accepted a call to Orr's Island.

'86.—A. D. Dodge has just finished supplying at Burnham.

'86.—W. H. Getchell will settle at Sabatis.

#### STUDENTS.

'86.—F. E. Parlin has accepted the position of principal of the Brigham Academy at Bakersfield, Vt., at a salary of \$1,100. This is a permanent position and an important school in Vermont.

'86.—A. H. Dunn was obliged to return home on account of sickness.

'86.—J. W. Goff is teaching the High School at Monmouth.

'86.—We are glad to see that C. Hadley has recovered from his severe illness, and that he is at his work again.

'86.—A. E. Blanchard has accepted the advantageous position of principal of the academy at North Anson.

'87.—W. C. Buck spends his vacation with relatives in Washington, D. C.

'87.—A. B. McWilliams has been ill the whole term, but is recovering.

'87.—John Sturgis has left the college with the intention of taking a special course in drafting. Mr. Sturgis has already shown superior talent with the pencil.

'87.—W. A. Walker has decided to complete his course with Tufts, '87.

'87.—Miss M. N. Chase will teach the school at West Buxton this spring.

'88.—S. H. Woodrow, who has so successfully occupied the pulpit at North Auburn for the past six months,



has been invited by his parish to retain his position another term.

'88.—G. W. Snow has been very ill, and has not attended to his studies for some time.

'89.—H. S. Worthley, who taught a successful term at Arrowsic, Me., this winter, has been invited to return to the same school next winter.

### EXCHANGES.

Many of our monthly and semi-monthly visitors come bearing the farewell words of departing editors; others the modest pledges of new men just entering upon the field of college journalism. The former have anxiously labored to promote the interests of their respective institutions, and to rid them of pendant evils, only to look back upon purposes unaccomplished. The latter, however active and full of enthusiasm, will finally, when the time for their farewell shall have come, look back upon a career not differing materially from that of their predecessors.

Doubtless, all that enter this work fail to accomplish as much as they think to at the beginning. And this is not strange. Blinded by their zeal they underestimate the magnitude of the enterprise. Large bodies move slow. College journalism, is however, surely moving, which fact one who reads the representative college organs cannot fail to recognize.

The *Dartmouth* is among those about to undergo changes in management. This is, therefore, our opportunity to give the old management our little bouquet. We consider the *Dartmouth* among the first of the fort-

nightly publications. The editorials are timely and thoughtful; the literary articles are at least interesting, but not very numerous. "An Unsolved Mystery," in the last number, is especially noticeable. It always has, too, something spicy and tasteful in verse.

Few college magazines furnish more and better prose reading than the *Vassar Miscellany*. "Out of Bondage," in the March number, is an ingenious presentation of the folly of that conduct which loses sight of the true object of education for the paltry honor of being thought above some one else. The Editors' Table is well conducted. The almost entire absence of poetry in the *Miscellany* is noticeable, and one cannot help mentally asking the cause. If the Vassar girls would mix in a little poetry comparable in interest with their prose, they would add much to the charm of their already excellent magazine.

The *Yale Literary* is the oldest magazine in the country, having just celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. The February number is made up largely of contributions from former editors, among whom is Senator Evarts, of the class of '37, who was a member of the first board. The *Literary* is among the very foremost of college monthlies and bids fair to celebrate its centennial under fortune as auspicious as now smiles upon its semi-centennial anniversary.

The *Cadet*, our worthy contemporary from Orono, seems in the last issue, at least, to have been a little hard pressed for matter. What else can be assigned as a reason for publishing from the

*Portland Express* a six-months-old item of Bates College news? Six months old and yet entirely new! Careful search has failed to find a Bates College student who knew, until informed by the *Cadet*, the least thing concerning the "general fight and tobacco bath," chronicled therein. Will the *Cadet* be so kind as to inform us where the *Portland Express* is published, and who its reporter is for Bates College?

## COLLEGE WORLD.

### HARVARD:

Preparations have already begun for the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Harvard College. This anniversary falls on Nov. 7th, but as this is Sunday the celebration will take place either on the Saturday preceding or Monday following.—It is announced that a sum of money has been raised sufficient for the erection of a bathing establishment, to include swimming and other baths, and that such a building will be put up the coming summer, provided the city of Cambridge can supply the large demand for water.—All Harvard athletes must be examined by the medical director before entering an exhibition.—The crews were on the water March 15th for the first time.—The Harvard Conference Committee has passed unanimously a "recommendation to the effect that the penalty for cheating of any description in examinations or themes, be separation from the college."—The total property of Harvard is estimated at \$4,922,392.

### DARTMOUTH:

The Base-Ball Association has voted to hold a fair for the benefit of the nine.—The students have already subscribed \$1,319.63 for the support of base-ball.—The cash additions to the

funds of the college proper since January, 1878, amount to \$400,000. From this five professorships and about a dozen scholarships have been endowed, and two new buildings erected.—The Handel Society is in good working order, under the leadership of Prof. A. W. Keene, of the New England Conservatory of Music.—The trustees have refused to grant a petition, referred to them by the faculty, for opening the reading-room on Sunday afternoons.—Dartmouth has resigned from the Intercollegiate Base-Ball Association.

### UNION:

The Base-Ball Association realized \$480 from their recent fair.—The faculty has passed a resolution to the effect that the students' rank shall be announced only in grades. Those whose rank is 9 or over, constitute the first grade, 8 or over, the second, and so on.

### MISCELLANEOUS:

Professor Perry, of Williams, has been engaged to lecture at Amherst on Free Trade, some time next term.

Leyden University, Holland, is the richest in the world, its real estate alone being valued at \$4,880,800.—*Ex.*

A law department will probably be established at Cornell next year. A law library of 4,000 volumes has already been bought.

In round numbers it costs Yale \$7,000 for boating, \$5,000 for base-ball, and \$2,000 for foot-ball.

The estimated cost of preparations for the Greek play, to be given at the University of Pennsylvania is about \$3,000.—*Ex.*

The most heavily endowed institutions in our country are Girard, \$10,000,000; Columbia, \$5,000,000; Johns Hopkins, \$4,000,000; Harvard, \$3,000,000; Princeton, \$2,500,000; Lehigh, \$1,800,000; and Cornell, \$1,400,000.



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## LITERARY NOTES.

[CÆSAR'S GALLIC WAR. Allen & Greenough. Ginn & Co., Boston.]

This is a new edition of Cæsar, in which the editors have endeavored to give the pupil an insight into the Roman army, and the military art of Cæsar's time, not easily obtained from former editions. For this purpose, the carefully-prepared military notes are of great value. The work contains forty-five excellent illustrations, diagrams, and battle plans, which have been introduced from the most recent and trustworthy sources; and a map of Gaul corrected from the latest investigations. References are given to the grammars of Allen & Greenough, Harkness, and Gildersleeve. The paper and typography are of excellent quality and the binding good. It is by far the best edition of Cæsar that has fallen to our notice. No student can afford to do without its superior advantages.

A Unique Cyclopedia. John B. Alden, publisher, New York. Price, 60 cents a volume. A valuable cyclopedia, and of very great popular interest is Alden's *Cyclopedia of Universal Literature*, Volume II. of which is just published. This volume gives, in its nearly 500 pages, biographical sketches of one hundred and eleven prominent authors, with characteristic selections from their writings. The following authors, among others, appear in this volume: Audubon, St. Augustine, D'Auvergne, Bacon, Balzac, Bancroft, Banim, Barbault, Beaumont, Beecher (several of the name), Bentham, Bion, Björnson, Black (William), Blackstone, Blessington (Countess of), and Boccaccio, embracing a period 280 B.C. to A.D. 1886. The literary and mechanical workmanship are both of a high order. The work is published also in parts of 160 pages each (exchangeable at any time for bound volumes), which are sent post-paid for 15 cents each.

The *New England Magazine* for March has an excellent steel plate portrait of Judge Bennett, Dean of the Boston University School of Law, and an article on the same institution. "Along the Kennebec," with several illustrations of scenery along the part toward the sea, will be read with eagerness by all who are familiar with this beautiful Maine river. "Maple-Sugar Making in Vermont," gives a very effective contrast between the "old" and "new" ways. The "Editor's Table" is especially valuable. Few magazines possess more charm for the general reader.

*The Phrenological Journal* and *Science of Health* for April, presents a fine portrait of John B. Gough, accompanied by a kindly written biographical and phrenological sketch. "A New Doctrine of Evolution" is an able paper. "The Servo-Bulgarian Struggle"; "Phreno-Mesmerism"; "The Christian Religion, its History and Divisions," are interesting as well as valuable. "Edward Everett," with a portrait, is rather out of the usual line of comments on noted men.

*Outing* for April has the second of the series on "Big Game Hunting in the Rocky Mountains," by Theodore Roosevelt, the Ranchero statesman. Thomas Stevens, who started a year ago on his marvelous "Bicycle Ride Around the Globe," as a special correspondent of *Outing*, tells of his adventures from the Bosphorus to Teheran. The veteran yachtsman, Captain Coffin, tells another of his "Blockade Running Yarns," in sailor lingo. All articles are profusely illustrated. The monthly "Record of Sport" is complete. The new office of *Outing* is 140 Nassau Street, New York.

"Why is dying called 'kicking the bucket?'" "Don't know, dear, unless death is the pail destroyer."—*Ex.*

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## CLIPPINGS.

"I feel deeply for you," remarked a gentleman to the oyster in the stew. "Then throw in a life preserver," retorted the angry bivalve, "this water is so chalky that I can't see to swim." "Here is a cake of soap; you can wash yourself ashore," was the calm, but dignified reply. "I could wash better in the water," the Blue Point remarked slyly, as he reached for a cracker. But his questioner had disappeared.—*Harvard Lampoon.*

## LOVER'S ARITHMETIC.

She was one and I was one,  
Strolling o'er the heather,  
Yet before the year was done  
We were one together.  
Love's a queer arithmetician—  
In the rule of his addition  
He lays down the proposition:  
One and one make one.

She and I, alas, are two,  
Since unwisely mated,  
Having nothing else to do,  
We were separated.  
Now, 'twould seem that by this action  
Each was made a simple fraction,  
Yet 'tis held in love's subtraction  
One from one leaves two.

—*Ex.*

"Nehemiah, compare the adjective cold," said a school mistress to her head boy. "Positive, cold; comparative, cough; superlative, coffin"; triumphantly responded Nehemiah.

A college graduate thus describes his course: "I took my first on a clear hit with a crib; reached second on the influence of my father; stole third on a lucky bunching of my electives; and came home because the faculty got rattled at my fine playing." —*Ex.*

## A CARD TO CIGARETTE SMOKERS.



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**PUBLIC OPINION.**

HIRAM ORCUTT, LL.D.:

Dear Sir: The first of January, I wrote to eight different School Agencies for Circulars and Application Forms. Among the number received was that of the New England Bureau, and I can truthfully say yours is the most satisfactory of them all. The others charge either an enormous commission or registration fee. Another important point in your favor is the facility you have for advertising in that most valuable paper, the *Journal of Education*. I inclose my application and fee. S. S. P.

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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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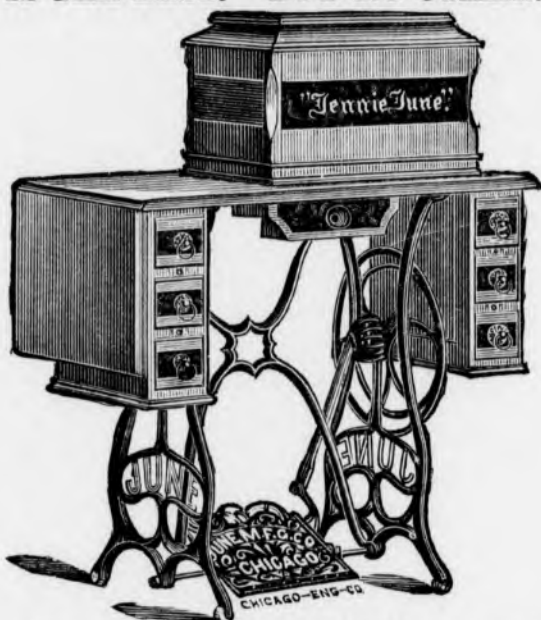
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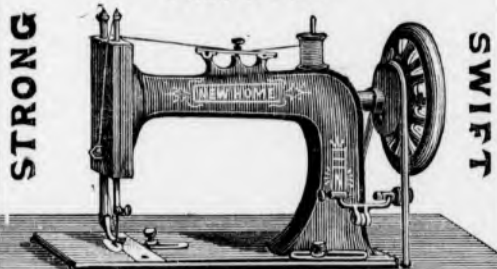
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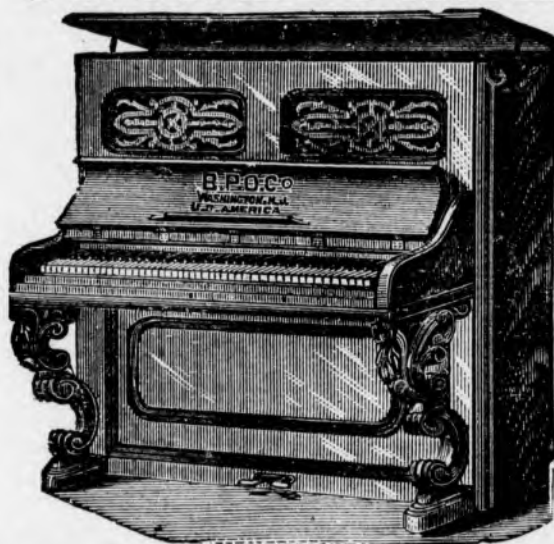
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