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THE

BATES STUDENT

Vol. XII.



No. 5.

οὐ δοξεῖν ἀλλ' εἶναι.

→‡ MAY, 1884. ‡←

PUBLISHED BY THE CLASS OF '85,

BATES COLLEGE,

→‡ LEWISTON, MAINE. ‡←

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THE
BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XII.

MAY, 1884.

No. 5.

Bates Student.

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH DURING THE
COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE
CLASS OF '85, BATES COLLEGE.

EDITORIAL BOARD.

A. B. MORRILL,	E. B. STILES,
C. A. WASHBURN,	C. A. SCOTT,
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EDITORIAL.

THE June number of the STUDENT will be issued immediately after Commencement. This will be a delay of nearly half a month, but the compensating advantage will be that the Commencement news will be fresh. Such an arrangement will be appreciated by our alumni subscribers who cannot be in Lewiston at that time. An increase of reading matter will be given.

For work that ought to be done, great dependence was placed on Saturday. This is a whole day; not even a lecture interferes to prevent a full day's work. Vain hope! The few who would shut themselves up from the sunlight and life of these spring days, are lured from their dingy rooms by more lively companions, to the croquet, tennis, or ball field.

And do we not need this relaxation? Yes. But how shall we do our extra work—writing and reading—unless we leave the field and deprive ourselves of these pleasures?

We have been in the habit of having lectures once or twice during the week. A Saturday morning lecture is not noticed for the time it takes, coming

as it does when we have just completed our morning work; but it gives us a half day in the week, and relieves us from working on our studies Saturday night.

At present the Junior class have the full number of recitations without any lectures.

But if it is claimed that sports should not be allowed to interfere with any work we ought to do on Saturday, we add that those who wish to do the best work in the studies of this term, must have some time to wander in the fields and woods. Can the students in Botany learn all there is for them from the maple trees and grass of our campus?

With but little time for sport, a ramble in the woods for flowers and leaves, and preparation for a Monday morning lesson, the Saturday has passed. The days and weeks come and go, and our extra work is poorly done, or we must have neglected something else.

Much has been said about a course of systematic reading. Each one has his own ideas as to what this should be. Some devote a certain portion of the day to reading; some pursue a course of reading in a certain direction, for a given length of time; while others, and the majority, perhaps, read whenever they find time, and whatever their fancy bids them. Most of us probably read too much, and do not reflect enough upon what we read.

But whatever method a student may pursue, there are certain kinds of reading that are apt to become wearisome, and, consequently neglected—as history and biography. Not only does

it become wearisome, but one fails to get the benefit from it that he should.

Yet there is a way in which history can be read to advantage—and that is by reading historical fiction in connection with it. Fiction, if the author has studied the times that he purposes to represent, with all the zeal of a biographer or historian, does not tend to pervert, but to elucidate facts.

For instance, what historian sets forth the customs and the actual condition of affairs during the reign of Edward IV. better than Bulwer does in "The Last of the Barons"?

If one would understand the customs of the Ancients, let him read in connection with ancient history, Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeii." Should one wish to become acquainted with the reign of Queen Elizabeth and with her court-favorites, he would do well to read Scott's "Kenilworth." The value of fiction in connection with the reading of history is due not only to the fact that it elucidates events more clearly, but also that it aids in memorizing. Barren facts are easily forgotten; but when touched by the magic wand of the novelist, they become more firmly fixed in the mind. Although there are not historical novels for every period of a nation's development, yet there are many such novels that reveal to the reader the inner workings of the intricate machinery of civil government. And if these be read in connection with history, they will be found of inestimable value.

We have been glad to see signs of life in the athletic association. A meeting has been held, necessary offi-

cers chosen, and preparations set on foot for a Field Day. It is to be hoped that there may be something of rivalry among the several classes for the cup. Go in boys; bring forth the hammer and shot—gird up your loins for the race; here is a field for glory.

By far the larger part of our students are obliged to defray at least a part of their expenses by their own efforts. The common way of doing this is by teaching. Bates graduates are few indeed who have not had more or less experience in teaching the “young ideas how to shoot.”

That this is an excellent way for a student to procure the necessary means for pursuing his course, there is no doubt. That a student gets something better and more enduring than his wages, from the faithful teaching of a term of school, is well understood. The self-reliance, the exercise of careful judgment, the ingenuity and tact that teaching demands and develops, as well as the increased thoroughness in the common branches, which teaching confers, are to be regarded as essentials in one's education. But the student ought not to be unduly influenced by these considerations. The practice among our students of remaining away from college during a part of the school year should be regarded as a necessary evil. The fact that the student is engaged in teaching does not remove the evil, but lessens it, since there are compensating advantages. Our Faculty have wisely ordered the vacations so that a student may teach a winter term without material loss. More teaching than this ought to be

discouraged. Under our present system a student may be out the greater part of the time and still maintain his connection with the class. So long as a student passes his examinations, his scholarship is not questioned. Such a test of scholarship is extremely equivocal, as every student knows. Personal knowledge will warrant us in saying that a *smart* student by exhaustive cramming, etc., etc., can “make up” a term's work in a study in something less than a week. The utter futility of such work needs no comment from us.

It seems to us that here is a field for reform. Students oftentimes are not alive to their own interests, and this is true with regard to teaching. The reform, if inaugurated at all, must be inaugurated by the Faculty. And surely the Faculty is an interested party. An institution lives and thrives through its alumni. If the alumni are not scholars, but merely successful pedagogues, then the splendor of that institution does not bid fair to dazzle.

The benefits of gymnasium practice are seen by referring to a statement that recently appeared in one of the papers, to the effect that careful examination of the students, each year, at Amherst, where exercise is compulsory, shows a gain; i. e., the average health of the students is better with each succeeding year. There is food for thought in this; and, while it would not probably be expedient to make gymnasium practice compulsory here, at present, would it not be both expedient and wise to make such improvements in the gymnasium as to render it more of a pleasure and less

of a task to spend an hour there? We need several good mattresses, some new chest weights, a better variety of Indian clubs and dumb-bells, and an elevated running track. We are aware that the members of the Faculty are doing about as much as possible in the way of improvement; but is there not some alumnus or friend of the college who is able and willing to give two or three hundred dollars for such a good cause?

The readers of the STUDENT may have noticed that quite a number of the communications have been from members of '85, not because we are anxious to air our own class, but because we have been unable to get letters from others. We have written to several of the alumni who have not answered at all, while some others have refused to comply with our request. If it is not already understood, it should be, that the columns of the STUDENT are open to alumni and students, and communications, whether solicited or not, will be gladly received.

The course pursued by the class of '83 in presenting the college with a testimonial of value—a bust of Charles Sumner—was commendable. We hope that it may be made a precedent by each succeeding class. It is known, we believe, that a dividend from the STUDENT was made a nucleus to which the amount necessary for so generous a gift was added. We speak of this that the alumni may see how intimately the STUDENT is connected with the life of the college. A dollar given for it may be of as much benefit to their

Alma Mater as though given directly to the college.

It may be well with increasing financial prosperity to enlarge the STUDENT, and make it more attractive. Such a course would of itself help the college, by furnishing a better representation of it. But the more there is left after such improvements have been made, the better prospect that the class will be generous in their giving, and thus the college will reap an additional harvest.

There are many directions in which such benevolence may be turned. If a class is able to do so much as to endow a scholarship, they may thereby enable some worthy student, who would not otherwise be able, to enjoy the privilege of acquiring a liberal education. But there are many other ways of helping our *Alma Mater*, which, though less expensive, are none the less appropriate. Our chapel, now a bare room with the exception of a single picture, could soon be made attractive with small expense to each succeeding class. This is only one way. There are many others which will suggest themselves to those who may be looking for an opportunity to remember us and be remembered.

We suppose every young man has, at some time in his life, to decide for himself the question whether or not he will adopt the use of tobacco. Without discussing the right and wrong of the question, or the merits of either side, and assuming that every young man has, if he chooses, the right to indulge in the habit, we wish to say a few words in regard to its relation

to others, who, for whatever reason, may have decided not to use it.

Users of tobacco should remember that in adopting this custom, they deliberately allowed themselves to indulge in a *luxury*, and they must be willing to pay the price of all luxuries. The man who smokes should do so at his own expense; and he has no cause to grumble if this expense is so considerable as to shut him out from many other small enjoyments. He should also remember that he has not the least right, moral or social, to indulge his luxury to the inconvenience or annoyance of any one else. Every one has the right to enjoy pure air, at least in his own room, and personal cleanliness, to say nothing of other rights, founded on common consent, which one expects to be allowed in public places; and when a person makes up his mind that it is for his advantage to forego the use of tobacco, he does not in any degree give up these rights; nor does the one who adopts the use of it gain any new privileges by becoming a member of the large number of tobacco users. He simply resolves to enjoy the luxury, whatever the price; and he should be honest enough to pay this price.

The habitual tobacco-user becomes so accustomed to and saturated with the nicotine, that he is almost entirely unconscious of its effects upon other systems. All smokers have to go through a severe attack of nausea before the poison becomes so infused into their system that they can enjoy it; and by many who do not smoke, the same sensation is always experi-

enced when obliged to be surrounded with the fumes of tobacco. But besides this, if a man does not *want* to smoke, or be smoked, he has an inborn and indisputable right to his liking; and this right smokers are bound to respect. The non-smoker who does not care to keep his clothes in a chronic state of odoriferousness, resembling that of a second-hand rag shop, is not bound by any laws of nature or society to dodge around and keep clear of the constant smoker, if he would keep himself neat; he *has* a right to expect that the smoker will not impose himself upon him.

The man who deliberately walks into the room of a friend whom he knows does not smoke, puffing a strong old pipe, which speedily fills the room with irritating and disgusting odors, must have great faith in his friend's friendship or politeness, to expect a welcome. He would be hardly more incivil if he should walk in and throw a basin of dirty water over his person, and leave a lot of putrid offal to scent the air. As to smoking in public places, as is not infrequently done in the college reading-room, it is a direct violation of the rights of others and should be neither tolerated nor allowed.

The Juniors in Zoölogy recently had a fine glimpse, through the microscope, of the circulation of the blood in a frog's foot; they also examined the shape and size of the blood-discs in different animals. We think one such lesson is worth several from the text-book, and wish they could be given oftener.

LITERARY.

NO IVY.*

BY A. L. M., '76.

Who has not read in volume rare,
How those who plant, but seldom rest
Beneath the oak tree's branches fair,
Or draw the sweets from Nature's breast
Which their own hand implanted there?

Some die in battle for the land
Whose furrowed breast they ne'er shall till;
Or in the shambles meekly stand.
Their hearts ecstatic with the thrill,
That others work what they did will.

So while no ivy climbs the wall
To tell of those who went before,—
Because, erst while, the tendril small
Dared only cling and nothing more,—
Think not the living ivy's all
That would our Mater clamber o'er.

For here and there, now scattered well,
Her children wander far from home,
And oft they list for college bell
To herald forth an ivy come;
Nor seldom to their classmates tell
Of some new honor bravely won.

*Ivy Day at Bates was first inaugurated by the class of '76, with public exercises in-doors, no ivy being planted. A. L. MOREY, HISTORIAN.

ORATORICAL CONTESTS.

BY A. B., JR.

IT has been said that the poet is *born* not *made*. This is emphatically true of the orator. The orator and the poet possess many essential qualities in common. The poet is by nature something of an orator, and the orator must be susceptible to many of the poetic emotions. But while the soul of the poet swells with sympathy, the mind of the orator glows with manful indignation. While the heart of the poet would break with despair, the

orator is transformed into a hero. The passive qualities may predominate in the poet, but the active qualities must predominate in the orator.

Not every hero is an orator, but every orator is a hero. The same fire that glowed in the Spartan at Thermopylæ burned also in the bosom of Demosthenes when he was persuading the Athenians to make peace with the Lacedæmonian King. The orator possesses the fire of the soldier, but it burns not with so much freedom. It is a hidden fire. The orator is twice a hero; for he possesses not only that spirit which would make him first upon the battle-field, but also that sublime power which enables him to say to his own perturbed spirit, be still. And this is not all. He can say to the multitude, Be still, and they obey his voice. Any demagogue may excite the people, but it takes an orator to calm them. What a godlike victory it is when one man by his own personal power disarms a frantic mob! This indeed is a divine gift. It is the consummate triumph of heroism. The orator is born, not made. And yet he may do much to embellish the genius with which he is endowed. Go into the forest, search out a tree which has the exact *bend* that you want for some particular use. Observe now how feeble an apology would be a tree that was bent by artificial means! How feeble also is the orator that is made in our schools compared with him that is made by nature! The tree you choose, however, will be more useful and better adapted, if you subject it to a wise process of mechanism. Let him that

possesses the genius of oratory by no means neglect to give himself the proper training.

The veteran soldier is he that has several times emerged from the smoke of battle. The orator must also clash with foes before the strength of his power can be developed. This clashing must take place while the blood of youth still gives its thrill of ambition, or the native genius will be dwarfed.

In 1877 I was a student at Minnesota State University where about 300 students attended. Every morning a student from one of the upper classes delivered a short oration before we were dismissed from the chapel. All were ambitious to excel in composition and oratory, and it was esteemed an honor to be assigned a part in a meeting of one of the societies. The oratorical contests, in which students chosen by the different colleges of the Northwest participate, has much to do with keeping alive this spirit of oratory.

Objections are sometimes made to such contests on the ground that prizes (or places) are not always awarded according to justice. This is a foolish objection. The true orator like the true soldier finds victory even in defeat.

Let arrangements be made for oratorical contests in which students from the different colleges in this part of the union shall participate. The ability to recognize and appreciate true oratorical genius is the measure of a noble mind.

The Freshman class at Stevens will hereafter be limited to the fifty that pass the best entrance examination.

TO BE REMEMBERED.

BY A. E. V., '86.

Inscriptions on the rock may wear,
But memory guards with jealous care
A many-ended, endless roll ;
From each she steals a simple scroll.
The roll of one playmate of old,—
A sunny face and ringlets of gold.
Draw from another roll the band :
A godlike deed—a helping hand.
But one portentous, musty roll
Must hold the secret of a soul,
For all your efforts to undo
Will only bind the seal anew.
Outside, in letters quaint and time-
blurred,
Is only this : " To be remembered."

COLLEGE GOVERNMENT.

THE genius of government tends to democracy. The latest illustration of this is found in the college world.

The establishment of the United States was not a more radical change in national government than that which will be known in college government as the Amherst system. Such a system ought to have been expected, for the past one hundred years has shown that popular governments are safe, even with a mixed population. All national governments tend to democracy with increased prosperity, as may be seen from England and France. What excuse, then, for retaining the form of government in colleges which has been the cause of so much trouble and estrangement between students and Faculty?

Past methods of government have been such that students and Faculty have, in many cases, sustained the relation of enemies. It is not claimed but that the students have been to

blame, to a great extent, for the existence of this relation. There may not be, it is probable that in most cases there is not, a desire on the part of the Faculty to exercise too severe authority over students. The object of this article, however, is not to refer to particular examples, in condemnation of either students or Faculty; but it is to present facts, and find if possible, the secret of more perfect success in college government.

This fact remains: a large part of the disciplining in the past history of colleges has been to suppress uprisings against the Faculty. The recent troubles at Hamilton and Princeton are examples.

At Hamilton the Seniors returned to college after trying in vain to obtain admission at Cornell and Williams, upon the conditions first proposed by the Faculty. A victory for the Faculty? No. If the method of government had been such that the rebellion had not been, then there would have been a victory. The Faculty could have afforded to yield so small a point as the question of having a holiday, rather than have their college before the country in the light in which she has been; and the students could have yielded easier in the first place than after putting themselves to the trouble and expense of traveling about the country, knocking at closed doors.

These uprisings may be for real or supposed grievances. In either case an understanding between students and Faculty—not a forced understanding, but one *between* the parties—would be enough to prevent any

trouble. If this is doubted, it is asked why college students and college Faculties should not be as willing to do what is right as other people. There is no reason why they should not. This is written from the standpoint of a student. It is claimed on the part of the students in our American colleges that they will do what is right, act as become gentlemen in Christian colleges, if the responsibility of being co-workers with the Faculty in that which pertains to the welfare of the college, especially in the college government, can be impressed upon their minds.

We are concerned, then, principally in this paper, in determining the best method of bringing students and Faculty into such relations that this responsibility shall be felt by the students. The results of recent tests in Amherst, Kenyon, and Bowdoin, of a more truly democratic form of college government, are most gratifying. Since the establishment of the new system there have been at these colleges an unusually small number of misdemeanors, and several troublesome matters have been adjusted in a manner satisfactory to all.

This alone is not enough to prove the superiority of such a system, for many other colleges have moved on without any trouble. The time of its trial has been so short that we must look for inherent qualities of excellence in the new system, if we would prove its superiority. And yet all the influence that the results of recent trials of the new system may have, is in its favor.

The consent of the governed is so distinctly American, that anything like absolute monarchy rouses the spirit of rebellion at once. The average American college student may be somewhat impulsive; the arguments of learned men may be brought forward to show that great dangers would result from placing any part of the college government in the hands of these impulsive boys; but the result of every trial shows what is, indeed, a more natural result—that these same impulsive students, who were perhaps prankish boys when governed as subjects by petty rules, become men who take pride in the faithfulness with which they perform their duties, when the responsibility of citizenship in the college world is conferred upon them.

An examination of facts will show that troubles occur most frequently where the petty rule system is enforced. These are the stages of growth. The Faculty fear to grant privileges to students, lest these privileges be abused; the students persuade themselves that their rights are interfered with; mutual distrust prevails. As a result, Princeton comes before the country with its Faculty accused by the students of espionage, or a rebellion of more serious nature occurs.

Where such a rebellion is possible, the method of college government is subject to severe criticism. As students, when we calmly consider the matter, we cannot doubt that the Faculty wish for the welfare of the college and of the students; equally true it is that as students, when governed by petty rules without the semblance of

reason or of reasonableness, we seek to show our contempt of such treatment, though often not in the best way.

The most natural remedy for most college troubles is, then, to bring students and Faculty to see each other as they are. The barriers which past systems have builded between them must be swept away. It seems to the writer of this article that the Amherst system is a most natural means to accomplish this.

Different colleges may need a different arrangements of particulars, but the object for which that system was established—to make college government harmonious, by bringing students and Faculty into their true relations—is the key of success in college government.

SUNRISE ON MOUNT DAVID.

By D. C. W., '85.

Eastern skies were flushing red,
When from off my early bed
Forth upon the hills I sped,
Through the breezy, dewy morn,
To greet the rosy fingered Dawn.

Oh that bright and early day
In the joyous month of May!
Oh what wild, ecstatic joy
Fills the young breast of a boy,
As he feels fresh Nature's heart
Like his own quick pulses start:
As he sees, with keen delight,
All the world spread out before him,
Where he may, with inborn right,
Seek for fortune, fame and might.

At my feet the city lay
Waiting for the coming day.
Soon arose a sound of bells,
Which of honest labor tells

In the factories by the river.
 And the air was all a-quiver
 With their wild, tumultuous swells.
 Then a whistle, sharp and shrill,
 Through my listening ears did thrill :
 And from out the city's slumbers
 Rose a softly murmuring sound,
 Like the mystic, magic numbers
 Of the spirits of the ground :
 Which by slow degrees increasing
 Strengthened ever without ceasing
 To the old accustomed sound.

Then with slowly lingering pace
 Towards the town I turned my face :
 Through the trees and down the path-
 way
 Still with morning odors sweet,
 Past the rustic steps and gateway,
 Till I reached the dusty street.

◆◆◆

A TRADITION.

“BUCK” Stanley was getting to be a hard pill. Everybody in college knew it, and some who were not in college had reason to remember it. Even his best friends did not attempt to deny it. There were different ways of accounting for it. Some said he had too much money; he almost always had enough “chink” on hand for a spree, and that kept him in hot water. But as it was well known that he kept his pocket-book inflated by a system of highly plausible “cash accounts,” containing such remarkable items as,—

“Books (Ancient History, and smaller Encyclopedia),	\$20.00
Charity,	6.00
Sent anonymously to an indigent student,	10.00

etc.,” which reports he regularly sent home once a month, with a request for a small check, it could hardly follow that his hardness was a *result* of his

supply of cash. Others said he was too smart; he learned so easily that all he had to do was to read a lesson through, or hear some fellows who had it, talk it over, and he could make a better recitation than half the fellows in the class who had plugged till midnight. This of course left him with a lot of time on his hands, in which he was continually getting into scrapes of all kinds, such as no one but a fun-loving young fellow would ever think of, and nothing but “Sophomoric gall” could carry through. However it came about, it was a fact that he was getting notorious, and the Faculty were beginning to keep a sharp eye on him.

His rooms were pleasantly and tastefully fitted up, but contained such a motley array of cob-pipes, playing-cards, beer-bottles, stolen bell-tongues, and chapel Bibles,—and, in fact, anything else that could be used in a “racket” or abstracted from college halls, to the annoyance of professors, or the amusement of students,—that, as Buck was accustomed to remark, “there didn’t seem to be room for a lexicon.”

Pictures of favorite actresses, in all sorts of costumes, decorated the walls; while the fragrant fumes of “Perkins’ best fine-cut” had become so habitual that no amount of airing could ever quite get it out of the curtains.

It happened one afternoon that Buck had just come out of a fellow-Sophomore’s room, on the same floor as his own, where he had been amusing himself by emptying a pitcher of water on the head of an unsuspecting Freshman on the door-steps below, and was

jumping up the stairs to find a fellow on the floor above, when he noticed that the transom over the door of his room was open and concluded he had better go back and shut it, to prevent any evil-disposed Juniors from walking off with his last box of cigars. As he stopped half way up the staircase, with this thought in his head, he glanced down into his room and saw a sight that opened his eyes to their fullest extent, and puckered up his lips into a forcible though mute "Whe—ew!" In the midst of his jovially equipped room, looking around with growing amazement and disapproval, stood his father, whom he had supposed was at least several hundred miles away, and for whom, as he afterwards said, he "would have liked to pick the room up a little bit."

Buck's feelings vented themselves in a low-voiced epithet, which, if intended as an address to his parent would not have been particularly respectful, and dodged back where he could observe the movements of his unexpected visitor without allowing anything but his eyes and the top of his head to be seen above the lower sash of the transom.

The "old gent," as Buck somewhat irreverently remarked to himself, had evidently asked to be directed to his son's room, and gone in without waiting to see if his young hopeful was within; and having taken in at a glance the principal ornaments of the room, was now beginning to examine more closely the different articles which his unobserved observer would much rather he would have left alone. "There he goes for that empty cider

jug" thought Buck, with apprehensive consternation; "and I'll be darned if the old kid ain't poking his cane at that switch of false hair chum captured on Lincoln Street, and left hanging over the mantel." Cold drops of sweat were starting out all over Buck's forehead; he considered himself little better than a "gone goose," now. Of course, he reflected, he would be sent home, and put in a reform school, or kept under his stern parent's watchful eye, which would be about as bad. The case was getting desperate; something must be done. Suddenly Buck started up with a "now-or-never" look in his eyes, paused a moment as if making rapid plans for action, and then swiftly but silently darted down the stairs, through the hall, up the staircase at the farther end of the building, and back to a spot almost over where he had been standing, but which he had not dared to pass the open transom to reach. Without stopping for the needless formality of knocking, he burst through the doorway of one of the rooms, and accosted the occupant with: "Shut up, old man; don't speak or move, for heaven's sake. I'm in a deuce of a fix, and there's only one way that I can see to get out of it. My pater has come down from Boston on some kind of a Flying Dutchman expedition, walked into my room, and is looking black thunder at the paraphernalia. He hasn't seen me yet, but he will drop on me like a tutor on a crib when he does, if he thinks I belong to all those eucher-decks and beer rackets. I'll tell you how we can work it: you go down there and order

him out of *your* room, d'you see? Tell him he's made a mistake, that mine is up overhead, and you think I am in, etc. If he asks you about the books or anything, tell him I lent 'em to you, and get off any other imaginable lies you can think of. In the mean time I'll be up here, as sober as a prayer-meeting, and as your room is a regular Y. M. C. A. looking place, anyway, I guess it will go down. Only hurry up; the old chap won't be forever looking at those play-bills and corn-cobs."

By this time his friend had begun to get into the spirit of the joke, and was already at work, rumpling his hair, slouching his clothes as much as possible, to give himself the appearance of a dissipated young man, and started for the door with a swagger that would have done credit to a third class sidewalk lounge. "Here, give me your pipe," he exclaimed, as he was about to go out. "I haven't smoked before this term, but I'll be hanged if I don't smoke the old fellow out of there this time. You better fumigate yourself a little, though," he added, if you expect your ancestor to take you for a candidate for the ministry; there's some cologne on the bureau."

Buck acted on this advice, and then had the satisfaction of listening, from the landing, to a somewhat loud-toned conversation between his father and his fellow-plotter, and dodged back into the room just in time to become so deeply interested in a volume of "Grecian Antiquities" (wrong side up), that he was entirely unconscious of the first and somewhat irritated rap

of his suspicious parent; but at the second one, after telling him in an absent-minded voice to "come," looked up with a degree of surprise and delight, which speedily effaced all traces of doubt from the face of his at first skeptical relative.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editors of the Student:

AUGUSTA, ME., April 26, 1884.

Augusta, situated on both banks of the Kennebec, at the head of navigation, probably has more attractions for visitors than any other city of the State; surely it contains some of the finest buildings in the State. It has several publishing houses, one of which has done an extensive business in many of the leading literary States. Passing along State Street, one will notice the large stone court house, and connected with it, the county jail. Among the many magnificent residences on this street is that of Maine's distinguished statesman—James G. Blaine,—and within a few steps from this stands the capitol on an elevated ground overlooking the whole city. On meeting the man who carries the mail to the insane asylum—which is situated some more than a mile from the city proper, on the east bank of the river,—I accepted an invitation to ride down with him. When near the asylum, we met a troop of some twenty patients with their attendants, taking their regular morning exercise. It was indeed a beautiful spring morning, and in various ways did the poor

wretches try to show their gratitude for a few breaths of out-door air. The main building of the asylum is a large, four-story hall, with three wings on either side, the length of building, including wings, being nearly nine hundred feet; connected with this by corridors are the two new pavilions which will cost, when completed, upwards of forty thousand dollars each. There are four nicely finished stables, which contain some of the best stock in the State. At present there are about four hundred and fifty patients, while the number is steadily increasing each year. At our dinner-table there were seven patients (the writer included) and two attendants. At my right sat a nicely-dressed young man of gentlemanly appearance, who, with his high forehead and bright, scholarly-looking countenance, would attract special attention. During the first of our conversation, he talked so rational that I was really in doubt whether he was a patient or an attendant; he soon satisfied me, however, by quickly rising up from his chair and exclaiming: "We have some very nice porridge here to-day, if any one would like some." After being ordered back to the table, he said to me in rather a confidential tone (probably thinking it was to be my permanent residence for a few months), "you'll find this rather a strange place before you get through with it." I learned afterward that this young man was once a student in college.

In company with Superintendent Sanborn, we visited the new pavilion now used for the female department.

On each floor is a wide hall extending the entire length of the building; on each side of the hall are the private rooms, nicely furnished. At night all must keep within their respective rooms, but during the day they are permitted to go into the large hall. In the first room we entered there were about a dozen patients, mostly young women. All were busily engaged either in reading, or some kind of light work, and apparently took but little notice of visitors. Passing into the next hall we found a far different class; there were a great many more, and nearly all were talking or reading aloud. Soon as we entered the room one young woman, calling herself Queen Victoria, seized me by the arm, and declared that I was her son Albert. Next we entered the third hall; here was a class still more violent, and some inclined to destroy everything within their reach, even their own clothing. Some are so violent that it is necessary to keep them in close confinement. Those in the very worst conditions, at times have to be handcuffed or chained. The rooms are made as pleasant as possible, well heated and ventilated. The library contains forty thousand volumes of the best selections and is open to all who have any desire for reading and can be trusted with books. It is said of one old gentleman, who used to spend the most of his time in reading, and was considered perfectly harmless, that while left alone in the library one day, he destroyed many of the most valuable books by throwing them into the fire.

Connected with the main building, by a corridor, is the chapel where religious services are held each Sabbath. This chapel is also used for musical concerts and dramatic entertainments. During the winter months they have two entertainments a week, while one evening of each week is spent in dancing or marching. The dances, of course, are round or contra dances. There are two good bands and an orchestra, which furnish all the music needed.

These amusements together with the music are in many cases the best cures for insanity. The officers and attendants seem to make every possible effort to turn the thoughts of the patients from the cause of their sad misfortune; and it is true, as the Superintendent said, "if they cannot get well here they cannot anywhere." Before entering upon his duties as Superintendent, Dr. Sanborn visited a few of the larger asylums in the United States, and thinks that the Maine asylum is a model institution of its kind. After witnessing such scenes of human depravity, one cannot help asking himself—why is it that the noblest and most intelligent of God's race should be subject to the greatest misfortune that can befall a human being? All forms of barbarism disappear with the advancement of civilization. But facts show that civilization, instead of bringing a relief from insanity, tends to increase it. This can be easily understood when we look into the causes of insanity. "Continual thinking on one subject," says Dr. Hammond, "is the most

effectual way of producing insanity, by the action of the brain; while among the physical causes, drunkenness, the use of stimulants, and various other habits of intemperance may be referred to.

Yours,

F. S. F., '85.

LEXINGTON, April, 1884.

To the Editors of the Student:

One of the penalties attendant upon a phenomenal growth such as our country has experienced is the absence of places which command our interest on account of their age. Our national history has been so brief in point of time that most of the places which are identified with our history as a nation are comparatively modern. But if any place may claim age within the limits which bound our national life, or engage our attention on account of historic interest, certainly the town from which I write is entitled to the honor.

Located about ten miles from Boston, there is not a suspicion of the busy life only half an hour's ride away. Until very recently there has been no manufacturing at all within the borders of the town, and the only enterprise of the kind now here is very small.

While the buildings cannot be called old-fashioned, there is a total absence of that mongrel architecture which has characterized the building operations of the last few years. While passing, I may mention the fact that a very wealthy gentleman, a resident of the place, is erecting a building which will be the finest thing in this section, if not in the country. It is a veritable English castle transferred to American

shores, and will well repay a visit for inspection. It will, doubtless, be as thoroughly unique in its appointments as it is in its construction.

Of course Lexington is celebrated chiefly because it was the scene of the first real battle of the Revolution. The spot on which this battle was fought is now laid out as a common, enclosed by a fence and crossed by walks. In it is a very plain but substantial granite monument, appropriately inscribed and bearing the names of those who fell in the battle. Standing in the common, one is led to notice the magnificently large elms by which the space is surrounded. Many of them are of such a size as to indicate a very respectable age, and it is known that some of them were standing there at the time of the battle. In a building which stands near by at least one bullet hole may be seen which was made at that time.

Close at hand is the graveyard, at which we may look for a moment. Probably it was the first public burial place in the town. The stones by their appearance carry us far back into the past, and on many of them dates of nearly two hundred years ago may be deciphered. On some of them are the most hideous looking representations, or misrepresentations, imaginable; teeth and ears (they may be wings) predominate. Certainly they are a big libel on anything that ever lived, or else evolution must have gone off on a tangent about that time.

It would hardly be practicable to enumerate within the limits of an ordinary article all the places of interest in the town and the outlying districts. The

whole country about is rich in incidents pertaining to the Revolution. So let us return to the village and enter the town hall building. This is a fine brick structure, which also includes the library and one or two other institutions that do not, we hope, concern the readers of the *STUDENT*—the police station, etc.

Here we come to a collection of revolutionary relics which cannot fail to interest us. Close at hand is the tongue of the old bell which sounded the alarm at the approach of the British. Rather a rude piece of iron, but its notes on that morning were full of prophetic meaning. Next is an old foot-stove which the ladies of three generations ago used in church, not to keep themselves warm, but to keep from freezing. It consists of a wooden frame with zinc sides pierced with holes. Near by is a kindred object, a lantern made almost entirely of wood, with small pieces of glass set into the sides.

Here are two articles of more than ordinary interest: the Pitcairn pistol, which Major Pitcairn carried on that eventful morning when he commanded the "rebels" to disperse and when the rebels didn't disperse. There is no doubt that these are what they are claimed to be. On the return from Concord Major Pitcairn's horse was shot under him, and he narrowly escaped capture, leaving his equipments behind.

There are very many articles here which were in use a hundred or more years ago, and which "must be seen to be appreciated."

Here is something a little more modern—a portrait of Earl Percy, who figured rather prominently in that day's operations, when they "fired the shot heard round the world." The portrait was presented to the town by Earl Percy's nephew, Duke of Northumberland.

On the left as we go out from the hall is a building that many of your readers saw at the Centennial in Philadelphia. There it was the State building of Massachusetts, and after the exhibition was concluded, it was brought to Lexington and set up, where it does duty as a boarding house and transient hotel.

The town changes very little from year to year. To-day it is nearly as quiet as it was the day before the British entered it. Let it remain so. It ought to maintain its quiet existence, undisturbed by the invading hand of what we call "progress." Let it remain as a monument of those troublous times so full of peril, which gave so little promise of the great prosperity with which our country has been blessed. Let it remain as a silent teacher of the patriotism and faith of those noble men who were enabled to look through their fiery trial to the ultimate triumph of right.

W. D. F., EX-'85.

In the last decade over \$35,000,000 have been donated to colleges in this country.

Prof. Bragdon, of Lasell, will take a three months' trip to Europe with a party of girls from '84.

LOCALS.

Fuit Junior maiden
 Cum a sober look
 Gazing per the window
 Turning her note-book,
 Et her idle fingers
 Lying in her lap.
 Cur hac tristis virgo,
 Cum hac absent look?
 Guess she must be thinking
 De some Senior chap.

The Juniors have begun to play foot-ball.

New mattresses are to be placed in the gymnasium soon.

The band still continues to practice faithfully.

The Junior Ivy Day exercises will be held Wednesday afternoon, June 11th.

The students have voted down the motion to have an electric light upon the campus.

Do the evolutionists expect us to believe that man is "only a (chim)panzee blossom?"

That new sidewalk along Skinner Street in front of the campus is a decided improvement.

Prof. (in Zoölogy)—"What is the secretion of the liver called?" Exquisite Student—"Boil."

A Junior who has been studying Botany, recently inquired at the post-office for "Floral Envelopes."

One of the professors recently remarked that "he didn't suppose that without the liver a man could live-a-day."

The President asked the chorister if there would be any singing that morn-

ing and, upon his shaking his head, immediately read: "Bless the Lord, Oh, my soul!"

Open air concerts by the band increase as spring advances. Such occasions are very enjoyable. Let us have more band concerts.

The Wednesday afternoon recitations have been changed to three o'clock. The Professor in Mathematics will please take notice.

The Prof. in Botany recently caused a ripple by remarking that "different kinds of corn had been known to mix across the *Kennebec* river, between Turner and Green!"

Bright Junior (to Prof. who thinks it remarkable that some persons can move their scalps)—"I can move my ears, professor!" Prof.—"Yes, that is not uncommon; donkeys can."

The annual oration before the united literary societies, Commencement week, will be delivered by ex-United States consul George M. Towle. His subject will be "Charles Dickens as a Man and Author."

The following is the description recently given by one of the Juniors of the manner of locomotion of the inch-worm: "He takes hold with his head end, hunches up his back, takes hold with the other end, and shoves his head end along."

Prof. (in Zoölogy)—"The heart of a sturgeon, if taken out alive and laid on the table will continue to beat, it is said, for several days after the animal

is dead." Student (of an inquiring mind)—"Wouldn't that be kind of a dead-beat, professor?"

President Cheney has made the announcement that the next triennial of the college, which will be published next fall, will be printed in English instead of Latin, as formerly. This is, doubtless, necessary to make the publication of much value to the alumni.

"To kiss
A miss
Is bliss,"
Said he.

He kissed her,
"Oh, mister,
A blister!"
Said she.

Prof. (describing optical illusions)—"We may paint on a canvas things which we take for real. Thus we may have a picture of a board, with knot-holes in it, which will look so real we will believe they are so, but when we put our fingers on them we find they are (k)not-holes." Sensation.

First Junior (who hasn't been in to the Botany lessons, to second ditto)—"Say, what is a 'Plant Record?'" Second Junior (promptly)—"Sixty cents." First Junior—"Oh, hang it! I mean what is it like; have you one?" Second Junior—"Yes, down home; all filled out; bought it of a Senior."

The Polymnian Society held a very interesting mock trial in college small chapel on Friday evening, May 2d. A murder case was on trial in which E. H. Emery and Aaron Beede, '84,

were the counsel for the State, and A. E. Blanchard and F. W. Sandford, '86, counsel for the defense. Frank L. Noble, class of '74, officiated as "your honor the court."

At the observatory. Prof.—"Now you will have a fine chance to see how beautiful Venus is." Ungallant Senior—"I would really like to see a good looking woman once." Second Senior—"Stand away from the end of the telescope, Dave; Professor says the view is hindered by a green light!"

"Say, pa, is that a student?" "Yes, my son." "Is he a Freshman?" "Yes." "Say, pa, what's that on his nose?" "Court-plaster, my boy, that's all; don't ask so many foolish questions." "I say, pa, what's he been doin' to hisself anyhow! fighting?" No, my son, he has only been playing polo in the gym."

The newly elected officers of the Athletic Association are: President, E. H. Emery, '84; Vice-President, C. A. Scott, '85; Secretary, D. C. Washburn, '85; Treasurer, L. H. Wentworth, '86; Marshal, A. B. Morrill, '85; Directors, S. Hackett, '84, C. A. Washburn, '85, J. H. Williamson, '86, and W. A. Walker, '87.

The Faculty have recently forbidden all sports, as base-ball practice, lawn-tennis, etc., being engaged in on the campus during study hours. Considering the very moderate extent to which this was carried on, and the great advantage that a few minutes of

exercise taken every day has over a longer time once or twice a week, it seems as though this action was hardly called for, and a little unwise.

We are glad to learn that the Seniors are preparing for a grand Commencement concert. They have employed Mrs. E. Humphrey-Allen, soprano, the Schubert Quartet, and the Beethoven Instrumental Club, all of Boston. From this talent we shall certainly have the finest entertainment of the season. Mrs. Allen is recognized as one of the leading soprano soloists in the country. Besides singing in all the best concert companies of Boston, last year she was *leading* vocalist in the great "Symphony and Festival Tour from New York to California." "The Beethoven Club is one of the finest organizations in the country. Its members (six) are artists of high professional standing, each being a soloist of marked ability, and their performance is distinguished by rare excellence." The Schubert Quartet has appeared in Lewiston, hence its merits are too well known to need recapitulation. It is sufficient to say that "no musical company has ever enjoyed wider appreciation."

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A new college for the higher education of women has been chartered in New York, to be known as Reed College.

At a convention of the University of Oxford it was decided by a vote of 464 to 321 to admit women to a participation in the honor-examination.

PERSONALS.

ALUMNI:

'67.—W. S. Stockbridge is the successful superintendent of the Industrial School of the District of Columbia.

'72.—F. H. Peckham has left the church at Carolina, R. I., and gone to Great Falls, N. H.

'74.—Rev. and Mrs. A. J. Eastman are the happy possessors of twin sons. Albert D. and Wilbert F.

'80.—J. H. Heald, who is in the fourth year class of the Andover Theological Seminary, has received a call to Bennington, N. H.

'80.—Frank Parsons, of Hillsdale College, informs us that he is the father of a bouncing baby.

'81.—W. B. Perkins has established a branch house in New York City for D. Lothrop.

'81.—H. S. Roberts, principal of the Lisbon High School, was married to Miss Lelia J. Holland of Lewiston, April 23, 1884.

'81.—H. E. Coolidge, valedictorian of the class of '81, was in town recently.

'83.—F. E. Manson is to manage a hotel at Old Orchard this summer.

'83.—E. A. Tinkham is studying law with Frye, Cotton & White, Lewiston.

'83.—H. O. Dorr is having good success teaching in Gardiner, Me.

'83.—L. B. Hunt, principal of the Lenox (Mass.) High School, was in town during vacation.

'83.—O. L. Bartlett was in town recently.

'83.—J. B. Ham is principal of the High School at Bowdoinham.

'83.—Everet Remick has finished his studies for this year at New York, and is stopping a few days in town.

STUDENTS:

'84.—M. L. Hersey, now at the Military Academy, West Point, passed through here recently, on his way home for a few days' leave of absence.

'84.—E. M. Holden has finished his school and returned to college.

'85.—J. M. Nichols has nearly recovered from his recent sickness, and will soon join his class.

'85.—W. W. Jenness is teaching at Pittsfield, N. H.

'86.—The spring term of the high school in Gray, under the instruction of Mr. Hartshorn, closed on the 25th ult. He was acknowledged by all as an exemplary teacher, and the term closed with profit and instruction to those who attended.—*Journal of Education*.

'86.—E. D. Varney has been acting as tutor in Nichols Latin School during Mr. Hartshorn's absence.

'86.—W. A. Morton has recently given a course of boxing lessons to some of the Seniors and Sophomores, who show good progress in the manly art under Mr. Morton's excellent instruction.

'87.—I. W. Jordan received a compliment for his poetry, when he was fifteen years old, from the poet Longfellow.

EXCHANGES.

The literary department of the *University Herald* is readable and yet substantial. Some of the evils of the present method of granting honorary degrees are pointed out in the last issue. The remedy suggested is a post-graduate course of study for the degrees of D.D. and LL.D.

The *College Argus*, under the new management, instead of trying to reform the Exchange department, have decided to change it into "A Budget." Its nature is not yet decided. It is very likely that a separation of opinions and news into their proper heads, and a presentation of such matter as would naturally come under these heads, would be an improvement on the past Exchange department. We notice that the first selection given in the Budget is from the *Harvard Advocate*, in itself indicative that selections containing thought, new, perhaps, but nevertheless live and vigorous, are to be given to the readers of the *Argus*.

The *Occident* has had occasion to revive its slumbering hatred of secret-society influence in colleges, on account of the result of choice of parts for Class-Day and Charter-Day exercises, at the University of California.

The *College Transcript* is one of many college papers furnished by Ohio. We look to the editorial department when we are trying to characterize an exchange. The *Transcript* is live and aggressive. It does not hesitate to propose a needed reform.

The *Wooster Collegian* has a novel way of securing poems from the students. We judge from an item in the last issue that a year's subscription is given to the one writing the best poem from month to month.

The *Hamilton College Monthly*, from Lexington, Ky., published especially as "an exponent of the drill the students of the college receive in English Composition," is made up largely of short literary articles. The editors ask that their paper may be "read and appreciated as the honest effort of school girls." No other exchange presents so many literary articles. Nor are the other departments neglected. The editorials are not only upon topics of immediate interest, but even upon national questions. The spirit and enterprise shown at this, and some of the other smaller and younger institutions for the education of young ladies, is commendable. It is in direct contrast with the spirit shown by most of the older and more distinctive female colleges.

The *Bowdoin Orient* does not favor the formation of an inter-collegiate oratorical association in this State, and gives its reason for not adopting some such plan. It is this, that it would be "next to impossible for the colleges in this State to enter upon a contest of this nature, and each be satisfied with the decision." It is certainly interesting reading when Bowdoin offers to arrange boat races, instead of an oratorical contest, with her sister college, Colby, if that college wishes for any other contest besides base-ball. The *Orient* thinks

that a boat race and like contests could be decided without any question, but that endless disputes would result from an oratorical contest. We agree with our neighbor in what she now says about the decision in athletic contests, but beg to refer to an editorial of a recent issue in which the *Orient* said it was sorry the championship in base-ball for last year was not decided. Yet there was no doubt at the other colleges but that Colby had won the championship. But has this anything to do with the question of having an oratorical association? We presume it has, for the article from which this discussion arises, started out by saying that there were objections to having such an association.

COLLEGE PRESS OPINIONS.

PROFESSIONALISM.

The element of professionalism, lately introduced into our American universities, is probably the most baneful and pernicious influence with which the college student of to-day has to deal. It has not been so many years since the athlete trained for the sport, the exercise, and the benefit; now his ambition is victory, rigid practice, and reputation. We conceive that a professional should be limited to his own sphere of action,—public exhibition and consequent emolument; the amateur confined exclusively to his—healthful exercise. If this spirit of professionalism is allowed to go unchecked, in no remote period we shall accept

the terms of professional sport and college athletics as synonymous.

If the student proposes to gain his livelihood by the prowess of his limbs, there are many clubs established exclusively for this purpose. We should advise him to seek these. If, however, in the commendable pursuit of knowledge he would rest his brain by the exercise of his body, there is no place that offers facilities for the combination of study and recreation equal to a college.—*Acta Columbiana.*

AMONG THE POETS.

VICISSITUDE.

The wind is up, and o'er the bosom of the lake
The crested waves their billowy courses take.
Dark trees, outlined against the sombre sky,
Toss their bare arms, and creak, and groan,
and cry,
And fling up to the flying clouds on high
Rude taunts and moans that, from a distance
heard,
Sound like the screaming of a wounded bird.

The moon is up, and o'er the bosom of the lake
Faint wavelike forms their rippling courses
take.
A boat glides softly 'cross the silver sheen,
Into the shadow of the trees that lean
From off the wooded bank, and make between
The water and the star-bed of the sky
A screen to hide the wavelets, breaking merrily.

E'en so across the level surface of our lives,
At times, storms rush, and wild disorder
drives;
But then anon a placid calm succeeds,
Lures troubled mind to court the hope that
breeds
Contentment, and the rest it so much needs,
Till from the bondage of life's cares set free,
Our souls drift out into eternity.

—*Polytechnic.*

HUITAIN.

She told me she admired my lovely tie,
 And wanted it (and here she blushed for
 shame)
 "To keep it and remember me thereby."
 I did not see her cunning little game,
 But yielded it; and in my mind I came
 From her, a victor. Oh, the wretched jilt!
*She made six other fellows do the same,
 And worked our ties into her "crazy quilt."*
 —*Athenæum.*

THAMIRE TO THE ROSES.

FROM THE GERMAN.

"I will meet you" said my lover,
 "When the first bright rose is blown."
 Now, alas, the time is over,
 Roses, and I am alone.

Roses, ye who once delighted
 Cythere, spare my pain;
 Spare the faith my shepherd plighted.
 Roses, roses, close again.
 —*Ariel.*

COLLEGE WORLD.

AMHERST :

The endowment of the presidency of Amherst has been increased to \$50,000 by Mrs. Chapin.

Some valuable additions to the collections of mineralogy, natural history, and conchology have recently been received from India and Australia.

The College Glee Club have completed a most successful trip through New York. Some flattering testimonials have been given in the press.

The '85 *Student* board entered upon their work with the last issue.

BOWDOIN :

The *Bowdoin Orient* offers prizes for short poems and light prose articles.

Prof. Charles E. Garman, of Amherst College, who was offered the

presidency of Bowdoin, has declined to accept.

The question of abolishing the board of overseers and vesting all power in the board of trustees is agitated among the alumni.

The Commencement oration, delivered by Longfellow in 1825, has recently been published in *Every Other Saturday*.

COLBY :

Prof. Lyford, of the Normal School at Cortland, N. Y., has been elected Professor of Physics at Colby.

A new chapter of a Greek-letter fraternity—the Phi Delta Theta—has been established with a membership of fourteen.

The trustees of the estate of the late Gardner Colby have signified their readiness to pay over to Colby University the \$120,000 provided for in the will of Mr. Colby.

COLUMBIA :

The Seniors will observe Class Day.

The trustees have passed a resolution forbidding smoking on the college grounds.—*Ex.*

A member of the Junior class has been elected director of the Fitz-William Art Museum, Cambridge University, England. The cry against the choice of a foreigner was raised, but he was elected over six competitors.—*Ex.*

HARVARD :

President Eliot is reported to have made the following remarks on baseball: "I think it is a wretched game; but as an object of ambition for the youth to go to college, really it is a little weak. There are only nine men

who can play the game, and there are some thousand men in college; and out of the nine there are only two desirable positions, I understand—that of pitcher and that of catcher; so that there is but little chance for the youth to gratify his ambition. I call it one of the worst games, although I know it is called the American national game.”

The Harvard Club, of New York City, are starting a movement “with a view to the adoption of the English language as the official language of the university, and its use in commencement programs and proceedings, and in the quinquennial catalogues.”

The confirmation of John Williams White as Professor of Greek in Harvard is a deserved promotion. Prof. White is popular with the students.

Dr. Holmes' lines below show Harvard's first year experiences:

And who were on the catalogue
When college was begun?
Two nephews of the President
And the Professor's son.
Lord! how the Seniors knocked about
That Freshman class of one.

WILLIAMS:

The Professor in French returns the examination papers after they have been corrected.

Many Williams men visited Boston, during the recent recess, to attend the Wagner Festival concerts.

YALE:

A California Club has been organized.

The Yale library has 161,000 volumes.

\$50,000 have been given for a Y. M. C. A. building.

Charles Dudley Warner has recently been delivering some lectures on the relations of “Life to Literature.”

Prof. Fisher of Yale, a graduate of Brown, received the honorary degree of LL.D. at the tercentenary of the University of Edinburgh.

The Yale alumni of western Massachusetts are agitating the question of admitting women to the college on equal terms with men.

MISCELLANEOUS:

A Latin comedy is to be presented at Princeton.

Cornell has received a fine Egyptian mummy from Cairo.

Oberlin students have good opportunities for instruction by lectures.

Oxford has decided to grant women the same examinations as are given to men.

At a Republican Convention in Illinois University Blaine was nominated for President and Lincoln for Vice President.

The New York *Evening Post* now has regular correspondents at Yale, Princeton, Amherst, Cornell, Harvard, Williams, Lafayette.

Father (who has just been worsted in an argument with his hopeful heir)—“Do you think you are the only person who knows anything about this subject?” Son—“Well, come now, who is the other fellow, anyhow?”
—*Columbia Spectator*.

LITERARY NOTES.

The *Journal of Education* has introduced a classical department, which will be of especial interest to teachers in secondary schools.

Stockbridge's *Musical and Home Journal*, Vol. I., No. 1, new series, is a tasteful, interesting publication. The change is a decided improvement.

The ninth session of the Sauveur College of Languages will open at the University of Vermont on July 7th, and continue six weeks. The facilities at this college for a critical study of languages are superior.

"Ten Thousand Miles on a Bicycle," by Karl Kron, a graduate of Yale, '69, is announced for publication in October. It promises to be of especial interest to those who wish to travel long distances, by its list of riders and descriptions of routes. Address the author, University Building, New York City.

The May *Manhattan* sustains the reputation of that excellent magazine. "The Gunnison Country" is a finely illustrated article on Colorado. The new novel, "Trajan," opens well. It will be instructive as well as entertaining, for it deals with an interesting period of French history. Waldo Messaros has a poem, "Spring in Hellas." The Shakespearean sonnets, "Children in Fiction," "Latest News About Keats," and many other interesting subjects are discussed in the May number. Nora Perry, William Howard Carpender, and Annie Sheldon Coombs have contributed beautiful poems. Each department is complete.

CLIPPINGS.

One of our exchanges announces that the motto of its Female Literary Society is: "*arma virumque cano.*"

An editor at dinner, being asked if he would take some pudding, replied in a fit of abstraction: "Owing to a crowd of other matter, we are unable to find room for it."—*Ex.*

Prof. (in Physiology class)—"Miss W., why is the funny bone so named?" Miss W.—"Why, Doctor, because it is located so near the humerus."—*Hamilton College Monthly.*

"Allow me to be your beau," said our model Junior, as he placed his umbrella over a fair one in a shower. "Certainly," she said archly, "but only my rainbeau, though."—*University Herald.*

A Senior and Fifth Ward girl looking at Venus. Senior (to his fair companion)—"To me there is always something wonderfully awe-inspiring and grand in the *modus operandi* of the heavenly bodies." "Yes, indeed, dear, and isn't it too transcendently, beautifully sweet for anything earthly? Oh, how dearly I should love to study Trigonometry."—*University Herald.*

They were standing at the front gate. "Won't you come in the parlor and sit a little while, Georgie dear?" "N-no, I guess not, replied George, hesitatingly. "I wish you would," the girl went on; "it's awfully lonesome. Mother has gone out and father is upstairs, groaning with rheumatism in the legs." "Both legs?" asked George. "Yes, both legs." "Then I'll come in."—*Beacon.*

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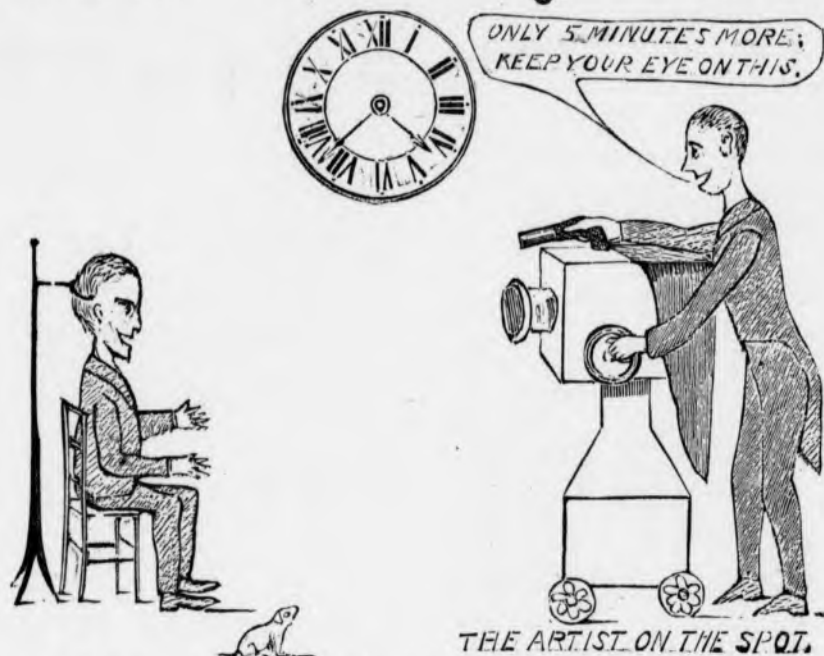
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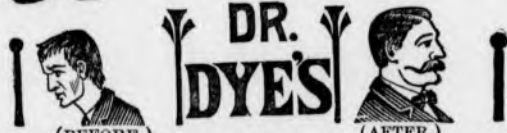
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