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THE
BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XI.

JANUARY, 1883.

No. 1.

Bates Student.

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH DURING THE
COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE
JUNIOR CLASS OF BATES COLLEGE.

EDITORIAL BOARD.

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EDITORIAL.

IT is with no little diffidence that we undertake, for the first time, the duties of editors; but, when we remember that with the coming of the New Year, many editors in the college world are just being initiated, we feel that we shall have the full benefit of their charity, if we make mistakes; and we are sure that all who have had editorial experience will fully sympathize with us. We are aware that the STUDENT has been much improved during the past year, and we hope it may not suffer in our hands.

We are happy to announce that the Faculty have decided that in future the editors of the STUDENT may be excused from a part of the rhetorical work usually required of them and the rest of their class. Such a change has been urged for the last three years, and the objections raised to it has always been "the difficulty of ranking the editors justly unless they performed the same work that was required of the other members of the class." At last it occurred to them that the editors might be excused from the rhetorical work of the spring term (when they

are, of course, most occupied in getting out their first number), and their rank be made the same as their average rank in their Sophomore year.

As soon as this solution of the rank question was discovered, the request of the editors was at once granted. Of course the amount of labor bestowed upon the *STUDENT* for a whole year is many times greater than the prescribed rhetorical work of one term; but the object of the editors has never been to shun labor; it has been simply to gain a little relief during the spring term when they are hard pressed on all sides. We render hearty thanks to the Faculty for ourselves and for all future editors.

All friends of progress and Christianity will cordially welcome the return of the Rev. Joseph Cook. To again see one of his lectures in print is indeed a literary treat. They have been a sufficient inducement to justify a subscription for any newspaper which has contained in full his Monday lectures. That steps have been taken for the renewal of the lectureship in Boston is a sufficient testimony of their high appreciation by the citizens of that city; and the measure must meet the approbation of those who have studied the ideas advanced by this distinguished defender of evangelical Christianity. At his reception in the hall of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association he was called the best-known citizen of Boston in the world, and it might well have been stated that he was the best-known citizen of New England in the world. Mr. Cook says that his objects in going around the world were infor-

mation, rest, and usefulness, and adds that if he has achieved any success in his recent tour, it was owing, partially, to London thieves who had taken his lectures and published them in England. He has always advanced original ideas and his recent travels must have added to his store of knowledge. As an orator he cannot be said to excel, if the rules of oratory are alone considered, but if the impression produced on the audience be taken as the standard he must be placed in the first ranks. An American who has always been applauded by audiences in the East, whether speaking in the English tongue or with an interpreter must advance ideas which are of interest to mankind.

We wish to call the attention of the members of the Christian Association to the day of prayer for colleges which occurs in February. Last year the matter was delayed until so late a day that it was found impossible to make such arrangements as were thought desirable. We hope it will be attended to this year at an early date.

The plan of holding half-hour prayer-meetings daily for the remainder of the term we hope will be adopted again this year. Although there were no conversions last year, yet the meetings were not without good results. Besides awakening a deeper religious interest among professed Christians, they had an influence upon the moral tone of the college. If it is thought best to follow the same plan this year it is desirable that the exercises on the day of prayer be such as shall give to the prayer-

meetings the greatest possible impetus. If we could have some good workers among us to conduct the exercises on that day and then remain with us until the work is well inaugurated, the effort could but be productive of good results.

Few colleges offer as good an opportunity for students to teach in the winter as does Bates. Half a term of school of ordinary length may be taught during the six weeks' vacation. By making an effort during the winter, the studies of the spring may be kept along during the first few weeks of the term, so that the student will be ready to enter his class when he returns to Bates. This fact is worthy of consideration by those who are paying their own expenses in college.

We hope to see a revival of interest in the work of the literary societies during the coming term. In the fall an impetus is given to society work by the rivalry between the societies in their efforts to secure new members from the incoming class. The annual public meetings which are held during that term also add to the general interest. With the close of the fall term the members seem to lose their zeal, and but little solid work is done until another year comes round. This is not the way to run a literary society. An interest which has no higher object than to keep Freshmen from joining a rival society is short lived, and dies when there are no more Freshmen to win. When numbers will not make a good society, that society is the most successful which benefits its members

most. We are not prepared to say that the literary society is the most important department of college work, but we venture the assertion that to the majority of students there is none which can be made of more advantage; at the same time we regret to say that there is none which is so much neglected. The responsibility for this state of things rest in a great measure upon upperclassmen, from the fact that the management of the society seems to fall into their hands. Each member ought to feel a responsibility, irrespective of class. If the upperclassmen fail in duty we hope to see the underclassmen take the matter in hand, and infuse new life into the society meetings during this term. If a smaller number of students are present than usual it will only be a better opportunity for those who are here.

The Alumni History department has received much attention during the past year; and it is, certainly, high time that it should receive attention. Although the number of graduates is comparatively small, as yet, and the oldest are only of sixteen years' standing, yet but little was known of their whereabouts, and of what had befallen them since they left their *Alma Mater*. The STUDENT of the past year has sought out and carefully reported each class in its order. It must not be forgotten, however, that since the alumni, with but few exceptions, are now all reported, there is little left for this department in future except to report the changes that take place from time to time. This, however, is no small task,

nor is it a matter of light importance. The alumni is what gives character to the college, and a suitable amount of space in our paper should be devoted to recording their history. There is no way that the doings of the alumni can be recorded so appropriately as by the college paper, and there is no way that they can keep track of each other so easily as through this organ. This department, then, should receive special attention, and the more so the larger the alumni. We hope the alumni will be quick to report all important charges that take place with them and their classmates.

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IN MEMORIAM.

It was sad news that came to those who knew him,—news that cast a strange chill over the spirits and left a dreary loneliness and sorrow behind,—that Simon Connor Moseley had passed away from us, and had gone from the life in which we could know him and about him, to that life known only in faith, and from whose silence no voice can come to tell us aught about him. On the 25th of November, 1882, the separation of death came between him and us, and so far as regards us, his life ceased from the active and became a memory of the past.

And it is the memory of a remarkably pure and sweet life that comes up before us and will remain with us; a life that in its short duration promised to be so valuable in the future that the loss cannot be measured by what it

was. In the flush of youth and ambition, while

“Life was fresh and sweet”

and the fruition of years of preparation was at hand, he was taken away.

“Thy leaf has perished in the green,
And while we breathe beneath the sun,
The world which credits what is done
Is cold to all that might have been.

“So here shall silence guard thy fame;
But somewhere, out of human view,
Whate'er thy hands are set to do
Is wrought with tumult of acclaim.”

Of the details of his life it is perhaps sufficient to say that he was born at Bowdoin, Me., January 6, 1858. He early showed a strong liking for reading and knowledge; a thorough culture soon became his aim. He fitted for college at Litchfield Academy and Nichols Latin School, and at the early age of seventeen entered the class of '79 at Bates. He graduated, in regular course, the youngest member of his class and, though never striving for rank, stood third. He received several prizes during his fitting and collegiate courses.

Soon after graduating, he entered the law office of Frye, Cotton & White, at Lewiston, and remained there till he was admitted to the Androscoggin County Bar in September, 1881. But ere this, his studious habits had begun to tell upon his strength and a severe illness in the spring of 1881 was the beginning of a steady decline. He was not able to go into active practice, though he formed a business connection with the late Hon. M. T. Ludden, of Lewiston, which promised a flatter-

ing future, had Mr. Moseley's health not failed.

In October, 1882, he went to Riverside, Cal., in the hopes that the warm winds and sunny days of that favored climate might restore his strength; but on arriving there he was so low that he soon sent for his sister. She reached his bedside only three days before his death. Saturday morning, November 25th, he said, with the simplicity which marked his life, "I am dying," and very soon ceased to breathe. At his own request he was buried there among the orange groves, in what he called "this beautiful country."

Mr. Moseley was well fitted for the profession he had chosen. His mind was remarkably acute and logical, and of a highly judicial character. But its nice balance and fairness, coupled with a clear and cool judgment, better fitted him for the bench than the forum. That he would have been amply qualified for such a position, none who knew him can doubt. But though one of the most popular men in his class while in college, yet he was very exclusive in his intimate friendships, and but few even of his classmates were fully aware of his rare gifts. He had finely cultivated tastes, and when he graduated was, without doubt, the best read man in college. To sit with him of an evening, by his fireside, and to listen to his criticisms of books and his anecdotes of authors was to fancy one's self in the company of Chaucer, Spenser, and Milton, of Dickens, Thackeray, and Jonson, of Irving, Emerson, and Longfellow. His

books were his companions, even on his last journey, though he was never able to take them from his trunk.

His home life was very dear to him and formed a large part of his existence. He was the youngest of the family, and the one in whom their hopes and affections centered.

Of his religious life, it may be said that it was not one of professions. The mockery of creeds repelled him, and church formalities had but little attraction for him. But in his heart he recognized, and in his life followed, "The true Light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world."

But little more need be said. I have written this much, not because his life has need of praise, but that his friends may better know how he lived and died; and to show the affectionate remembrance in which he is held by those who knew him.

Particularly to the class of '79, of which he was a member, is this touching incident written. "On Friday morning before his death on Saturday," wrote his sister who was with him, to one of his class, "he mentioned each one's name in full and seemed to think about all of you for a long time. 'There was,' he said, 'a Simon Connor Moseley,' but that was all he said about himself. I write this only to show you that he loved and remembered his classmates in his last hours of suffering."

Members of '79, our class circle is for the first time broken. At the reunion in '84 one chair at least must be vacant. How glad we are that it was not vacant at the reunion in '82. The

sacredness of his memory, who will meet no more with us here, will be ever present with us and will serve to strengthen the ties that grow dearer with the years, and will ever keep '79 a unit.

R. F. J.

LITERARY.

VALE.

Farewell, Old Year!

I would not bid thee stay;
So full of blighted hopes and vows now broken,
So full of sighs and tears, sad thoughts un-
spoken.

Farewell, Old Year!

Farewell, Old Year!

Wearied, I say farewell.
Would I might leave my cares with thee
departing
And, for the loved ones gone, these sad tears
starting.

Farewell, Old Year!

Farewell, Old Year!

Thou'rt gone into the past.
As thou thy records take to heaven's portals,
Deal gently with the sins of erring mortals.

Farewell, Old Year!

Welcome, New Year!

With fancy's visions bright;
Farewell, the Old! with all its joys and sor-
rows:

Hail to the New! with all its glad to-morrows.

Welcome, New Year!

'77.

HERNANDO CORTES.

BY S. A. L., '82.

PERHAPS there is no character prominent in the early history of this continent who has been so sharply censured, and certainly there is none more thoroughly misunderstood than Cortes, the conqueror of Mexico. The

youth of to-day have been taught to regard him only as a mercenary fanatic and oppressor. Modern writers and teachers, blinded by the hatred of wrong and oppression which belongs to this age, forget that this man lived at a time when the present ideas of justice and philanthropy were unknown. They forget that he had been nurtured in a school of chivalry that regarded war as the only pathway to renown worthy of Castilian blood, that he had been bred to the belief that all nations and peoples outside the Catholic church were heretics, and that any means, however harsh, that would bring them within the church, was just and right. Men weigh Cortes and Pizarro by the present standard of right and wrong, and they are found wanting. Let them be measured by the standard of the age in which they lived, and Hernando Cortes, at least, must be ranked among the most skilful generals and keenest diplomats of ancient or modern times. A man who, in the sixteenth century, could, with such resources and in the face of such opposition, with a handful of supporters, and many of these, indeed, at the start hostile to many of his plans, conquer an empire composed of warriors, and strong because of years of power and continuous victory, must certainly have possessed qualities which make a man a genius.

Cortes landed upon the shores of Mexico with half his force rebellious, with the governor of Cuba hostile to him and likely at any moment to send a force to supersede him, with an unknown country and an uncertain cli-

mate about him. Gradually he moulded the minds and feelings of his men, until from a rabble of fortune hunters, jealous of him and of each other, they became as one man ready to follow and support him to the end. He conquered the warlike race which most valiantly opposed his progress and made them his friends and allies. Either by diplomacy or force he brought into one grand array the separate and often warring tribes and attached them to himself in a common struggle with the dominant Aztec.

He conquered the commander sent to supersede him and with consummate tact united the whole force of that officer to himself and his cause. The selection of his officers, his addresses to the soldiery, his marches, his retreats—when he was obliged to retreat—his dealings with his native auxiliaries, his final siege of the Aztec capital, show him to have possessed a genius as lofty, a foresight as keen, as the heroes of Marengo or Vicksburg. It is easy to conceive how great military feats can be accomplished with everything at a commander's call. How different was it with this Castilian hero! Behold him standing on the shore of the great Mexican Gulf, his ships destroyed, an ocean at his back, a vast unknown land and a hostile people before his face. There is greatness in a soul that can boldly stand where he stood. There is power in a spirit that can accomplish what he accomplished with means so few.

The popular idea of Cortes is that he was a sordid adventurer, seeking only the gold of the land he had conquered.

To a degree he was such, but not more so than every other Spaniard who then sought the shores of the new world. This thirst after the wealth of the west extended from the lowliest hovel to the royal palace, and from the Castilian to the Danish throne. No caste, or class, or nation was free from its influence. Cortes did accept the gold and jewels of the Aztec monarch, but scrupulously did he measure out the share of the crown and deliver over to his humblest follower his just portion. Try to conceive any of the early explorers entering as did Cortes the royal city, splendid in its appointments beyond any capital of Europe, rich in precious metals and jewels almost beyond imagination. Imagine them received within the courtly palaces of Montezuma, palaces more magnificent even than centuries of power and culture had made the homes of the Spanish monarch, resplendent with gems and regal with costly tapestry. Think of them as beholding about the city the massive golden suns, the calendars of this western people, and is it reasonable or probable that they would have resisted the temptation to appropriate to themselves the wealth so easily to be obtained! All Europe considered the new world a vast mine of wealth, open to any who had the courage to claim it. Cortes only did what every man in his place, educated as he had been, would have done when he took for his king and his followers the vast private treasures of the royal house.

He has been called cruel and tyrannical. Ask a young student of history what he knows of the conqueror of

Mexico and he will say: "Cortes was a despotic adventurer, the despoiler of a race civilized and cultured, and an empire more magnificent than the East can boast." In the light of fact and truth this idea is unjust and erroneous. As we to-day are accustomed to measure men, many of the acts of the conqueror may seem cruel, but judged by the standard of his time, the student of history finds more to praise than to censure in him. His course towards his followers even when rebellious was always lenient. He never failed to treat the conquered tribes with consideration and respect. Gladly would he have avoided the suffering and bloodshed that accompanied the siege and final fall of the capital city. More than once did he endeavor to impress upon the youthful monarch the uselessness of resistance, and urge him to surrender with a promise of protection. His influence was always exerted to curb the rapacity of his native followers. His object was to subject this vast empire to the church and the Castilian crown, and his methods were no more cruel than those which in latter times characterized the subjection of Poland, Hungary, or India.

He erred; but what hero of history has not? His purpose from a modern and protestant point of view may not have been lofty or noble, but most certainly Catholic Mexico is better than cannibal Mexico. Men rate too highly the civilization of the Aztec race. Grand as may have been their architecture and their gardens, measureless as may have been their wealth, nevertheless they were but savages and

their civilization but barbarous. With continuous war and rapine and human sacrifice and cannibalism and idolatry, their vaunted civilization will not stand. Cortes never forgot that he was a soldier of the church. In the place of idols thrown down he raised the cross, and where the knife and block of sacrifice fell, there appears the ritual and the altar. Men will understand the hero better, and appreciate his talents when the too exalted idea of the race he conquered passes away. His life may have not been noble, but it was grand. He was too honest a patriot to accept the sceptre when offered him, or to take for himself the power wrongfully delegated to others. He had conquered Mexico for Charles, and to him it must belong. Wronged and unappreciated he never complained, except to lay before his sovereign the simple facts. His private life may not have been pure but it will compare favorably with men of his class and time. He was a hero and a great captain of the age which gave him birth, and in all things he must be judged in the light of that age. Thus measured he is the most brilliant character by far in the list of adventurers and explorers which the old world gave to the new.

A LEGEND.

Where the waters of the Danube
With a rippling current flow,
Walked a maiden and her lover,
In the days of long ago.

Life to them was full of sweetness;
All the earth seemed glad and gay,
Taking from their hearts its gladness,—
The morrow was their wedding-day.

On the river's bank, near by them,
A modest bunch of flowerets grew
Touching daintily the waters,—
Tiny flowers of purest blue.

These tiny flowers the maiden saw
And, ever quick to do her pleasure,
The lover left the maiden's side
To gain the wished-for treasure.

With eager hands the flowers he plucks,
And thinks how well they'll grace the maid ;
Beneath his feet the bank gives way,—
Why from her side should he have strayed ?

He tossed the flowers at her feet ;
O, the cold and cruel river !
" *Vergiss mein nicht,*" he softly sighed,
Then sank from out her sight forever.

And such the dreadful christening
Those tiny flowers received that day ;
And ever since, forget-me-not
Has been true love's own flower, always.

C. W. M.

THE HARMONY OF CULTURE AND RELIGION.

BY T. S., JR., '74.

THE importance of culture is generally acknowledged. It is an attainment for which there are many aspirants. The increased attendance on the universities at home and abroad testifies to this fact. Public sentiment has begun to recognize it as an erroneous idea that those who know little are fitted to instruct those who know less. The school-room and the platform, as well as the professions, call for persons of the highest education.

Religion claims to present to man the highest motives for life. If religion is anything it is everything ; therefore only by its influence can the noblest and highest culture be obtained ; and the reverse is true : if our culture lacks religion it is deprived of those

elements of culture which are best and highest.

In regard to the relation of culture to religion, Shairp says : " Culture proposes as its end the carrying of man's nature to its highest perfection, the developing to the full all the capacities of our humanity. If, then, in this view, humanity be contemplated in its totality, and not in some partial side of it, culture must aim at developing our humanity in its Godward aspect, as well as its mundane aspect. That is, culture must embrace religion and end in it."

Again the same writer says : " Religion must embrace culture, first, because it is itself the culture of the highest capacity of our being ; and, secondly, because, if not partial and blind, it must acknowledge all the other capacities of man's nature as gifts which God has given, and given that man may cultivate them to the utmost and elevate them by connecting them with the thought of the Giver and the purpose for which He gave them."

The natural relation, therefore, of culture to religion is very intimate, but we find that an unnatural antagonism often exists between them. Many good people are inclined to look on culture as a door to skepticism. They regard colleges with suspicion. Scholarship, science, philosophy, and art are associated in their minds with moral deficiencies. Even at a learned ministry they piously shake the head. Consequently they separate piety from culture as from an enemy.

On the other hand men of culture,

whose lives are adorned with science and philosophy, loftily refuse to listen to any of the teachings of Christianity. For them the religion of our Lord is too unscientific and common to attract their proud attention.

The result of this is that in these two classes there are, as one has well said, "Not a few religious men who fear and not a few scientific men who hope that the forces of science are too strong for the forces of faith"; and so these forces, instead of helping, oppose each other.

One reason for this antagonism is, undoubtedly, the fact that the religion of our lives, as compared with the true religion which Christ taught, and which should be our ideal, is very imperfect.

The conception of Christianity in some cultured minds hardly rises higher than the thought of attendance on meetings, of singing hymns, and of engaging in other devotional exercises. Religion, therefore, seems to them to be a fanaticism, to which only unbalanced and weak souls can incline. To bend the knee in prayer is lowering the dignity of man, and to study the Holy Scriptures is a waste of time. So, with an aversion akin to disgust, they turn away from religion. But their distaste arise not from any fault in religion itself but from their ignorance of the adaptation of the gospel to our wants.

We are apt to think that a man has no genuine Christianity except his piety runs in the same groove in which ours runs, but religion is a center which may be approached from many directions, and while the immediate objects

of vision to those who approach it will differ, the end will be one. Christianity represents beauties which the most cultivated may admire. It propounds questions of such importance that even the angels desire to look into them. The religion which Christ founded is complete. Its width and depth are too great for the human mind to measure.

On the other hand the proper relation of religion to culture may be destroyed by our misconception of the true aim and office of culture. An understanding of all physical and mental science does not constitute the highest degree of culture, for the moral is an essential element of our being, and without it perfection of culture is impossible. It is not enough to know books and still be ignorant of the Book of books. The study of science is the study of the agent only. Behind the agent as its cause is an Infinite Intelligence, whom to know involves every element of perfect culture.

When an educated mind treats religion with contempt it invariably does so through ignorance of the purpose of religion. Men who, like Mill, never think it worth their time to examine the sublime truth of God to see what it contains, leave incomplete the moral side of an otherwise cultured nature. The fault in such cases is not with the intellect but with the heart. The former can understand, but the latter will not accept the true moral standard of the gospel. Hence it is difficult in such cases for antagonism to piety not to be felt, and even more difficult for

such unsymmetrical culture to come to the feet of Him whose life alone was perfect, and from His pure example learn the true combination of culture and religion.

When the Anderson School of Science was opened on Penikese Island, Prof. Agassiz proposed the observance of a moment of silence for asking the divine blessing. In an account of this, one says, "We know of few finer pictures than that one on the Island of Penikese when our acknowledged modern king of science, with bared head and reverent mien, amid the scattered sea-gulls' nests and the rude gatherings of his projected work, stood with his forty pupils waiting on the Almighty Creator." Thus always when we make religion and culture to include each other, and rear them by the standard of the Great Teacher of truth, their unnatural antagonism will cease and they will walk together because they are agreed.

◆◆◆
THE NEW YEAR.

BY KATE GOLDSMITH.

As I looked from the door to-night,
 I heard the cold winds say,
 "We must be swift and sure of speed
 To bring the New Year gay."

And then I sat alone and thought
 Over the year just fled,
 For bells tolled twelve and well I knew
 My long tried friend was dead.

And o'er my heart a sadness swept
 With dull and heavy pain;
 Alas, Old Year! the hours we've lived
 Can never come again.

So many of the friends we love
 Are passed with you away,
 For lips are dumb, and hearts are still,
 And dear forms turned to clay.

I opened wide the door at morn,
 To see the glad sun rise;
 The New Year smiled into my face,
 Silent the Old Year lies.

COMMUNICATIONS.

HARRODSBURG, MERCER CO., KY.

Dear Editors:

I thought perhaps a letter from this part of the country would be interesting. This is a thriving village of 2,500 inhabitants, and is one of the oldest settlements in the State.

I visited the court-room, when the circuit court was last in session here. It was the filthiest place imaginable. The coarse hemp carpet was saturated with tobacco juice and everybody was either smoking or chewing.

The first man who particularly attracted my attention was stubbing about the room with the wrong end of a cigar in his mouth. Imagine my surprise to learn, on inquiring, that this fellow was old Phil. Thompson, one of the first lawyers in the State, whose son, Phil. Thompson, Jr., is Congressman from this district. "I'll bet" said a bystander to me, "he has robbed the gallows of more victims than all the other lawyers in the State combined. He was never known to prosecute a murderer; he always defends them." "There was Tom Buford," said he, "of Frankfort, who shot Judge Elliot in cold blood, because he made a decision against him. Old Phil. cleared him by the insanity dodge. Phil. is a shrewd, tricky fellow."

"Did you ever hear," said a young lawyer to me, "of the Thompson shooting affair?" He then related as follows: "The Thompson family and Davis family were fast friends, but a lawsuit coming up between them, they became bitter enemies. The case was tried in this very court-room. The

jury had returned to deliver their verdict. Young Phil. and young Davis were talking very angrily by the stove, and Davis challenged Phil. to go into the entry with him. Soon pistol shots were heard outside, upon which Old Phil. and his son, and Davis and his son drew weapons and assailed each other in the court-room. One of the Davis boys soon fell, the blood oozing from his mouth, nose, and eyes; even in this condition he continued to fight till he expired. Davis and both his sons were slain in this contest; but the Thompsons only received a few scars.

“The Thompson boys were both cleared in the examining trial, because no one could tell which fired the shot that caused death. Old Phil. (the man referred to above with the cigar in his mouth) was cleared by some technicalities of law and tricks in procedure, although scores of witnesses saw him fire the shots which killed Davis and one of his sons.”

I was much interested in this recital; especially so, as I had just seen and heard Old Phil. himself.

To-day the Thompson family are, evidently, thought as much of as if they had never been dyed in the innocent blood of the Davis family.

This district has honored young Phil. by sending him to Congress. He has just been re-elected to a second term and is quite popular. What do you suppose would be said in Maine if we should send to Congress a man guilty of such heinous crimes?

While I was in the court-room, a witness was asked what year it was.

She said she didn't know. Another colored witness was asked his age. He said the last time he looked into the matter he was seventy-four. There are 2,400 voters in this county, and I am told that if reading and writing was prerequisite to the right of suffrage, this number would be reduced to 1,000. Yours truly,

J. W. D.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1883.

My Dear Editors:

Although New York is far from being a paradise, yet I cannot but share the enthusiasm of an old reporter who once told me he had rather live in a garret in New York than in a palace elsewhere. There is a peculiar fascination about every great city, especially when it is the metropolis of a continent. I have met many men during the past six months who have spoken of this fact. One journalist—an art critic—left New York a few years ago to accept a very lucrative position on a Western newspaper. At the end of three months he again appeared in this city, and when pressed for the reason of his return, replied: “It's no use for me to attempt to live away from New York. I have tried it three times and have had to give it up each time. The satisfaction and contentment which I feel in residing in this city is worth more to me than a heavier salary anywhere else.”

During my brief residence here I think I have found out some of the causes why men become so strongly attached to this metropolis. In the

first place one feels quite a degree of satisfaction in residing at the commercial and financial center of a continent, especially when that continent is America. New York has a population of a million and a half inhabitants, representing every nation on the face of the globe. Its wharves are crowded with ships from every sea; a steamer from the Mediterranean and a whaler from Alaska lie side by side at the same dock. It has more water frontage than any other city in the world. Its churches are the wealthiest in the United States,—Trinity alone owning property to the value of \$40,000,000. It owns both the greatest and the longest bridge in the world. The East River bridge has a single span of 1595 feet, at a height of 135 feet above the water. The huge stone towers from which this span is suspended are 268 feet above high water mark. When completed the bridge will have cost \$15,000,000. The longest bridge in the world is the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, which has a total length of twenty-seven miles. New York publishes 34 daily, 185 weekly and semi-weekly, and 140 monthly and semi-monthly papers and periodicals. It is, according to the last census, the largest manufacturing city in the United States. It claims as its citizens the five wealthiest men in this country: Vanderbilt, Gould, Sage, Dillon, and Field. Among its clergymen are Beecher and Talmage—for Brooklyn is regarded by most people as a part of New York,—the Rev. Drs. Hall, Crosby, Taylor, Deems, Paxton, Parkhurst, and the Revs. Robert Collyer, Geo. F.

Pentecost, and Heber Newton. In law and medicine are found the names of men whose reputations are world wide. The theatres and opera houses give one the best the world affords. During the present season Madame Patti, Minnie Hauk, Madame Nilsson, Ravelli, and Monti have charmed us with their sweet voices, and Modjeska, Janauschek, Langtry, Mary Anderson, Salvini, Joe Jefferson, John T. Raymond, John McCullough, Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence have delighted us with their acting. The advantages offered young men who desire to become well informed upon the leading questions of the day, or who wish to obtain an education at a small expense, are of a superior character. There are free schools, both day and evening, free libraries, and free lecture courses, open to all. In charitable enterprises, New York stands next to London. Last year \$4,000,000 was spent in benevolent work.

When the chimes of Trinity Church rang out at midnight last Sunday, announcing the birth of the new year, the fifteen thousand people who thronged Broadway in the vicinity of Wall Street sent up a shout of joy. Horns and whistles were sounded, and a "Happy New Year" was upon every lip. Returning from a late "assignment" up town, I arrived at Wall Street only in time to hear the last chime. Above the roar of the multitude I caught the sound of the bells chiming "Home, Sweet Home." A thousand memories of home and friends far away crowded in upon me as I

listened to that sweet song. But the bells rang not for me alone. Men stood near me whose homes were far away in distant lands,—perhaps in sunny France, the land of the vine; in Germany, the land of philosophy; in Italy, the land of poetry and song; or in China, the land of Pagodas. At half-past twelve, the chimes ceased ringing, and the crowds began to melt away. The New Year had been welcomed in an appropriate manner and now they could return to their homes, and, after a few hours' sleep, begin again the round of pleasures or daily toil as the case might be.

I was gratified to learn, the other day, that one of my dreams when an editor of the *STUDENT* was to be realized. Two weeks ago delegates representing fifteen college papers of this country met at Columbia College and organized an Inter-collegiate Press Association. John K. Bangs, of the *Acta Columbiana*, was elected president, and W. S. Parker, of the *Amherst Student*, vice-president. A Board of Reference with the power of an executive committee was also elected, consisting of the *Acta Columbiana*, the *Williams Athenæum*, and the *Brunonian*. There is, in my own mind, no reason why such an association should not be of great advantage to every representative college periodical. It will tend to establish fraternal relations between the editors in the various colleges; it will raise the standard of the papers by arousing a healthy spirit of emulation among the students who contribute to them; and it will certainly add not a little to the dignity of the

entire college press of America. No man who has been connected with, or has carefully studied, the representative college periodicals of this country for even one year, can fail to have been impressed with the important position they fill in the development of literary ability among undergraduates. They are the most available channel by which young men can obtain a public hearing. If there is real literary merit in a college it is sure to find expression in its periodicals. I once heard a college graduate say that his experience as an editor upon the college paper representing his institution had been of more real practical worth to him, from a literary point of view, than the whole four years of essay writing.

I hope that the *BATES STUDENT* will send a representative to the Inter-collegiate Press Association at its next session; for although it represents one of the youngest of New England colleges, it has already won for itself a name in the world of college journalism, and for this reason is certainly entitled to a place in the association.

Yours,

F. L. BLANCHARD, '82.

LINES.

WRITTEN IN A LADY'S ALBUM.

Knights of old, in bloody fray,
Wore fair ladies' colors gay
And, to keep them from the dust,
Gave full many a well-aimed thrust.

Women still may color give
To the age in which they live,
To men's thoughts and deeds give tone
By the color of their own.

D. C. W., '85.

LOCALS.

The moonbeams shone bright on the stone
chapel steps,
And small groups of Theologues, Yaggers, and
Preps.
I ushered that evening; and while Prexy
prayed,
There came through the door-way a dainty
young maid.

I gave her a program, and showed her a seat,
And thought to myself, "you're decidedly
sweet;
When they are through spouting, I'll make a
grand dash,
And see what success I can have with a mash."

The moonlight shone full on her soft pretty
face,—
Her lips were delicious,—each movement was
grace,—
And floating before me, a vision of bliss,
The rash resolution of stealing a kiss.

"You know, I don't know where your home
is, you know,
And so you must tell me which way we shall
go,"
I said in a most tautological speech,
As slowly the edge of the campus we reach.

Her ruby lips parted,—I bent down my head
To catch the full sweetness of all that she said:
Her words were laconic,—"Come on, then,
let's scratch,"
She murmured, "I hang out on Foundry
Patch."

Salute!

Glad to see you back.

Oh, how lonesome it seems!

Where did you spend vacation?

"A long time coming, but almost
here."

The boys report that it is rather
lonesome around Parker Hall just now.

Wanted.—Some one to represent the
Junior Class at prayers. We feel that
we need them at this very moment.

Professor Angell is now occupying
his new and commodious residence on
the corner of Frye and College Streets.

Glad to see Atwater, of '83, back af-
ter his long absence. We hear with
much pleasure of his signal success in
his school.

Hard on the girls. Mr. W. para-
phrased a passage in Chaucer, as fol-
lows, "She was very miserable, as
women are."

Professor Hayes is endeavoring to
start a reading class among the Sen-
iors to take the place of one of the
daily recitations.

Prof.—"How would you begin a
letter in German?" Lady Student—
"*Mein lieber Freund.*" Prof.—"The
Gender?" Laughter.

Prof. (speaking of Goethe)—"I
do not think much of a man whose love
is so broad that he cannot love anyone
in particular." Boys, concentrate your
affections.

A wicked Junior, hearing a Theolo-
gue say that Enoch walked with God
for three hundred years, asked if it
was "a square-heel-and-toe or a go-
as-you-please race."

Prof.—"Do you know where there
is a fire?" Student—"There is one
in Dickey's room." Prof.—"Where?
Where did you say?" Student—
"Oh, in Dickey's room."

Among the clippings is a short poem,
entitled "Persian Serenade," by Bay-
ard Taylor, which was written in Gra-
nada, Spain, in November of 1852, but
appeared in print, for the first time,
last month.

Wilson, of '84, has resigned his position as janitor, and will devote his time to the management of the *STUDENT*. Morrill, of '85, takes his place.

"What are your politics?" said Mr. W. to a little four year old who lives on College Street, "Are you a democrat or a republican?" "I am a Yankee," was the quick reply.

Prof.— says that a couple in equilibrium pull in opposite directions. Rather hard on the students who are in the habit of lingering on the doorsteps,—they cannot be in equilibrium.

We are glad to hear the truth proclaimed. In a recent debate, one of our young men maintained that the student who injures himself by study is like a traveler who takes care of himself but neglects his "hoss."

A Freshman, the other day, in the algebra class, while explaining a problem in life insurance, said, "The table of immortality shows that—" Prof. (interrupting)—"What table!" Freshie (innocently)—"The table of immortality."

A countryman who was in town during the State Fair stopped at the DeWitt House. Wanting to go to the post-office he hired a hack. The hackman took him up Pine, across Bates, down Ash and Lisbon Streets, and charged him fifty cents.

One of the results of country school teaching. The best that we have heard of lately, was that of a big boy going up and kissing his young lady teacher after she had kept him an hour after school to get his lesson. That boy knew how to return good for evil.

Mr. Mason, of '82, returned from Kentucky on Saturday, the 20th inst. His report of the State and the work that the boys are doing there is favorable. Some who had too "great expectations" may have been disappointed, but there is general satisfaction.

Scene in recitation: Mr. B.— "Prof., if a surveyor wished to get such measurements and did not have this instrument, what should he do?" Prof.—"Now, Mr. B.—, if you wished to cut a cord of wood and had no ax, what should you do?" Mr. B.—"I should take a saw."

We are glad to learn of the financial as well as the literary success of the *STUDENT* for the year 1882. Under the able and efficient management of Mr. Frisbee, the *STUDENT* has, for the first time in its history, paid all its running expenses and has at present over a hundred dollars surplus.

None of the Freshmen failed in any of their examinations during the last week of the fall term. This is complimentary to the class. There is no harder term in a college course than the first. If its examinations are passed safely, faithful work will make sure of those in succeeding terms.

We learn from a Boston paper that the popular book publisher, Mr. W. C. King, was happily surprised on Christmas with a valuable and very handsome hunting-case gold watch from his agents and employes, as a token of their high regard and esteem for his earnest and untiring efforts in their behalf during the past year.

D. N. Grice, of '83, is prepared to accommodate all who have baggage to be carried to and from the depot. Before we come back in the spring term, let us drop him a card telling him when to meet us at the depot. We shall by this means be patronizing one of our own number.

An interesting Senior, who has a Sabbath-school class in one of our churches, was discoursing on the ancient method of salutation, by means of a kiss. Several young ladies were heard to whisper, almost simultaneously, "How I wish that custom could have been retained. Oh, my! Just think of it!!"

Let us all do our trading with those who advertise in the *STUDENT*. If the traders in Lewiston find that Bates boys visit them when they have an advertisement in our monthly publication, and drop them when it is removed they will be more anxious to keep it in the *STUDENT*. This is of special interest to the lower classes who are to assume its management in succeeding years.

At a recent meeting of the Base-Ball Association, Mr. G. M. Beals, of '82, was elected manager of the nine for the coming season. Although the meeting was held earlier in the year than is usual, yet it was considered necessary, inasmuch as the Bowdoins and Colbys wish to make arrangements with our nine for a series of games. We hope that the boys will get to work immediately, and that there will be more interest manifested both by the nine and the college than there was last year.

The subject of ghosts was being talked over in the reading-room recently, when some one asked Millett what he would do if he should see a spectral form coming down the slippery street some of these moonlight evenings. "Well," replied Millett, "I should start for the city liquor agency, and it would vanish when within forty rods at the smell of their concocted benzine and rye."

Early in the spring term of last year the officers of the Bates Base-Ball Association were chosen, and men were selected to work in the gymnasium. Never did the nine commence work with a more discouraging outlook, but it made a fair record. The officers for the ensuing year should be chosen soon and work commenced. The Bates nine should at least make a better record than it did last year.

A scholar in one of our rural schools was given the following sentence to transpose: "Captain B——, by lifting a calf when it was a day old and continuing to do so every day, was able, in the end, to lift a full-grown ox." She transposed it as follows: "By lifting a calf when it was a day old and continuing the practice daily, Captain B—— was able to lift a full-grown ox in the end."

The site of Scruton & Packard's burned block on Lisbon Street, with one or two others adjoining, will probably be covered with a five-story brick block another season. By a city ordinance no wooden buildings more than one story high are allowed to be erected upon this street; so as fast as

any of the present structures are burned the site becomes available for a brick edifice.

One of our editors during the past autumn attended one of those old-time country jollifications, a "corn-husking." After the corn had been husked we repaired to the house, where a bountiful repast was served, consisting of baked beans and brown-bread, Indian pudding, strong coffee, and cider. After supper the table was cleared away, and the old kitchen was soon transformed into a dance hall. Music was furnished by two small boys, one of whom played a violin, the other an harmonica.

"Then lightly shook the heel and toe
Until the morning light appeared."

"And joy and sport held their continual sway,
Until the ruddy orient led up the blushing
day."

After which our editor went home and dreamed that he was summoned to appear before the Faculty to answer the grave charge of writing cribs on a baked Indian pudding and using them at his examinations. The editor was found guilty and condemned to be stuffed with baked beans and Indian pudding, mounted and kept in the ornithological room as a specimen of an antediluvian bird.

The oldest college library in existence is the Harvard College library, established in 1638. It was destroyed by fire in 1764, but immediately rebuilt. The Yale College library was established in 1700.—*Ex.*

ALUMNI HISTORY.

CLASS OF '70.

W. C. Rich has recently left the Lawrence Grammar School, South Boston, to accept an excellent position in the Dudley School, Boston.

CLASS OF '72.

F. H. Peckham is preaching at Caroline Mills, R. I.

G. E. Gay, who was principal of the Auburn High School in 1872, is now the successful principal of the High School, Newburyport, Mass.

CLASS OF '73.

Wm. Rynne, who studied medicine after graduating, is now a physician in Portland.

Geo. E. Smith, who is council for the plaintiffs in the case of *Bates College vs. Sarah C. Bates et als.*, has been elected to the Massachusetts Legislature.

CLASS OF '74.

Robert Given is practicing law in Denver, Colorado. His address is 389 Lawrence Street.

CLASS OF '77.

J. W. Smith is in the insurance business in Philadelphia. His address is 409 Chestnut Street.

Mrs. H. I. Morehouse, formerly Carrie M. Warner, has recently lost her husband, who died very suddenly.

G. H. Wyman is a physician in Bangor.

CLASS OF '78.

J. W. Hutchins was married to Miss Delia Perkins, of Lewiston, Nov. 28, 1882.

CLASS OF '79.

F. N. Kincaid is in the apothecary business in Waterville, Me. He was married July 5, 1882, to Miss Helen C. Wood of Lewiston.

L. W. Perkins is principal of the High School in Kennebunk, Maine, where he has been about a year.

F. Howard is in the drug business in Onawa, Iowa.

E. M. Briggs has gone to Covington, Kentucky, to engage in business.

CLASS OF '81.

H. E. Coolidge has just closed a term of school at Bethel. He has commenced another school at Sherman.

H. S. Roberts is teaching the High School at Lisbon, Me.

W. H. Cogswell is studying law in New Hampshire.

J. W. Douglas is in Harrodsburg, Kentucky.

L. T. McKenney is principal of the Mechanic Falls High School.

B. W. Murch has recently accepted a position in the Classical Institute, Oxford, Ohio.

O. L. Tracy is studying Theology in Bates Theological School, and teaching elocution in Nichols Latin School

PERSONALS.

FACULTY.

Prof. Chase has succeeded in arousing a lively interest in the college among its numerous friends in Massachusetts. He, evidently, intends to make a liberal use of the four weeks in which he will not be required to "make up." Prof. Stanton lectures to the Freshmen, oc-

asionally, on the theory of evolution. The Prof. means that young men shall see all sides of the question, whether they will believe the truth or not.

CLASS OF '83.

E. J. Hatch is teaching at Baring.

O. L. Gile has received a call to preach at Lisbon the coming year.

J. B. Ham is teaching at Machias.

A. E. Millett is teaching his third term of school at Scarboro.

H. H. Tucker is teaching the High School at Brownville.

CLASS OF '84.

Miss A. M. Brackett is teaching the Grammar School at Lisbon Falls.

E. R. Chadwick is teaching at Damariscotta.

W. H. Davis has just closed a very successful term of school at Poland Corner.

R. E. Donnell has been teaching the Milton Mills High School.

Miss E. L. Knowles has been very successful canvassing in Portland this vacation.

Miss Kate McVay is teaching a very difficult school in Sullivan. She is having good success.

F. S. Sampson is teaching at Camden.

W. D. Wilson is having his usual success teaching in Virginia.

C. S. Flanders is teaching at York.

CLASS OF '85.

Bryant, Morrill, and Morey are canvassing in Kentucky. We hear they are having good success.

W. H. Drew is teaching in Fort Fairfield.

Miss Emerson is teaching in Harpswell.

A. F. Gilbert is teaching in N. H.

N. H. Goodwin is teaching in Brunswick.

J. W. Nichols has been spending the vacation in Illinois.

F. E. Parlin is teaching at North Yarmouth.

N. H. Stiles is teaching at Parkman.

C. A. Washburn has a large and prosperous school at Livermore.

D. C. Washburn is teaching at New Portland.

W. H. Whitmore is teaching at Bowdoinham.

G. S. Eveleth has just closed a long and very successful school at Bowdoinham.

F. S. Forbes took B. W. Murch's place in the Buckfield Grammar School, when he was called to Ohio.

CLASS OF '86.

A. E. Blanchard is canvassing in Kentucky.

W. F. Burbank has been at work in Chandler & Estes Book Store.

J. W. Goff is in Kentucky, canvassing, of course.

F. W. Sandford is teaching at Hartsland.

THEOLOGICAL PERSONALS.

G. E. Lowden was unable to preach in Rhode Island during the vacation, on account of sickness. His health is now much improved.

B. S. Rideout and C. E. Mason are spending the vacation in the South.

F. E. Freese has located at New Gloucester.

G. N. Musgrove is settled at Frank-

lin Falls, N. H. He was married Dec. 14th, to Miss Manson of Greene.

Prof. Batchelder, besides attending to his theological studies, is doing very efficient work as teacher of Rhetoric in Nichols Latin School.

R. W. Churchill is preaching at Richmond.

A. E. Cox is preaching at Brownfield.

G. O. Wiggin is preaching in New Hampshire.

B. Minard is preaching at Gardiner.

O. L. Tracy has been teaching at Wells Beach. He expected to have returned by this time, but his school was so successful that he was obliged to remain till the school money should all be expended. He will return soon.

J. Smith is preaching at South Lewiston.

T. F. Millett is preaching at Lisbon.

E. Crowell is preaching at Yarmouth, N. S.

W. N. Goodwin is preaching at Northwood, N. H.

EXCHANGES.

A college without a journal is like a railroad without a telegraph. Such an institution is placed at a great disadvantage, and is liable to meet with as serious collisions in the college world as will be produced in using steam for locomotion and ignoring electricity for communication. College journalism has kept pace with the progressive spirit of the age. It has never taken backward steps; and its march is steadily onward. The best writers of

the country are college alumni. Why should not as able articles appear in the publications of the older colleges as are found in the leading periodicals of the land? We believe that college journalism has a great future; and that the time will come when it shall be considered no small honor for an undergraduate, in one of our leading colleges, to have an article appear in its publication.

Perhaps no college periodical on this side of the sea has approached nearer this ideal standard, than has the *Yale Literary Magazine*. In our judgment it stands second to none of our American exchanges.

Able articles which are not in strict sympathy with the sentiments of a majority of a paper's readers, can not make the publication of less value to its patrons if the editors see that the ideas advanced are as ably answered. The *North American Review*, after publishing an article by Robert Ingersoll, gave the defenders of evangelical Christianity an opportunity to reply. We believe that the current topics of the day should be discussed by college journals. The acts of Congress can, with propriety, be noticed if they are not treated from a partizan standpoint.

An editorial on the fall elections and the influence which colleges should have on the reforms of the country, by furnishing the initiative, appears in a November number of the *Argo*. The article contains valuable suggestions which are worthy of notice by college men.

The *University Portfolio* has recently been welcomed to our list of ex-

changes. It is a creditable publication, and is of especial interest, coming to us, as it does, from our youngest State. It reminds us of the Westward march of civilization.

The *Harvard Advocate* contains an interesting article on "Harvard During the War." We copy from the *Advocate* the following letter which a Southern college paper sent, at the commencement of the war, to the *Harvard Magazine*: "As your ably (?) conducted 'magazine' has been transformed into a *one-horse political circular*, and as you advocate a policy obnoxious to every young man and citizen of the South, probably you had better keep it at home, or send it to your *roguish abolition* brethren. As you are so 'eager for the fray,' you had better visit us and we will make you smell the powder and feel the steel of Southern *gentlemen*."

COLLEGE WORLD.

The Wisconsin State University has 365 students.

Yale has 1096 students. The Freshman numbers 163.

Forty-six students have been expelled from the University at St. Petersburg.

Canada has 40 colleges; United States, 358; and England, 1300.—*Ex.*

Reuben Springer has given Cincinnati Musical College \$60,000 more cash.

The whole number of graduates of Williams is 2691. The present number of students is 251.

Liberty H. Holden recently gave \$150,000 to the Western Reserve College upon its removal to Cleveland.

H. A. Garfield, son of the late President, has been elected to be an editor of the *Williams Athenæum*.

The number of academical students at Dartmouth is 235. The total number in all departments is 427.

The trustees of the University of Pennsylvania refuse to admit women to the department of fine art.—*Ex.*

Benjamin F. Butler, Governor of Massachusetts, graduated from Water-ville College, now Colby University, in 1838.

Mr. James McLaren, of Buckingham, Quebec, has subscribed \$50,000 asked to endow a chair of systematic theology in Knox College,

Prof. Charles H. Hitchcock, of Dartmouth College, will start soon for the Sandwich Islands for the purpose of exploring the volcanoes there.

The Freshman class in Wesleyan University numbers 62 members; Brown, 85; Rochester University, 50; Yale, 163; Williams, 69; Rutgers, 40.

The circulation of the *Tuftsionian* has been increased to one thousand one hundred copies. This is next to the largest circulation among college journals.

New and splendid buildings are going up at Cornell University, a chemical laboratory, and a library building; these are to be more extensive, convenient, and costly than any others in the country.

Four of the eight contestants at the Illinois annual inter-collegiate oratorical contest, at Chicago, were young ladies. The first prize, \$75, was carried off by Miss Myra Pollard of the Chicago University.

The total number of students in all the departments of Yale, is 1119; of Harvard, 1657; of Wisconsin State University, 367; of Williams, 251; of Brown, 270; of the college of South Carolina, 148; of Amherst, 352.

CLIPPINGS.

PERSIAN SERENADE.

Hark! as the twilight pale
Tenderly glows,
Hark! how the nightingale
Wakes from repose!
Only when, sparkling high,
Stars fill the darkling sky,
Unto the nightingale
Listen the rose.

Here, where the fountain-tide
Murmuring flows,
Airs from the mountain-side
Fan thy repose.
Eyes of thine, glistening
Look on me, listening:
I am thy nightingale,
Thou art my rose.

Sweeter the strain he weaves,
Fainter it flows,
Now, as her balmy leaves
Blushingly close.
Better than minstrelsy
Lips that meet kissingly
Silence thy nightingale—
Kiss me, my rose!
—*Bayard Taylor, in Independent.*

A marked man: The fellow who sits down on a newly painted stoop.

Prof. in Physics—"Mr. W., what was Archimedes noted for?" Mr. W.—"Oh, he was noted for his specific gravity."—*Ex.*

Wendell Phillips has recently presented the Boston Public Library with 1303 volumes of books and 4872 valuable pamphlets.

An old member of the Legislature, when he saw the fashionable waltzing at the inaugural ball, made the following sensible remark: "Well, I don't know what they call such as that now, but in my raising such wrestling as that was called hugging."

We mortals, men and women, devour many a disappointment between breakfast and dinner-time,—keep back the tears and look a little pale about the lips and, in answer to inquirers say, "O, nothing!" Pride helps us and pride is not a bad thing when it only urges us to hide our own hurts—not to hurt others.—*George Eliot.*

BATES COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.

REV. OREN B. CHENEY, D.D.,
President.

THOMAS L. ANGELL, A.M.,
Professor of Modern Languages.

REV. JOHN FULLONTON, D.D.,
Prof. of Ecclesiastical History and Pastoral Theology.

REV. JAMES ALBERT HOWE, D.D.,
Professor of Systematic Theology and Homiletics.

JONATHAN Y. STANTON, A.M.,
Professor of Greek and Latin Languages.

GEORGE C. CHASE, A.M.,
Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.

REV. BENJAMIN F. HAYES, D.D.,
Professor of Psychology and Exegetical Theology.

THOMAS HILL RICH, A.M.,
Professor of Hebrew.

RICHARD C. STANLEY, A.M.,
Professor of Chemistry and Geology.

JOHN H. RAND, A.M.,
Professor of Mathematics.

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

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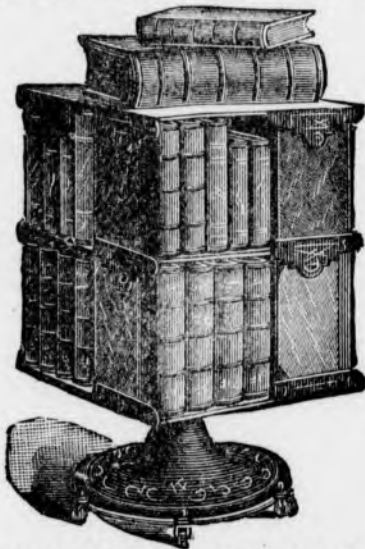
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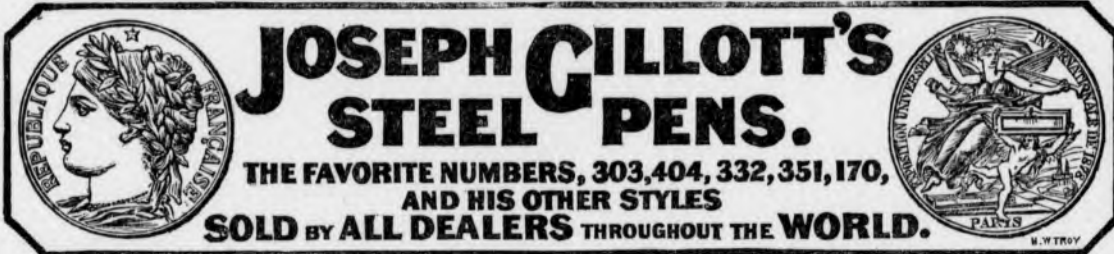
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