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THE

# BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XI.

FEBRUARY, 1883.

No. 2.

## 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 would be an exception to the rule if the present Board of Editors did not advocate some reform or urge some improvement; for this seems to be the bait of popularity in the college world as well as in the political. We, as students, are fully conscious of the great improvements that have been made in and about the college within the past few years. There is a feeling among us to be more careful of college property and try to show, in other ways, that we fully appreciate the work done. At present, however, our mail system is a little deficient. The carrier brings the mail from the post office to the college, but since there is no way provided for him to deliver it to the students without going around and hunting them up (and of course this is not expected), the mail is left with whoever happens to be about the reading-room. Students have thus found their letters scattered about the reading-room, and in some instances have lost mail matter. Some of us have money sent us during the term, and as it generally comes without registration, we are in danger of losing it, and we cannot afford to be robbed of our hard-earned wages.

Now it seems as though there could be an arrangement made that would be cheap, convenient, and effectual. It has been suggested that boxes be put on the doors, but this has been objected to, and on good grounds, *perhaps* (?). Again some have urged that if we all put our names upon the doors, the carrier would soon be able to deliver the mail in our rooms without any inconvenience; but this does not seem to meet the demand, since the students are liable to be out of their rooms at the time, and it would be left with some other student, who might keep it a week before delivering it; and, besides, we do not want our mail handled over by everyone.

It has been proposed by some to have letter boxes put up in the reading-room or in some convenient place, with numbers on the boxes. Let there be put in fifty boxes, each box having a lock and key. A small sum might be charged every term for the use of a box, and it would defray the expense of putting them up in a few years. We mention fifty as the number, since two or three students might have one box; and, besides, all might not patronize the system at first, but we feel sure it would meet with the approval of all after a thorough test. We do not pretend that this is the best system, but it is the only one to which no objections have, as yet, been made. We hope, at least, that this matter will soon meet with the careful consideration of the Faculty, and some arrangement be made whereby our mail will be delivered to us promptly, safely, and cheaply.

At a meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa

alumni, held in New York a few weeks since, the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby delivered an address on "The Errors of Our Collegiate Institutions." This is what he says in regard to written examinations:

"Another foreign method which is of very doubtful value is the written examination. It is better than the careless questioning of an instructor who in his questions guides to the answer. But better than all is the one question, 'What do you know on this subject?' Then let the student stand up and tell all he knows on a given subject. The *viva voce* method helps to quicken thinking and teaches the student how to express his thoughts in speech. Written examinations can never go over the extent of ground which an oral examination of the same length of time will cover. If I calculate aright the oral will cover twenty times the extent of the other."

We recognize the difficulty of so arranging an examination as to show the real proficiency of each student in a given study. While some appear at their best in an oral test, others, of perhaps equal ability, find themselves placed at a disadvantage, and *vice versa*, consequently an injustice must be done to some students, whichever plan is adopted. The question is, which will favor the largest number and at the same time afford them the most benefit. An oral test is certainly better calculated to bring out a student's knowledge of a subject because, as Dr. Crosby says, "A written examination can never go over the extent of ground which an oral examination of the same length of time will cover," and the more exhaustive the examination the better the chances for forming a just

estimate of a student's acquirements. In regard to the benefit to be derived from the examinations, the arguments would seem to be in favor of the oral. The student is supposed to be familiar with the subject matter before going into examination and the only benefit he can derive from it is a power to readily express his thoughts. Almost any one who is familiar with a subject can express himself with tolerable accuracy if given sufficient time to put his thoughts to paper; but few have the power of expressing their thoughts in good language when no time is given for arranging their ideas. This drill is secured in the oral examination. This subject is one well worth the consideration of college faculties. "If," as Dr. Crosby says, "written examinations have been adopted in imitation of German methods, simply from our love of what is European, without due regard to practical results, the matter ought to be carefully considered." We lay the subject before our college authorities and leave it to their maturer judgment to say which plan is the better.

The question of elective studies in connection with a college course seems likely to receive, in the future, its share of attention. It has sometimes been argued by friends of institutions that the adhering strictly to one course of study is a commendable feature in a college. It is commendable in any institution to keep its expenses within its income. Elective studies would increase the number of recitations, and would therefore necessitate an addition to the Board of Instruction.

The Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, in an address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society in New York, said: "An evil which is growing in our colleges is the permitting a student to choose what studies he shall pursue. . . . The independent choice of a young man completely subverts the whole purpose of the course." The *Boston Journal* says: "Between the two extremes of a cast-iron method on the one hand, paying no regard to individual traits and tendencies, and a system on the other by which the student is left entirely adrift to select what studies he likes, there must be a golden mean."

We claim that while a course varied to accommodate those students who intend to make specialties of certain branches may not be an absolute necessity to the welfare of a college, it is neither the last subject which should receive attention. At the end of two years in a college a student should have decided upon his profession. He should have his plans so laid that he will be able to engage in some business or commence the study of some profession soon after graduation. At the close of the first year out of college he should not find himself simply an A.B., with no other testimonial for his four years' work. The student who, during the last two years in college, has had his studies fixed not by an iron rule but by one which will bend to fit the individual, has a decided advantage over the one who has run in the same old ruts in which all students have followed in colleges without elective branches. We will assume that both have received the same amount of discipline. They

both have, for two years, been gaining intellectual strength. The former has concentrated his acquired knowledge in the direction of his life work. The latter has had no choice in his studies. Is it not reasonable to suppose that as a rule at the end of one or two years after graduation, the former will have had the greater success? We should expect this, because of an advantage at the start.

The present is a practical age. Men hesitate to spend years on branches which they never expect to use. Many colleges are increasing their elective studies. A number of these have now arranged their courses so as to provide, during the last two years, optional branches affecting at least one recitation a day. As other institutions fall into line, we believe that a smaller proportion of students will leave college before completing their course.

We hope the alumni will wait for no further invitation to contribute to the Literary and Alumni Departments of the *STUDENT*. The Literary Department needs short articles, on subjects of interest, prepared especially for publication. It is not always possible to secure such, owing to the multitude of college duties. Too often the editors are obliged to publish papers prepared for an entirely different purpose, for the want of something better. The Alumni Department belongs to the graduates of the college. It is one in which they should be especially interested. The editors hope to keep a complete record of the whereabouts of the alumni so as to render the depart-

ment of permanent value for reference. This cannot be done unless we receive the co-operation of the alumni themselves. We have already communicated with some, but it is impossible for us to reach all. Without further solicitation, we hope they will give us their hearty support, remembering that the *STUDENT* is published in the interest of the college, and has a claim upon every friend of the institution.

Are not college examinations, at the close of the term, apt to have too much influence on the term's rank? Does not the student who can cram for a particular test have an advantage which is out of proportion to the true merit of the cramming process? Some students can put the solution of more problems on paper, in a given time, which have been borrowed from the class-room, than can others to whom the solutions are original. If a student has been out the whole term, the examination paper is the only guide to be followed in ranking. Students who have attended the daily recitations we believe should be ranked before the examinations, and these ranks slightly modified according to the merits of the papers. The last impressions are always the strongest. The examination paper is the conclusion of the term's work, and is the last testimony which is presented to the professor concerning a student's knowledge of a certain branch.

An American took the first prize in mathematics, not long since, at the University of Heidelberg, Germany.

## LITERARY.

## THE OLD AND THE NEW.

BY C. W. M.

Another year with mingled light and shade,—  
Our actions ill or good—is now no more.  
Sadly we backward look, and o'er and o'er  
We humbly mourn the mistakes we have made.

Yet not all shade, for, here and there, a gleam  
Lights all the backward path, of actions good ;  
As sunbeams fall athwart the darkened wood,  
And make the pathway through it brighter  
seem.

As from a friend whose face we'll see no more,  
With tearful eyes we from the old year part ;  
And full of hope, and yet with anxious heart,  
We turn to what the new year has in store.

◆◆◆

 PORTRAITS IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

BY C. S. F., '84.

AS a rule, the greatest minds of a nation may be found in the highest legislative assembly which is controlled by the people. In Rome this was the Senate. In Great Britain it is the Lower House of Parliament. In the United States it is the Upper House of Congress.

Since the adoption of the Federal Constitution the United States Senate has been the abler and far the more dignified of the two legislative branches. Here the great compromises of Clay were proposed and the great speeches of Webster delivered. Here the great champion of an oppressed race was (by a Representative) assaulted and the Electoral Commission originated. Here the Civil Service Bill was proposed and a temperance clause inserted.

Of the Senators who died before the rebellion Webster, Clay, and Calhoun seem to stand forth in history as the intellectual giants. The achievements of these three great statesmen are too familiar to require repetition. Whenever the terms, "the great expounder of the Constitution," "the great compromiser," and "South Carolina's great statesman" are used, Webster, Clay, and Calhoun are respectively suggested. They first met as legislators in the Lower House, and were there the leading spirits. President Allen, in his address at Marshfield, said: "Among all the members of the House when Webster entered Congress he was *facile princeps*, and, to my mind, there were only two, Clay and Calhoun, who in their respective specialties approached or could in any way bear comparison with Webster. Clay was five years older than Webster and had but little of his training and classical knowledge, but he knew more of the outside world. . . . The only man who could compare with Webster is logical acumen, and this only from his own standpoint, was John C. Calhoun, whose character and ability, to my knowledge, he always very highly respected. If I may be allowed an illustration from physics, I would say that, while Clay's brain battery, orally illustrated, was purely electric with metaphysical force, Calhoun's was magnetic, and was nearly always directed to one central point. Webster's was largely a combination of both, with a great natural and broad flow of illustration, eloquent as well as logical and as convincing in manner. . . . But it was in his



sterling integrity, courteousness, in the sincerity of his belief in the righteousness of his cause,—a sincerity that lifted him above all suspicion of personal treachery to the Union,—it was in these, I say, that John C. Calhoun resembled Webster, and recognizing this fact, Webster always respected him, as I have said, more than any of his peers.”

Both Webster's native and his adopted State may well take pride in his name. As he was born in New Hampshire, was graduated at Dartmouth, and was first sent to Congress from the Granite State, New Hampshire has no small claim to the greatest of her sons. At Plymouth there still stands the building in which Webster made his first plea. It now contains a public library. At Salisbury is the farm on which he was reared. It now is a home for orphans. To the poorest children of New Hampshire are held out the same opportunities for greatness as were so eagerly grasped by Daniel Webster.

Of the Senators who have died since the war none seem to be more worthy of mention than Seward, Chase, Fessenden, Morton, Sumner, and Wilson. The two former were the strongest men in Lincoln's Cabinet. As Secretary of State, Seward has not been surpassed in ability since Webster had charge of the nation's diplomacy. While Secretary of the Treasury, Chase originated our banking system, which is the best that the world ever saw. A man who could so control the nation's finances through our civil strife, that several administrations should pass, after

peace was restored, without a financial crash, is a great financier. As Chief Justice, Chase was called upon to preside during the Impeachment Trial, and he then gave dignity to the Senate while sitting as the President's last court of appeal. Fessenden was one of the ablest members of the Senate. His integrity cannot be questioned. His action in the Impeachment Trial cleared Andrew Johnson. His course was severely criticised at the time by his own party; but the general opinion of to-day is that it would have been a bad precedent for the Chief Magistrate, in 1868, to have been impeached. Morton is known and will be remembered as the great War Governor of Indiana, as one of the men who supported President Lincoln and helped to crush the rebellion. He was one of the prominent candidates for President at the Cincinnati Convention in 1876, and was a member of the Electoral Commission in the following spring. Sumner and Wilson for many years represented Massachusetts in the United States Senate. Sumner had all the advantages of a thorough education. After graduating from Harvard he visited Europe. By the side of the highway in Farmington, N. H., there is a boulder with this inscription: "Here was born Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States." Never did two men represent the same State in the Senate whose early years present a more marked contrast than do Sumner's and Wilson's.

The lesson which is here taught is that neither high nor low birth need prevent a person from becoming great.

These six men have all helped to shape the destinies of the Republic, and deserve to be called statesmen.

No man was ever elected to the Senate and debarred from his seat by other duties who is more worthy of notice than James A. Garfield. At the same time he was a member of the House, and both Senator and President elect. His work as a Representative is all that is necessary to prove that he would have honored his State in the Senate.

The surviving ex-Senators who have a claim to attention are Hamlin, Thurman, Blaine, and Conkling. All of these were in the Senate during Hayes's administration. One of these has been Vice President. The other three have had Presidential aspirations. Hamlin has been connected with the Senate for more than thirty years. His large experience has made him a fitting Minister to a foreign court. No man is more missed from the present Congress than Thurman. His extended service, his great talents, and his hearty fellowship, even with his opponents, have all conspired to give him a national reputation. As Speaker of the House at Augusta, as Speaker in the National House of Representatives, and as Senator, Blaine has shown himself to be a worthy leader. No man in the country has firmer friends or more bitter enemies than Roscoe Conkling. His resignation was a great mistake but not a crime. Since his retirement from Congress he has been confirmed by the Senate as Justice of the Supreme Court, showing that his ability and integrity are still unquestioned. Both Blaine and Conkling can show records

in Congress which are free from Credit Mobilier and other dishonest schemes.

Perhaps the two ablest members of the Senate as it now exists are Bayard and Edmunds. There are no better judges of Constitutional Law. They were both influential in bringing about the Compromise of 1877 which settled a disputed election affecting the whole country. Their records in Congress are a sufficient proof of their greatness.

When these sixteen Senators are compared, from an intellectual point of view, with some of our Presidents, the latter are left far in the background. Well may the world turn to the records of the United States Senate to become acquainted with some of her most renowned statesmen, for wherever civilization has marshalled its forces, or education erected its standard, there have reached the names of Senators whose deaths are still lamented and whose lives should still be honored.

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#### THE POLITICIAN AND THE STATESMAN.

BY MISS A. M. B., '84.

THE terms politician and statesman, formerly synonymous, are now diametrically opposed to each other. The one belongs to the leader of a class that has for its motto, "Our party right or wrong"; the other to the man who, independent of all party feeling takes as his watchword, "Principles, and those only who maintain them."

In the early days of our republic there was no distinction between the politician and the statesman. Politics

was not then a political machine in the hands of a comparatively small number of designing men, but was the true science of government, having for its founders and supporters those to whom liberty and country were dearer than life itself. Yet with the new form of government arose temptations that put men to the test. Those who yielded received the disreputable name, politicians; those who stood firm, retained the honorable name, statesman.

Owing to the short term of office, a man could not expect to complete and set in motion his political plans during his administration, nor could he even hope that his successor would fall in with his ideas and develop them to perfection. In consequence of this fact, the politician, despairing of ever seeing his worthy plans carried out, jumped at the conclusion that the best thing for him to do was to seek office, not for the hopeless purpose of benefiting his country, but for personal and party aggrandizement. The statesman on the contrary, ever keeping in view the sacred trust committed to him by his country, allowed his inferiors offices that could be obtained only by chicanery. Forgetful of self and party, he did not betray his principles in order to secure positions of trust, but was actuated by the same spirit that actuated Henry Clay, who, on being told that if he would advocate certain measures he could easily be elected President of the United States, replied, "These measures are wrong; and I would rather be right than to be President."

It has been said that our form of government favors the politician rather

than the statesman. To be sure there are temptations under a popular form of government, for instance, the short terms of office, with the results just mentioned, and the love of power and honor that is the natural accompaniment of republicanism, yet there is moral courage wanting, or these temptations would be resisted. The want of this courage makes the politician, the presence of it, the statesman. True statesmanship overcomes all these difficulties and advocates reform in the system of government in preference to yielding to some mistakes in it. Thus we see that the politician by gradually allowing himself to be actuated by unworthy motives, has degenerated from a standard worthy of our respect, until the very word by which he is designated has become a synonym for corruption, while the statesman, never for a moment betraying his trust, holds his former position with increasing honor.

The politician is a partisan, and is claimed by a few deluded followers; the statesman is an upholder of right, and belongs to humanity. One builds up the state in truth and security; the other draws it down to disgrace and ruin. Politicians are everywhere in abundance, ever seeking office for themselves or for those who will do them a like favor. No examples need be cited. As a true statesman we have no one equal to Charles Sumner who, in his youth, chose the most unpopular and hated cause for his own, because he felt that it was right, and who in later years, after his power was acknowledged, risked his life for the truth.

In the midst of the political corrup-

tion of the day, when no means are considered too base to secure a desired end, let us adopt his words: "Loyalty to principle is higher than loyalty to party. The first is a heavenly sentiment from God; the other is a device of this world. Far above any flickering light or battle lantern of party is the everlasting sun of *Truth*, in whose beams are the duties of men." With this as our motto let us consider it our duty to make a revolution in public opinion; to cause the politician, as he now is, to be detested above all men and to lead him back to his old position by the side of the statesman; and, if necessary, let us even step forth from our corrupted party as Sumner did, and with "truth" for our platform make of politics a calling equal to the highest and noblest to which man can devote his life.

A CLOUDY MORNING IN THE COUNTRY.

BY D. C. W., '85.

Aurora leaves her early couch  
And mounts the skys in haste, to vouch  
For Sol's returning light:  
Her crimson banners herald forth  
To denizens of heaven and earth  
The banishment of Night.

The early Wight whose weary eyes  
Behold her signals in the skys,  
And flaunting streamers gay,  
Would fain assay to prophesy  
(And give experience the lie)  
"A pleasant day to-day."

But 'ere the day is well begun  
A cold gray mist shuts out the sun,—  
The clouds are dark and blue.  
The farmer stands and looks around—  
On mist and cloud and sky and ground—  
In doubt what best to do.

Dead leaves shake on the naked trees;  
And on the cheerless, chilly breeze  
Stray flakes go floating past.  
The air seems close,—the hours lag by,—  
A leaden pall shuts out the sky—  
By noon 'tis snowing fast.

THE ROMANCE OF FIGURES.

BY J. H. H., '76.

"Thrice is thine and thrice to mine,  
And thrice again to make up nine."

"Nine is the number of jollity. If there be a divinity in odd numbers, the divinity of nine is Bacchus."

"This is the third time. I hope good luck lies in odd numbers; they say there is a divinity in odd numbers, either in nativity, chance or death."

"I do not see how you can make mathematics poetical. There is no poetry in them."  
"Ah, that is a very great mistake!"

If any one will give a little of their time and attention in the way of observing how the figure 9 connects itself with dates of months and years, on which something of noteworthy character has transpired, and the figure 3 with quality and quantity of things, they cannot help discovering that these figures present something for the curiously inclined to reflect upon. The writer does not consider that any of the points produced in this article are of any comparative importance, but rather that their interest centers in themselves, and that the results reached must be regarded as more curious than valuable. In an incidental manner we have been led to follow the figure 9 especially, and learn how closely it is found in connection with events of importance to the world or to individuals. What we have observed, we give to our readers for what it is worth.

School teachers, probably, have discovered this fact, that if the figure 9 be multiplied by any one of the significant figures, the sum of the units, contained in the product, is 9; and if multiplied by several figures, jointly, the

sum of the units in the product will equal to a number of nines. Example: 9 multiplied by 3, we have 27 for a product, sum of units in it 9; 9 multiplied by 5, gives a product of 45, sum of units 9; 9 multiplied by 8, gives a product of 72, sum of these units 9; 9 multiplied by 4326 gives a product of 38934, and the sum of the units in the product is 27, and an addition of the units in this sum produces 9 itself, and so we may go on *ad finitum*. Let us go into historical facts, and see what there is to excite our curiosity. Archimedes was born 291 years B.C.; Alcibiades 449 years B.C.; America was discovered in 1492, and there is well authenticated record, still preserved, that states how a Norwegian, by the name of Eric, discovered Greenland in 982. The Hudson river was discovered in 1609; the Dark Day in New England occurred on May 19, 1780; the battle of Lexington was fought April 19th; Cornwallis surrendered Oct. 19th; the declaration of the cessation of hostilities of the Revolutionary war was read to the army on April 19, 1783; Washington was inaugurated as President, 1789, and the constitution of the United States went into operation the same year; Washington died in 1799; the proclamation of the war of 1812 was made on June 19th; the first steamer crossed the Atlantic in 1819; witchcraft delusion in Massachusetts, 1692; Braddocks' defeat occurred on July 9th; President Taylor died suddenly July 9th; Henry Clay died June 29th; battle before Quebec in 1759; cotton-gin invented in 1793; 1859, John Brown attempted to

free the slaves; the first blood of the civil war was shed in Baltimore, April 19th; the celebrated naval battle between the Merrimac and Monitor on March 9th, and that of the Alabama and Kearsage, June 19th; the famous battle of Winchester "with Sheridan twenty miles away," was fought on September 19th; the Proclamation of Emancipation was issued on the ninth month of the year; Lee surrendered to Grant, April 9th; Grant was inaugurated President in 1869; the resumption of specie payment, 1879; Lincoln was born in 1809; Queen Victoria was born in 1819, as also was her husband; the Prince of Wales was born on November 9th; Napoleon and the Duke of Wellington in 1769; Garfield on November 19th, and died September 19th. Of the twenty-one persons who have been Presidents of the United States, the figure 9 connects itself with important events in the life of thirteen of them—that is, either in the date of their birth, inauguration or death, and it is quite remarkable that the figure 9 is found in the date of the birth or death of the three Presidents who have died in office. Harrison was born on February 9th; Taylor died on July 9th; and Lincoln was born in 1809; Franklin died in 1790; John Adams was born on Oct. 19th; Major Andre in 1759; Swedenborg on January 29th; the Antartic Continent was discovered on Jan. 19th, and Napoleon overthrew the government of France in 1799. The Old Testament contains 39 Books; the number of words in the Bible is 773,693; number chapters, 1,189; the ninth verse of the viii.

chapter of Esther is the longest, and the verse—"Jesus wept"—the shortest in the Bible, and it will be seen that the shortest verse contains nine letters; and Methuselah, we are told, lived nine hundred and sixty-nine years. We now come to a most remarkable illustration of how the figure 9 connects itself with events in the life of one man, and it is with respect—aye, with reverence, that we take up the subject, for we are to speak of him, whose life so truly and too sadly proved that the "path of glory leads but to the grave." While President Garfield was sick, we read in a Washington paper that he had oftentimes expressed to intimate friends the fear that he should die when he was 49 years old, and gave as one of the reasons for thinking so, that he had always regarded the figure 9 as possessing some sort of a charm or fate about it. Whether this was a true statement, we know not, but it has caused us to examine the dates of important events in the life of this man, and with the following results: Garfield was born on November 19th, left home in 1849, packing his trunk with the necessary articles for boarding himself, for school; was nominated for State Senate in 1859; married on November 9th; bore a prominent part in the battle of Chicamauga, which began on Sept. 19th; was nominated for President in the Republican National Convention on the thirty-sixth ballot, receiving 399 votes; and died on Sept. 19th, being the ninth month of the year; and 49 years old. It will be seen that the figure 9 followed Garfield from the day of his birth to that of

his death. Many other instances of where the figure 9 connects itself with important events, or the birth or death of celebrated men can be found. Coming down to commonplace things, we have several illustrations from personal knowledge. At the close of a Fair held in Haverhill, Mass., a few weeks ago, prizes were drawn, and of the 65 prizes, 19 were taken by tickets having a figure 9 in their number, and these nineteen prizes included the most valuable ones. A week ago, the Grand Army Post of Haverhill, Mass., held a large and successful Fair, in which there were several thousand dollars worth of prizes. Of the 100 prizes drawn, 29 were drawn by tickets containing one or more figure 9's in their numbers. The prize most desired by every one was \$200.00 in gold. This was taken by ticket number 1492. Speaking of this fact to a friend, he said, "well the \$500 piano was drawn by a ticket whose number did not contain the figure 9." "Let us see if a figure 9 cannot be found somewhere," we replied. Snatching up a newspaper, we were fortunate enough to run across this item: "The Grand Army boys sold 4,499 tickets, and the last ticket sold was the one that drew the piano." "O!" exclaimed our friend, "it's no use to try to 'corner you,' for you and the witches are in league, I see plainly."

Of course, these illustrations are simply chances or happenings, and we trust none of our readers will make any great efforts to get up a "corner" in the figure 9. By the way, we might mention this fact as sort of a hint or

encouragement to our bachelor friends in Maine, that there are 90,000 more females than males in the State of Massachusetts, and knowing this fact, may be it will possibly lead to a change in their destiny.

There are the nine muses, the nine points of law, and the saying that a tailor is but one-ninth of a man, which in some cases, as in other trades or professions, may be literally true.

The mentioning of the figure 3, naturally, will call to mind many every-day expressions, such as "beware of the third time," "all things go by threes," "when shall we three meet again," "a committee of three," "the rule of three," and the like, or he of a classical turn of mind may repeat to himself that Jupiter had his three-forked lightning, Neptune his trident, and Pluto his triple-headed dog.

A very interesting article entitled, "Triunisms, or Phenomena of the Number Three" appeared in the December number of *Leslie's Sunday Magazine*, and from it we cull a few of the most striking features of this number 3, and the writer of this magazine article starts off with stating that a triune principle runs through nearly the whole of creation; that in all the worlds, objective and subjective alike, some of the illustrations are: Trinity of Father, Son, and Holy Spirit; the created world is earth, air, and water; the earth has three distinct divisions, the animal, vegetable, and mineral; prayer is thanksgiving, praise, and supplication; the earth was peopled by three ancestors, Shem, Ham, and Japheth; the Jewish nation has its three conspicuous patriarchs,

Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; three great events mark their history, the Bondage, the Flight, and the Wilderness; Moses was hidden three months, and this circumstance is alluded to three times in recounting it. The Kingdom of Heaven has been likened to leaven hid in "three measures," and the "third Heaven" is spoken of, and we are told there are three orders of the heavenly hosts,—angels, cherubim, and seraphim.

If we come to our every-day life, we know that it is a self-evident fact that we usually have three meals a day, and that the day itself is morn, noon, and night. The "Masonic Day" is divided into three parts, eight hours each. Most of the secret societies have words or tokens, the principles and virtues of which they are supposed to inculcate and illustrate: as Faith, Hope, and Charity; and Love, Purity, and Fidelity. Some one has said that there are but "three great controlling passions, Love, Fear, Hope.

In vegetable life, we see the stalk, the flower, the fruit; in the apple we find the rind, body, and the seed. The writer of this article pleasantly calls to mind President Cheney's text for his Baccalaureate sermon in 1873. What will be the text for his next Baccalaureate sermon? and the text already selected for the sermon in 1893: "First the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear." Bates College is near the completion of its second stage of existence or vigorous youth, and ten years hence from next June, we trust, it will be in full and robust manhood.

If we dig into the earth, we find

only three metals denominated "precious,"—gold, silver, and copper. In considering color, we find there are but three primary colors,—yellow, red, and blue—and that all others are but combinations of these. Man is a three-fold being—body, mind, and spirit. There are three letters in the word man and three in the word God..

This theme is longer than we intended it should be when we responded to a courteous invitation of the literary editor to contribute something to this number of the STUDENT. In a future number we shall discuss the "Romance of Stars and Angles."

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ROOTLETTS.

BY IGN, '79.

All nature sighs with pain and strife;  
But few birds happy singing know;  
For every flower blown on its stem  
A hundred rootletts delve below.

Thy life, O man, is filled with pain,  
Though often blest with happy mood;  
But few are they whose lives are flowers,  
The rest are rootletts gathering food.

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COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1, 1883.

*Editors of the Student:*

It is one thing to promise a communication, quite a different thing to write it. Now, somehow, I was hoodwinked into making such a promise. I imagine that as the matter is being collected and put in order for the first number of the STUDENT to be published by '84, an article is missing. I would that I were sure of filling the vacancy with words of interest to all your readers.

If I do not perhaps I can "try again."

I arrived in the "city of magnificent distances" about 4 o'clock, Saturday evening, Dec. 30. After taking "dinner" with some young friends, former classmates who are now twelve-hundred dollar clerks for "Uncle Sam," your correspondent found it necessary to do some—shopping. In doing this there were two points to be gained. The first was to see the finest and most fashionable part of the city; the second, to be considered "high-toned" by dealing where the "big-bugs" deal. So he went down on Pennsylvania Avenue.

He thought that all was accomplished until he afterward learned that Seventh Street was the place where the aristocrats deal.

"Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise."

Sunday morning at 10 o'clock he attended the Bureau Sunday School. There were to be seen hundreds of people of almost all ages from five to three-score years studying the same lesson that was on that day studied in the Sunday schools of the entire Christian world. The methods of instruction were much the same as those employed in New England. The exercises closed with two or three pieces of music, sung with a vivacity and melody uncommon to a Sunday school in Maine.

At 11 o'clock A.M. we attended services at the Nineteenth Street Baptist Church, where we listened to an eloquent, earnest, and forcible sermon by the pastor, Rev. W. H. Brooks, from the text: "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." It was noticeable that this young pulpit orator



(for such he deserves to be called) used no manuscript, no, not even a note, and his voice was not lost in the corners of empty pews. The training was divided into four parts, viz.,—physical, intellectual, social, and moral. Mr. Brooks claimed that, in order for the child to become a useful, full-grown, noble man, it was necessary to cultivate the powers belonging to the entire nature; in other words, the child should be trained to labor, study, love, trust. We thought “it was good to be there.”

Meantime the weather was certainly fine beyond the conception of a man at that time in Maine. The fashionable promenades were thronged with people who seemed to have forgotten that Sol's rays were vertical about the Tropic of Capricorn; for their step would have graced an evening in June. Yes, on the 31st of December we saw a lady sitting on a semi-circle rustic bench, reading!

At 4 P.M. we went to the Asbury M. E. Church, to hear “the singing.” There were two rooms in the basement of the church. On one side of the partition were gathered that part of the congregation who in early years had been deprived of a knowledge of books. They were singing. Their favorite method of beating time was with the foot against the floor. There, at uneven intervals, the music was accompanied by a right hearty “Hallelujah,” “Glory to God,” “Amen.” On the other side of the partition were assembled those who have had and are still enjoying the benefits of the public school system. There, some one was presiding at the organ; another stood

in the center of the platform, wielding a little rod with the ease and grace of an accomplished musical director. It will be sufficient to say he was directing *music*. However, there was nothing on the one side to be dishonored by the other,—for “According to that which a man hath and not according to that which he hath not.”

At 7 P.M. we found seats in the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church, to hear a lecture on “The Condition of Africa,” by the Rev. Dr. Blyden, Pres. of Liberia College, Africa. The Doctor is recognized both in the Old World and the New as being one among the highest types of scholarships. His accounts of the Africans, their customs, governments, religion, etc., were to say the least very interesting. His whole soul seems to be bent on developing the resources of that great continent and evangelizing the people. This he claims is to be done only by colonies from America similar to that of Liberia.

After a short, refreshing nap, about 9 o'clock A.M., Jan. 1st, 1883, my host said, “A happy New-Year to you.” When the breakfast dishes were ready to be washed, the next consideration was how to spend New-Year's Day. For me there was but one thing to be attended to, and that was the President's reception. So at 11 o'clock, the hour appointed for it to begin, I was in front of the White House. Now I carried in my pocket a newspaper containing the program of the day, that stated the order in which the callers should come. But to my utter surprise, officers were stationed at the *outer gates* to discriminate and let no one in out of

his turn. There are many occasions on which the simple fact that one is a student of Bates College would be a passport to the highest ranks. But I really believe that if I had presented my card as reporter of the BATES STUDENT it would not have helped me a bit. So I had to be contented to go in under the last division, viz., citizens, or, as it was frequently termed, "the common herd." But even in that there was a distinctive feature of a free republic. While standing away out on the Avenue awaiting my turn, I could have tossed up my cap and shouted hurrah for such a country.

After I had waited for more than two hours and there were only about a thousand ahead of me, the news came that the Hawaiian minister had fallen dead in the White House, and the reception had closed. Thus the one object of spending New-Year's Day in Washington was lost. However, disappointments are the common lot of all. Perhaps you are as much disappointed as I was. Very truly,

w.

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### LOCALS.

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Did you receive a Valentine?

The boys keep coming back. "And still there's more to follow."

The Juniors obtained the first cut of the year, on Tuesday, February 6th.

Some adventurous spirit has succeeded in breaking a path across the campus.

Subscriptions to the STUDENT will be gladly received and back numbers will be forwarded.

The proportion of the male to the female element in the Junior class is, at present, one to three. A little more than "'Alf and 'Alf."

A. Beede, of '84, has closed his second term of school at South Auburn. Mr. Beede is a very successful teacher, and is very popular with his scholars.

"Can you tell me what a feminine rhyme is?" said a Freshman to a Senior. "O, yes—s," replied the Senior. "A feminine rhyme is a settee full of girls."

The Seniors apparently have a decided aversion to being kept waiting. Not long since they were seen rushing out of one door in Parker Hall just as the belated Professor entered the other.

When you see a grave and reverend Senior stand and look at emptiness for two hours, you may know that he is contemplating the effect of psychical cognitions, superinduced upon the sentient susceptibilities.

Class in Latin: Prof.—"What time is denoted by *esset*?" Mr. X.—"Don't know." Prof.—"Well, what time is generally denoted by the imperfect subjunctive?" Mr. X. (hesitatingly)—"Half-past two!"

There is some talk of a new building, for the college, being erected upon the campus another season; but the plans are yet undecided upon. The building is much needed as the institution is fast outgrowing its present quarters.

One morning recently at prayers the President of one of our colleges, who had the day previous been made a

happy father, gave expression to his feelings in the following language: "We thank thee, O Lord, for the succour thou hast sent us."

At a recent temperance meeting in this city, a speaker, who was endeavoring to outshine others in eloquence, raising his hand, exclaimed: "If the principles of this organization could only be carried out, earth would become a—*a—Pandemonium.*"

Prof. (explaining about the multiplying glass to the six Juniors in optics)—"Very often in looking through one of these glasses, one person may appear to be twenty." Mr. C.—"Wouldn't it be well, Professor, to have one to look through at this class?"

It was with great interest that we watched the approach of the mail man, on Valentine's Day, and the subsequent distribution of the matter. Some of the boys, on opening their letters, smiled with evident satisfaction, while one Senior muttered something that sounded like the German *Damit!*

A few days ago a returned Freshie was walking up College Street, with valises in hand, when suddenly the wind came tearing across the campus and frisked off with the Freshman's hat. Freshie gave chase and when last seen, buried in valises and snow, he had stopped to rest on the northwest side of David's Mountain.

At the annual business meeting of the Bates Base-Ball Association, held in lower chapel, February 16th, the following officers were chosen for the

ensuing year: President, W. H. Davis, '84; Vice President, E. H. Brackett, '85; Secretary, D. C. Washburn, '85; Treasurer, E. R. Chadwick, '84; Directors, J. L. Reade, '85; W. H. Davis, '84; C. A. Washburn, '85; F. W. Sandford, '86.

One of our "country school-teachers" found the following epistle pinned to the door of his school-house, after he had gone through the process of "firing out" an unruly pupil:

MR. Techer

you better ceap pretty strate or you  
Will git lugout

by judos.

It is needless to add that he shook (with laughter) in his boots.

Although it is rather late, we insert the following correction, written for a previous number of the *STUDENT*, which has never been published:

LEWISTON, Nov. 20, 1882.

*Editors of the Student:*

In looking over my article, entitled, "Was the Theory of Jefferson Superior to that of Hamilton?" published in the October *STUDENT*, I find the names Jefferson and Hamilton in the paragraph on finance, have been misplaced by mistake. Very truly,

E. L. KNOWLES.

Prof. J. Y. Stanton, to encourage the study of ornithology has offered three prizes to the Sophomore Class: first to all those who obtain twelve specimens of Maine birds before Feb. 15, a valuable book; second, prizes of \$15 and \$10 to the two who succeed in finding the most roots from the scientific names of birds of Greek and Latin derivatives; third, a prize of \$10 to the one who writes the best essay concerning the habits and peculiarities of birds.

The following is the story of a Bates boy who has been teaching this winter in the country: "One cold morning, recently, a scholar in one of our district schools carried his ink down to the stove to thaw out. Waiting until the ink had got up to about 212° Fahrenheit, and the bottle so full of steam that it was necessary to place his thumb over it to keep the stopper in, he carried it to his desk where the teacher was doing an example for his seatmate. When he took his thumb off the stopper there was a report very similar to that made in taking the cork out of a beer bottle in warm weather. The master's face looked as if he had been plunged into a vat of 'Carter's best blue-black.' He started for the door, ejaculating 'The steam was—was—con—sp—rr—r—rr—ugh—confound it—and—and forced the stopper out.' The teacher and boy stopped for a few minutes after school, that night, when they came out of the school-house the boy acted as if he was very much afraid that the seat of his pants was trying to get away from him."

The directors of the Bates, Bowdoin, and Colby nines met at Brunswick, Feb. 1st, and arranged a series of games to be played for the college championship of Maine, this year, as follows: May 12th, Bates vs. Bowdoin, at Brunswick; May 16th, Bates vs. Colby, at Waterville; May 19th, (A.M.) Colby vs. Bowdoin, at Brunswick, (P.M.) Colby vs. Bates, at Lewiston; May 23d, (A.M.) Bowdoin vs. Bates, at Lewiston, (P.M.) Bowdoin vs. Colby, at Waterville; May 26th, (A.M.) Bates vs. Bowdoin, at Brunswick,

(P.M.) Bates vs. Colby, at Waterville; May 30th, Bowdoin vs. Colby, at Waterville; June 2d, Colby vs. Bates, at Lewiston; June 6th, Bowdoin vs. Bates, at Lewiston; June 9th, Colby vs. Bowdoin, at Brunswick; June 16th, Bates vs. Colby, at Brunswick; June 23d, Bowdoin vs. Bates, at Waterville; June 30th, Colby vs. Bowdoin, at Lewiston. The directors further agreed upon the conditions and regulations under which the games should be played. This looks as though the boys of the colleges of the State are determined that the base-ball season of 1883 shall be a satisfactory one; and we feel sure that fifteen interesting games will be played.

As a memento of their respect and affection, the Senior class has voted to present to the college a bust of Sumner. The bust is of life size, weighing about seven hundred pounds, of the purest Italian marble, made in Florence, Italy, by Powers the famous sculptor. It is pronounced by all who have seen it, a fine specimen of art, and a correct representation of the features of the illustrious statesman. It is a gift of which the class of '83 may well be proud, both on account of its value (one thousand dollars), its beauty as a permanent ornament to the college, and the appropriateness of the fact that Sumner who gave to the college its motto, should be the first to be thus honored. It will occupy a prominent position in the chapel with a tablet suitably inscribed, and will probably be placed in position before the close of the present term.

When the renowned tragedian, John

McCullough, made his appearance upon the stage at Music Hall, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 7th, a full house greeted him with rounds of applause. From the outset, the play was intensely interesting, and Mr. McCullough fulfilled the highest anticipations of the audience in his personation of the character he has made famous at home and abroad, that of "Virginius," the Roman Centurion. In a recent speech at the Boston Theatre, Mr. McCullough referred to the fact that only twenty-three years ago, he, then a young lad, struggling for a recognition, came to that city without a dollar in his pocket. Poor and friendless as he was, he had a strong determination to become famous. And now McCullough stands at the head of his profession in the robust drama, as Edwin Booth holds the first place in the classic and Shakespearean school. To attempt any criticism of the play would be impossible for us, as our attention was wholly absorbed in watching the progress of the plot, the easy and appropriate gesture, and the features of the great tragedian, ever changing to meet the varied demands of his part.

It may be interesting to some to know how Bates and her fitting schools are represented in the present Legislature. The following has been furnished us by a graduate of the college, who is now at Augusta as reporter for the *Boston Journal*:

REPRESENTATIVES.—Wm. G. Foster, born in Pittsfield; was educated at Nichols Latin School and Maine Central Institute; was always a Republican, and is a member of Company E,

16th Regiment Maine Volunteers. Stuart H. Goodwin, born in St. Albans, was educated at the Maine Central Institute; has served as master of St. Albans Grange, one year; and as County Deputy; was always a Republican. Francis O. J. S. Hill was born in Newburg, and was educated at Maine State Seminary; enlisted in Co. F, 4th Maine Regiment, in 1861, and served three years; was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864; received a degree in medicine at Harvard, March 13, 1867; since that time, with the exception of a year and a half, has practiced in Maine; was always a Republican. Oren A. Horr, Lewiston; physician; was born in Waterford; educated at Maine State Seminary, Medical Department of the University of New York, and Medical School; is a member of the Androscoggin County Medical Association, of the Maine Medical Association, and of the American Medical Association; was a member of the International Medical Congress, at Philadelphia in 1876; has served on the committee of the Maine Medical Association to urge before the Legislature the importance of a State Board of Health for several years past; always a Republican. Albert M. Spear, was born in Madison; educated in the Classical Institute, Waterville, and at Bates College, graduating in the class of '75; paid his own expenses in the fitting school and college; studied law with L. H. Hutchinson, late speaker of the House of Representatives; in 1878, located in Hallowell, where he has since had a large practice; has

held the following offices: City Solicitor, three years; and member of City Council, two years.

SENATOR.—George E. Weeks, born in Jefferson; educated at common schools—Lincoln Academy, Newcastle; graduated at Maine State Seminary in 1860; studied law with Hon. Joseph Baker; admitted to the Bar in 1864; was member of City Council for several years; member of the House of Representatives in 1873-78-79, and Speaker of the House in 1880.

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**PERSONALS.**

**FACULTY.**

President Cheney has gone West for a pleasure trip. His friends wish him much happiness and renewed vigor.

Prof. Chase is still in Massachusetts working for the college. Persistent efforts always bring one and the same thing—success.

**CLASS OF '83.**

O. L. Gile has succeeded in reviving the religious interest in the Free Baptist church at Lisbon Falls. So many people have flocked to hear him that the church could not contain them all.

E. A. Tinkham has been having a long and successful term of school at New Gloucester Upper Corner.

W. H. Barber has just returned from Solon, where he has been teaching this winter.

F. E. Manson has returned to his class after a long absence.

O. L. Bartlett has been acting as principal of the North Auburn Grammar School and has just returned to Bates.

**CLASS OF '84.**

R. E. Donnell is teaching in Bowdoin, Me.

Miss A. M. Brackett has just closed a very successful term of school at Lisbon Falls.

Sumner Hackett has been having good success teaching in Auburn (Jordan District) this winter.

H. Whitney's school at Harrison is closed.

**CLASS OF '85.**

E. B. Stiles, of the Sophomore Class, was elected by the College Y. M. C. Association to represent the college at the Convention of the New England Y. M. C. Association held at New Haven, Conn., Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 17 and 18, 1883.

C. E. Tedford is occupying the pulpit in the Free Baptist church at East Livermore.

C. A. Washburn has returned. He has been teaching in Livermore.

**CLASS OF '86.**

A. H. Dunn has been absent from his class for a few days, on account of sickness.

F. W. Sandford has just closed a very successful term of school in the town of Hartland.

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**EXCHANGES.**

The *Dalhousie Gazette*, published at Halifax, N. S., contained a well written paper on "Lewisurg." By publishing articles of this nature, which are of interest not only to students and alumni, but also to all who are well read, we believe that the influence of a college journal may be extended.

The *University Magazine* of Penn-

sylvania, after complimenting the *Colby Echo* on its editorials and several articles in the Literary Department, says: "It is on the whole rather too solid to suit our idea of a college journal. A college paper should show its excellence in correctness, refinement, and taste in the form and wording of its contents rather than in the depth of its matter." We congratulate our neighbor on being thus criticised by one of our leading exchanges. We could agree with the sentiment expressed in the last sentence quoted, if depth of matter were made a quality of excellence, instead of something to be avoided. The *Echo* seems to differ from the *University Magazine* on this point; and for this reason the former is, to us, the more interesting paper.

The *Chi-Delta Crescent*, from the University of Tennessee, is strong in its Literary Department. The articles on "Communism and Socialism" and "Mind and Matter" are well written. We trust that the college press is to be one of the agents to unite the North and the South.

The *Vassar Miscellany* maintains the high standard which it has attained as a literary magazine. The January number contains a sketch of the life of Gov. B. F. Butler. Vassar seems to furnish no exception to the rule that Ben. is popular with the ladies.

The *Musical Herald*, edited at Boston, has reached our table. It is a publication worthy of patronage by all those who are interested in music. Articles appear in the Literary Department which deserve notice by those outside of the musical circle.

The *High School Index* comes to us from Ann Arbor, filled with readable matter. In the article on "James A. Garfield" the term "Senate" is evidently used where the word Congress should have been placed. We quote the following sentence, "He was considered the best educated man in the Senate of the United States, except Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, and he was a more thorough scholar than Sumner so far as education went." As Garfield never took his seat in the Senate, and was not elected to that body until years after Sumner's death, the writer must have confused the terms connected with our National legislation.

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### COLLEGE WORLD.

Co-educational colleges number 170.—*Ex.*

A daily paper is to be published at Dartmouth.—*Ex.*

The college students of the United States number 25,670.—*Ex.*

Cornell has chapel only on Sundays. Good for Cornell.—*Ex.*

Boston University is building a gymnasium for its lady students.—*Ex.*

The Vassar Faculty have changed the weekly holiday from Saturday to Monday.—*Ex.*

Ann Arbor has seven graduates elected to the next United States Congress.

President Arthur has given \$100 toward the new Psi Upsilon hall at Union College.—*Ex.*

Williams College will receive \$50,-

000 by the death of a gentleman in Otsego County, N. Y.

Colby University has more scholars from Aroostook than from any other County in the State.

A school has been opened in New York for the preparation of women for the Harvard Annex.—*Ex.*

Female students are to be admitted to lectures on Ancient History and Greek Literature at Oxford College, England.—*Ex.*

Over \$70,000,000 have been given by individual donations to various colleges in the United States within the last ten years.

President Eliot, in his last annual report, asks for \$400,000, the income of which may be devoted to the running expenses of the library.—*Ex.*

Senator Brown's gift of \$50,000 to the Georgia State University has been declined by the Georgia Legislature, because too many provisos accompanied the gift.

Cambridge and Oxford have an income of \$1,000,000 each, and each student's expenses for the six months of the academic year amount to from six hundred to one thousand dollars.—*Ex.*

The Athletic Association of the University of Michigan has \$3,000 invested in United States four per cent. bonds, worth on the market \$3,600. There is also a surplus of over \$200.—*Ex.*

President Eliot says that the lowest sum for which a student can spend a year at Harvard is \$650, and if he

wants to live with a fair degree of comfort he ought to have \$1,300.—*Ex.*

Harvard has the largest college library in the United States. It contains 185,000 volumes. Yale has 91,000; Dartmouth, 60,000; Brown, 52,000; Princeton, 49,000; Cornell, 40,000; Wesleyan, 31,000; Dickinson, 29,000; Tufts, 25,000; University of Michigan, 20,000; and Williams, 19,000.—*Cornellian.*

The catalogue of Amherst College has the names of 28 professors and instructors and 352 students; Seniors, 94; Juniors, 79; Sophomores, 94; Freshmen, 82.—*Ex.*

The alumni of Trinity College has voted to raise a President's salary fund and that the salary of the President shall be fixed to ten thousand dollars a year.

The trustees of the University of Pennsylvania who have been debating the question three or four years, are about to decide, it is thought, in favor of admitting women to the institution.

Amherst College has taken the lead in an important movement. The Faculty have forbidden their students from engaging in inter-collegiate athletic contests.—*Ex.*

The Harvard College Union recently debated the question, "Resolved, that the Republican party has outlived its usefulness." Now let the boys shed their light on this question, "Resolved, that it is high time for the Democratic party to begin its usefulness."—*Boston Herald.*



## CLIPPINGS.

The man who has nothing to do is the devil's play-fellow.—*Holland.*

A darkey's idea of heaven is one immense melon patch, with no dogs in sight.—*Ex.*

It rains alike on the just and the unjust, and on the just mainly because the unjust have borrowed their umbrellas.—*Ex.*

Tutor (dictating Greek prose composition)—“Tell me, slave, where is the horse?” Startled Sophomore—“It's under my chair, sir; I wasn't using it.”—*Ex.*

Greek recitation. Benevolent Professor (prompting)—“Now, then, Eipas—” Somnolent Soph (remembering last night's studies)—“I make it next.” He goes it alone before the Faculty.

It was written, “Good for nervousness is a characteristic of celery,” but the “intelligent compositor” rendered it, “Good for nothingness is a characteristic of the clergy.”

Talmage says the young man who carries a pistol ought to be spanked. If the young man carries the pistol in his hip pocket, Talmage had better look out how he spansks him.

Greek Prof. (to Sophomore Class)—“Now, I want to read this Greek as if you had never seen it before.” And when they had finished the translation he said he thought they had.—*Ex.*

During Rev. Joseph Cook's over two-year's absence he lectured 257 times,—135 times in Great Britain, 42 in India, 12 in Japan, and 58 in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

Over the garden wall,  
Apple trees big and tall,  
No apples as yet so hard to get,  
And you may bet  
I'll never forget  
The night that dog on me was set,  
Over the garden wall. —*Ex.*

## THE MAIDEN'S ANSWER.

We were gliding with the skaters  
Out at Roger Williams' Park,  
And although my feet were chilly,  
In my bosom glowed a spark.

For I loved the lovely maiden,  
More than houses, wealth and land;  
And I asked in tender accents,  
“Will you let me have your hand?”

Then the maiden answered shyly,  
Purring softly like a kitten,  
“Its too cold to give my hand, sir,  
But I'll let you have my mitten!”  
—*Brunonian.*

## “PLOUGHED.”

Set down on a chair  
And exposed to the stare  
Of frowning examiners three;  
An old Undergrad,  
Very shabbily clad,  
Is plunged in a desperate sea.

“Will you turn to page nine  
And begin at the line?—”  
“That passage you seem to forget,  
Try Hecuba now:  
You will probably know  
The price I am going to set.”

The book in his grasp,  
He managed to gasp  
Out something that seemed like a sound,  
Dead silence ensued;  
In a terrified mood,  
He felt he had sunk in the ground.

Impelled by a sense  
Of vain hope or suspense,  
To the clerk he was presently led;  
But his anxious demand  
Was received with a bland  
And significant shake of the head.  
—*Oxford and Cambridge Journal.*

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

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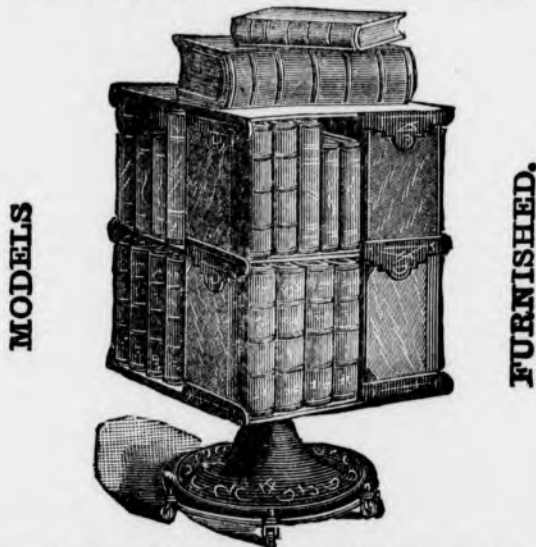


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