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THE

# BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XI.

JUNE, 1883.

No. 6.

## Bates Student.

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH DURING THE  
COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

JUNIOR CLASS OF BATES COLLEGE.

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### EDITORIAL.

THE June number of the STUDENT comes out late in order that we may notice the proceedings of Commencement week. An account of these exercises could be of but little interest to our readers if published in the September number. Believing as we do that the college press should aim to present as newsy sheets as possible, we have thought best to withhold publishing the present number of the STUDENT until the very last of the month. We trust that the Commencement news and the increased amount of matter will compensate our readers for the delay.

The season of the year has again arrived which fills the hotels on the coast and at the lakes and mountains of the interior. The time is at hand for the boys of Bates to scatter from the lakes of Northern Maine to the springs at Saratoga. A pleasant way of spending the hot months is at the summer resorts; and many students of this college have found this to be financially the most remunerative way of spending their vacation. Many have had good positions as head waiters



and clerks, while others have had the good fortune to fare sumptuously as common waiters. We wish the boys success during the present season, and hope that they will return in the fall recruited, both physically and financially.

Our defeat in base-ball this season has made it evident to all that success in this as in everything depends upon hard work. If we hope to do ourselves credit another season we must send out the best nine in college, and that only after the most thorough practice. The nine showed good pluck in playing at all this season, considering the condition they were in, but no one would wish to see them repeat the same next year. This need not be if the right nine is selected and the proper amount of work is done. We have material for as good a nine as the college ever sent out, and it rests with us to say whether this talent shall be developed or not. If it is proposed to do anything next year the nine should be organized in the fall, and should not be changed unless absolutely necessary.

By the passage of the Civil Service Bill, a new employment seems to be open to a limited number of young men, as they leave the schools and colleges. Heretofore, employment in the government service could hardly be regarded as an occupation for life. Since Jackson's time, the principle "to the victors belong the spoils" has been strictly observed; and a government position could not have been regarded as secure for a longer period

than one administration. A place in the service of the government for the limited period of four years, has not been a sufficient inducement to attract the attention of the young men, who have been seeking their most successful calling. The result of our system has been to drive the best men into other employments; and the government positions have been left in the hands of the politicians, to be used as rewards for service rendered in the campaigns. So thoroughly established has this practice become that members of Congress have expected a certain amount of patronage, and have been offended if this has been refused them. As the population of the country increases, each Congressman represents a larger constituency; and the evils of the system have been rapidly increasing.

If a young man of integrity enters the service of the English Government, he has an employment for life. He is not only retained, but is on the road to promotion. If he chooses to retire, after he has served faithfully for twenty years, he receives during life, a pension equal to half the highest salary which he has, at any time, commanded. This is a sufficient inducement to draw graduates from Oxford and Cambridge. The best men are attracted to, rather than repelled from the service of the English Government, which easily controls her scattered "dominions on which the sun never sets." If the desired results are produced by the Civil Service Bill, there will be quite an opportunity for young men of ability and integrity as gov-

ernment officials. At the present rate of the country's growth, the college student of to-day will be only in the prime of life, when its population shall have reached an hundred million. Nature has done more for us than for any other people; and when the vast territory, stretching from ocean to ocean, and from lake to gulf, becomes thickly populated, the empire of Cæsar will have been surpassed, both in area and population. The number of government officials will be constantly increasing, and the opportunities for promotion must be frequent. A position in the service of the United States government is not to be a trifling employment for the graduate of any college. The professions are already crowded; and it is likely that a larger proportion of college graduates will hereafter seek employment outside of the regular professions. A liberal education gives the government official, the journalist, or the legislator, as much advantage as it does the physician, the lawyer, or the clergyman. A college course will help a man in any calling from the President of the United States down to the humble farmer. An occupation which seems recently to present to the educated class inducements never before offered, is in the government service of the United States.

The propriety of announcing the Commencement lecture as delivered before the united Literary Societies is not apparent. For several years the matter of hiring a Commencement orator has been passing gradually out of their

hands, and for two years past they have had nothing whatever to do with it. That this is so is the fault of the societies. They have shown so little interest in the matter that it has fallen into the hands of the graduating class as the party more concerned in securing a good program for Commencement week, and they have naturally come to consider it a part of their duty to procure an orator.

The lecture is supposed to be delivered under the auspices of the literary societies and ought to be managed by them. It is not a matter that properly belongs to the graduating class or the Faculty and they would doubtless feel relieved to have the societies take charge of it again. We hope that by another year a lecture may be delivered before the united societies.

'84 has petitioned the Faculty to substitute international law for some study now taken up during the last year of the course. '83 made the same request without success, but it is hoped that after giving the matter careful consideration the Faculty will decide to make the change asked for. This step is called for in order to keep pace with the times. The curriculum of studies in our best colleges has been greatly changed within a few years. Instead of making mental discipline its chief aim, it is being arranged with the object of imparting the largest possible amount of practical knowledge, at the same time diminishing in no degree the discipline of the course. This is as it should be. A four years' course of study at best can do but little for a

student except to give him an idea of what there is to be acquired, and it would seem as though it ought to be arranged with a view of meeting as far as possible these two needs, practical knowledge and mental discipline. International law or constitutional history is found in nearly every college course in the country and often both. As we have nothing of the kind we are only asking for what it would seem as though we ought to have. We do not wish to place any new burden upon the Faculty, but would substitute this study for something else of less interest to the majority of students.

The college graduate of fifty years ago, who is now living, has witnessed many changes in the character of his *Alma Mater*. The course of study scarcely surpassed that of our best fitting schools of to-day. It was designed as a preparation for the three leading professions—theology, medicine, and law, particularly with a view to fitting young men for the Christian ministry, and hence theology received special attention. The study of Greek, Latin, Logic, Rhetoric, and Oratory made up the greater part of the college course. As the cause of education advanced, and the public began to entertain broader views of what a college course ought to be, dissatisfaction was expressed at this restricted range of studies. Natural Philosophy and Astronomy began to be more thoroughly investigated, and gradually Modern Languages came to have an assured place in the curriculum.

As new departments of work have

acquired the dignity of professions, separate colleges have been established with special courses. The scientific school, the institute of technology, the agricultural and industrial college have been founded to meet an urgent demand for specialists.

Many colleges have met this demand by establishing parallel courses, and by providing a large number of electives from which students may make their choice. At Yale and Princeton the greater part of the studies of the last two years are elective, while at Harvard nearly all are elective after the Freshman year. In many colleges the lecture system has largely taken the place of the old method of instruction by text-books, while written examinations are a comparatively new feature on this side of the Atlantic. The opening of our higher institutions of learning to young women is a reform of the present generation. In some Eastern colleges it is still considered an experiment, and others even refuse to admit them, but before another generation passes away it must be an assured fact.

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### LITERARY.

#### LOST SHIPS.

By W. P. F., '83.

Three ancient cities ruled the stormy sea  
 And reaped rich harvest from its fields of  
 foam;  
 Its wide expanse they named a kind of home,  
 And made themselves with its rough tem-  
 pests free,  
 Sought out new lands in realms of mystery,  
 And by the shores reared many a splendid  
 dome:  
 Venice and Tyre and double-empired Rome



Give place to England, mightier than the  
three.  
O aisles of dashing surge and paths wind-  
stirred!  
Methought, as on I swept, I saw the ships  
Of those dead nations sailing side by side;  
And from their decks that thronged the ocean  
wide  
A shout, such as Ulysses from the lips  
Of ghostly myriads in Cimmeria heard.

◆◆◆

### THE HUMOR OF ARTEMAS WARD.

By S. A. L., '82.

OF all the humorous writings which the present century has produced, those of the Wit of Waterford are the most unique and peculiar. No other writer has so buried himself in the character he represents. Artemas Ward, the myth, is known and smiled over in almost every home in the land, while Charles Farrar Browne, the reality, is almost unknown and unheard of. It is doubtful if there is a like case in the whole history of letters. "Mark Twain," it is true, is better and more widely known than Mr. Clemmens, and "Petroleum V. Nasby" than Mr. Locke, but with them the *nom de plume* does not hide the original, while Artemas Ward, the genial, ignorant, and somewhat pompous showman, the creation of the brain of the witty author, is always before the eye, and Charles F. Browne is forgotten. A. Ward, with his "wax figgers and sagsashus wild beasts of pray," talks directly to the readers. The wit and humor of Mr. Browne was peculiarly his own, original and always fresh; never stooping to personalities, but honest and easy and free. In reading him one fails,

2

perhaps, at first, to perceive his drift, till all at once a sentence comes which makes the whole so ridiculous that it surpasses the keenest shafts of studied wit. In telling the story of his life he writes his publishers as follows: "I am 56 (56) years of age. Time with his relentless scythe is ever busy. The old sexton gathers them in, he gathers them in! *I keep a pig this year.*" And again, "I have no doubt that an article onto my life, grammatically jirked and properly punctooated, would be an addition to the chois literatoor of the day."

The keenest wit from the pen of Mr. Browne often carries with it in an under-current, wisdom and sage advice. In his letter on "Forts" he says, "Every man has got a Fort. It's some men's fort to do one thing, and some other men's fort to do another, while there's numerous shiftless critters goin' round whose fort is not to do nothin'." And then the moral, "Never don't do nothin' that ain't your fort, for if you do you will find yourself splashing round in the kanawl, figuratively speakin'."

Mr. Melville D. Landon in his admirable biographical sketch of Mr. Browne, which prefaces the complete works of Artemas Ward, tells this amusing anecdote which well illustrates the ready wit and genial humor of the man.

"After Mr. Browne had created immense enthusiasm for his lectures and books in the Eastern States, which filled his pockets with a handsome exchequer, he started Oct. 3d, 1863, for California. Previous to starting he received a telegram from Thomas Ma-



guire inquiring what he would *take for forty nights in California*. Mr. Browne immediately telegraphed back,

‘Brandy and Water.

A. WARD.’

and though Maguire was sorely puzzled at the contents of the dispatch, the press got hold of it and it went through California as a capital joke.”

I know of no more *forcible* humor than the following, which the jolly showman says occurred when “I, the undersigned, went to see Edwin Forrest play Otheller. Several opery glasses,” he writes, “was leveled at me by Gotham’s farest daughters, but I didn’t let on that I noticed it, though mebbe I did take out my new sixteen dollar silver watch and brandish it round more than was necessary . . . . As I was perusing the bill, a grave young man who sot near me axed me if I’d ever seen Edwin Forrest dance the Essence of old Virginy? ‘He is immense in that,’ said the young man. Said I, ‘Fair youth, do you know what I’d do with you if you was my sun?’ ‘No,’ says he. ‘Wall,’ sez I, ‘I’d appint your funeral to-morrer arternoon, and the korps should be ready.’ He didn’t try any more of his capers on me.” The humor which appeared in some of his statements and comparisons, and his peculiar illustrations are illustrated in his Fourth of July oration. In alluding to the Southern people and secession he says, “When we see a brother goin’ down hill to Ruin, let us not give him a push, but let us seize right hold of his coat-tails and draw him back to morality.” And then adds, “Imagine G. Washington

and P. Henry in the character of se-seshers! As well fancy John Bunyan and Dr. Watts in spangled tights, doin’ the trapeze in a one-horse circus.”

In a phrase, sometimes, he would show up more ignorance and foolish human nature than a whole page of serious prose could do. “My neighbors,” he says, “wasn’t much posted up in regard to the war. Squire Baxter said he’d voted the dimicratic ticket for goin’ on forty year, and war was a darn black republican lie. Jo Stackpole who kills hogs for the Squire, and has got a powerful muscle into his arms, said he’d bet \$5 he could lick the crisis in a fair fight, if he wouldn’t draw a knife on him.” Thus his wit poured out easily and gracefully, harming no one and amusing all, representing always the same world-wise, egotistical showman, striking right and left at the vagaries and absurdities of the day. He delighted in giving sly hits at the weak and foolish things in life. “My darter,” he writes, “entered one day with a young man who was evidently from the city, and who had long hair and a wild expression into his eyes . . . My darter introdooed him as a distinguished landscape painter from Philadelphia. ‘Here is one of his masterpieces. Is it not beautiful, papa? He throws so much soul into his work.’ ‘Does he? Does he?’ says I. ‘Well, I reckon I’d better hire him to white-wash our fence. It needs it.’ ‘What will you charge, sir,’ I continued, ‘to throw some soul into my fence?’ My daughter went out of the room in short meter. She closed the door, I may say, in italics.”

His outburst of patriotism in his famous letter to the Prince of Wales has become almost as widely known as the name of Artemas Ward. "In my country," he wrote, "we have got a war, while your country, in conjunction with Capt. Sems of the Alabarmy, maintains a nootral position! . . . I have already given two cousins to the war, and I stand ready to sacrifice my wife's brother, rather'n not see the rebellion crusht, and if wuss comes to wuss, I'll shed every drop of blood my able-bodied relations has got to prosecoot the war." Mr. Browne's manner of expression and his peculiar manner of putting things often serves to add to the sharp wit or simple humor of the thought. He thus relates the anecdote of his attempt at reorganizing his wife. "I'd been to a public dinner, and had allowed myself to be betrayed into drinking several people's healths; and wishing to make 'em as robust as possible, I continnerd drinkin' their healths till my own became affected. . . . 'I have come, Betsey,' I said, crackin' a whip over the bed. 'I have come to reorganize you! Have you per-ayed to-night?' I dreamed that some one had laid a horsewhip over my head several consecutive times, and when I woke up I found she had. I haven't drank much of anything since, and if I ever have another reorganizing job on hand I shall let it out."

The kindly, rollicking, honest pleasantries of Artemas Ward have a place in almost every heart. There is something in all his efforts that serves as a rest from care and worry, and no mat-

ter how often read, they never fail to develop some new idea, some thought not seen before. No effort is needed to appreciate what he says. The odd and queer ideas dropped from his brain so easily that they seem like the idle and racy talk of a witty friend. It is said that President Lincoln was wont to seek a respite from the cares and perplexities of his official work, in the pages of Artemas Ward, and that while it was Lincoln's home, a copy of these works always lay at hand in the executive room of the White House.

But this brilliant life was soon to end. The brightest star in the galaxy of humor soon ran its course and sank from view. For a few brief years Charles F. Browne amused the world and then was called beyond. America had crowned him chief of her humorists, and England's critics rated his genius with that of Hood and Garrick and Smith and Hook. Only a few short days could he stop on British soil and enjoy his honors. Consumption, dread disease of his family, struck him down, and he repaired to the Isle of Jersey to recruit, but it was of no avail. The end came before he again reached London, and to-day, England with America mourns his early death. His life was short. He had but just begun to live, but what he did in the world of wit has given his name a place among the better humorists of the English tongue. Though the greater part of his literary life was spent beyond her borders, yet he belongs to Maine, and sleeps now near his childhood's home in the old churchyard at Waterford. Though he belonged to the world when

living, yet dead, his native State claimed him as her own. He needed no eulogy or epitaph except his *nom de plume*, Artemas Ward. I know of no fitter close than to quote once more from Mr. Landon. "When Charles Lamb ceased to tune the great heart of humanity to joy and gladness, his funeral was in every English and American household; when Charles Browne took up his final resting-place in the sombre shades of Kensel Grove, jesting ceased, and one great Anglo-American heart,

\* 'Like muffled drum went beating,  
Funeral marches to his grave.'"

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#### MY SISTER AND I.

By C. E. S., '83.

The little hill behind the house  
Seemed highest in the world  
When in my tiny cap and blouse  
Its summit-stones I hurled;  
And often felt so strong and smart,  
And strutted like a fop,  
Because I dragged the little cart  
With sister to the top.

How happy were those golden hours  
Of childhood's sweet caprice,  
When fancies woven out of flowers  
Could bid our wonders cease.  
Full oft upon that hillock's brow,  
Our play-tired bodies laid,  
We thought that we had found out how  
The earth and sky were made.

The sky was God's o'erspreading tent  
That touched the world's round edge,  
And fastened to the trees that bent  
Down o'er a great steep ledge.  
This tent was patched with clouds each day,  
God hadn't any blue,  
And so he patched it o'er with gray  
Where stars had burned it through.

The earth was but the tent's broad floor  
All carpeted with green,

And somewhere was a little door  
With angel-bordered screen.  
We've stood on many a hill since then  
And smiled and wept together,  
We've culled the flowers from joy's bright  
glen  
And from love's rose-girt heather.

We've walked down sorrow's shady vale  
And heard Fate's cruel "*never*,"  
And seen hope's rosy stars grow pale  
And sink and set forever.  
But oh! that life's deep problems now  
Were as unmixed by men,  
And we upon some hillock's brow.  
Were near to Heaven as then.

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#### SELF-CULTURE.

By W. E. R., '79.

NOBLE character is man's glory. The man of character has will, which, Blackie says, is the "*one thing needful*." He has sincerity, which, in the words of Carlyle, "is the first characteristic of all men in any way heroic." He has truth, which, as Emerson said, "is the summit of being." One feels as well as hears such a man. He gives one a sense of power—that natural power which character always begets. That the formation of grand character should be the aim of all is evident. Aside from employment self-culture is the highest purpose.

It is a broad term, and aims at perfection, physical, intellectual, moral.

The advantages of a sound body need not be enumerated. The body is the foundation of the mind. Physical culture is a duty. Exercise is essential. The laborer gets it, but often fails in the care of his body. Ball playing, skating, coasting, fishing, walking, riding, rowing, etc., not only develop the body but are great edu-



caters. They teach presence of mind, pluck, self-control, patience, the use of the eye and hand. The boy often learns more at his sports than at school. Thorough self-culture implies attention to the laws of health. Ventilation, light, sleep, bathing, eating, drinking, are subjects to be understood.

No more essential than physical culture, but constituting a higher study and aiming at loftier ends—dealing with the soul, not the flesh—is intellectual and moral culture.

And first of all, one desiring to make the most of himself must avoid all deadly vices. I do not name them. They are known. Any person who cherishes them can not become cultivated. Then there are many foibles, to which all are inclined, that must be avoided. Caused by a foolish wish to seem our best—oftener to seem more than our best—or by a senseless fear of being undervalued, is that prevalent foible—*pretension*. The true man says little, promises little, pretends little; in short is nobody. 'Tis the rogue or the fool that talks most and loudest. The wise know how to be silent. Not what we seem, but what we are, is the thing; we should possess, not pretend merit; prove, not promise worth. Pretension leads to insincerity. Insincerity leads to self-deception, an evil indeed. Ill-prepared for self-improvement is he who is insincere with himself. Pretension, moreover, is vain. Man is tested in life's crucible sooner or later, and the elements of his character are detected. The crafty, the dishonest are known. Quacks and deceitful persons are

known, except perchance to themselves. Taken all in all, first and last, a man is generally taken for about what he is worth.

Many persons have a way of disparaging others, unwittingly attempting to gain undeserved prominence by forcing others below themselves, or to excuse their short-comings by belittling the merits of others. This habit of viewing everybody and everything in a hypercritical spirit is a most pernicious one. A young man can form no worse habit than that of searching out faults, of never acknowledging worth, of finding nothing to admire. A constant and exclusive contemplation of the mean, the little, the selfish, the sinful, the weak, cannot elevate. There is no good to be expected from him who never admires. Better search out beauties, than find faults. A contemplation of good deeds and a reverence for great souls are ennobling. A genuine love for the beautiful, whether in nature, man, or deeds, makes the heart beautiful. If we cannot attain at a bound to the grandeurs of the human soul, let us at least do them homage. To look kindly upon others in fault, to love and imitate their merits is practical as well as divine teaching.

Egotism, self-conceit, vanity, selfishness, are kindred foibles, although well known and ostracized, have a wonderful faculty of finding their way into the heart. They should be driven out and in their place should dwell that comely inmate—self-respect,—often taken for self-conceit from a fancied resemblance, but very unlike. A sure hindrance to broad culture is self-consciousness. It



is narrowing always to think of self, to feel that all eyes are upon us, to wonder what others say about us, to make self the center around which everything revolves.

Closely allied to self-consciousness is selfishness, an unholy thing, unknown in true character. Be unselfish, and look out for yourself, are not contradictory admonitions. Both are duties. Place them in harmony with each other and you have a good quality. Selfishness is detestable in private; so it is in business and public matters. Let everybody have a chance. Don't feel defrauded if somebody earns a dollar that you might get. Be public spirited. Lend aid to public enterprises even when the praise falls on others. What matters it if some one else gets praise provided the work was done? You bore your part well, be content.

Now this egoism—this *I-ism* has its root in an essential element of character, individuality, which in truth, is the foundation of character. It is the aim of culture to free it from imperfections and impediments, and to aid its right development. Learning and accomplishments are not to kill it, but to nourish it. It is man's power. Whatever tends to weaken the will is not a means of culture. Honest opinion must be cherished. Individuality must be preserved. Let culture be broad. Avoid narrowness. The man who knows only horses, or Greek, or electricity, is not cultured. In the words of Emerson, "His head runs up into a spire." For money-making, let us attend to our business; but for culture,

let our gaze be as wide as the heavens.

Good books are a necessity for self-improvement. Out of the vast store of literature that has accumulated, and is accumulating, each reader must select his reading. Upon this choice most depends. Many persons pride themselves on being great readers. Quality, not quantity, is the test. And what is their reading? Relative to the measure of their intellect. The taste should be cultivated. Reading the books of the master-minds, accompanied by active individual thought, will do it. With a correct taste, one may read what he like, always aiming to grow up to an appreciation of the best books. In the best books, great men talk to us, and in them we find "the spiritual life of the past." We can not select at will our personal acquaintances from the great and true; but we can choose what authors shall be our friends, and in them enjoy the companionship of sages and heroes.

It is instructive to observe the marked stress laid upon solitude as a means of culture, by philosophers. Yet many dislike to be left alone. 'Tis a satire on them. Every one should learn to entertain himself. He is not then forced to seek the street corners, or a worse place. Country life affords solitude. What a soothing presence have the moods for any condition of the soul! How pleasant is the companionship of the trees! Here and in the closet God is close to us. Deep, earnest, undisturbed thought is highly essential to culture.

Also essential is society. Contact with men draws us from ourselves,

awakens our sympathies, and teaches us lessons of life.

We admire the skill by which man forces the elements to do his work. He confines the waters of the stream; they drive his mills. He makes the sea to bear his ships, and the winds to blow them. The spirit of steam has become his servant. Electricity is his messenger. Truly, man makes the wealth of the world his own. About us lies a world of truth,—the invisible, the eternal. From it come to us divine messages. Many know not that it exists. Its riches are infinite.

May not man lay hold of the elements of this world for his spiritual advancement? May he not make its riches his own—even peace, love, joy?

It is indisputable that happiness, the wealth of human nature, depends upon our spiritual and intellectual life. The kingdom of God is within us. The purest joys are known to the pure in heart. The refined have sweeter happiness than the coarse. The depraved exist only. They do not *live*. The cultured are the gods of earth. Yet some strive to kill their finer instincts. What suicide! They prefer to be simply animals. Like the ancient Egyptians, they worship animals.

To a young man desiring to be something, I may add: Have a purpose. Be not thwarted by trifles. One in pursuit of greatness minds not little things. Avoid idleness. Make the moments count. Be sincere. Don't form a habit of excusing yourself. Be charitable to others, just to yourself.

Says an eminent writer: "In this world a man must be either hammer or

anvil." We should try to be in harmony with our surroundings. To fret, to blame fortune, is of little avail. Providence is kind, but just.

Our mistakes are ours. They must remain mistakes. We cannot have another move. We must learn equanimity. Nothing is more pleasing in a person well along the journey of life than a cheerful serenity of mind. Trust and patience are the causes. The wind blows, does its little good, dies away, and is forgotten. May man not be content to have his life like the breath of the wind, if it be the Father's will?

Finally, love beauty and virtue, admire good deeds, reverence great souls. Live with sages and heroes. Pattern your life after theirs. But take the highest type as your model—even Jesus, the Christ.

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### APPLE BLOSSOMS.

By C. W. M., '77.

Once more a robe of soft, sweet green,  
Brightens the earth with tender sheen;  
And where, on marsh and mountain side,  
A golden mist was scattered wide,  
With leaves of bright and vivid green,  
Ev'ry low bush and tree is seen.  
From sunny South-land, winds of spring  
Blow soft, and life and gladness bring;  
Causing the fields of verdant grass  
To break in ripples as they pass,  
While ev'ry leaflet, green and bright,  
Quivers and shakes as with delight.  
Loosed as the south wind's gentle call,  
In showers the apple blossoms fall,  
And through my window, open wide,  
Comes in their fragrance, like a tide.  
O sweet and fragrant breath of spring!  
What tender memories you bring  
Of other days, so like to these,  
When apple blossoms filled the trees.  
Sweet memories that wake to view  
With each returning spring, anew.

## SECOND DECENNIAL.

## PRESIDENT'S BACCALAUREATE.

The text is Mark iv. 28—Then the Ear.

TEN years ago we celebrated the first decennial of this college. My text was, "First the blade," found in the same chapter and verse as the text of to-day. And my theme was: *The Blade Life of the college and what it promises.*

In addressing the class of '73 I used the following language, "Whoever may stand where I now stand and address the class of 1883, and through them all who may be interested in the college at that time, I have one request to make—and this is, that the text shall be, "Then the Ear."

The exercises commencing to-day complete the second decennium of the college; and through the goodness of God I stand where I stood ten years ago. My theme is: *The Ear Life of the college and what it promises.*

The text suggests, as did that of ten years ago, the seed or seminary life of the college. The seed of this institution was planted on the 22d day of September, 1854. The institution was chartered March 16, 1855, and opened September 1, 1857.

In the summer of 1863, just twenty years ago, the Maine State Seminary, having given instruction to a thousand boys and girls in the elementary studies, graduated thirty-eight young ladies in a Ladies' Course of Study, and fitted seventy-six young men for college, turned its tender shoot upward to the sunlight as the beginning of this college. God alone knoweth how it was done. For we as a New England Christian people were sleeping. It is

enough to say that this seed life appeared as it appeared in the founding of other New England colleges. The seed was first planted in the form of a Preparatory School. Thus came into existence Harvard, Dartmouth, Williams, and other colleges.

The text also suggests the blade life of the college. This life is marked by two events. One of them is what I called ten years ago and what I call now, the great controversy involving the rank of the college; the other the establishment of the theological department. The controversy involving the rank of the college was really a controversy involving the existence of the college. Shall we have a first-class college, such as we now have, or shall we have a first-class seminary with a college department? This was the question which was asked in 1865, and answered six years later in 1871.

The theological department was established in 1870; and its establishment involved the expense of providing a building for its accommodation, and of endowing three additional professorships, the same requiring a capital of at least one hundred thousand dollars. So the responsibility was very great. But the wants of a religious people which led to the founding of the college, demanded that the college should take this responsibility, and the college *did* take it. To aid in this undertaking, the Free Baptist Education Society subscribed and paid the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

## THE EAR LIFE OF THE COLLEGE.

1. The event most worthy of notice in the ear life of the college is the



death of the man whose name the college bears.

In this precinct of Lewiston and Auburn in which this college is located, there are to-day thirty thousand people. It is but yesterday that there were only a few hundred living here. As I said on another occasion, "The land was here and the water was here, as the skies and the air are here; and this is about all that could be said of the place." We know what this place is to-day in life, in enterprise, and in its educational and religious facilities. Now, if we are to give any *one* man the honor of making it, we must give it to Benjamin E. Bates. The idea of the place was his. He saw the place as it was, and as it was to be. To say nothing of what others have done or have not done, Mr. Bates was ready to spend here a portion of the money he made here.

On the occasion already referred to I used the following language: "While it is true that Mr. Bates never resided here, it is true in an important sense, that for thirty-one years, he *lived* here. Very regularly once a month he walked our streets and mingled with us as a people. Our desires were his desires; our interests, his interests; our affairs, his affairs. He wanted labor for our laborers, education for our children, places of worship for our worshipers, light for our streets, water for our houses, and a hospital for our sick and our dying."

Mr. Bates helped build this church in which so many of us worship. He gave the college called after his name one hundred thousand dollars; and the

college could not have been founded at the time it was founded without this money. He subscribed another hundred thousand dollars, and the fault belongs not to his good name that it has not been paid.

2. The non-payment of Mr. Bates' subscription has caused one-half of the ten years now closing to be a struggle on the part of the college for very life. Some have hoped the college would die. Some have said it must die. Some have expected to see it die.

The amount, principal, and interest, due to-day from the estate of Mr. Bates, is \$132,000. To this should be added a large sum which the college on very strong assurances has expected to receive from other sources, and yet has not received.

The charter of this institution gave the Trustees the power to locate it. Several places asked for the school; and it was only located here after a struggle of two days by one majority in the Board of Trustees.

What brought the school to this place? Allow me to answer this question. It was the pledges of the citizens of this place made through a committee appointed by them in public meeting assembled, and the pledges of men, not residing here, and yet owning property here. The motives of both of these parties are patent to all.

To have a religious people of New England respectable in numbers make this place their headquarters; to have the population of the place increased by the coming of many persons to educate their children; to have the valuation of the place largely increased;



to have the facilities for home education; to have educated men as citizens; to have money by the thousand go annually into the tills of the merchants and mechanics of this place that would otherwise go into the tills of the merchants and mechanics of another place; these motives, not to speak of the good influences of a religious school of learning upon a community, are motives worthy of those who avowed them in the early days of this institution. I speak of these things, not by way of charging others with neglect of duty, but only to say that if the work of founding a school of learning in this place, a work covering a period of nearly thirty years, twenty of which being spent to make the school, a college deserving of mention among the New England colleges—if this work has been but partly successful, the entire responsibility should not be put upon those who have had it especially in charge.

It is not every college that could survive the blow which this college has received during the last ten years—years that will form an interesting chapter in the history of the college, to be written by one of her alumni thirty years hence. Paul said “by the grace of God I am what I am.”

With so much misfortune as it has been the lot of the college to meet, with the powerful influences working against it, some of them not being known to the public, its present condition is evidence of Divine favor. Its grounds, buildings, libraries, and other facilities may be seen by all who desire to see them; it is free from debt; and

it has a permanent fund of \$167,000.

3. Our average scholarship has been raised during the ear life of the college. No one will understand me as casting any reflections upon those who graduated from the college during its blade life. A young institution is expected to improve its scholarship from year to year. This it ought to do. In doing this, certainly, lies our success the last ten years. The ear life of the college being filled up with so much of hard struggling for life, we may have worked harder to set high the standard of attention to study. If we can send out from these halls of learning men and women coming here only to study, and best of all, men and women of character as those will be likely to be who come here for such a purpose, we shall not lack the means to do our work. A good tree brings forth good fruit, and the good fruit the tree bears will lead men to care for the tree.

4. Our discipline has been established during the ear life of the college. This college was opened in the fall of 1863 by the formation of a Freshman class; and I have it from the best authority that outside parties laid a plan for hazing the class. But the plan was never executed. College hazing is an old and barbarous practice. But its age shall give it no protection. In its very barbarism its death shall be found. Slavery is dead; and other national evils are to come to an end. Drinking houses and tippling shops are to be shut up from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Maine to Texas. No man shall have more than one living wife in this land. The

spoils system shall not send a bullet into the body of another President. Every man shall be allowed to cast one ballot, and the ballot he may cast shall be counted. The colleges of the country, founded by men fearing God and following the things that make for peace, shall not be the haunts of rowdies. All men shall obey the civil law, the high as well as the low, the rich as well as the poor, the learned as well as the ignorant. These are live questions—questions that are settled in the minds of the best portion of the American people, and they must be finally settled as there settled; for such a settlement only will be a right and just one. The struggle may be long; but I have no doubt as to how it will end.

To the credit of our graduates be it said, this college has suffered but little from college disturbances. The later years of the period of which I am speaking have been noted as years of order and quiet.

5. Our number of graduates has been as large as could be expected for the second ten years of a college. We have graduated during the last ten years 260 persons—250 gentlemen and 10 ladies. Of this number 217 are from the classical department, and 43 from the theological—making the average of 26 a year. Four of the graduates of the second decennium have died, making twelve who have died since the college was founded.

6. The college although financially embarrassed has yet been able to carry on its work of aiding students. Our tuition is a very small part of the expense for a regular course of study in

the college. It is only thirty-six dollars a year. This amount is not half that of some of the New England colleges, and not a quarter of others. And yet during the ear life of the college we have given to indigent students in tuition at this low rate the sum of \$19,108. During the blade life we gave the sum of \$5,472—making the amount of \$24,580 given to indigent students during the twenty years of the life of the college. To this amount there should be added quite a large sum given to students who entering the college have left before graduating. Instruction in our theological department is without charge. This is as it should be. Tuition is free in all theological schools. It seems to me, however, that the forty-three churches that are receiving the services of the forty-three young men we have sent out from the theological department the last ten years are especially indebted to the college.

I need not inform you that in the recent discussion of the question of aiding indigent students, a certain class of them are severely handled. One writer calls this class "young mendicants." In plain English the charge is that a certain class of students in our institutions of learning are beggars. Whether they are young or old is of small account. Let us see if these men referred to are beggars above all men who dwell in college towns. They are called beggars because they do not pay the full cost of their education. They cannot be so called for any other reason. Now, we all know that no student in any institution of learning

pays the full cost of his education. So that if one student is a beggar for the reason given, then all students are beggars for the same reason—the son of the millionaire as well as the son of the man who eats his bread in the sweat of his face. The young man paying \$150 a year for tuition pays but a small part of what it costs to educate him. Who build the educational halls through which the sons of rich men walk day after day? Who endow the chairs of the men under whose instructions the sons of rich men sit? Who found the libraries to which the sons of rich men have access? The answer is a Bates or a Coburn among men, and a Stone or a Thompson among women. I refer to this subject only because it is made my duty to defend the good name of those students in this college who are called “young mendicants.” It is true the colleges of the country are doing much for those young men who need help in acquiring a liberal education. But they are doing only what they ought to do. They are doing only what those who founded them and those who gave their money to endow them expected them to do. It seems to be forgotten in the discussion of this subject that large sums of money are in the treasuries of the American colleges from the pockets of men who were once poor students in these colleges.

7. The college magazine has been founded during the ear life of the college. The honor of founding the *BATES STUDENT* belongs to the class of '74. Its book form will warrant it a place in many a library, and the con-

secutive volumes will be of priceless value to the future historian of the college. This is not the time to criticise the *STUDENT*. I will only say that I desire it shall be a magazine that shall represent the college in its best qualities, thus securing a welcome to many Christian families.

8. The organization of the Christian Association in this college is part of the work of the last ten years. There are two things, I think, necessary to make perfect the discipline of a college. These are the substitution of small dormitories for large ones, each dormitory to be constituted a home, and the union of students under a constitution or code of by-laws based on Christian principles. The former may be considered as impracticable for many colleges. The latter is within the reach of all. Those college students who are truly governed must govern themselves and each other. The civil law, as it should, may deal with offenses in college that are outrageous and criminal in character; the Faculties of the colleges may separate the worthless from their students; but the rest of the discipline must come from the source I have named. One of old said, “How can I do this great wickedness and sin against God”; and so I say how can a young man go out from a Christian Association room and be a party to college disturbances and sin against God! Or how can he go out and be a party to excuse such disturbances and sin against God! The influence of the Christian Association of this college is good, and only good; and it



affords me great joy that some of our students through its influence have been led to a true faith in Christ.

9. Our lectureship has maintained its high standing. In these days of research, when students are not satisfied unless in their investigations they go to the bottom of things—and they should not be—questions may arise in their minds which they may hesitate to speak of in the recitation room—questions that may involve their happiness in this life and in the life that is to come. Hence the need that men who have contended with these questions in their own experiences—men who have investigated them thoroughly, and come to right conclusions in regard to them—that such men should make known through the living voice the paths they themselves have trod to the end that these paths may be smooth and easy for others to walk in. So far the college has done but little in this direction; but the little it has done has been done well.

The coming to us of the late Rev. Dr. Manning at the close of the first ten years of the life of the college, and that of the Rev. Dr. Bowen and ex-President Hill at the close of the second, is evidence that a good work has been begun.

10. The college grounds have been greatly improved within the last ten years. These grounds comprise fifty acres including the summit of David's Mountain. It is true that grounds are of small consequence to a school of learning in comparison with the other things I have mentioned. But they are things we must have; and large

grounds for a college in a growing city are much to be desired. They have something to do with the health of both faculty and students. They shut out the busy world, and afford quiet places for meditation and study. Beautiful grounds as well as beautiful buildings give much character to a college. To some extent we judge of quality by external appearances. The reputation of our college is therefore affected to a certain extent by the appearance of our grounds and buildings. One of the many obligations that we owe to the benefactors of the college is that its standing among the educational institutions of the land shall not be compromised in any way. And besides we should continually bear in mind that both our buildings and grounds have been solemnly dedicated to God for the promotion of sound learning and true religion among men; and that for this reason they should be in such condition as to draw to them the greatest number of those who are in harmony with the object sought.

#### II.—THE PROMISE OF THE EAR LIFE.

Ten years ago I said from this pulpit: "Whosoever may stand where I now stand and address the class of 1893, and through them all that may be interested in the college at that time, I have another request to make, and it is that the text shall be, 'After that the full corn in the ear.'"

It should be said that the Ear Life of the college has not received all that the Blade Life promised. This is to be regretted. But so it is with all human things. They resemble



"The uncertain glory of an April day."

"They keep the word of promise to our ear  
And break it to our hope."

But I trust the ear life will better keep its word with the full corn life than the blade life has with it. It seems to me not only a wise thing to do, but also a duty which we owe to those who will come after us, to begin the way we have begun by putting on record the important facts that may occur in the history of the college from one decade of years to another. With such a record and the bound volumes of the *BATES STUDENT* at hand, it will be a task comparatively easy to write the history of the college whether that history be written at our semi-centennial, or not even until our centennial.

In ten years from this time I trust there will be a celebration on these grounds worthy of the name. What the Hon. John Wentworth is doing this year for Dartmouth College, some alumnus of this college should do for his *Alma Mater* in 1893. Dartmouth College was founded in 1769, and I think all its graduates are dead down to 1809. From that time, then, down to the present, Mr. Wentworth hopes to have every class represented by person or letter during Commencement week of this year.

In 1893 this college will be thirty years old, and I trust that not only all the college classes will be represented by person and by letter at a meeting of the alumni during Commencement week of that year, but that the seminary will be represented by some of her children on that occasion. These children must come then, it is true, with white locks

upon their heads, and with wrinkles in their faces, but the grand old mother of us all in sending them will proudly say to us these are still my jewels.

Now, what does the ear life of the college promise the full corn life? Of course what it promises is only a promise by testament as the ear life comes to an end, and this testament may be broken; or it is only a promise of the past to the future. In other words in what condition will our alumni find their *Alma Mater*, gathering as I hope they may gather in large numbers on these grounds during Commencement week of 1893. They will find her, I hope, in a healthy condition every way speaking—her children double the present number—her standard of scholarship higher than ever before—her established discipline working without friction—her tone of morals higher even than it is to-day. We are a Christian college. We are not ashamed to be known by that name. And I only hope that we shall have a better claim to that title then than now.

In ten years from this time the alumni will have her representatives in India as mission workers; and meeting then on these grounds they may exchange congratulations on this fact. This college was founded to give the sons of poor men an opportunity to secure a liberal education. This college was founded to give woman an opportunity to secure a liberal education, being the first in New England to open its doors to woman. This college was founded to do a work for a religious people in educating men for their pulpits at home. And last and

never to be forgotten, this college was founded to do this people a work in educating men for their pulpits abroad. These men, then, being educated—being abroad—being on “India’s coral strand”—being there *solely* to preach the gospel and help establish a Christian civilization, letters from them at a meeting on Alumni Day of 1893, would give an inspiration not second to anything that might occur on the occasion. At this meeting I hope the alumni will be permitted to thank God that four professorships have been endowed, two of them new ones.

I hope they will see a hall for our library erected on the site set apart for it—an observatory on David’s Mountain—a building for our Latin School on the lot recently graded, and the entire campus made beautiful. This I grant is laying out a great work for the ten years to come. But I know that whereof I speak. I know that unless changes take place that cannot reasonably be expected to take place, some of the things I have spoken of—I hope all—will be done within that time. The God of Heaven, he will prosper us, therefore, we his servants will arise and build.

Ladies and gentlemen of the graduating class: Renewing my request made ten years ago that the preacher ten years hence take for his text: “After that the full corn in the ear,” and for his theme: *The Full Corn Life of the college and what it promises*, I may say that he may be expected to have ample materials for his theme—materials, the use of which will afford him pleasure, and the presentation of which

will give pleasure to those that hear him. My theme is not wholly a pleasant one, and it cannot have been altogether pleasant on your part to listen to what I have said. But I have stated facts. I have simply told the truth; and having done this, there is nothing more for me to say. This occasion really belongs to you. I understand very well, however, the interest you have in the college. It is like that which children have in their mother. They are ready to share her trouble—if possible, to bear it all. Your loyalty to the college is really a love for her; else, as I have intimated on another occasion, you would not have taxed yourselves so heavily in placing in the chapel the portrait bust of the late great statesman of the country who gave us our motto of *Amore ac Studio*. Even in Rome Paul was not ashamed of the gospel of Christ. In the presence of the Supreme Court of the United States, Webster said of Dartmouth, “It is a small college, and yet there are those who love it.” And his country over, and in every station of his life, Garfield dwelt among his own religious people.

Your *Alma Mater* is not able to wear gay clothing; and yet, dressed in her homely garb, you owe to her largely that nobility of character, which possessing, you regard your most valuable treasure, and so you can well afford to be loyal to her interests.

You are now to leave the college, and it is certainly something worthy of being said that you and the college separate as friends. You are also to separate as a class; and I trust you

part on the most friendly terms. It may be that you have been divided in opinion on some questions you have been called to consider while in college; but differences of opinion should not keep you apart as friends. When a class leaves college, all class bickering should be left behind as the disputing of children. Indeed, it will be thought no more of in after life. No matter which of you may be called away first from this life, all of you living will say: Not without faults, but a good classmate.

“First the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear.” Ten, twenty, thirty years—a generation. In a generation, surely, the fruit of the college will appear—I trust in heathen as well as in Christian lands. But how many of us who saw the seed of this institution planted will have finished our work on earth! And yet, whether we be on earth or in heaven, we shall see the fruit of the college—even the fruit of the full corn in the ear—ripe, golden, waving, ready for the sickle, and waiting to be gathered into the garner of the Lord.

“Sow with a generous hand;  
Pause not for toil or pain;  
Weary not through the heat of summer,  
Weary not through the cold spring rain;  
But wait till the autumn comes  
For the sheaves of golden grain.

“Sow while the seeds are lying  
In the warm earth’s bosom deep;  
And your warm tears fall upon it,—  
They will stir in their quiet sleep;  
And the green blades rise the quicker,  
Perchance, for the tears you weep.

“Then sow, for the hours are fleeting,  
And the seed must fall to-day;  
And care not what hands shall reap it,

Or if you shall have passed away  
Before the waving cornfields  
Shall gladden the sunny day.”

“Sow; and look onward, upward,  
Where the starry light appears,—  
Where, in spite of the coward’s doubting,  
Or your own heart’s trembling fears,  
You shall reap in joy the harvest  
You have sown to-day in tears.”

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### A HYMN.

BY MRS. J. A. LOWELL.

[Sung at the Baccalaureate exercises, Sunday,  
June 24th.]

The blade, the ear, the ripened grain;  
The child, the youth, the manly brain;  
The rill, the brook, the river’s main;  
So shall the small the great attain.

Thus teacheth He who maketh all,—  
The mustard plant, the cedar tall;  
The basal rock, the lofty wall:  
Thus buildeth man the college hall.

One decade since, a beauteous spire,  
Of many hearts the fond desire,  
Shot upward—rising higher, higher,  
As flame from out the well-fed fire.

The seed was planted years before,  
And closely watched from hour to hour,  
And oft the cool refreshing shower  
Bedewed it with its wondrous power.

That tiny blade, it grew apace,  
In beauteous loveliness and grace;  
Till, suddenly, to take its place,  
The well-formed ear with joy we trace.

The blade, the ear! the fruit of years,  
Of anxious watching, prayers, and tears!  
As fair its stately head it rears,  
How beautiful it now appears.

And when the years have passed away,  
And Time brings on another day,  
The Ripened Grain, within the ear,  
Will in full majesty appear.

Then sing aloud His wondrous power,  
Who brings us to this joyous hour;  
Strike, strike the timbrel, harp, and lyre,  
And raise your tuneful voices higher!



**COMMUNICATIONS.**

PORTLAND, June 16, 1883.

*Editors of the Student:*

The vacation season has again arrived, and what are you going to advise the students to do during the summer? The pursuance of studies connected with the regular college work will now come into competition with light novel reading, and it will require considerable force of habit to prevent the latter from receiving the larger proportion of one's time. Such a result, however, will insure more needed rest to the student than he will acquire if his mind is kept intent upon the development of subjects of previous study. To your correspondent, in some respects, both reading upon topics of previous study and reading aimlessly, proved unsatisfactory during his college vacations, whether spending the long, lazy days among the White Mountains or at the sea-shore, and a few words based upon what is considered a profitable experience may not be unwelcome.

There are few of the more frequented localities where the students go for the summer that have not an interest of their own. Choice bits of history, reminiscences of the local pioneers may be picked up which will prove of unexpected interest. Too often people are satisfied with a most cursory reply to a question that should lead to an interesting recital of events. "What is that old building?" asks the traveler on the Maine Central Railroad as he passed the station at Winslow. "An old block house," is the customary

reply, yet that block house is one of four that formed the corners of Fort Halifax, about whose walls many a sharp contest was fought by the enemies of the early settlers. "What monument is that?" asks the sight-seer at Norridgewock, as his eyes happen to light upon a rough shaft surmounted by an iron cross. "A monument to an old Jesuit missionary," is the reply, and Sebastian Rasles, who preached to the Abenakis at Norridgewock for thirty-four years and was finally killed by an English bullet in 1733, goes unhonored. "What fort was this?" asks the visitor at Pemaquid, as he looks at the well defined foundation of a good sized fort. "Fort William Henry, I believe," is vouchsafed, while Sir William Phipps, Maine's nobleman and first ship-builder, are unmentioned, or the cause of its downfall recited, unless further questioning is resorted to.

I have cited these historical guideboards as instances where a sight-seer or casual visitor too often allows a wealth of history to escape him. It has often been said that one cannot ask intelligent questions till he has a good general idea of a subject, and this will generally prove true regarding such matters as have not been fully developed by historical writers. What college student in Maine knows as much about the "Aroostook war" as he does about the Missouri compromise?

Some of the most memorable events in the early history of this country occurred along the Maine coast, yet many habitual visitors know very little of the localities they frequent. At

York was the first city government established in the country by Sir Ferdinando Gorges; at Wiscasset, Champlain negotiated one of the first treaties in American history; and as one visits the city of Boston he sees little to remind him that that flourishing metropolis owes its greatness to the downfall of the Pemaquid settlement by a whim of Edmund Andros. All along the coast, Captain Kidd, Dixie Bull, and other buccaneers pursued their nefarious works and have left memorials of their visits as distinct as those left by the early discoverers,—Weymouth, Gosnold, Drake, Raleigh, De Monts, and John Smith of Pocahontas fame. At the Isles of Shoals, among the unique bits of current history is the old law that prohibited any woman from setting foot thereon, and in 1647 an appeal to the General Court was had to secure the enforcement of the law.

A study of these and other local subjects that may easily be enumerated will form a pleasing and profitable occupation during the summer, and the interest that can thus be created in one's locality will more than compensate for the labor. As most of the towns in Maine have been settled a century or more, town histories are becoming quite abundant, and these, with the more general works easily obtainable, afford about all the information desired.

Pardon me for these brief historical hints, as they are not intended as any criticism upon the editorial management of the *STUDENT*, but for the benefit of its readers.

C. L. M.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, June 16, 1883.

*Editors of the Student:*

The State of Ohio, averaging 220 miles in length, and 200 in breadth, has an area of 40,000 square miles, and a population of nearly three and a half millions of people. It is fortunate in geographical position. Nearly all the great trunk lines of railroads from the sea-board to the West, must pass through it. These are intersected by numerous connecting lines, and together form a vast and complete network all over the State. Numerous rivers afford immense water power. Nearly two-thirds of its boundary line is composed of the navigable waters of Lake Erie and the Ohio River. Beneath its rich soil lie vast deposits of building stone, iron, and coal. Altogether, Ohio has extraordinary facilities for great commercial and manufacturing movements.

The public buildings of Ohio are on a grand scale. The State House, claimed to be the largest in the Union, is a vast structure of stone, built by convict labor, at a cost of \$1,500,000. To build it now with free labor, would doubtless cost twice that amount. The museum possesses features of rare interest, being rich in trophies and relics of the war. Among other things may be seen Phil Sheridan's war saddle. The penitentiary, the asylums for the orphan, the blind, the imbecile, and the insane, must be seen to be appreciated. They look large to New England eyes.

I attended religious services at the prison one Sunday morning, and there saw one thousand four hundred men

in the uniform of convicted crime. It was a sight calculated profoundly to impress the visitor.

The morals of the State may be improved in some points, without danger of over-refinement. Did you ever hear the expression "*Free rum and no Sunday*"? However little significance it may have in Maine, it is full of meaning in Ohio. All through the spring, base-ball was played every Sunday in the parks and suburbs of Columbus. Five thousand people often witnessed the playing of the professionals. Early in June, however, a reaction came, and the city authorities stopped Sunday ball-playing in this city. Excursions to Cincinnati and other places are regular occurrences. Would-be purchasers find no difficulty in getting their wants supplied on Sunday, whether they desire dry goods or groceries, hardware or liquor.

In the field of politics one great issue overshadows all others. It is a struggle between the home and the saloon. The liquor power is on trial for its life, the jurors are the voters of Ohio, and in October next the verdict will be rendered. It will be a battle of the Titans, as both sides realize how much there is to be gained or lost. Senator Frye is to enter the lists, and will throw the weight of his masterly eloquence on the side of temperance. We recently listened to a wonderfully telling speech by Hon. John B. Finch of Nebraska, who handled the subject entirely in its legal bearings. It was a powerful effort. We may hope much

for the result when such champions are on the side of right.

To a person just from the East, many things will be found new and strange, both in the country itself, and in the dialect of the people. The hills and mountains of New England are missing, and instead, we see rolling plains. After a rain the mud is indescribable. Soft coal is the principal fuel, and in manufacturing places the dust and smoke is annoying till one becomes accustomed to it. The country villages are remarkably beautiful. Haystacks are to be seen in the fields the year round. Each little village, as well as the cities, has its mayor and corporation officers.

I will give a few examples of dialect: Ask a "Buckeye" what time it is; if he doesn't know he replies, "you can't prove it by me." How far is it to the city? "A right smart distance." If he desires a person to repeat his question, instead of saying "what?" he says "*which?*" Pa and ma are "*pau*" and "*mau*." To hear a Dutchman talk English is often amusing in the extreme. "Vot vor tout you not shpeak? Can't you virshta blain Eenglish ven you hears it? You ant no teef vot shteels I shposes, unt you tont kip troonks mit vishky? Vot vor you loogs so big a teef in der bentenshry? You kooms sneaggin heim Zaturtay nocht leig a tog vots got kigt. I zay you tun sompin; if you an't dun nodin, den, vy don't you dell me vot it is dat you has dun? Hey?"

The longer I stay in Ohio, the better I like it. My class is scattered from



Maine to Dakota. The members report themselves well pleased with their several locations.

With best wishes for Bates College and all its interests, I remain,

Very Sincerely,

W. H. COGSWELL, '82.

### LOCALS.

Vale! Vale! Vale 83!

Are you off to the shore or the mountains?

Lawn tennis is becoming quite popular among the students.

Quite a number of the students are to spend vacation canvassing.

The boys have all taken to drinking Auburn mineral spring water. It seems to have a hilarious effect.

German recitation. Prof.—“Translate ‘*Der König in festlichen Ornat.*’” Student—“The king is dressed in his Sunday clothes.”

But little interest was manifested in Field Day at Bates this year. The exercises occurred June 15th, '83 winning the cup with some good records.

“Hello, C—, when did you get your new hat?” “Down town. How does it look?” “O, as well as could be expected *over* the circumstances.”

To the question, “In what points is man superior to other animals,” a sharp lady student answered: “Man *considers* himself superior in every respect to all his *fellow beasts.*”

In the Library. Soph. (searching among the books, to classmate)—“Do you know who has ‘The Ten Relig-

ions’?” Second Soph.—“No, but I know who hasn’t any.”

The prizes offered by Prof. Stanton for the best lists of the derivations of the scientific names used in the classification of birds have been awarded to W. B. Small, C. T. Walter, J. M. Nichols, and C. W. Harlow.

Freshie (to Senior)—“Say, did you know they were not going to have the mail-box at Parker Hall any longer?” Senior (in confusion)—“No, what’s that for?” Freshie—“Because it is long enough now.” Exit Freshie, grinning.

Class Room. It was about 9 o’clock in the morning. Young Lady (to classmate)—“What time is it?” Student (looking at his watch)—“Half past 10.” Young Lady—“All men are liars.” Student—“Women are men’s helpers.”

Two students leaving on vacations ordered a hack and baggage wagon. A class-mate remarked—“Boys, aren’t you spreading it on a little thick?” “It takes more than one team to carry us away, and don’t you forget it.” Class-mate—“Yes, and it took more than one team to keep you here.”

The Junior class was entertained by Prof. and Mrs. Angell on the evening of June 8th, at their new residence on College Street. The Professor gave some very interesting sketches of his travels in Europe, which, together with his skill in making his guests feel at home, caused the evening to pass in a very pleasant and social manner.

The Christian Association at its annual meeting in June elected the fol-

lowing officers for the year : President, W. D. Wilson ; Vice Presidents, E. R. Chadwick, C. E. Tedford, F. W. Sandford ; Cor. Sec., E. B. Stiles ; Rec. Sec., E. D. Varney ; Treasurer, W. V. Whitmore.

Prize declamations by the Senior class of Nichols Latin School were held on the evening of June 12th, at the Main Street F. B. Church. The Committee of Award, C. E. Sargent, E. R. Chadwick, and O. L. Frisbee, gave the first prize to Mr. Frank Grice and the second to Miss Ella Weeman. The exercises as a whole were very good.

Fortune has not favored us in baseball this year. Four games have been played since our last issue, and all have gone against us. The following are the scores : May 26th, at Brunswick, Bowdoins 4, Bates 1 ; at Waterville, Colby 6, Bates 1 ; May 30th, at Lewiston, Bowdoins 13, Bates 5 ; June 7th, at Brunswick, Bowdoins 10, Bates 0.

We would call the attention of our readers to an advertisement found in one of the exchanges. A self-acting sofa has been invented, just large enough for two. If properly wound up it will begin to ring a warning bell just before ten o'clock. At one minute after ten it splits apart, and while one-half carries the daughter of the house up stairs, the other half kicks her young man out of doors. They will come high, but people must have them.

W. C. King & Co. have recently published a book, written by Mr. C. E. Sargent, of the class of '83, entitled "Our Home." The author has

succeeded to an unusual degree in combining originality, wit, and good sense, and the subjects of the forty-two chapters which it contains, are treated in a most admirable and interesting manner. The introduction to the book has been written by Mrs. James A. Garfield, wife of the late President, and we earnestly hope that the public will give to it the reception to which, on account of its merits, it is so justly entitled.

#### COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

SUNDAY, JUNE 24TH.

An address was delivered by Rev. F. W. Bakeman before the Bates Y. M. C. A. at 10.30 A.M. in the Main Street Free Baptist Church.

The Baccalaureate exercises of the second decennial of the college were held at 2.30 P.M. in the Main Street Church. The invocation was offered by Professor Hayes ; a passage of Scripture was read by Professor Howe, and prayer was offered by Professor Chase. At the close of the prayer a hymn written by Mrs. J. A. Lowell was sung. The sermon by President Cheney was listened to with great attention. After the sermon the following class ode written by Miss E. S. Bickford was sung :

Heavenly Father, at Thy feet  
Lay we now a tribute meet,  
And a grateful song of praise  
To Thy throne we humbly raise.

Glory to Thy holy name  
Who forever art the same.  
Father, Lord, and heavenly King  
Welcome now the gift we bring.

Thou hast led us gently on,  
Giving strength to brave the storm ;  
At Thy side we e'er found rest,  
In Thy presence sweetly blest.

Broad life's river lies before,  
And we stand upon its shore ;

But a bend conceals from view  
What awaits for each to do.

Let us strive to gather home,  
When at last we hear Thy "come,"  
Many bright and golden sheaves,  
And not merely withered leaves.

This our humble, earnest plea;  
May we ever trust in Thee,  
Let us in Thy love abide,  
Keep us ever by Thy side.

The benediction was pronounced by  
Professor Howe.

The sermon before the Theological  
School in the Main Street Church at  
7.30 P.M. was by Rev. W. H. Bowen.

MONDAY, JUNE 25TH.

The champion debate of the Sopho-  
more class took place at the Main  
Street Church at 7.45 P.M. The pro-  
gram was as follows :

Question—Would Free Trade be More Ad-  
vantageous to the United States than  
a Protective Tariff ?

Affirmative.		Negative.
F. A. Morey.		F. S. Forbes.
	MUSIC.	
D. C. Washburn.		C. E. Tedford.
	MUSIC.	
C. E. B. Libby.		A. B. Morrill.
	MUSIC.	
C. A. Washburn.		C. F. Bryant.
	MUSIC.	

BENEDICTION.

Each speaker was limited to seven-  
teen minutes, the prize being awarded  
for the best argument without regard  
to delivery. The committee of award  
was as follows: George C. Wing, F.  
W. Dana, J. A. Morrill. Music was  
furnished by Perkins' Orchestra.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26TH.

Original declamations were held at  
the Main Street Church, Tuesday even-  
ing, by members of the Junior class.  
The following is the program :

	MUSIC.
	PRAYER.
	MUSIC.
Capital Punishment.	
	J. W. Chadwick.

Division of Labor as Affecting Mental  
Culture.

Miss F. A. Dudley.  
Opportunities of the Present Time.

Miss A. M. Brackett.

MUSIC.

Ancient and Modern Heroism.

R. E. Donnell.

Justice.

Miss H. M. Brackett.

Sisterhood of Nations.

C. S. Flanders.

Our National Influence upon the Future.

Miss E. L. Knowles.

Atheism Fatal to Progress.

E. R. Chadwick.

The Gods of the Ancients.

William D. Wilson.

MUSIC.

America the Land of Romance.

Aaron Beede, Jr.

Ruling Nations.

Sumner Hackett.

Music was furnished by Cushing's  
Orchestra. The committee of award  
was as follows: Professor O. C. Wen-  
dell, Rev. C. A. Bickford, A. M. Spear,  
Esq. Prizes to be awarded for excel-  
lence in composition and oratory.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27TH.

The annual meeting of the Trustees  
took place at Hathorn Hall at 9 A.M.  
The following facts have been obtained  
from President Cheney's report: The  
assets reported by the Treasurer are  
\$164,787. Last year they were \$161,-  
745. Increase, \$3,042. The expendi-  
tures of the past year, \$15,647.82.  
The income from all sources, \$14,-  
245.10. Expenditures over incomes,  
\$1,402.72. The actual increase of the  
permanent fund during the year has  
been \$5,639.28, and the fund itself is  
\$167,384.28. The sum raised by Pro-  
fessor Chase the past year is \$3,485,  
\$3,000 of which has been added to the  
permanent fund.

The anniversary of the Theological  
School took place at the Main Street  
Church at 2.30 P.M.

At 7.45 P.M. an oration by Profes-



sor James H. Baker, A.M., of Denver, Col., was read by Mr. Olin H. Tracy before the Alumni. A poem by Mr. W. P. Foster, of the class of '81, was also read. The exercises were held at the Main Street Church.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28TH.

The Commencement exercises were held at the Main Street Church at 10 A.M. Music was furnished by Perkins' Orchestra. The following is the order of exercises:

- MUSIC.  
PRAYER.  
MUSIC.
- Salutatory. S. Emma Bickford, Lewiston.  
The Permanency of the French Republic.  
\*Henry Ossian Dorr, Gardiner.  
(Modern Languages—First Honor.)
- Philosophical Speculation Vindicated.  
William Herbert Barber, New Sharon.  
(Psychology—First Honor.)
- Will the Bible be Superseded?  
Orison Levi Gile, Sutton, N. H.  
(Ancient Languages—Second Honor.)
- MUSIC.
- Value of Spare Moments.  
\*Oliver Leslie Bartlett, Rockland.  
(Class Honor.)
- Education and the State.  
\*Emery Alonzo Tinkham, Monmouth.  
(Ancient Languages—First Honor.)
- Eclecticism of the American Mind.  
Clifford James Atwater, Collinsville, Conn.  
(Psychology—Second Honor.)
- True Greatness.  
John Leslie Reade, Lewiston.  
(Natural Sciences—First Honor.)
- MUSIC.
- Value of Applied Mathematics.  
Fred Eugene Foss, Lewiston.  
(Mathematics—First Honor.)
- The Attack of Labor Upon Capital.  
Everett Remick, Wolfborough, N. H.  
(Natural Sciences—Second Honor.)
- What Constitutes Poetry.  
Charles Edward Sargent, Pittsfield, N. H.  
(Rhetoric and English Literature—First Honor.)
- MUSIC.
- Great Men a Nation's Best Monument.  
Lee Browne Hunt, Gray.  
(Mathematics—Second Honor.)
- What the New World Teaches the Old.  
Oliver Libby Frisbee, Kittery.  
(Rhetoric and English Literature—Second Honor.)
- Valedictory—Over-Taught and Under-Educated.  
Ellen Roak Little, Lewiston.
- \*Excused.
- MUSIC.  
CONFERRING DEGREES.  
BENEDICTION.

The following degrees were conferred: Doctor of Divinity, Rev. John Clifford, London, England, and Rev. George Constantine, Smyrna; Doctor of Philosophy, Rev. Matthew C. Brackett, Harper's Ferry, West Virginia. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon Ivory Franklin Frisbee of Kittery.

The prizes were awarded as follows: Sophomore champion debate, a prize of \$20, to Alfred B. Morrill. Junior original declamations, a first prize of \$75, to Mr. E. R. Chadwick, and a second prize of \$30, to Miss E. L. Knowles.

The graduating class was divided into three divisions, according to rank, as follows: Orations—Clifford James Atwater, William Herbert Barber, S. Emma Bickford, Fred Eugene Foss, Lee Browne Hunt, Ellen Roak Little, John Leslie Reade, Everett Remick, Emery Alonzo Tinkham; Disquisitions—Oliver Leslie Bartlett, William Frank Cowell, Galen Manly Beals, Henry Ossian Dorr, Oliver Libby Frisbee, Orison Levi Gile, Judson Baxter Ham, Edward Joshua Hatch, Frederick Ernest Manson, Charles Edward Sargent, Hoyt Henderson Tucker; Theses—Daniel Nelson Grice, Albert Emerson Millett, William Watters.

After the exercises, the graduates and many of their friends attended the Commencement dinner at the college. Remarks were made by ex-Governor Garcelon, Senator Frye, Rev. G. S. Dickerman, and others.

Rev. S. E. Herrick, D.D., of Boston, delivered a lecture upon "The Liberation of Thought and Faith,"

at the Main Street Church, at 7.45 P.M. He is an able speaker, and made his discourse both interesting and instructive.

With President Cheney's reception to the graduating class, and their ladies, Friday evening, the exercises of the week closed. A large number of guests were present and the evening passed in a most enjoyable manner.

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### PERSONALS.

#### ALUMNI:

'70.—Prof. W. E. C. Rich, of Roxbury, Mass., attended the Commencement.

'70.—Prof. L. G. Jordan served on the committee of award for the Junior Prize Orations in place of Prof. O. C. Wendel (Bates, '68), of Harvard, who was unable to be present.

'72.—G. E. Gay, principal of the Newburyport High School, delivered the Memorial day address at Peterboro, N. H. It was listened to by a large audience and received high praise.

'74.—W. H. Ham, who has been located at Hennipire, Ill., for several years, has recently removed to Burton, Harvey County, Kansas.

'75.—L. M. Palmer, M.D., is meeting with fine success in his profession at South Framingham, Mass.

'75.—H. S. Cowell, who has been principal of Francestown Academy, N. H., for the past seven years, has resigned his position to take charge of Orms Academy, Shelburne Falls, Mass., a new and well endowed institution. During Mr. C.'s administration, the

Academy at F. increased its attendance from 28 to 116. For the past two years Mr. Cowell has supplied the pulpit of the Congregational Church at Deering.

'75.—J. Herbert Hutchings has been principal of Northwood Seminary, N. H., for five years.

'76.—Horatio Woodbury is practicing medicine at South Paris, Me.

'76.—Marion Douglass, formerly practicing law at Minneapolis, Min., is now established in law business at Columbia, Dakota.

'78.—B. S. Hurd, for one year assistant in Francistown Academy, and for the past three years principal of Hillsboro Bridge, N. H., Grammar School, has been chosen principal of Francistown, Academy.

'79.—W. E. Ranger, who has a fine situation at Lenox, Mass., has been offered the position of principal of North Adams High School, but has decided not to accept.

'80.—J. F. Parsons has just closed his third year in Nichols Latin School and has resigned his position there to accept a professorship in Greek at Hillsdale College, Mich. He was married June 27th to Miss Mary Baldwin, at the residence of the bride's brother, the Rev. Fritz W. Baldwin of Granby, Mass.

'80.—J. H. Heald graduated from Andover Theological School in June, but returns in the fall to spend one year in an advanced course.

'80.—F. L. Hayes has resigned his professorship in Hillsdale College, in order to enter Bates Theological School next year.

'80.—I. F. Frisbee has received the offer of a fine position in Massachusetts, but has decided to remain in the Latin School.

'80.—C. B. Rankin has just graduated from Bowdoin Medical School.

'81.—C. S. Haskell, who has been Master of the Athens Grammar School, North Weymouth, Mass., for the past year, has been re-elected to the position.

'81.—J. F. Shattuck has been taking a course of lectures in medicine at Burlington, Vt., during the past year.

'81.—F. C. Emerson has been licensed to preach by the Cleveland, Ohio, Conference. He is engaged in home missionary work for the summer.

'81.—O. T. Maxfield has closed a successful year as principal of the academy at Pittsfield, N. H.

'81.—G. E. Lowden was ordained to the ministry, at the session of the Bowdoin Quarterly Meeting, held at Richmond, June 14th.

'81.—H. P. Folsom has recently returned to this city from Colorado.

'81.—W. P. Curtis has closed his year's work at Harper's Ferry, and is spending his vacation in the North.

'82.—I. L. Harlow is in an apothecary store, Lewiston.

'82.—L. M. Tarr enters the United States Signal Service soon, and locates at Washington.

'82.—F. L. Blanchard was in town recently on a short vacation. He is still reporting for the *New York Tribune*.

'82.—H. S. Bullen has a position as general agent for King & Co., in the State of Illinois.

'82.—O. H. Tracy gave a course of lessons in elocution to the Senior class of the Maine Central Institute during the summer term.

'82.—B. G. Eaton was married in Winona, Minn., June 20th, to Miss Juliet Blanchard.

'82.—J. W. Douglass has been engaged to teach in Georgetown, D. C., during the coming year.

'82.—S. A. Lowell enters the law office of Frye, Cotton & White in the fall.

'82.—R. H. Douglass has located in Columbia, Dakota.

STUDENTS:

'83.—W. H. Barber has secured a position as book-keeper in Confluence, Penn.

'83.—C. E. Sargent has written a book entitled "Our Home," which is meeting with great success.

'83.—Everett Remick is cashier in the dining-room of the Pemberton House, Hull, Mass.

'83.—J. L. Reade is at the Ocean House, Old Orchard.

'84.—W. H. Davis is at Nantasket Beach.

'84.—E. M. Holden is waiting at one of the beach hotels in Massachusetts.

'84.—C. W. Foss has just returned from the West.

'84.—Miss E. L. Knowles is working on "Our Home" in Cleveland, Ohio.

'84.—H. Whitney is a waiter in the Nantasket House, Nantasket Beach.

'84.—E. H. Emery is second head waiter at York Beach.



'85.—G. A. Goodwin has a position as waiter at Block Island.

'85.—F. E. Parlin has secured the position of principal of the Greely Institute at Cumberland, Me., for one year.

'85.—A. F. Gilbert is running a news stand at the Waumbec House, White Mountains.

'85.—E. B. C. Libby is canvassing for "Our Home" in Deering, Me.

'85.—W. D. Fuller is waiting at the Crawford House.

'85.—C. A. Washburn is assistant clerk at the Appledore House, Isles of Shoals.

'85.—J. H. Nichols has taken the prize on Sophomore essays.

'85.—M. P. Tobey is in a hotel at Nantasket Beach.

'85.—W. B. Piper has given up his college course on account of his health and gone to Stockton, Cal., to engage in teaching.

'85.—C. E. Stevens is clerk in the Rangeley Lake House, Rangeley, Me.

'85.—J. W. Flanders is at Nantasket Beach.

'85.—E. D. Varney supplies copies of "Our Home" to the citizens of Fryeburg.

'86.—F. H. Nickerson has a situation for the summer at the Marshal House, York.

'86.—W. H. Hartshorn is a waiter at York Beach.

'86.—T. D. Sale has recently entered '85.

'86.—H. S. Sleeper is at York Beach.

#### THEOLOGICAL :

'72.—Lewis Dexter has been pastor

of the church in Blackstone, Mass., since 1880.

'78.—C. E. Brockway has had a large number of accessions to his church at Fairport, N. Y., during the spring and summer.

'83.—R. W. Churchill and B. Minard graduated from the Theological School this year. Mr. Churchill is located for the present at Richmond. He will be ordained soon. Mr. Minard goes to Halifax.

'84.—G. E. Lowden and W. W. Hayden participated with the Seniors in their graduation exercises.

'84.—Kingsbury Bachelder has left the Theological School to accept the position of Professor of Latin in Hillsdale College.

'84.—F. E. Freese supplies the church at New Gloucester another year.

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#### EXCHANGES.

From the contents of our exchanges we infer that Commencement is in the near future at the colleges which they represent. Senior statistics, notices of reunions, and editorials on matters pertaining to Commencement week, all lead us to the same conclusion. With this number of the *STUDENT* we will wish our editorial friends a pleasant vacation, and hope to hear from them through their columns, in September.

The *Amherst Student* in an editorial makes an able appeal to the Faculty to retract their decision respecting inter-collegiate athletics. We quote the following: "When we see the prospect of our nine so bright for the present season and still more promising for

next year, we feel constrained to offer our plea with more earnestness even than before, that the Faculty of the college rescind their decision forbidding us the privilege and enjoyment of inter-collegiate sports."

The three literary articles in the May number of the *Lantern* are upon the following subjects: "Concretions of the Huron Shale," "From Columbia to Birmingham," and "Where to go and when to get there." In all of these productions the science of geology is treated. Are the contributors to this paper traveling geologists; or is there a remarkable interest taken in the study of Geology at the Ohio State University? The articles are all good, and are well worth reading.

The *Harvard Advocate* takes a very sensible view of the duty of the University respecting the conferring of the degree of LL.D. on Governor Butler. Just before the action of the overseers respecting the matter, the *Advocate* published an editorial containing the following: "The college itself has established the custom of conferring the degree of LL.D. on the Governor of Massachusetts as an honor due the office, and can not in common decency depart from its traditions from any mere feelings of mistrust toward the incumbent of that office."

From an article in the *William Jewell Student*, we should infer that upon co-education, hang the destinies of this great republic. The writer makes many statements which are not backed up by proof. The co-educational colleges of New England have, as yet, graduated but a comparatively few

women and it is absurd to suppose that co-education can, in any degree, account for the frequency of divorce in New England. In the same number which contains this article there appears an editorial which takes a very sensible view of the subject.

We find before us the first number of the *Young Student* from Brady, Pa. Its most interesting article is an extract from a lecture of General Chamberlain on "The Breaking up of the Rebel Army." Among teachers the paper must find many patrons.

The *Argo* has improved its department, "Life at Other Colleges." Every college paper may so condense items as to present to its readers the substance of the news reported by the whole college press. The new board on the *Argo* have taken a step in the right direction.

"Taken altogether the average Canadian College paper is away ahead of its American contemporary," says the *Kings College Record* from Nova Scotia. This is not a regular visitor, and if it publishes its full list of exchanges it can hardly claim an acquaintance with the college press of the American States. Not a single New England paper is included in the list, and the few which it publishes from the West cannot give it a correct idea of the average college journal of the United States. We find that even a Canadian College paper is open to criticism, because of errors either of the editors or printer. We notice such a combination of words as "an good," while "the Sophomore class of Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. Y., is noticed."

From a first class fitting school in this city, comes the *Nichols Echo*. The number just received would not do discredit to a college, while appearing as its publication. The articles, both of poetry and prose, which are contained in the literary department, are of real merit.

From the Bay State comes the *Lenox Echo*, published by a Bates graduate, in the interest of the High School of which he is principal. It is a model paper to represent such a school, and cannot fail to interest its readers.

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### COLLEGE WORLD.

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The passing mark at Columbia is 60.

Princeton is soon to have a new chemical laboratory.

The college papers of Illinois have formed a Press Association.—*Ex.*

The Johns Hopkins University conducts five journals, devoted to original investigation in various fields.—*University Press.*

Two hundred thousand dollars has been subscribed toward a Catholic University to be founded at Chicago.—*Ex.*

The oldest existing college literary society in the United States is at Yale, and was organized in 1768.—*Ex.*

The original endowment of Harvard College made by John Harvard, after whom the college was named, amounted to only 800 pounds sterling.

Upon the death of the wife of the late Lewis Morgan, \$100,000 is to go to Rochester University for the education of women.

President Porter, of Yale, testifies emphatically in favor of college athletics, stating that they not only benefit the student physically, but even morally.—*Ex.*

The University of Athens has 1,400 students, 60 professors, and a library of 150,000 volumes. In Greece education is gratuitous in all grades of schools, the University included.—*Ex.*

Since 1875, when the Pennsylvania University Boat Club rowed its first race, its members have competed in thirty-five races, of which they were first in 23, second in 8, and last in 4.—*Chaff.*

The \$50,000 offered to the University of Georgia by Senator Brown last fall, but rejected on account of the numerous conditions imposed, has at last been accepted on the Senator's terms.—*Argonaut.*

Out of 38,054 alumni from fifty-eight colleges and universities, since 1825, 3,577, or 9 per cent., are recorded as physicians; 9,991, or 21 per cent., as clergymen; and 6,105, or 10 per cent., as lawyers.—*Ex.*

Dr. Warner, an old graduate of Oberlin College, has just sent plans and specifications for a new conservatory building at Oberlin, with directions to draw on him for its construction to the amount of \$60,000.

Maria Mitchell, Professor of Astronomy in Vassar College, has received the degree of LL.D. from Hanover College, at Madison, Ind. This is the first instance in which this degree has been conferred on a woman.—*Ex.*

Pennsylvania University has received



by the will of the late Henry Seybert \$60,000 to endow a chair of mental and moral philosophy. A condition of the gift is that spiritualism shall be given an impartial investigation.

Columbia College has received only two gifts of any great value since its foundation in 1754. One of these was \$25,000 from Mr. Frederick Gebhart, and the other an uncertain amount of money from Mr. Stephen Whitney Phoenix, which will not be available for several years to come.

The Yale College students have raised about \$40,000, to be expended in new athletic grounds for the use of collegians. They hope to increase the sum to \$60,000, and thus fit up the handsomest grounds in the country, if not in the world. They will probably engage a regular trainer to prepare the athletes for the inter-collegiate games.—*Ex.*

Washington, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Taylor, Fillmore, Lincoln, and Johnson did not go to college. Grant was educated at West Point, the two Adamses at Harvard; Jefferson, Monroe, and Tyler at William and Mary College; Madison at Princeton; Polk at the University of North Carolina; Pierce at Bowdoin; Buchanan at Dickinson; Hayes at Kenyon College; Garfield at Williams; and Arthur at Union. Out of twenty-one, thirteen of our Presidents received college training.—*Oberlin Review.*

At Williams a new plan for selecting Commencement speakers will be adopted this year. All those whose scholarship warrants it are granted preliminary ap-

pointments on March 1st, and are required to hand in orations by May 15th, and "on the literary merit of these, together with the oratorical powers of the authors, the fifteen speakers are chosen who appear on the stage." Their names only appear on the inside of the program, while the names of all whose scholarship entitles them to speak appear on the back.—*Ex.*

---

### CLIPPINGS.

Horace rode along the sacred way on a mule, but the modern Soph. follows him on a pony.

A clean score: First Gent—"Madame, permit me to introduce my friend, who is not nearly the fool he looks." Second Gent—"That is where my friend differs from me, Madame.—*Tiger.*

#### THE COLLEGE WIDOW.

Ah! It is painful to watch her  
As she endeavors to win with the air  
That captured our fathers before us,  
As a lion is caught in the snare.

She's watching and waiting for some one,  
Watching and waiting in vain;  
To Freshmen she seems like a mother;  
To Seniors she's homely and plain.

Can it be that she ever was pretty,  
That her hair was golden and fine,  
And her lips as red as the roses,  
Afar back in the "auld lang syne?"

It is plain as the phantoms surround her,  
And her pride approaches its fall,  
That her "*amor omnia vincit*,"  
Has proved no "*vincit*" at all.

Freshman demonstrating a proposition in Spherical Geometry: Student—"The *line A. C.* is the *pole* of the great circle." Professor—"That would be a Fourth of July pole,

wouldn't it?" Student—"No flag on it, Professor." The demonstration resumes.

At Vassar it has been found necessary to prohibit the students from kissing the professors' children.—*Ex.*

## VIRGO.

She would that she could make a pun  
On anything he gave her.  
He doubted if it could be done,  
And gained her great disfavor.

"Signs of the Zodiac," said he.  
"Your subject is selected;  
Perhaps it will not prove to be  
As easy as expected."

A pause; "You cannot, then," he cried,  
"You cannot make an answer?"  
She smiled and scornfully replied,  
"By Gemini, I Cancer."

—*Yale Record.*

Young Lady—"How much is this calico?" Spooney Clerk—"One kiss a yard, Miss." Young Lady—"Then send me ten yards. Grandma pays the bills.—*Yale News.*

Theolog.—"What are you pegging at now, Smith?" Jones (science student)—"Palæontology." Theolog.—"I didn't know Paley ever wrote on Tology. His Evidences of Christianity is all I ever read."

From singing-school the lover comes  
His girl upon his arm,  
And sitteth by her father's fire  
And waiteth to get warm.

A foot at half-past one is heard—  
The swain doth quickly scoot,  
For fear of getting too well warmed  
By her fond parent's boot.

—*Badger.*

And it came to pass in those days that the Senior wrote home to his parents and said: "Don't come on at Commencement, I will stand high in my class, but the town will be so

crowded that it will be very unpleasant for you."

## A WATER LILY.

I floated down a rushing stream,  
I passed by shady bowers,  
And skirted banks where thickly grew,  
The many colored flowers.  
Through rapids swift, by whirlpools deep,  
I sped, 'mid rocky boulders,  
That towered aloft like statues tall  
With massive head and shoulders,

Until I reached a quiet pool  
Where sunbeams faintly glimmered  
Amid the overhanging boughs  
And in the ripples shimmered.  
A water lily there I found,  
Snow-white and golden-hearted;  
I paused and plucked the fragrant flower  
Ere I had thence departed.

Adown the stream of life I glide,  
Tumultuous are its waters,  
The flowers upon its banks are gay,  
Deceitful earth's fair daughters.  
Yet should I find a maiden, pure  
As snow, and steadfast-hearted,  
I would essay to pluck the flower  
Ere I had thence departed. —*Record.*

An Eastern college man who had been expelled, addressed his father: "Dear Pa—Fatted calf for one. I come home to-morrow. Your affectionate son."—*Ex.*

"Do make yourselves at home, ladies," said a hostess to her visitors one day. "I'm at home myself, and I wish you all were."—*Ex.*

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You ask me to inscribe my name  
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Behold! 'tis written there.  
But, like all things upon this earth  
The paper will decay;  
And ere a great while has elapsed,  
The name will fade away.  
And so, to gain a march on time,  
I ask—pray do not start!—  
Permission to imprint my name  
Upon your trusting heart.—*Acta.*

A gentleman caller finds the ladies not at home and leaves his card. New maid from the country: "But, sir, who shall I say left the card?"—*Tiger.*

*The Bates Student.*

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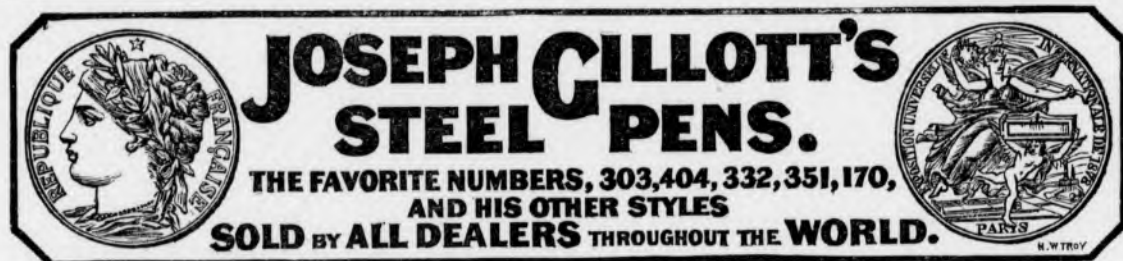
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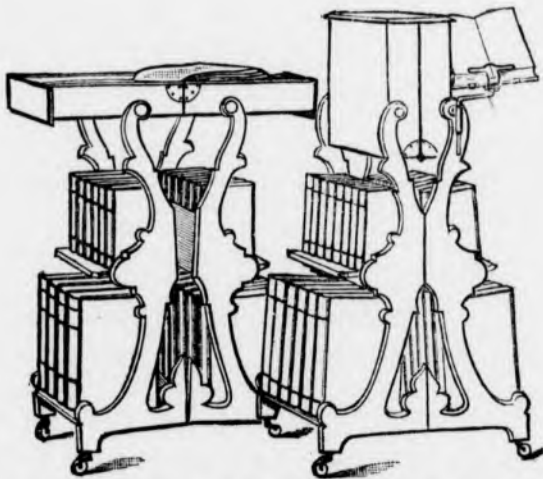
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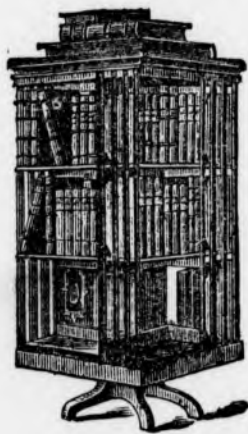
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