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Bates College

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THE

Bates Student

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C. S. Flanders, E. R. Chadwick, Miss E. L. Knowles.

Business Managers: Wm. D. Wilson, J. W. Chadwick.

VOLUME XI.

Published by the Class of '84,

❖ BATES ❖ COLLEGE. ❖

.....
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THE

BATES STUDENT.

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No. 10.

Bates Student.

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SENIOR CLASS OF BATES COLLEGE.

EDITORIAL BOARD.

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 } *Personals.*

E. R. CHADWICK, } *Literary,*
 } *Alumni.*

Miss E. L. KNOWLES, } *Locals,*
 } *Correspondence.*

WM. D. WILSON, . . . Business Managers.
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EDITORIAL.

WITH the December number of the STUDENT its present editors retire, and the management passes into the hands of the Junior class. We have worked on the principle of "division of labor" so far as holding the members responsible for the success of the departments assigned to them. Yet each editor has taken an interest in the success of the STUDENT as a whole, and has let no opportunity pass for improving the departments not immediately under his charge.

The board of editors which preceded us published a larger volume than those whom they succeeded. The present volume is larger by twenty-eight pages than that of last year, and it contains much more reading matter than any volume published previous to last year. No other college paper furnishes its patrons with as much reading for as little money, as does the BATES STUDENT. It would be reasonable to suppose that the price would be increased in proportion as the magazine is enlarged. If the principle object was to make money, such would be the case; but our aim has been to furnish our readers with as good a college publication as possible, and to do it at

a price which could not be a reasonable cause for any alumnus to withhold his patronage.

In the editorial department we have endeavored to broaden its sphere by discussing questions which must not only be of interest to the graduates and students of Bates, but to the alumni and undergraduates of every American college. In the literary department we have striven to secure articles written specially for the *STUDENT*, and thus to avoid publishing old parts which were written for, and therefore better adapted to the forum. Communications have been sought from those whom, from their location and gift as descriptive writers, we judged would interest our readers. Those whose writings are found in the following publications: *Century*, *Morning Star*, *Lewiston Journal*, *Tribune*, and *Boston Journal* have been contributors to the *STUDENT* during the year. In the personal department we have made an extra effort to obtain items of news respecting the alumni. In the exchange columns we have intended to criticise fairly. Several new departments have been introduced during the year which we trust have added to the interest of the magazine. We have freely expressed opinions antagonistic to some of the existing customs at Bates, but have done so in the spirit of those who are laboring to prepare matter for a progressive magazine conducted in the best interests of the college. As to how far we have succeeded in our endeavors we leave our readers to judge.

As to the business management of

the *STUDENT* during the year we, as editors, can without overstepping the bounds of modesty, state facts instead of confining ourselves to mere endeavors. At the present writing it is impossible to give our exact financial standing, but we know that the management has never been surpassed. Our advertising now covers seventeen pages. Previous to this year it never exceeded thirteen pages, while earlier than last year there were but eight pages of advertisements. As to the success of the *STUDENT* for the next year, our acquaintance with the men who are to be connected with it can bring us to but one conclusion. It will take no backward steps. The small size of the magazine has, in years past, placed it at a great disadvantage, but this is being overcome by the efforts of each class to surpass its predecessor. The subscription list is increasing, and we trust that during the coming year the magazine may be still further enlarged.

In the Commencement number of the *STUDENT* we published an editorial advocating that the societies should go back to the old custom of employing the orator for Commencement. It seems better to have the lecture delivered before the united societies. If a good orator is secured the lecture need not be an expense to them. The men who will draw the largest crowds are usually engaged early for that season of the year. If the societies are again to take charge of the matter, would it not be well for them to soon

appoint a joint committee to engage the orator?

For the next few months public attention will be turned toward the National Capital. Lewiston has two of her citizens in Congress. Ex-Governor Dingley who, during a single term, acquired for himself an enviable position in the House, and Senator Frye who has made his mark in both branches of Congress, are men of national reputation. Every section of the country will watch not only the acts of their own delegates, but also the proceedings of each branch of the law-making department. As protection and free trade are closely connected with political economy, college professors and students will take an interest in the action of Congress respecting the tariff. Many other questions will arise during the present session which should interest those connected with our higher institutions. Now that provision has been made to pay eastern creditors, by the territory of Dakota, there can be no reasonable ground for opposing the admission of the southern half as a state. It has a population of about 250,000, which is larger than Delaware, Florida, Nevada, or Colorado, and falls but a little short of the population of New Hampshire, Vermont, or Rhode Island. "The Dakota lands set aside for educational purposes are valued at \$82,000,000." It will soon have colleges in active existence, and there is reason to suppose that it may soon become a prosperous state. The President has called the attention of Congress to the

"illiteracy in certain portions of the country," and suggests that "some federal aid be extended to public primary education." This seems to be the proper place to commence in removing illiteracy from the land. The money appropriated by the government, for education, should reach the masses. The President has also, in his message, referred Congress to the government of Alaska. Since the purchase of the territory its people have been left without any form of law; and the treaty by which it was ceded by Russia has been violated. The course of the United States in this matter presents a marked contrast to the action of Great Britain, in the government of her colonies. The latter has prohibited the barbarous practices which have existed in many of her foreign possessions, and wherever she has placed her foot civilization has undermined barbarism. It is to be hoped that Congress may take some action respecting the government of Alaska which will be worthy of our advanced civilization.

The retiring board of editors extend their special thanks to those of the alumni who have been so generous in their support of the *STUDENT* during the past year. Nothing connected with our work on the *STUDENT* has been pleasanter than our intercourse with former graduates of the college. Many letters of inquiry have been addressed to them and many demands made upon their time, to all of which they have responded most cheerfully. Much of the most valuable matter that has appeared in the columns of the

STUDENT has been secured through the kindness of friends who are total strangers to the editors. To all such we are duly grateful and assure them that we shall not soon forget their favors to us.

The practice of studying on the Sabbath is a common one among students. Not all are by any means accustomed to do regular Sunday work, but those who never do it are the exception rather than the rule. They form but a small minority of the whole number of college students. Some are led to practice it from a constitutional dislike to doing anything as long as it can be postponed. Monday's recitations are neglected on Saturday and prepared on Sunday. Work has to be done on the Sabbath that has been allowed to accumulate through the week, simply because the student did not choose to do it at that time.

Another class do not think that six days are enough to work, but feel compelled to press the seventh into service. It affords such an excellent opportunity for doing any extra work that they can not resist the temptation. There is no time like the Sabbath for writing themes, when all is quiet and everything invites to meditation. The whole practice is to be condemned. There is certainly no excuse for doing on the Sabbath work that could as well be done on some other day, while the student who has worked faithfully for six days and then feels compelled to work on the seventh is mistaken as to his duty. There is no possible consideration that can make it a student's duty

to work habitually seven days in a week. If he is carrying more work than he can do without laboring on the Sabbath then he is attempting more than he has a right to undertake.

“Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work.” A man is not justified in pursuing his regular week-day employment on the Sabbath, be he farmer, mechanic, or student. Furthermore, it is not advisable as a matter of policy. A person will accomplish more in the end by working six days and then resting on the seventh, than he will by failing to strictly observe the day of rest.

Before closing our work on the STUDENT we feel that a few complimentary words are due to our printers. The typography of our magazine has been a commendable feature which has often been referred to by our exchanges. We feel that we owe our thanks to Mr. J. T. Hale, the foreman of the *Journal* job department, and to his assistants for their uniform courtesy and consideration. We are gratified to learn that the management of the STUDENT for the coming year has contracted to have their work done at the *Journal* office. All the college papers of Maine are printed at this office, and it is generally conceded that it can do the best work of any establishment in the State.

We have never hesitated to assert that there could be no justice in rank based upon examination papers as the system is at present conducted. The Faculties of a few colleges have come to realize the real state of the case and

have solved the problem by abolishing examinations to a greater or less extent. We understand that they have abandoned them at Amherst. At Kenyon the Faculty have recently decided that "it shall be deemed unnecessary to examine at the end of the term those students who are regular in their attendance upon their college duties, and who show by their class work that they are well qualified to proceed with the duties of next term." Those who fail to make a grade of seventy-five in any study or are absent from more than a tenth of the recitations will be required to take an examination.

To those who are required to take examinations, the temptation to cheat will be as great as ever, but the great body of the students will never have to take them. It will be considered a discredit for a student who has been present all the term to be obliged to take a test. This will act as an incentive to urge many forward. It will also be an inducement to keep many from spending so much of their time away from college, when an absence from one-tenth of the recitations in any study will necessitate an examination. When an examination is inevitable and is made the principal consideration, as it is under the present system, there is a tendency for students to spend much of their time away from college, where the examination can often be prepared for in a very few days. But the best of it all is that the temptation to cheat, which is injuring so many students, will be done away with, a thing devoutly to be prayed for.

The observance of Monday as the weekly holiday, instead of Saturday, is a topic now up for discussion. The argument in favor of the plan is that it would remove one great temptation to Sunday studying, and thus make it more strictly a day of rest. The object is a good one, but can as well be accomplished with a less radical change by substituting Saturday morning recitations for those of Monday morning, and still retaining Saturday as the holiday. The two upper classes at Bates are now given lectures on Saturday morning, leaving them free on Friday evening, as formerly, and excusing them from the first recitation of Monday. Extend the same favor to the other classes and the thing is done. Monday's chapel exercises might also be held on Saturday morning.

This plan would seem to accommodate those who are out of town over the Sabbath and find it inconvenient to return early on Monday. Students would not be obliged to prepare Monday morning's recitations on Saturday, or rather on Sunday, as is too often the case. They would have the holiday entirely to themselves after nine o'clock, without being troubled with the thought of the early Monday recitation, which is proverbial as being the poorest in the week. The subject is worthy of consideration.

Many good people have as vague an idea of college life, as had the father who wrote to inquire how much extra tuition his son would be charged for base-ball and boating. With no other sources of information than the public

press one might naturally suppose that the time was devoted principally to athletic sports and rowdyism. The papers care only for news and these are the principal things about which the public is supposed to be interested.

A comparatively small number of students may be implicated in some disgraceful affair, but it is heralded far and wide as though it were a matter of every-day occurrence. The exploits of these rowdies are held up to the public gaze, while a warning voice is raised against the awful corruption of college association. In this way the uninitiated get but one phase of college life, and that, too, which is the least creditable to the institution. The injury done to the college can hardly be estimated. So engrossed is the public with the antics of a few lawless students that it has no thought for the scores of faithful, hard-working ones who give the real tone to the college. Scanty credit is allowed for the vast amount of good work accomplished. The real inner life of those who live within college walls is not so noised abroad. Instead of passing his days in a perfect maelstrom of excitement and dissipation, the average student leads a most common-place existence.

The struggle to keep soul and body together, with the working-day often protracted far into the hours of the night, leaves for many students but little thought for gayer scenes. We say give college students the credit of being as steady, law-abiding a class of young men as can anywhere be found.

LITERARY.

A CREED.

BY W. P. C., '81.

Weep not when I am dying,
When my work on earth is done.
Think not my life is ended
With the setting of its sun.
Faithful have I been while living,
More so will I be in death,
For all worldliness shall perish
With the ceasing of this breath.

Think of me as ever present,
Though my form you cannot see.
Better guide my spirit hand than
Hand of flesh can ever be;
Sweeter words of consolation
Falling from my lips of air,
For in spirit-land I'm conscious
Of the burden that you bear.

Oft on earth we're led to wonder
Why our journey's thus beset,
With bereavements and afflictions
That we never can forget.
But the day is not far distant
When our wondering shall cease;
Soon from earthly blinding fetters
Death the spirit will release.

Cometh then the joy of morning
In that bright eternal day;
For like vapors in the sunshine
Nights of sorrow pass away.
Then we'll praise the Power above, that
Tribulation was our lot,
Fitting us for higher mansions
Though on earth we know it not.

A FADED ROSE.

From the German.

BY C. W. M., '77.

Turning o'er the leaves of a book,
A faded rose bud met my eye,
Pale and dead, like her whose hand
Had gathered it in days gone by.

Ah! more and more on the evening breeze
Her memory dies, and soon I know
My life will end; I too shall be
As pale as she who loved me so.

CARDINAL RICHELIEU.

By L., '82.

PERHAPS the most brilliant character in French history, save of course Napoleon Bonaparte, is Armand Richelieu, the Prime Minister of Louis the Thirteenth's reign. In a nation of illustrious men any position of unusual eminence is evidence of genius, but to occupy the second place among them all, surpassed only by one name, and that name the most brilliant in the world's history, must place a man high in the catalogue of greatness.

I would not dispute the eminent ability of Henry of Navarre or the glory of Louis the Fourteenth; nor would I belittle the military skill of Turenne or Condé. I would not underestimate the genius of Fonteuille or Voltaire, nor the statesmanship of Mazarin or D'Ambois, but over and above each in intellectual power, when measured by the standard of the times in which they lived, I would place the great Cardinal. He is looked upon in modern thought as famous but not great; as able, yet unscrupulous. In his case, as in a few others in history, distance fails to lend enchantment because he stands alone, the chief figure in Louis' reign, and around him as such hang the shadow of crimes and intrigues of which the times, and not the man, are answerable. He must be weighed in the balances of his age to obtain his due.

He acted indeed on the dangerous theory which all men cannot successfully practice, that a good end will justify any means to attain it, a theory

which, in later years, caused the political ruin of the brilliant Hastings, and has dimmed not a few bright stars in the politics of the present century.

A man who acts on this principal, which may be correct,—who knows?—must be judged by results, not means. Richelieu's methods may some of them seem cruel and his course sometimes unmanly, but the seventeenth century was not the nineteenth, nor had men and customs then been softened and restrained by education and progress in art and science. He attained his end by no weak methods. He said of himself: "I dare not undertake anything till I have thoroughly weighed it, but when once I have made my determination I go to my end; I overturn all; I mow down all; nothing stops me; in fine I cover all with my scarlet gown," his Cardinal's dress.

He found the throne of France fettered and almost controlled by the feudal privileges of the nobles of the realm and he left it unhampered by a single law. The King of France was supreme. He directed blows in the seventeenth century at the aristocracy of France which are visible on the system to-day. The arrogance of it was destroyed forever.

He found the nation shaken by religious wars and internal discord, and he left her with peace within her borders, the proudest nation of the age. He compelled kings and potentates to bow to his genius, but all for France. Self-aggrandizement never entered when the glory of France was at stake. She was his mistress, and her greatness was the goal to which he struggled over

obstacles continually thrown in his pathway by enemies about the throne.

Under his administration there existed an elegance and refinement unknown before. He stretched out his hand to art and science and aided both by purse and influence. In his time and under his patronage there flourished the plays of Corneille and the wit of Moliere. Under the personal supervision of Richelieu was established the French Academy, and to him France owes that finest of zoölogical gardens of ancient or modern times the *Jardin du Plantes* of Paris.

Peans sung by living lips can make no dead man great. The ablest pen can only discuss deeds done, the merits and demerits of the doer. Strike the balance and then all remains the same.

I have no desire to excuse the bigoted conduct of Richelieu as a churchman, but show me another Catholic statesman of France who has dealt more leniently with Protestant opponents than did Cardinal Richelieu with the Huguenots after the seige and capture of Rochelle. He was a prince of the church and naturally most bitter toward the dissenters from his religion. Yet all authorities agree to the fact of his unusual moderation.

I could not conceal the seeming cruelties in his administration of internal affairs. Yet when we judge him in the light of the peculiar principle which actuated him, and view the nation as he took her and as he left her, when he is measured by the several standards, no premier of France

prior or subsequent to him can demand greater praise. The object and intent of his life-long hostility to Austria was to subject her to his beloved France. The aggrandizement of France was the object of his every move on the "checker-board of state." The supremacy of Austria must be broken. Her preponderance in the affairs of Europe stood in the light of the supreme glory of France, and he stopped at nothing to effect its overthrow.

Perhaps the subjection of the boy-like Louis to the iron will of the great premier was morally wrong, but Richelieu's ideas of government far surpassed those of his Royal Master, and France was the better for it all. As Lord Lytton aptly puts it, "He made his boy master his slave, but such an illustrious slave that he was reckoned the greatest of contemporary monarchs." Cardinal Richelieu lives in history as author, warrior, churchman, statesman, eminent as each but greatest as the last. He stands with Machievelli and Wolsey, yet overtowers both. Neither uncertain history, nor the imagination of Lytton, nor the art of Edwin Booth can give us the "Old Fox" as he was. He stands alone undescribed and inimitable as a statue of the past, as the representative figure of the reign he moulded to his will.

The shortest life is long enough if it lead to a better, and the longest life is too short if it do not.—*Colton.*

Prefer knowledge to wealth; for the one is transitory, the other perpetual.—*Socrates.*

MY SHIPS.

By E. F. N., '72.

Ocean so fair, ye have done me wrong,
On your sandy shore I have waited long,
Have stood by your surges, grand and strong,
With outstretched hands!

I have seen my ships go down to the sea,
Watched them borne away by thee,
Yet never a ship comes back to me
From other lands.

Do they land at last on the eternal shore?
Are they lost in the dim forevermore?
Do they leave the burdens that they bore
On that far strand?

Ah! my dearest treasures went down in ships,
Love's words let fall from crimson lips,
Kisses flung from the rosy tips
Of a loving hand.

At times when the wind blows toward the
shore,
While I watch and wait as in days of yore,
I dream my long-lost ships once more
Come back to me.

My heart's lost love renews its bands,
Sweet voices are heard from other lands,
Kisses are flung by cold, white hands
Over the sea.

I see again the olden charms,
But would I clasp them in my arms?
I am filled with strange and vague alarms
And the vision fair.

The gliding ship with snowy sail,
The loved form leaning over the rail,
Are folded close in a mist-like veil,
And vanish in air.

THE RELATION OF LITERATURE TO HISTORY.

By Miss E. M. B., '84.

SEEKING an answer to the question, what is the most sublime creation of human ambition? — we turn to history. We find there the records of the rise and fall of nations, the dates and descriptions of battles, the acts of eminent

statesmen, the deeds of great conquerors, the lineage of kings. There the investigating mind attempts to trace the progressive steps of the human race from barbarism to civilization. None can restrain admiration for the grandeur of governmental reforms for the lofty deeds of the heroes of history.

Yet, to the thoughtful, there is evident a great deficiency. If, as it should be, history is regarded in its broadest sense as the biography of humanity, it will not be denied that history, carried to perfection, should be a living, progressive record of the life of mankind. For thus only can there be a faithful delineation. But what history has ever been written that gives satisfactory and complete individual and national characterization? Unite Cæsar's commentaries and a modern almanac and there results the ordinary history. There is presented barely the background of time and space. The actors in this almanacal drama are all corpses. They have all either killed or been killed. There is no living thought. The king, most often by his hereditary powers and vices, very seldom by his virtues, is the leading actor. The poet is silent and absent. The reason of this deficiency is found in the general tendency to overestimate the material, to place progress and reformation in action above development and origination in thought. The great majority of minds rank the world of event above the world of thought. They do not trace the results back to the cause and thus establish the law that action is depend-

ent upon and inferior to mind. Therefore it is that history has been confined to acts of society, and government to the world of event.

But by what means shall be attained a perfect comprehension of the characteristics of humanity? As in the case of the individual. In vain we may map out his climate, geographical location, and race. In vain we may apply the prescribed rules of physiognomy and phrenology. We may be familiar enough with the lineaments and their expressions and may have the actual area of the bumps. But what is the motor of the expressions, and what are the contents of the bumps? We must often admit that we are unable to fathom below the surface. We may listen long to conversation and argument, and yet between his thought, and your representation of the thought there are wide gaps and seeming inconsistencies or traditions. But let those thoughts be placed in manuscript and the characterization becomes complete. In reading his written thought you have read the individual. So in the history of nations we may long investigate the outward characteristics, the climate, geography, and government, the national type of countenance. Yet so long as the investigation is confined to apparent minutiae so long is the characterization incomplete, and perchance incorrect. It is necessary to fathom to the depths of mind and motive. Thus the individuality of a nation, of humanity, is known only through its literature. For history is limited to the record of events or action. Literature is the record of

thought and origination and, above all, of imagination. To comprehend the character of a nation the most complete result is from comparison with other nations, and best of all by a comparison of their literatures. How can better be traced human progress than by following the steps of reason, the flights of imagination from Grecian myth to Homer, from Roman chronicles to Plato? More than by civil and foreign wars we feel the significance of modern civilization and culture by a nation; pilgrimage from the Sagas to Faust; from the Chansons de Gestes to Victor Hugo; from the first battle-hymn to Odin down to Shakespeare; from the Puritan preacher's first sermon after landing, down to Hawthorne and Poe. How can individual and national contrarieties be more vividly revealed than by contrasting Shakespeare and Milton with Goethe and Schiller; Mrs. Browning with Madame De Staël; Longfellow with Tennyson?

Those in whose brains and souls a too generous endowment of calculation and practicality necessitates want of appreciation for genius and imagination, may doubt the value of the printed page over a military campaign. The soldier, in his life of constant action, change, and excitement, may seem, to the practical mind, of superior destiny to the author limited to his ink and parchment. It may seem that the soldier's sword is of greater influence upon the future than the author's pen. But is not the field of thought and imagination far wider than the field of battle? The soldier falls and, unless

a Kröner or Winthrop, is forgotten. As great a battle was fought by "Uncle Tom's Cabin" as by the United States Army.

The muscular power that wielded the soldier's sword is possessed by thousands of others, and destiny unfailingly supplies successors to fill his standing-room on the world's battle field. But the writer's death is not also that of his written thought. He has imprinted his individuality upon the changing, yet eternal life of humanity. It cannot be obliterated in the flight of time. Through all the reduplications of mind and character no age can produce an equivalent. It is truth that the poet speaks and can be his own and the epitaph of every poet,

"Es kann die Spur von meinen Erdentagen.
Nicht in Aeonen untergehn."

Event is momentary, but thought is immortal. In the infinity of the cycles of futurity there is not the age that shall produce a second Homer, Goethe, or Shakespeare. Each of the trinity is in truth the First, the Only. Is not the poet greater than the king? The culture of the nineteenth century replies in affirmation. Not Agamemnon but Homer is the masterpiece of Grecian life and culture. The first in the world of rank and action is second to the first in thought and origination. Event but modifies; imagination creates. Which is of greater significance to history, the event of a great sovereign having received the additional title of Empress of India, or that a poet's genius and imagination has created "The Light of Asia."

Science could well accept the myste-

rious formula of the mediæval cabalists whose macrocosm places lowest in the scale the material world, and makes the world of pure intellect the highest heaven.

The author's manuscript is humanity's autobiography. Without it history is but machinery and mathematics. Literature is the only complete argument for tracing the pilgrimage of the individual from the savage to the poet. Literature is the first of the few reprieves from scorn of human destiny.

PAX.

By S., '81.

"Where art thou, Peace, O where?"
Go see the war of man with man
In busy mart, and tell me, can
Fair Peace be there? Not there.

"Where dost thou dwell, O Peace?"
Go see the student in his cell;
His eye and brow the story tell
Of conflict, not of peace.

"O Nature, canst thou tell?"
To forest flee, where Nature reigns;
'Mid songs of birds are cries and pains—
Nor here sweet Peace doth dwell.

"Is all one hateful strife?"
The earth and all her children cry:
"We live and fight, and fight and die,
For conflict's all of life."

"My hopeless search must cease."
From Heaven there comes a voice of
cheer:

"Strive on, thou weary one, for here
Thy strife shall end in peace."

The more enlarged our mind is, the more we discover in men originality. Your common-place people see no difference between one and another.—
Pascal.

THE UTILITY OF REVERSES.

By O. L. G., '83.

THE wise sculptor, viewing the un-hewn block before him, sees in it the angelic form of beauty, but to the untrained eye of a spectator nothing is apparent save the coarse, shaggy outlines of the huge mass of wood. To unveil this image the skilled hand of the artisan must cut deep for this feature and make smooth for that. The broken corners of deformity must be removed, giving place to the graceful curves of symmetry. A vast quantity of superfluous matter is chipped off and thrown away. One watching the seemingly clumsy operation, the careless slash of the knife here, and the cutting of a homely gash there, becomes impatient with the awkward extravagance of the workman. But when the useless has been cut away and the useful has been scraped and scoured and polished to glassy smoothness, the graceful features of ease and beauty stand out upon the wooded background, and their symmetry and loveliness fill us with wonder and admiration.

Thus it is with the designing and development of character. God, the master-workman, takes the huge block of humanity, rough, scraggy, and disproportioned, and to us ugly to look upon. We discover in it nothing attractive or beautiful, but the penetrating eye of Jehovah sees under those coarse, irregular outlines the hidden elements of goodness, purity, and love. With something of criticism we watch the process of this great Sculptor. Now his pruning knife of poverty cuts

away a bulky mass of self-conceit which concealed the generous spirit beneath, and we whisper to our hearts "This is a waste. It must be wrong." Now the knife of pecuniary reverses goes down deep into the heart and takes out a great burden of unholy affection for the abundance of earthly possessions. Again, the knife of affliction cuts to the core, and the sinful accumulations of idolized friends are washed away by the crimson blood of sorrow. And just as it becomes necessary for a time that the sculptor should mutilate the block in order to unveil the image of the beautiful, so is it important that God should cause distress, or in some way impoverish us in order that he may loosen the waste particles that they fall away, and polish the serviceable that they may shine the brighter.

Who does not believe the ridicule of an unsympathizing age had much to do in developing those master-powers of oratory in Demosthenes? "They shall yet hear from me," said the persevering Grecian. Who does not believe that the irritation of his longings by poverty and want contributed considerably to Franklin's success in his preparation for and struggles in his renowned career? Or who does not believe that the afflictions of the apostles and the persecution of the martyrs developed zeal and energy in these Godly men?

Thus, our seeming reverses become instruments in God's hand for affecting changes in our character extremely important and blessed. How many a young man contending sharply with

poverty, while striving for an education, has felt at times that not only circumstances, but the Almighty, disapproved of his course! Instead of this, Heaven was propitious and was assisting in his endeavor, by removing the cumbersome and giving to the character and talents beneath a brighter luster. We speak not alone our own opinion but the unanimous affirmation of all those who have traversed the road of want in their ambitious pursuits. Capitalists, warriors, statesmen, and philanthropists, all alike assert that adversity, properly administered and rightly appropriated, is the very element out of which to make men of force, men of mind, men of character. The Davids, the Daniels, the Pauls, the Luthers, and of modern times the Websters, Peabodys, Lincolns, and Garfields well knew the utility of reverses. Let the testimony of those who are older in experience and wiser in their counsels, cheer and content us when our sky is darkened by the clouds of adversity.

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EVENING ON ROCKPORT HARBOR.

BY D. C. W., '85.

As I drift in my boat on the harbor,
 In the calm of the summer night,
 The moon, in the arms of the crescent,
 Floods all with its misty light.

The water reflects the moonbeams
 In a wavy, twisted band,
 Like a mirror of polished metal
 From some distant Eastern land.

No sound but a distant rowlock,
 And the measured dip of an oar,
 And the lipping plash of the ripples
 As they break on the Western shore.

The lights in the hillside village
 Are fading into the night,
 But a kiln, from its flaming furnace,
 Gleams out with a ruddy light.

The ships' great forms around me,
 Are grim as the jaws of death,
 And the gray masts rise like spectres,
 That would vanish away at a breath.

The water is smooth and glassy,—
 Its spirit is hushed to rest;
 And 'tis only the swell from the ocean
 That tells of its heaving breast.

Oh would that each toiling mortal,
 Could feel the calm and rest
 That comes with the evening stillness
 To the ocean's troubled breast:—

Could feel that the noise and toiling
 All day in the busy town,
 Is only the breeze from the ocean,
 And will cease when the sun goes
 down,

And the waves that are ever tossing,—
 The foam and the splashes of strife,
 Grow calm, and only the surges
 Roll in from the ocean of Life.

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THE GODS OF THE ANCIENTS.

BY W. D. W., '84.

WHEREVER on earth man has lived, there too has existed some form of religion. This first and most important of all institutions, had not its origin in human invention, but in the mind of the Infinite One who created man in His own image. Modern Christian teachers have commonly regarded the polytheistic religions of the ancients as being estranged from God, and ever in rebellion against His will. But it is by no means conceded that this is true.

According to our own religious belief, men who lived six thousand years ago must have been imbued with as strong inherent tendency as men of the nine-

teenth century have, to reverence and worship a being beyond themselves. But men were early scattered and settled in different parts of the world, and surrounded by influences sure to modify their natures. So that a form of society, government, or religion suited to one race or nation seemed to be wholly unsuited to another. Thus the Hindoos worshiped abstract spirits, conceived to have no relation to space or time; the Egyptians worshiped incarnate spirits, to which the bodies of men and beasts were sacred as temples of abode. The Greeks sacrificed to a vast company of adventuresome deities dwelling in royalty on the snow-white summits of lofty Olympus; a society of immortal beings, into whose ranks mortals could enter only when decked with the laurels of illustrious deeds. The Romans prayed to Jupiter Stator, the founder of law, order, and equity in the Roman Republic, speaking his mandates in tones of thunder, compelling obedience with his electric sword. Everywhere the institutions were peculiar to the nations' development. Again, the Jewish religion is almost universally acknowledged to be a preparation for the Christian religion. But how shall we account for the striking resemblances between this and all the other ancient religions?

For example, the Hebrew tabernacle had its holy of holies into which the high priest alone could enter; so the Egyptian temple had its most holy interior sanctuary. The holy cherubins guarded the gates of Paradise, the winged Sphinx ever kept watch on the banks of the Nile. The dwellers of Judea

learned the will of heaven by the mouths of prophets; the inhabitants of Greece learned the pleasure of their gods through the Pythian seers at Delphi. The family of Levi had their counterpart in the orders of pontiffs and flamens, in the temples of Jupiter and Juno, in Rome of old. Thus it is plain that all forms of ancient religion must have had a common origin.

Furthermore, according to Christian ethics, every human soul there is implanted an irresistible seat of judgment, extending to every department of his being, and obedience to its dictates is a reliable guide to the truth. If this is true at the present day, it was also true in ancient times. Certain it is that Egypt was the world's university for lawgivers, architects, musicians, and philosophers; Greece, the world's fertile garden, which produced the choicest specimens of sculpture and painting, the masterpieces of every style of poetry, the masterpieces of oratory, the masterpieces of philosophy and mathematical investigations. Well has it been said that "Before Greece, everything in human literature and art was a rude and imperfect attempt; since Greece, everything has been a rude and imperfect imitation." Surely it is well nigh disloyalty to God to claim that nations could become so highly developed in physical, esthetical, and ethical sciences without a ray of light from the windows of heaven.

When St. Paul said to the Greeks, "the God whom ye ignorantly worship him declare I unto you," he shows it to be the Creator's plan that the primitive races of men, who had wandered away

from his fold by means of their ethnic deities, should seek the Lord if haply they might feel after Him and find Him. In other words, the gods of might in India, the gods of light in Persia, the gods of life in Egypt, the gods of beauty and heroism in Greece, the gods of law in Rome, all represented the attributes of the God of Abraham, who in his own appointed way, and in his own good time will make nations know of himself through the atoning blood of the gift of heaven, that taketh away the sins of the world.

A LESSON.

By W. P. C., '81.

Nature sows with willing hand
 Flower seeds in every land.
 Morning's sun his warmth doth bring,
 Giving life in early spring,
 Life to plant, and song to bird,
 Life from death recalls his word.
 Noon has felt his summer's heat;
 Times advance with his retreat,
 Till from spring-time's sunny wall
 Autumn's chilling shadows fall.
 Nature garners now her sheaves,
 Ripened fruit and withered leaves.
 Life is still,—no flowers bloom,
 Nature's dead are in her tomb.
 When the spring with warmth is rife
 Winter yields the dead to life.
 Year by year these cycles run,
 Each one governed by the sun.
 Sun thine eye is full of love;
 Emblem of that "eye" above.
 Resurrection, O how just!
 Life to life, and dust to dust.

A taste for books is the pleasure and glory of my life. I would not exchange it for the wealth of the Indies.
 —Gibbon.

COMMUNICATIONS.

NORTH ADAMS, MASS., }
 Dec. 15, 1883. }

To the Editors of the Student :

It is not my purpose to describe Berkshire. One should be permitted to come here expecting to see hills and enjoy the surprise of finding mountains.

North Adams is situated near the head of a beautiful valley stretching away toward the south as far as the eye can reach. For miles on the east the Hoosac range presents a wall quite uniform in height and direction, while on the west side of the valley there is no regular fold but a delightful profusion of hills and mountains clustering about Greylock, the highest peak in the State. A cross valley opens toward the west—the path of our approaching showers. A dark cloud appears; soon it fills this smaller valley, throwing a robe of snow over Mount Adams on the right, and Williams on the left; in a few moments we are enveloped in rain, but see the landscape to the south, still smiling in the sunshine. Its turn to be drenched comes soon unless the shower breaks over its barriers; in the latter case it is interesting to observe the haste with which the mist scrambles up the sides of the mountain, leaving a wreath here and there.

The Hoosac Tunnel is the principal object of interest to visitors. This five miles of darkness makes a vivid impression on the traveler's imagination, and is an important item in state politics. Before the day of railroads the project of tunneling the mountain for a canal was discussed and commissioners were appointed. The tunnel is

twenty-four feet wide and twenty feet high in the clear; it was twenty-four years in construction, and cost nearly \$14,000,000 and two hundred lives. So excellent was the engineering that when the headings from the central shaft and from the eastern portal came together their alignments swerved from each other barely five-sixteenths of an inch.

Our "Natural Bridge" richly repays a visit. Looking down a brook that flows through basins of marble whiteness, the observer sees a high ridge running across its bed. On going nearer, the arch of the bridge opens to view considerably above the general level of the stream, but the base is perhaps seventy feet below. Walking through this subterranean passage at low water one finds the rock worn white for a few feet; higher up there are chambers in the limestone large enough to accommodate a district school. Above highwater mark the rock is dark with lichens, and from the inaccessible crevices wave the delicate fronds of *Cystopteris bulbifera*. This I regard as the most graceful fern in my collection and it is unique in its mode of reproduction, for it grows from bulblets as well as from spores. The bulbs are produced on the under side of the frond and some are half as large as a pea. They consist of two or more dark green cotyledon-like bodies, containing between their bases a rudimentary frond like a plumule. Falling to the ground they take root and become fully developed ferns in the second year. The last time I visited the Natural Bridge it was so late in the season

that I did not expect to make any addition to my herbarium. The *Cystopteris* had withered, but in some moss on the side of the chasm I detected a little wanderer that thus far had eluded a three year's search. I had found a colony of *Camptosorus*, or Walking-Leaf. With my cane I succeeded in pushing some of the plants down the cliff at the risk of following them headlong. They are now growing in my study with the tiny Maiden-hair Spleenwort. One frond arching gracefully has buried its tip in the soil; roots are forming and a new plant will soon appear. Thus my fern has taken a step towards a new life. Most of our native ferns grow well in the house, and I can think of no better plant for a room in Parker Hall than the common polypody. It will live with fire or without fire, watered or unwatered. It grows on boulders in the grove southeast of Nichols Hall. The plant the haymakers call "polypod" is the Sensitive Fern. A two-miles walk brings us to the Cascade, which in its beauty and variety of fern life surpasses the Natural Bridge.

But the extended view of mountain and valley is more restful and enlarging. Near the base of Greylock we have enjoyed such a view, stretching far into New York and away to the mountains of Vermont. We were seated for dinner under a beech. A squirrel appeared in the branches a few feet away and became so entertaining that we forgot the landscape. He proved a better critic than Matthew Arnold, for he taught me to love one of Emerson's poems in which I had never before seen

any fitness. *Bun is* more than the mountain.

The pretty grass of Parnassus—which is not grass at all—I have not seen elsewhere, and I have this year for the first time enjoyed the fringed gentian. Whittier's poem about the gentian is like his dried specimen, but Bryant has immortalized its living beauty.

Berkshire, its rocks, its flowers, are worth knowing and so, too, are its men. Close by are Williams College and Dr. Hopkins, and here at home we have a man whose words breathe the sweetness and healing of mountain air—I refer to Rev. T. T. Munger, whose "Freedom of Faith" is widely read both in this country and in England.

Men are the chief thing after all. For a year or two after graduation we went back to college for the sake of seeing our friends in the lower classes, then for the sake of the place; but after a while there were so many changes that we could hardly find the tree our hands had planted. Not a class of boys, nor brick and mortar, nor fine lawns make a college, but men. All honor to the men who have made Bates.

Fraternally,

J. RAYMOND BRACKETT, '75.

PORTLAND, Dec. 22, 1883.

Editors of the Student:

The people of Maine, and especially the rising generations, have acquired a habit of looking down upon the place of their nativity, and with the enchantment that distance lends, think that no place but the fertile West or the sunny

South is suitable for happy homes. The result is that one often hears the remark that Maine is a good State to emigrate from. If all men were honest in the expression of their opinions, Maine would soon become a wilderness, only those remaining who lacked the energy or money required to seek a new home. Immigrants would not be invited to stay, natural resources would not be developed, and the capital that has been drawn into the State by the magnetic influence of the splendid water powers would bear a fruit like the apple trees of the Dead Sea region, and then wither away. It is easy for the imagination to fill in the picture logically resulting from such a false estimate of the State. Why should men depreciate their State, and quietly allow others to do the same? Is it because they really believe these things, or because they do not fully understand the situation and are too indifferent to acquaint themselves with it? Their residence, practically, refutes the former, and their conversation usually confirms the latter. *Maine is* a good State to live in. In certain respects life may be a little prosaic, but it is usually a happy one, and the character developed by climatic and other influences commands respect wherever it comes into competition with the products of other States. What is wanted is a development of loyalty equal to that possessed by the people residing in the Queen's dominions to the east and north of us. Go there and ask about the resources of their lands and one will usually receive strong affirmations regarding the advantages enjoyed by

the inhabitants, the resources of the land and rivers, and the contented character of the people. An examination of the immigration from those sections does not contradict their statements as it is usually the laboring class, seeking higher wages, that comes to us. As a rule the new home they seek is expected to be but temporary, and when opportunity offers they return to the place of their nativity.

An examination of the history of the State for the past ten years reveals the fact that the people of Maine are becoming more loyal, and while many are following the advice of Horace Greeley, still others are assisting in the development of the State. During the past decade there has been an addition of 74,520 acres to the available farming area of the State, with an increase of four per cent. in the population, and eleven per cent. in the number of persons engaged in occupations. The amount of capital invested in the manufacture of cotton, and boots and shoes has increased one-half, or from \$9,839,685 to \$15,295,078, and there is a good prospect of a still larger increase in the coming decade, as experience has demonstrated that these industries can be carried on about ten per cent. cheaper in Maine than in Massachusetts, whence the greater part of the capital comes. Several new shoe factories have been started during the past year, and the reception these have received from the towns in which they have been located will have a strong tendency to increase their number. Several years ago we heard a shoe manufacturer say that shoe factories could do nothing in small

towns, and an idle factory was cited as an illustration of the fact. Since then strikes in large shoe towns have shown the error of seeking to concentrate the industry. A few more manufacturing lessons and the numerous water powers scattered about the State will find a market seeking them to the benefit of the communities in their neighborhood. The greatest errors that have been made in the past, has been the holding of manufacturing sites at so high a price as to repel capital, a few persons thus working an injury to the many. The natural resources of the State, properly worked, contain a large percentage of profit, which in the production of sawed lumber is estimated at twenty-nine per cent. on the capital invested. The manufacture of butter and cheese has been proved to yield a revenue of twenty-four per cent. ; and many industries that require small capital yield still higher. I have not, however, the figures at hand to show what profit can be derived simply by working up the natural products of the State.

The extension of railway facilities is doing much for the State ; but as a rule the money thus invested has received no interest for a period of years. The stock has been counted as of little value ; but the people along their route have enjoyed their benefit, yet growled at the high freight and passenger tariff imposed that the roads may earn their running expenses. It is natural to find fault, and it is only by finding fault that progress is made. But to accomplish anything, fault finding must be accompanied by an attempt to remove the cause. There was a time in Maine

when it was only necessary for the people to know that a railroad company wanted anything for a strong opposition to arise, but the progress of events has completely changed that order of things and the people are asking for more railroads. The balance sheets of the railroad companies also show that the change has been a prosperous one, for while five or more years ago the books showed an annually decreasing amount of transportation earnings, they are now increasing, and in one instance a road has become dividend paying. Those who have watched the development of business throughout the State say there is no reason why the present prosperous condition should not show continued improvement.

Visit any portion of the State you may, you will find the people as a rule well circumstanced and contented. There is comparatively little extreme poverty. The crops raised find a ready sale at fair prices, and the farmer or manufacturer who mixes his work with brains finds a market for his product. There are few men who have acquired large wealth, but there are many who have a good competence, and all who labor are changing manual for mechanical labor as fast as circumstances will allow. Education is becoming more general, and the percentage of people unable to read is lower in Maine than in any of the New England States. The length of the school year has perceptibly increased during the decade as well as the number of trained teachers. The legislation enacted has been progressive but not

extravagant. The endeavor has been to develop and protect that capital may turn this way. The summer tide of visitors annually increases and its influence is quite noticeable upon the community that deflects a portion of the vacation travel year after year. All the harbingers of prosperity are with us, and it remains for the residents to develop their loyalty and make as earnest proclamation of the advantages of the State as are made for the unsettled regions of the West, where years must be spent before railroad facilities can be enjoyed, or markets developed that will yield living prices for moderate sized crops.

C. L. M., '81.

LOCALS.

“Another year, another year, has borne its records to the skies;
Another year, another year, untried, unproved before us lies.”

How quickly vacation passes!

Fewer book agents out than usual.

Just a few more subscriptions to be paid.

Another club is talked of for next term.

Leap year is at hand. Look out boys!

Happy New Year to the readers of the STUDENT!

The Latin School commenced its winter term the 18th.

More students are expected in the Freshman class next term.

The Seniors have been given their subjects for the exhibitions next term.

Quite a number of the alumni have been in town during the past few weeks.

How we sympathize with the boys who are snowed up in the country this winter.

Silence broods over Parker Hall and the rats are the only worshipers at the shrines of its Penates.

The Freshmen were divided into divisions at the close of the term for the Sophomore debates next fall.

Parker Hall is inhabited during vacation by one Freshman, one Sophomore, one Junior, and two Seniors.

One of the Freshmen *literally* translates their class motto, *Palma non sine pulvere*, thus, "No hand without dirt on it."

Several of the boys who were in town partook of their Thanksgiving dinner with the family of President Cheney.

One of the last things in the fall term was the auction sale of next year's papers and magazines belonging to the reading-room.

The excavation on Skinner St. has been the cause of one accident which came near being serious. It will be a wonder if others do not follow.

Prof. (to student at the blackboard, when the hour was nearly up)—"Mr. S., why are you putting all that work on the board." Mr. S.—"To take up time, sir."

A student, who is teaching in one of the rural districts, the first morning of school asked two little boys what their names were. The reply was, "Why this is me, and that is him."

Among the books having the honor of being most worked in the Bates College Library are Kingsley's "Hypatia," George Eliot's "Romola," and Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeii."

Some of the back towns are yet to be heard from, but present indications are that the season will be a prosperous one for the boys who are teaching. We do not learn that any one has been "bounced."

Student (who had flunked)—"Professor, we aren't supposed to answer questions outside the book, are we?" Prof.—"O, you mean, do you, that you are not supposed to *know* anything outside the book?"

The College Faculty seem to have monopolized Frye Street. The fifth one has just moved into his new residence, and a sixth one owns a very desirable lot on that street, where he contemplates building.

The doors of Hathorn Hall have been made to open both ways in accordance with the law, requiring doors of public buildings to swing out. The outer doors and those opening into the chapel are the only ones altered.

A Bates pedagogue found the following verses on the fly-leaf of the Greek lessons which a precocious pupil had studied but two weeks:

τοῦτο βιβλίον ἐμοί ἐστι
γὰρ τοῦ θεοῦ Δέφιλ' ἀνδ' ἔστ' ἵτ' βί.

A theologian who was visiting a farmer in a parish where he had been preaching remarked, with the intention of asking a blessing at dinner, "We usually say a few words before eating."

"All right, brother," said the farmer. "Talk right on, you can't turn my stomach."

"Father, who is that small boy?" "That, my son, is the printer's *devil*." "What does the little devil want, father?" "He wants copy, my son." "Father, what makes that man tear his hair so?" "Because he is the local editor, my son." "Do local editors always tear their hair, father?" "Yes, my son, when there are no locals to write up." "Can't editors always write locals, father?" "Ah, my son, that is the problem which the poor editor is trying to solve; come away, Johnnie."

The first division of the prize debaters of the Sophomore class held their exercises at the college chapel, Tuesday evening, Nov. 20th. The following is the program:

PRAYER.
MUSIC.
DEBATE.

Question: Is the government of the United States more stable than it was fifty years ago?

Aff.—F. H. Nickerson, F. W. Sandford, J. W. Goetz, A. E. Blanchard.

Neg.—W. Hartshorn, A. E. Merrill.

The prize was awarded to A. E. Blanchard.

The second division of the prize debaters held their exercises at the college chapel, Wednesday evening, Nov. 21st. The following was the program:

PRAYER.
MUSIC.
DEBATE.

Question: Ought the United States to put further restrictions on immigration?

Aff.—S. G. Bonney.

Neg.—H. M. Cheney, C. Hadley.

The prize was awarded to S. G. Bonney.

The third division of the prize debaters held their exercises at the college chapel, Friday evening, Nov. 23d. The program was as follows:

PRAYER.
MUSIC.
DEBATE.

Question: Ought the United States to adopt the Policy of Free Trade?

Aff.—H. S. Sleeper, J. W. Flanders.

Neg.—J. H. Williamson, L. H. Wentworth, E. A. Verrill.

The prize was awarded to L. H. Wentworth. Music for the debates was furnished by the Sophomore quartette. Eight of the speakers were chosen to take part in the champion debate at the next Commencement. Their names are as follows, in the order in which they appear on the programs: A. E. Blanchard, A. E. Verrill, S. G. Bonney, H. M. Cheney, C. Hadley, G. E. Paine, J. W. Flanders, and L. H. Wentworth.

CITY NOTES.

Vacation in the city schools.

Plenty of snow for Christmas.

The horse-cars are to run regularly all winter.

A large holiday trade notwithstanding the unfavorable weather.

The Boston Opera Company appeared at Music Hall, December 6th.

Dr. Bowen recently supplied for one Sabbath, at Court Street Baptist church.

Lewiston wants better railroad facilities, especially a reduction of passenger rates on some of the lines running out of the city.

The postmen were not forgotten in the distribution of gifts on Christmas day.

The evening school in Dominican Block opened with twelve hundred names of applicants for admittance.

Rev. Mr. Bakeman, pastor of the Baptist church in Auburn, recently declined a call to Newburyport, Mass.

Rev. Dr. Pepper, President of Colby University, preached at Pine Street Congregationalist church a few weeks ago.

Rev. W. G. Haskell has closed his labors with the Universalist church of this city, but will reside here for the present.

Grammar School Pond on Pine Street has been converted into a skating rink. It is very popular with the skaters.

Rev. C. A. Hayden has been called from Portland to the Elm Street Universalist church of Auburn. He will be installed the first of January.

The Bates base-ball men ought to have a trainer of some kind. The Colbys are to have Morrill, of the Bostons, to coach them this winter, it is reported.—*Lewiston Journal*.

Congressman Dingley has several bills for the relief of American shipping which are attracting considerable attention. He hopes to get them all through at this session.

The reform clubs of Lewiston and Auburn are doing some effective work in the cause of temperance. Several hundred have signed their pledges during the last few weeks. The ladies

have recently taken hold of the work with considerable zeal.

Wardwell's art store in Auburn is pronounced the most beautiful store in the two cities.

Lewiston has been ablaze with electric lights since the holiday season opened. A large number of stores have put them in. All other lights are at a discount beside it. Moonlight is nowhere. Even the skating rink on Pine Street has the electric light.

Mrs. O. R. Bachelier and daughter, returned missionaries from India, were recently tendered a reception at Main Street church by the F. B. churches of Lewiston and Auburn. There was a sociable in the afternoon, a supper and public exercises in the evening.

Some of the rival clothing houses are giving away hand-sleds to their patrons in a most liberal manner. The Lewiston Clothing Company have on exhibition a fine double runner which is to be given away on New-Year's day to the person who has made the best guess as to its weight.

The fine weather on Christmas day was appreciated after a week of stormy weather. The sleighing was good, and every available team was pressed into service for a ride. In the evening Christmas trees were the order. The skating rinks also received their share of patronage.

The Lewiston Y. M. C. A. has commenced to push its work vigorously for the winter. Its new Secretary, Mr. F. L. Hayes, has entered upon his duties, and has succeeded in arousing considerable interest in the work among

the citizens. The attractive rooms of the association are open during the day and evening.

The Custer Relief Corps of Lewiston have given two popular concerts in City Hall this winter. The first was a concert of "War Songs," November 12th, by home talent; December 13th, a "Ballad Concert," with the assistance of several well-known soloists from Portland. The third and last of the course will be given some time in January.

Music Hall was filled by an enthusiastic audience on the evening of December 20th, to welcome Lawrence Barrett in the celebrated play, "Francesca da Rimini." Mr. Barrett is always well worth seeing, but he never appeared to better advantage than as Lanciotto, the hunchback. He was supported by some excellent actors. Mr. Barrett sails soon for London where he plays in Irving's Theatre.

NO CURE, NO PAY! Dr. Lawrence's Cough Balsam, when once used, takes the place of all others. See our advertising columns.

PERSONALS.

FACULTY:

President Cheney has written several articles which have recently been published, advocating the union of all the liberal Baptist denominations.

Professor Fullonton, who has been familiar with the experiences of the Theological School for forty-three years, the whole period of his exist-

ence, reports the last term as among the pleasantest.

Professor Stanley has supplied out of town nearly every Sunday for several months.

Professor Angell and family are now visiting in Rhode Island.

Professor Howe preached the sermon at the recent ordination exercises of Rev. R. W. Churchill in Richmond.

Professor Chase has spent a large part of the vacation in Boston, in the interests of the college.

Professor Rand is now occupying his new residence on Frye Street.

ALUMNI:

'70.—F. H. Morrill is principal of the High School in Irvington, N. J.

'70.—Josiah Chase has been engaged in the practice of law in Portland since 1875. Address, 80 Exchange Street.

'71.—J. N. Ham should have been reported at Nashua, N. H., in the October number of the STUDENT, instead of W. H. Ham of '74.

'71.—J. T. Abbott has a fine law practice in Keene, N. H. C. H. Hersey is in company with him.

'71.—G. W. Flint is still in charge of the High School in Collinsville, Conn.

'72.—C. L. Hunt is spending the winter in Florida on account of his health.

'73.—C. B. Reade, who has been spending the summer in Lewiston, has returned to Washington in company with Senator Frye.

'73.—E. P. Sampson is teaching in the High School, Saco, Me.

'74.—F. T. Cromett is practicing law in Boston.

'75.—F. L. Evans is a lawyer in Salem, Mass.

'75.—F. B. Fuller is practicing medicine in Providence, R. I.

'75.—F. H. Smith is practicing law in Stockton, Cal.

'75.—F. L. Washburn is associated with Benj. F. Butler in a practice of law in Boston.

'75.—G. W. Wood is a lawyer in Boston.

'76.—W. H. Adams is practicing medicine in Franklin, Mass.

'76.—R. J. Everett has been principal of High School in South Paris, Me., since graduation.

'76.—H. W. Ring is a lawyer in Boston.

'76.—J. H. Huntington is in the *Herald* office, Northampton, Mass.

'76.—W. C. Leavitt is a lawyer in Minneapolis, Minn.

'76.—Rev. F. E. Emrick, of Chicago, while on a recent visit to the East, preached for two Sabbaths to the people of Pine Street Congregational church, Lewiston. Mr. Emrick has recently been made the recipient of a gift of \$500 from friends outside of his church in Chicago.

'77.—G. A. Stuart has been principal of North Anson Academy since graduation.

'77.—J. K. Tomlinson has been teaching the boys' high school, Harrisburg, Penn., since 1879.

'77.—B. T. Hathaway is practicing law in Fargo, Dakota.

'77.—G. H. Wyman is in Chester, Me.

'77.—I. C. Phillips, of Wilton, who has charge of the Maine Teachers'

Agency, has secured schools for a large number of Bates students this winter. Mr. Phillips himself is now teaching the High School in Damariscotta.

'78.—M. Adams is teaching at Georgetown Center this winter.

'78.—C. E. Hussey is principal of High School in Rochester, N. Y.

'78.—C. F. Peaslee is shipping clerk in a large mercantile establishment, Chicago.

'78.—E. B. Vining is teaching in New Haven, Conn.

'79.—F. P. Otis is in Linden, San Joaquin Co., Cal.

'79.—M. C. Smart is principal of High School, Amesbury, Mass.

'79.—B. H. Young is a physician in Amesbury, Mass.

'79.—F. Howard, who is in the drug business in Onawa, Iowa, was married in August.

'79.—C. M. Sargent is principal of a Grammar School, Walnut Hill, Dedham, Mass.

'79.—F. L. Buker is in the manufacturing business in Wells, Me.

'79.—T. J. Bollin is in business in Washington, D. C. His address is 1608 Corcoran Street, N. W.

'80.—W. P. Martin is in the law department of the Boston University.

'80.—C. H. Deshon is principal of the Grammar School, Buffalo, N. Y.

'80.—F. L. Hayes was tendered a reception at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. on the evening of December 6th, prior to entering upon his duties of general secretary.

'80.—E. E. Richards of Farmington has been appointed Register of Pro-

bate for Franklin County by Governor Robie.

'81.—C. S. Cook is teaching at Bolster's Mills, Me.

'81.—Oscar Davis is traveling for the wholesale boot and shoe house of Dudley, Shaw & Co., Bangor.

'81.—O. T. Maxfield has closed a successful term of High School in Lowdon Centre, N. H.

'81.—W. T. Perkins, who is a student in the Law Department of Michigan University, is business manager and law editor of the *Argonaut*.

'81.—W. J. Brown has been elected principal of the High School at Little Falls, Minn. He entered upon his duties the first of December.

'81.—J. H. Goding is in Warrensburg, Macon Co., Ill.

'81.—G. L. Record is private secretary to a New York banker. His address is 63 Mercer Street, Jersey City, N. J.

'81.—E. D. Rowell is in a drug store in Salem, Dakota Territory.

'81.—C. P. Sanborn is at 162 North Street, Boston.

'81.—F. A. Twitchell is in Baltimore, Md. Address, 52 West Madison Street.

'82.—W. V. Twaddle has entered the Yale Law School.

'82.—W. S. Hoyt has closed his school in Cornville, Me., and returns to the Bowdoin Medical School next term.

'82.—L. T. McKenney is soon to take charge of the Lewiston branch of W. C. King & Co.'s Publishing House.

'83.—E. A. Tinkham has returned to Cherryfield to teach the winter term of school.

'83.—O. L. Gile, pastor of Pine Street F. B. church, of Lewiston, was married January 1st, to Miss Linda E. Nelson of this city. The ceremony was performed at Topsham by the Rev. A. B. Drew.

'83.—E. J. Hatch, who taught the fall term of the High School at Phillips, Me., has been retained for the winter term.

STUDENTS:

'84.—W. D. Whitmarsh is teaching in North Buckfield.

'84.—Miss A. M. Brackett is canvassing for "Our Home," in Dover, N. H.

'84.—Sumner Hackett is teaching in Wells.

'84.—Miss E. L. Knowles is spending the vacation in Dover, N. H.

'85.—A. F. Gilbert is teaching in York.

'85.—Miss C. L. Ham is teaching in Cornville.

'85.—C. W. Harlow is clerk in one of the Lewiston drug stores.

'85.—G. A. Downey is teaching in Vinal Haven.

'85.—Miss A. H. Tucker who taught in Norway during the fall, has been secured for another term in the same town.

'85.—M. V. Whitmore is teaching in Washington.

'86.—J. A. Wiggin is teaching at North Baldwin.

'86.—W. A. Morton is spending his vacation in Lewiston, and has recently been acting as cashier in Fernald's bookstore.

'86.—J. W. Flanders is teaching at North Berwick.

'86.—A. H. Dunn is stopping in Lewiston.

'86.—T. D. Sale is teaching in Durham.

'87.—H. E. Cushman is teaching at North Auburn.

'87.—A. S. Woodman is spending the vacation at his home.

'87.—P. R. Howe has recently been clerking in Fernald's bookstore.

'87.—H. G. Wheeler is teaching in Waterford.

'87.—J. R. Dunton and I. W. Jordan are teaching.

'87.—F. W. Chase is teaching in Unity.

'87.—Fairfield Whitney is teaching in his own town.

'87.—C. H. Hoch has been appointed librarian of the Auburn Y. M. C. A.

THEOLOGICAL :

'86.—Franklin Blake was recently thrown from a carriage and quite seriously injured, but is now slowly recovering.

'81.—W. B. Perkins recently returned from the Southwest where he had been ill with the malarial fever.

'81.—R. D. Frost is preaching in Farnumville, Mass.

'81.—J. M. Remick is preaching at Cape Elizabeth, Me., where he is having excellent success.

'82.—G. O. Wiggin is preaching at Bristol, N. H.

'82.—L. C. Graves preached the ordination sermon of G. F. W. Hill, at Chesterville, Me., December 20th.

'83.—Rev. R. W. Churchill, of Richmond, was married December 13th to Miss Maggie A. Archibald, of Mechan-

ic Falls. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. B. Minard, of Gardiner, at the residence of the bride's father, Dea. Seth W. Archibald.

'83.—Rev. B. Minard has recently had a good number of additions to his church in Gardiner, Me.

'84.—W. W. Hayden is still supplying at North Anson.

'84.—Mr. Millet is supplying at Lisbon.

'85.—Mr. Duston preaches for Mr. Cox at Orr's Island during vacation.

EXCHANGES.

Before the present editors entered upon their duties a year ago, it was the plan of the board to conduct the exchange department in a manner which would not provoke quarrels with other college papers. Our efforts in this particular have been successful. As we now bid our contemporaries a friendly farewell, we are obliged to clasphands across no "bloody chasms." Our criticisms have not always been favorable, but in no instance have they, to our knowledge, called forth a reply. Our exchanges have used us fairly; and as we lay aside the editorial pen we have no grievances to state, and no apologies to make. College journalism may not have yet reached its zenith; yet we are aware of its present beneficial influence. As we take up an exchange which has traversed the continent, we forget the vast expanse of territory between Atlantic and Pacific shores. When the exchange comes from Oxford and Cambridge, we

are reminded that the mother country and her daughter are now in a closer relationship than they were before George the Third lost his colonies. As we leave the sanctum we feel that the hours occupied in editorial duties have been profitable to us, and that a college paper, of whatever form, will never cease to interest us.

COLLEGE PRESS OPINIONS.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

The writer has had some opportunity lately of observing German student-life, paying special regard to its expenses. The University of Tübingen is well known to be the cheapest as well as one of the largest of German Universities. But the average expense at Tübingen (though in South Germany and, therefore, a center for students as a rule of but moderate means) ranges from a hundred to a hundred and twenty pounds a year. It is true that certain individuals contrive to live on as little as seventy or eighty pounds, but these cases are quite exceptional. Turning to Heidelberg or Berlin we find students of a higher social position, and the expenses running quite as high as at Oxford or Cambridge. To the writer's knowledge there is a students' corps at Heidelberg, which refuses to admit as members students whose income falls short of three hundred and fifty pounds a year. It must be remembered, however, that the German student resides at his university for a full nine months out of the twelve, and so

does not add to the expenses of the home circle for nearly half the year, as in England.

Taking, then, the average expenditure of an undergraduate at Oxford or Cambridge at the somewhat liberal figure of two hundred pounds a year, we find that for the sake of a trifling diminution of expense (certainly not more than ten or twenty pounds in the case of Heidelberg or Berlin) our two great universities are to lose the very essence of their social life—their college system. The thoughtless martyr who scrawls off an indignant protest because he has had to pay twopence for an egg, should pause before he allows himself to be transformed into a German student. The change is not merely nominal. He must leave his comfortable rooms and betake himself to a lodging, for which he pays a fancy price to a landlord who has nothing to fear from lodging-house delegacy or college authorities. His only club will be in a public house, where the corps to which he belongs has hired a private room. His only recreation will be fencing, a necessary preparation for the couple of duels which he is bound to fight during the university year. He must banish fond recollections of college port, and acquire a taste for German beer. He must submit to be called a muff if he cannot swallow some twenty glasses of the national liquid during the evening. . . . In a word, for the sake of saving a comparatively trifling sum, certainly not more than twenty pounds in the year, our modern university reformer is willing to sacrifice the most characteristic

and healthy side of our English universities, and to turn them into what are in reality mere cramming establishments.—*Oxford and Cambridge Undergraduates' Journal.*

SPECIALTIES.

The tendency of the present age in every department of life is towards specialties. The field of action for each man is constantly narrowing; his labors are being confined to a smaller area; fewer subjects claim his attention; his time, energy, and talent must be, to a very great extent, given to some specific pursuit, if he would attain very great eminence therein. The different branches of the learned professions, as well as those of other callings, have assumed such large proportions, have been so extended and so thoroughly studied and treated by men of genius and learning, that almost a life-time is required to simply learn what others have found out, to say nothing of original investigation and perfecting practice. The man who desires to be proficient in his business and to be numbered among the first men of his age, must be a specialist.—*Chronicle.*

SUBJECTS FOR COLLEGIANS.

An examination of the prize essays which have appeared in the *Dartmouth* from time to time leads to the same conclusion, namely, that original opinions of any value cannot be expected from college men on themes wholly outside their usual line of thought and to the discussion of which they bring no experience and individuality. Unless the subjects be of a popular polit-

ical character a number of themes ought to be offered to the class so that a greater number could choose a subject adapted to their special taste.—*Dartmouth.*

PROSPECTIVE VALEDICTORIANS.

What a strange infatuation that is, that some fellows have of thinking that they can get better marks by always waiting after recitation and asking questions, and assuming an air of absorbing interest in the study. Have you ever watched one do it? Notice the respectful smile with which he receives any humorous remark on the part of the professor; the deeply reverential air with which he listens to his explanation. Why, any man with a grain of common sense ought to know that our professors, here at Wesleyan, are too shrewd to be led away by any such devices as that.—*College Argus.*

ELECTIVE STUDIES.

But, we are told, certain studies are forced upon us, not so much for the knowledge derivable from them, as for the discipline they give. We have even heard it stated that we ought to take up distasteful subjects, merely with this end in view! Life is too short for such a course. We contend that the discipline intended—which we take to be chiefly the training of the powers of attention and concentration—can be obtained from the honest, conscientious pursuit of any study. That such pursuit should be honest and conscientious would still be in the power of the professor to ensure; the degree of B. A. would still be, as it

has ever been (and only been) an acknowledgment of progress with, however, this difference, that the progress would then be real, instead of being, as it now too often is, largely fictitious.—*Dalhousie Gazette*.

COLLEGE JOURNALISM.

But, aside from its use as an instrument in education, and considered purely as a branch of journalism, the college press has its legitimate field. The student enjoys his college journal for much the same reason that the citizen of a small town relishes his local paper, for its neighborhood news and its discussion of local topics. The newspaper element in our college papers is beginning to receive more attention from the papers themselves, and the tendency, we feel sure, is in the right direction. To present, as attractively as possible, the latest college news, and to discuss from the student's standpoint questions of interest to college people seems to us the special province of college journalism.—*Argonaut*.

COLLEGE WORLD.

Cornell University has established a department of finance and currency.

In six years Johns Hopkins University has turned out over one hundred college professors.

In the past eleven years, Yale has graduated 945 free traders and 341 protectionists.—*Cornell Sun*.

John G. Whittier, who is a trustee of Brown University, is in favor of making the institution co-educational.

President Capen, of Tufts College, in his annual report, states that it has

been deemed inadvisable to admit women to that college.

Harvard is to have a statue of its founder, John Harvard. It is to be the gift of Gen. Sam. J. Bridge.

The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Prof. Goodwin, of Harvard, by Cambridge University, England.—*Ex*.

B. K. Bruce, son of the negro ex-Senator of Mississippi, bore off the laurels in the oratorical contest at Kansas University.

The catalogues of the Maine Colleges show that there are 108 students in the Academical department at Bowdoin; 117 at Colby; and 115 at Bates.

The following colleges and universities have changed their presidents during the past year: Princeton College, Lafayette College, Wooster University, Ohio University, Ohio State University, Purdue University, Minnesota University, Nebraska University, Antioch and Alleghany Colleges.—*Ex*.

The annual convention of New England colleges was held on November 14th and 15th at Boston University. Ten colleges, Harvard, Yale, Wesleyan, Williams, Amherst, Brown, Tufts, Dartmouth, Trinity, and Boston University, were respectively represented by their presidents and one professor. The subject for discussion this year was "The Place of Modern Languages in the College Curriculum."

In some of the exchanges is found a more extended list of the number of men commencing a course in the various colleges than that contained in the *STUDENT* last month. From the *Herald* is taken, without changes, the following list of Freshman classes: Cambridge, 767; Oxford, 635; Harvard, 300; Yale, 257; Michigan, 191; Cornell, 149; Alleghany, 156; Princeton, 150; Lehigh, 122; Ohio Wesleyan, 108; Syracuse, 100; Dartmouth, 99; Ashbury University, 98; Columbia, 96; Williams, 86; Lafay-

ette, 82; Hamilton, 75; University of Chicago, 70; Amherst, 62; Brown, 60; Wesleyan, 59; Haverford, 56; Ohio State University, 55; Union, 50; Bates, 40; Rochester, 38; Colby, 34; Bowdoin, 33; Rutgers, 27; Tufts, 26; University of Vermont, 23; Madison, 23; Middlebury, 16; Marietta, 16.

Williams College received its name from Colonel Ephraim Williams, a soldier of the old French war. Dartmouth College was named after Lord Dartmouth, who subscribed a large amount and was president of the first board of trustees. Brown University received its name from Nicholas Brown, who was a graduate of the college, went into business, became very wealthy, and endowed the college very largely. Bowdoin College was named after Governor Bowdoin of Maine. Yale College was named after Elihu Yale, who made very liberal donations to the college. Colby University was named after Gardner Colby, who contributed largely towards its endowment. Bates College was named after Benjamin E. Bates, who gave the college \$100,000 and subscribed another \$100,000.—*Ex.*

CLIPPINGS.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

"I think I've shown you," said the fiend,
(For half an hour he'd tried),
"A man can never know himself;
It cannot be denied."

Then Jack, from out an easy-chair,
Drawled with a yawning sigh;
"Congratulate you; for *you* know
Just one bore less than *I*."

Prof.—"Mr. J——, pronounce the words 'je suis'." Mr. J——"Squeeze."
Prof.—"Miss T——, would that be right?" Miss T—— (blushingly)—
"Certainly."—*Herald.*

"The mouth of the Amazon," said a professor of Geology in a Chicago female seminary, "is the biggest

mouth in the world—present company always excepted."—*Ex.*

A lady and gentleman accidentally touched each other's feet under the table. "Secret telegraphy," said she; "communion of soles," said he.—*Ex.*

Would-be-swell Soph.—"What do you mean by sending me home such a suit as that? It's too long in the sleeves, too short in the legs, too big in the back, and won't button in front." Bowery Tailor—"Yes, I sees, but it vits you vell otherwise."—*Acta.*

When a lady living in Chelsea sent to London for a doctor, she apologized for asking him to come such a distance. "Don't speak of it," answered the M.D.; "I happen to have another patient in the neighborhood, and can thus kill two birds with one stone."

"When does school commence again?" The Freshman turns up his nose and says he does not know. The Sophomore laughs uproariously and does not answer at all. The Junior smiles politely and explains that we generally say "college," here; but the Senior answers promptly, "Next Thursday."—*Yale Record.*

A Wellesley episode of last winter has just leaked out. A party of Sophomores had just returned from an afternoon's skating on the lake and rushed into the study of a favorite instructor with the greatest enthusiasm. "Oh, Miss——, we had a perfectly lovely time. The ice was as glary as glass, and we found some splendid buoys to sit on as we put on our skates." "Girls!" replied the shocked instructor. "Yes, and they were perfectly divine, and we sat on the buoys and——" "Why girls, I am shocked. Do you mean to say you sat down on a boy to put on your skates?" "Why, yes, those great wooden posts that come up through the ice." "Girls, it is time to get ready for the bread-making optional."—*Ex.*

AMONG THE POETS.

HUSHED.

Hushed is the tuneful lyre; the quivering strings

No longer thrill in tremulous delight,
Nor steals the strain on silent silken wings
As soft and mellow as the deepening night,
Hushed is the voice—the sweet toned melody
That filled the soul with ecstasy intense,
And bade each shade and thought unblissful flee,

Till peaceful joy pervaded every sense.
It was the music of another sphere,
The touch that thrilled those mystic chords,
divine,
Too fair on earth, some spirit hovering near,
Resting awhile, entranced with grace benign.
Yet will the echoes of that cadence ring
Through life, and death the strain once more shall bring.

—*Oxford and Cambridge Journal.*

RETROSPECTION.

There's a lake among the hills, upon whose calm and peaceful bosom
The golden-colored sunlight with a deep reflection shines,
Undisturbed by any ripple, save when stirred by fitful breezes,
That seem to be commingling with the moaning of the pines.

The years, unwatched, unheeded, have crept slowly by and vanished
Since with thoughtless steps I turned away and left the lake behind;
Yet whatever change the world has wrought, has never wholly banished
The tenderness of memories that still linger in my mind.

For I think of all the early friends, that once in joy and gladness
With the music of their voices woke the echoes of the spot;
And the very thought is trained, half in peace and half in sadness,
With the vision of the lake and all its beauties unforgot. —*Harvard Advocate.*

CHRISTMAS.

As brooks, fast in his icy fetters bound,
Grim Winter's prisoners are for a time,
Until fair spring in mellow sunny clime
Returns, and sets them free along the ground

To leap and babble with a merry sound,
And make gay music to the bird's first rhyme,
Of love, while love and life are in their prime,
And earth is with a wreath of roses crowned—
So friend of mine, by some mysterious art
Fortune sets a seal upon her store,
And thinks to freeze the rivers of my heart;
But all in vain! for love there evermore
Securely dwells, and bids the stream to start
That brings this Christmas greeting to your door. —*Acta Columbiana.*

LIGHT AND SHADE.

When the cold rain strikes my window,
And the blast the casement shakes,
And the cheerless night hangs darkly,
And the storm its moaning makes,

As I think in lonesome sadness
On the woes of more wretched still
Strangers to comfort and gladness
Borne down by their weight of ill,

Then my soul saith all is darkness,
And life and sorrow are one,
And mere existence is tragic,
Nor is aught good under the sun.

But when mid-day shed its glory
O'er mountain, on field and on dell,
And the songsters of the tree-tops
The joy of all nature tell,

As I watch the happy children,
At their sports beneath the trees,
Which nod in quiet approval
At the passing southern breeze,

I forget the heavy sadness
Which last night on my spirit fell,
And a prayer escapes in gladness
To God who do'th all things well. —*Dartmouth.*

A SERENADE.

Softly her silken hammock
Is rocked on the breezes fair;
Gently the moonbeams tremble
In the waves of her golden hair.

Hushed be the plaintive murmur
Of my silver-voiced guitar,
For the music that lures to dreamland,
Alas, is sweeter far!

Sleep on, my lovely Mabel,
While stars their watches keep,
Thy lover will guard thee forever—
Sleep on, my lady, sleep. —*Ex.*

BOOK NOTICES.

The City of Success, and Other Poems.

By Henry Abbey. New York: D. Appleton & Co., Publishers. Price, \$1.50.

Mr. Abbey's volume shows that its owner is a poet of more than ordinary ability. The simplicity and truthfulness to nature constitute the great charm of his poems. They are healthy and cheerful in tone, always teaching a useful lesson. Mr. Abbey always understands what he wants to say, so he never fails to make his meaning clear to his readers. Acts of daring and bravery, praises of manliness and nobility of character form the burden of his song.

The Boys of Thirty-Five; A Story of a Seaport Town. By Edward H. Elwell, Editor of the *Portland Transcript*. Price \$1.25. Lee & Shepard, Publishers, Boston.

Not since Mr. Kellogg gave us his charming story of "Good Old Times," have we read another book that fairly equalled it in character and interest, so much as does Mr. Elwell's "Boys of Thirty-Five." How the boys lived and conducted themselves, what they saw and went through in the earlier days, the author aims to picture in the present volume. The book, however, is not a story of the usual character; there is little or no plot to be unraveled. It is rather a series of incidents and revelations, in which the heroes attract our attention by their wild escapades, their deeds of daring, their divers forms of amusements and occupations.

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charming style in which it is written, more than compensate for its circumscribed field of interest. This book is for sale in Lewiston by Chandler & Estes.

Books, and How to Use Them: Some Hints to Readers and Students. By John C. Van Dyke. 12 mo. Cloth, \$1.00. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulburt.

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A Physician's Sermon to Young Men. By Dr. W. Pratt. New York: M. L. Holbrook, Publisher. Price, 25 cents.

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The Bad Boy Abroad. By Walter T. Gray. New York: J. S. Osgilvie & Co.

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

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