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DECENNIIUM

OF THE

BATES STUDENT.

VOLUME X.



NUMBER 7

GRADATIM.

SEPTEMBER, 1882.

PUBLISHED BY THE CLASS OF '85.

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THE

BATES STUDENT.

VOL. X.

SEPTEMBER, 1882.

No. 7.

Bates Student.

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

EDITORIAL BOARD.

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EDITORIAL.

THE beginning of another college year has appeared, and with it the new faces of the class of '86. While it is with sadness that we give up those whom three years' associations have rendered near to us, yet we welcome you to our college with the assurance that whatever lies in our power to make your stay with us pleasant, we freely offer you. That you may pass a pleasant and profitable four years at Bates and graduate with an unbroken band, is our earnest desire.

It seems right that the work done by the editors of a college journal ought to diminish the amount of work usually required of them by the Faculty. Such a change would bring relief to the editors, and certainly to those who read the journal. For if the right plan was adopted, better work could and would be done for the publication. Let the rhetorical rank of each editor be determined by the merit of his writing for and work on the journal. This course would provide a better class of reading matter than is at present found in the average college paper, since it would stimulate the writer to better effort and a more careful preparation. In such a plan as the one proposed we see objections to neither students nor professors, for any sane student would prefer the regular rhetorical work required by the

college to a position as editor of any college paper, and it would seem reasonable that the improved condition of the representative organ of the college, together with the diminution of work would be advantageous to the Faculty. We would be glad to see such a plan adopted, although the present board of editors would reap no benefit from it. But we would be pleased if our successors could stand in a position more favorable for doing satisfactory work, than that occupied by the present editors.

It is but comparatively few years since a few students of this college conceived the idea of obtaining employment during the summer vacation, as table waiters at some of the numerous summer hotels among the White Hills of New Hampshire. These few succeeded, and others, encouraged by their success, followed their example. Since that time the number has steadily increased, until during the past summer hundreds, if not thousands, of students from colleges all over the Eastern States have been found at every prominent resort, clad in the black suit and white apron of the waiter.

To many of the poorer students, this opportunity to spend the summer at a pleasant, healthful resort, and at the same time to add to their income instead of diminishing it, is most opportune. They are enabled to spend the long summer vacation at some pleasant place, their work is not hard, giving them several hours of leisure daily, and above all they are able to earn considerable money at a time when work of any other kind, equally profitable, would be very hard to obtain. As a correspondent of the *Boston Star* says, "They find a vast difference between waiting upon a table at a fashionable resort at \$40 per month, and mowing hay for a farmer at \$6 per month and board."

To the average student the position of

inferiority in which his labor places him, does not come entirely natural. He is rather apt to growl and object to being looked down upon, stoutly maintaining that he is as good as those he waits on, even if he has not so much money.

But in truth it is but a small portion of the traveling public that does look down upon the student waiter as a being entirely beneath his notice, outside of his ability to bring them a good dinner, and that portion consists mainly of those snobs whose opinion, good or bad, is of very little consequence to any one. The large majority of summer travelers recognize the fact these young men are taking advantage of a very fortunate opportunity to aid themselves in the struggle for an education, and treat them not as menials but as equals.

May this long continue, and may the student-waiter business long be a source of profit both to students and to landlords.

One of the first inquiries made by Freshmen, on entering the library is, Where are the catalogues? and surprise is usually expressed when told that there are none. This seems to us natural. Nearly all libraries of any size are provided with them, and to any seeking books they are of great assistance. Now why do we not have them? Our library is good, and during the last year has received valuable additions. In order that the students may make the best use of it, it is necessary that they should be able to find what books they want in the quickest and easiest way. This is only right, for on our term bills appears each time the item, "Use of Library." We submit that this end will be furthered greatly by the preparation of a good catalogue. Certainly, the student can select a desired work much more readily by ascertaining from a catalogue the place of a book, than by looking over a row of shelves for the

desired volume, perhaps often in the way of others engaged in a similar search. True, the cost of a complete catalogue would be something, but there are but few students here who would not pay for a library catalogue at least as readily as for half a dozen copies of the college catalogue per annum, and they would make a better use of it. The fact is, a large majority of the students do not seem to know how or take the trouble to get anything like the full advantage to be derived from the use of the library. There are many who never take a book, save as it has a bearing on some subject for essay, debate, criticism, and the like in which they are, at the time, specially interested. It is well to use the library on such occasions, but we should not stop there. Here in college we have an opportunity to become familiar with the best literature, far superior to what we probably shall have when we get through, and to improve this opportunity should be as imperative a duty as to prepare daily recitations. Many students excuse themselves from this by saying that their studies so fully occupy their time that it is impossible, but if these same students desire to take an evening for an entertainment they manage to find time. Our library well used should be as beneficial a means of culture as is instruction in any branch. We are glad to learn that the Faculty are heartily in favor, and we sincerely hope that the trustees or executive committee, with whom the matter rests, will act wisely concerning this matter and that we may soon be granted this added convenience.

The young man who goes to college for a diploma is a coward. It is a confession that he needs help and dares not enter life's arena with his own badge. Such ones had better help their fathers do the "fall's work." There is no market for such produce. The world won't buy them. It is

very particular and won't buy any except those who have the courage to fight empty handed if need be. We believe that history affords no example of a great man who went to college to get a diploma. Genius never takes a college diploma with any other feeling than that of humility, a feeling that it is sacrificing something of its own dignity in presenting to the world the *appearance* that it has been laboring for a "reward of merit." True worth puts its diploma in the same old trunk with those little cards which he got at the primary school, and soliloquizes thus: "Those cannot make a man. A label cannot change the contents of a bottle. Life's victory isn't won yet. I've only heard the bugle call." We may set it down as a rule, with few exceptions, that the less emphasis one puts upon his diploma the greater his chances of success.

The question has often been asked by the students, but never answered satisfactorily to them: Why did we not have election day given us as a holiday? The request was presented to the Faculty in the form of a petition signed by nearly all the students, or all to whom it was presented, and to which no student objected, but it was not granted. The great argument used by the professors is that *they* have plenty of time to go to the polls and vote, besides attending to their classes. Of course they do, for they all vote within ten minutes' walk from their homes. But supposing one voted in Aroostook County, another in Cumberland, another in Franklin, and so on as the students do. Would it look any different then? About half the students in Bates College are voters, and the most of these live out of town and feel it their duty to go home to vote, and by thus doing necessarily lose one or two days from college. But suppose we all vote in the city, the interest that was naturally felt in the last election must of

necessity divert the attention from study as well as in some cases keep the student from the class-room. We are told that by "cutting" a recitation we lose something that we can never make up. Does it make any material difference whether we "cut" recitation or were out from necessity?

It is said that the lessons given election day and the day following are together equal to one good lesson. Suppose they are; then those who go home to vote and are gone the first day lose that day's work, which usually being given in lectures and from which some students profit most, can never be made up, and is forever lost, while those who remain gain nothing but simply have in the two days what they would ordinarily have in one. There may be some great advantage in keeping college in session voters' day, if so we fail to see it, while we do think it is a decided disadvantage to those who must be out of town.

LITERARY.

WAS HAMILTON'S THEORY OF GOVERNMENT SUPERIOR TO THAT OF JEFFERSON?

BY E. R. C., '84.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON once said: "I believe the republican theory ought to be adhered to in this country. Real liberty is found neither in despotism nor in the extremes of democracy, but in moderate governments. I believe a government should contain within itself every power necessary to the full accomplishment of the objects committed to its care; that it should be in need of no intermediate legislation, but carry its agency directly to the persons of its citizens."

Such was Hamilton's theory. The constitution, which he drew up and presented to the federal convention of 1787, was

objected to by Jefferson in two essential particulars, viz., the office of chief magistrate and the relation of state to national government. Hamilton would have the President elected for good behavior. He provided a special tribunal to try and remove him from office, if guilty of any misdemeanor. Jefferson said the President should be elected for one short term.

Now what are the advantages of the former plan. Security for republican institution depends not so much upon frequency of elections, as upon the jealous care with which the interest of the people is guarded by the constitution, and the faithfulness with which the will of the people, as expressed by the ballot, is carried out by their chosen representatives. Frequent elections are to be avoided. The hostile arraying of political parties is fraught with evils greatly to be deplored. Heated political contests bring into play some of the worst passions of men. The temptation to bribery, fraud, and intimidation should be kept from the people as far as consistent with a republican form of government. So generally is this evil recognized that scarcely a State now holds annual elections. Frequent changes of administration are detrimental to the business interest of the country. The uncertainty as to the line of policy which each new administration will follow tends to keep business circles in constant commotion.

Again, if the chief magistrate be elected for only one short term, he must always be hindered by his lack of experience. Hardly does he understand the duties of his office and get his line of policy marked out, when he must give way to another man who shall undo the work he has begun. The result of this is an unstable government with administrations characterized by irresolution and feebleness.

Jefferson said that if the President was elected for more than one short term there would be danger of executive usurpation.

But Hamilton, to avoid any possible danger from this source, provided by constitution every possible safeguard for securing to the people their full rights, while one hundred years' history as a nation goes to show that the American people are too enlightened to tolerate usurpation of power from any source.

The most important point of difference between Hamilton's plan and that of Jefferson was the relation of state to national government. Hamilton acted on the theory that ours should be a national government and not a government by states. He saw that the existence of rival governments within the government would prove a constant menace to the union. To avoid this danger he sought to take the power from the states and concentrate it in the national government. To do this he would grant to the state the administration of its domestic affairs, but have its governor appointed by the general government, with an absolute veto over all laws passed by the state; to Congress he would grant the right to pass any law deemed for the good of the nation, reserving to the President an absolute veto over all laws passed by Congress. Thus while he would retain the state government to aid in administering the national government, yet he would take from it every power which might make it a source of danger to the union, by declaring the national law the supreme law of the land, and all state laws conflicting, null and void.

Jefferson said the way to have a strong and safe government is not to trust the administration to the few, but to the many. Let the national government be entrusted with the defense of the nation and its foreign relations; the state with complete control over domestic affairs. That is to say, he would have as many independent governments as states, united only against external foes. The history of our country

since the adoption of the constitution, goes to show that every danger which has threatened our nation may be traced, either directly or indirectly, to the existence of the state governments. Even in the federal convention the jealousy of the states could not be suppressed. The constitution itself was a compromise between the demands of the larger and the smaller states. Hardly had it been adopted when Jefferson expressly declared that the state and not the national government was the final judge of their respective powers. This sentiment gained favor rapidly in the South, until it culminated in the pernicious doctrine of nullification. This doctrine asserted the right of a state to declare unconstitutional any United States law whatever, even though it had been passed in the proper manner, received the assent of the President, and been tested by the Supreme Court. It further declared that any attempt to enforce such a law in a state which had refused to acknowledge its force, was such a violation of the sovereign rights of that state as to justify it in immediately withdrawing from the union. In 1832 it had gained such power in South Carolina, that only by the indomitable will of Andrew Jackson was civil war avoided.

Hard upon this followed the doctrine of secession, which asserted the right of a state to leave the union at any time and for any cause, denying to the national government the power of coercion. The part that secession has played forms a dark page in our country's history. For years it seemed as though Hamilton's prophecy of the dissolution of the union would prove but too true. Sectional strife raged with unabating fury until, in 1861, eleven sovereign states rose in armed rebellion against the government they had sworn to support. The sacrifice of a million lives and millions of treasure barely sufficed to save the union. This

is what we have suffered from the states with a government modeled nearly after Jefferson's plan.

The danger is no less imminent to-day. The war of the rebellion settled little as to the rights of the states. It only demonstrated the superiority of the North over the South, and its power to coerce the Southern States. If ever the day should come when the South can feel itself strong enough, there is danger that it may again appeal to arms against the Northern States.

We should have a constitution strong enough, so that when men are aroused by party passion, or in times of great political excitement, the nation may be safe. It should be in the power of no one state, nor of any confederacy of states, to endanger the union. A nation divided against itself cannot stand. Like Greece of old it will surely fall. As long as we are divided into petty governments, section arrayed against section, one legislating against the other, so long will sectional strife exist and danger threaten the union. If we are one nation, we should be under one government, with laws broad enough to include the whole and strong enough to unite us firmly together. And one nation we surely are. From the north to the south, from the east to the west can be found no natural barrier which can safely separate two great nations. We are one people, speaking one language. Our forefathers made common cause in defense of the union, and bequeathed it, a perpetual legacy, to their children. Self-preservation would teach us to unite for mutual protection. Our borders are peculiarly open to hostile attacks on every quarter. England on the north and Mexico on the south, with thousands of miles of defenseless coast, make protection a serious matter in case of foreign invasion.

We cannot afford to dissolve the union.

Each section is necessary to the well-being of the other; the North with its manufactories, the South with its cotton, and the West with the products of its boundless prairies. Everything, both in nature and in reason, goes to show that but one nation can safely exist within the present limits of the United States.

That our present constitution is inadequate to the government of so large a nation, no man who looks calmly at the logic of events can deny. Those points wherein experience has shown it to be weakest are the very ones which Hamilton took the greatest care to guard. Under his constitution our country's history would read far different from what it does to-day. Then state's rights would have been fixed by statute, nullification would have been unknown, and secession been doomed before it could strike a blow. Without taking from the people any of their rights, he united them firmly together as one nation under one government. Making ours in fact, as it now is in theory, a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, and not a government of sovereign states.

THE MYSTERY OF GENIUS.

BY OLIN H. TRACY, '82.

TO-DAY ideas control the world. Whatever the various forms of government, ideas are the real sovereigns. The age of military despotism is dead. The age of intellectual culture is ushered in, and the empire of mind established. Hero worship is supplanted by the worship of genius. But as with the hero of the chivalrous age, the genius to which the world to-day pays reverent homage, is frequently not of the noblest type. When any one rushes out into the world without knowing why or whither he goes, undertakes some absurdity and meets with luck,

it is called a stroke of genius. The reputed genius of to-day may even belong to the Satanic school, and his splendid wickedness itself be admired and imitated. Not such the genius which we recognize, to which we would fain pay a graceful tribute. True genius is that power of man which through words and deeds gains a sovereign sway over the heart of humanity. The face of nature, the structure of society, the streams of commerce, the events of time, recognize and follow its majestic movements. Genius is clearness in the vision, comprehensiveness in the mind, music in the soul, and sympathy in the heart. It reflects, as in the mirror, the passions of men, the beauties of earth, the wonders of the heavens. It pierces the horizon that bounds the narrow sight of man, and views the incomparable grandeurs of heaven and hell. It speaks into existence new worlds of ideal excellence and beauty. It can almost create a soul within the cold and lifeless marble. Let it but drink from the foaming cup of knowledge and truth, a crust is all it asks. And like Socrates, with but a single garment for summer and winter, it can draw the robe of the universe about the soul, and forget its connection with the body.

But whence comes this godlike power? Is it the result of observation and experience? May it be acquired by laborious study? Alas! no. It is an accident of birth. It is heaven born; a gift of nature. And like the sparkle of the real diamond that is formed in the cunning laboratory of nature, and which defies imitation by the most subtle alchemy of man, true genius cannot be counterfeited. He who possesses it is a favorite child of mother nature—rocked in her lap and nursed at her breast. The gods and graces assembled at his cradle with their gifts. The partial mother places to his lips the magic cup, upon his brow the kiss of

divine love, in his hands the keys to an unwritten wisdom, and whispers in his ear the pass-word to an enchanted land; where bends the clearest blue; where falls the softest sunlight; where bloom the fairest flowers; where floats the sweetest music. None of the less favored can follow. A guard is placed at every gate of nature to close it after the footsteps of her lover. He can only bring back pictures of what he sees, a few flowers from those gardens of delight, fragments of the songs that ravish his soul. Thus, even, his offerings are imperfect. He cannot lift us on thought's golden wings to the full comprehension of what he has seen and felt. He may reproduce, may throw about every object the most graceful robe that fancy's cunning shuttle can weave of the gossamer threads of his poetic thought, but they can never appear to others as to his inspired vision. We can never know the emotions they awaken in his heart.

We listen with rapture to the symphonies of Beethoven and go on our way with music in our thoughts, but no one has ever yet felt them as did he from whose melodious soul they gushed as water from the crystal fountain. "Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter."

O thou partial mother! what hast thou done for a few by a little change in structure of nerve and brain! Before the eyes of thy favorite is waved a magic wand. He reads "sermons in stones, and good in everything." Every sparkling pebble, every whispering leaf, every murmuring brook speak to him of virtue and wisdom. In flower and fruit, in shrub and tree, on crystal stream and winding shore, on mountain's brow and ocean's bosom, on the gorgeous robe of earth and the jeweled mantle of the night, everywhere he beholds the geometric lines of grace and beauty, traced by the unmistakable pencil of God.

Who is it that scatters the fairest flowers of spring amid the frosts of winter, brings

back to wrinkled age the May of life, the flush of youth, the thoughts of love? Who is it when fate rashly whirls upon her spindle the endless threads of life, when humanity is jostled in the mad "blind whirldance" of accident and necessity—who is it that restores harmony so that all moves in rhythmic motion? Is it not the spirit of God breathing through the lips of the poet and musician? Aye, the enchanting melody, the flowing measure, the glowing canvas, the breathing marble, the majestic column, all alike bespeak an untaught wisdom; a genius that rises above art and rule. Not that genius is independent of education and culture. Preclude the most gifted genius from these and you seal the lips of eloquence, load with chains

"Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed

Or waked to ecstasy the living lyre."

No amount of genius, no talent, however brilliant, can supercede the necessity of culture, but genius is born, not acquired. Virtuous exertion may win the approval of friends, the sanction of conscience; the well done of God. This is within the possibility of all, but beyond this there is nothing left for the ordinary children of earth but to bend the knee and raise the eye, trusting that in that mysterious hereafter we shall see with a clearer vision.

TO _____.

BY S., '99.

When last the summer roses bloomed
We said we ne'er would part,
But in thy cold white hand to-day
I hide a broken heart.

Transport it with thee o'er the tide
And fondly keep it there;
I dare not trust it with myself,
'Tis safer in thy care.

But thou wilt give it back to me
All blended with thine own,
When I shall come to that fair land
And claim thee at the throne.

FICTION.

BY W. H. C., '82.

FICTION is a word that calls up different ideas in different minds. To some it is suggestive of yellow covers, and startling stories of impossible adventure. To others it is the arena of intellectual athletes, the kingdom where reigns the titanic genius of the ages, the realm of Homer and Shakespeare, of Scott and Dickens. Works of fiction are read by millions. The devotees of science, history, and philosophy combined, are few compared with those who worship at the shrine of fiction. And its range of subject and quality is as wide as its readers are numerous.

Now what is the value of this force which is seen to be so general? Is its influence for good or for evil? Has it an educating or degrading power? These questions will be answered doubtless according to the critic's peculiar standpoint and range of observation. Those whose acquaintance with fiction is confined mostly to the sensational class of novels often pronounce it an unalloyed evil. The force of their opinion however is greatly weakened by the fact that it is a judgment based on insufficient data.

Our idea of the value and moral tendencies of poetry would not be very high if it were based solely on an acquaintance with doggerel rhyme and Bacchanalian song. And if all the opposers of fiction were of this class a serious defense would be unnecessary. But it cannot be concealed that there are men whose learning and position lend authority to their opinions, who earnestly protest against the reading of fiction. Now what are the grounds of their objections?

Some hold that excessive novel reading weakens the mind. This is doubtless true, but to adhere strictly to one element of food would weaken the body also. Death has ensued to many athletes as the result of overtraining the muscular system.

Men have died from overworking the brain. But these are no arguments against physical and mental culture. We are endowed with reason, its function is to preserve the equilibrium of our lives. And for whatever harm may come to us through excess in the reading of fiction, we and not the literature must bear the responsibility.

Others object to fiction because it is fiction. They consider it unprofitable if not immoral to publish what is known to be untrue. But reflection ought to convince them that whenever fiction deals with analogies in nature and seeks to give an actual or ideal exhibition of life; whenever it exemplifies human nature, showing its strength and its weakness, humbling the evil and exalting the noble, then what they please to term falsehood is in reality truth of the highest order.

Still others remind us that the frontiers of science are being pushed farther and farther back into the unknown; that the great mass of facts of actual knowledge within our reach is already far beyond the capacity of any human mind. Then why the need of fiction? Shall we turn away from this exhaustless store-house of facts, of truths, to partake in any degree of the products of the imagination? Forsake the real for the unreal? Science for fiction? To these questions one might reply that mere facts are nothing more than the skeletons of ideas which hang upon the walls of our memories dry and dead and useless till the imagination clothes them with living, throbbing flesh and nerves.

One great point which these objectors try to establish is that novel reading excites the imagination without satisfying it, without giving it an objective on which to exercise itself. There may be such novels, but they are of a class which none of us would ever think of reading. Novels which convey no practical lesson, are untrue to nature and of inferior grade. was Charles Sumner's mind injured by having

his imagination roused to such a height that it could not but expend its force in herculean efforts for human freedom? Did not the popular imagination set on fire by the masterly pathos of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* have an objective in the four million fetters it helped tear from humanity's limbs?

But the modern prejudice against novels is nothing new. In all ages there have been cynics who believed that the imagination was a faculty to be repressed as dangerous to the welfare of man. But is it possible that in endowing man with imagination God made a mistake?

So far from being antagonistic to the more serious forms of literature, fiction is peculiarly adapted for the conveyance in a pleasing form of scientific truths, of history, and of ethical teaching. No catalogue of relics from the buried cities of the east could give us the clear knowledge of ancient life that we get from Bulwer's genius, inspired pen, in his "*Last Days of Pompeii*."

Not only does fiction in itself convey information but it often rouses an interest in more exact literature. Scott's novels do this in an eminent degree. And the recent novels of Eber, a German archæologist, has excited more interest in Egyptian history than has been aroused by all other means in eighteen centuries.

Fiction has been used by the world's greatest minds as the most efficient means for the portrayal of human nature. We are a race of social beings. Every thought, word, and action is affected by this fact. Our happiness or misery in this world greatly depends upon our knowledge of human nature, and our tact in dealing with it. But owing to its great complexity it is often very difficult to analyze, hence the necessity for that revelation from the pen of genius which we find in fiction.

Moreover the range of any one man's personal observation of human nature is

necessarily limited. Anything like a full and complete conception of it in its almost infinite relations must be derived largely from the observation of others. Now where shall we go to obtain the most? Shall we not apply to the master-minds of earth, who have come the nearest the divine in power of intellect and scope of vision; to those princely geniuses who have dug the deepest in the mines of thought, and soared the highest on the wings of fancy? We shall find the very richest of human experience, the distillations of life itself crystallized on the page of fiction.

Measures of profoundest statesmanship that would be despised and treated with contempt if presented in the ordinary way, have been clothed by fiction's magic touch with convincing power. The great reforms inaugurated by the wit and pathos of such writers as Charles Dickens and Harriet Beecher Stowe will be monuments to their memories as long as human gratitude shall last.

But perhaps we could appreciate the extent and importance of fiction more vividly, if for a moment we made use of our imagination and imagined that every vestige of fiction and the faculty which creates it could suddenly be annihilated. The poetry and romance of life would disappear forever. Civilization would be set back a thousand years. We should lose Homer and Virgil, Shakespeare and Milton, Scott and Dickens, Tennyson and Longfellow, and every ray of literary light from Homer down. Even the Bible itself, replete with figures and parables, with poetry and song, would be reduced to a mere chronology. The great fountain from which the world draws its inspiration and sustaining faith would disappear in desert sands.

But proud as the rank of fiction has been in the past, its grandest triumphs are yet to come. Science in victorious march is narrowing the realm of poetry, and as

rapidly widening the domain of fiction. It is plucking the laurels of the poet to adorn the brow of the novelist. With marvelous rapidity the inventive genius of man is giving him the mastery of nature. It is annihilating distance and bringing the work of centuries into a life-time. We are coming to be more and more citizens not of one country but of the world. And to faithfully portray human life all over the globe, to bring all its vast interests within the field of vision will require of the future novelist a breadth of knowledge and a versatility of genius which finds its counterpart in the all but infinite development of the coming civilization.

CLEANSING FIRES.

BY J. L. R., '83.

IT is a fact in nature that all her products which are of the most value to man are created in an unsuitable condition for his immediate use. God in his infinite wisdom has decreed that "in the sweat of his brow, shall man eat bread." By sweat and toil he must prepare, cleanse, and purify the raw products of nature to fit them for his use. Grain must be separated from husks and chaff. Fuel for light and heat must be prepared from the forest or dug from the earth. The metals in use by man, and indispensable to his comfort and convenience, must be prepared, purified, separated from their natural surroundings by his hand before they are of value or service to him. Gold is found pure of itself, yet so mingled with baser metals and earthly fossils that fire and water are required to separate it from them and leave it detached in its native purity. No smelting is required as in other metals to perfect its purity, it simply requires to be separated from its adherent surroundings. It is always *gold*. Iron is made from the native ore by a process of smelt-

ing, beating, and pounding, and the more it is thus wrought upon the better it is, till at length it becomes steel, which is but the ore of iron, perfected by man.

As with things natural, material, so with those immaterial or pertaining to man's inward spiritual life. By temptation and suffering must his heart be tried to purify it, even as gold is tried by fire. The human soul, pure and innocent by nature, comes in contact with corruption and sin, and the cleansing fires of sorrow and repentance are required to bring forgiveness, and lead to that peace which "surpasseth all understanding."

"In the cruel fire of sorrow
Cast thy heart, do not faint or wail;
Let thy hand be firm and steady.
Do not let thy spirit quail:
But wait till the trial is over,
And take thy heart again,
For as gold is tried by fire,
So a heart must be tried by pain."

Man's character, so long as he has faith in his Creator, is elevated and ennobled by the petty trials of life, which are but the cleansing fires, that will ultimately consume the dross and leave the pure metal brighter, purer, and of priceless value. Who of us can say that the simplicity, purity, and Christian integrity of the late lamented Garfield may not, in a great measure, be attributed to the cleansing fires of poverty, toil, and hardship that attended his early years. These fires purified, brought out the precious metal, and gave to James A. Garfield an unequalled firmness of purpose, an unconquerable spirit, a heavenly trust which sustained him through the weary months while, an innocent sufferer, he hovered between life and death at Washington and Elberon. The lofty character of John Milton shone out through the persecutions of political enemies and through physical disabilities which would have overwhelmed a man of less power of mind and heart. Martin Luther, persecuted by nearly all

Europe, religious and political alike, was still unconquered, and persevered in his teachings, rendered still more persuasive by the very persecutions which sought to overthrow him.

Thus we might go over the long list of the world's greatest men and we should find them, almost without exception, rising to glory and renown through the cleansing fires of trials and persecutions.

This then is the lesson. Be not overcome by misfortune and trouble, but trusting calmly to the guidance of "Him who doeth all things well," toil on, till in the end the night of sorrow which surrounds you shall break away, and the dawn of a brighter to-morrow shall appear. Then

"We shall know by the gleam and glitter
Of the golden chain you wear,
By your heart's calm strength in loving,
Of the fire they have had to bear.
Beat on true heart forever!
Shine bright, strong golden chain!
And bless the cleansing fire,
And the furnace of living pain."

THE BROOKS.

BY W. P. F., '81.

The hills are filled with roaring
After the stormy night;
A hundred streamlets pouring
Into the valley, white.

"O! wild brooks of the mountain,
What seek ye with such glee?
From what deep-hidden fountain
Gush ye forth so free?"

"Out of the cloudy sky-land,
Through secret ways we go;
We ripple down through the highland
Into the vale below.

"Our path lies plain before us,
We take no moment's rest,
The sea whose strength upbore us,
We seek again his breast."

Nature goes on her own way; all that to us seems an exception is really according to order.—*Goethe*.

LOCALS.

'86.

Welcome.

What did you do vacation?

The class of '86 numbers 30, including two ladies.

Where are the city fathers? Our sidewalks are in a bad condition.

For sale.—A large supply of second-hand tin horns. Apply to '84.

Thursday, September 28th, was given the college in which to attend the State Fair.

Where, O where is the well-curb that once graced the southwest corner of the campus?

Rather a sleepy-looking class was '83 the day following "Alvin Joslin's" appearance in Lewiston.

The Sophomores have made the annual circuit of the college grounds with Prof. Rand and the compass.

Now is a good time for us to catch our annual colds by staying three hours in the class-rooms, daily, without any fire.

T. says that every circle is a conic section; hence the Baptist circles are conic sections. Are you going to the conic section?

Prof. S. wanted to know in astronomy what would be mean noon? Millett thinks it is when you have nothing for dinner but salt fish.

Lost.—C. E. S., any information concerning the said C. E. S. will be gratefully received by the editors of the STUDENT.

Eight of the Bates boys have spent their vacation at Hotel Pemberton, Hull, Mass., together with about thirty students from other colleges.

Thoughtful old gentleman on Lisbon Street to boy (dummy) in front of the blue store—"You had better go in, little boy, you will get wet."

Prof. C. says in one of his lectures on literature, "Better a good book than a fair companion." No offense meant, Professor, but we can't agree with you.

Several members of '82 have been seen in town since the opening of the term. It must be that there *are* attractions here. "Who would have thought it?"

No need of a gymnasium where H. H. T. teaches. He says he keeps his muscle up by sweeping the floor with his hopefuls, and his hands warm by slapping their faces.

We are glad to notice the success of Wright and Hinds, formerly of Bates, '83. The former is editor-in-chief, and the latter managing editor of the *Colby Echo* for the coming year.

Several of the students, together with a party of ladies and gentlemen from Lewiston and Auburn, went on a picnic to Lewiston Springs, the 20th of September. A good time was the result.

We notice quite an improvement on College Street, since last term, in the erection of Prof. Angell's new house. It is a large, two-story, wooden building and sets directly on the corner of College and Frye Streets.

The class in chemistry recently visited the Lewiston gas works, in connection with their study of illuminating gas, and report a pleasant time but a long tramp. Millett was on deck, as usual. Prof. C. (to gentleman who was showing them round)—"How long has the water been standing in that gas reservoir, twenty years?" "Seventeen years; pretty good guess, though." Millett—"He probably asked last year, and judged from that."

A change has been made in one of the text-books used by the Senior class. Hickok's Mental Science has been substituted for what was formerly used. Now give us one more change, and drop this altogether. We think all will agree to it.

“‘Footprints on the sands of time’ are a saddening theme, but footprints on the dormitory of the pants of a devoted young man, imprinted by an irate sire of a devoted young lady, cause a great deal more of poignant grief and unmistakable anguish.”

Unauthorized by the managers and without the consent of the editors of the STUDENT, it was stated in the last issue that for the remainder of the year the STUDENT would continue the size of the Commencement Number. Such will not be the case, though the size may be somewhat larger than the ordinary numbers.

It is hoped that each member of the Freshman class will subscribe for the STUDENT. Its columns are not devoted to the interest of any class in particular, but to all in general. While assisting the present management, it may be a means of assistance to you when it comes your turn to *take the reins*.

We would suggest that a little more care be taken with the college notes published in the *Journal*. Whether the many mistakes that have recently appeared are the work of the reporter, or are due to the carelessness of the compositor, we do not know, but it would be pleasing to have the reports a little more correct.

“A sleeper is one who sleeps. A sleeper is that in which the sleeper sleeps. A sleeper is that on which the sleeper which carries the sleeper while the sleeper sleeps runs. Therefore while the sleeper sleeps in the sleeper the sleeper carries the sleeper over the sleeper under the sleeper until the sleeper which carries the

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sleeper jumps off the sleeper and wakes the sleeper in the sleeper by striking the sleeper under the sleeper and there is no sleeper in the sleeper on the sleeper.”

At the class meeting, held Friday of Commencement Week, '82 elected the following officers: President, W. T. Skelton; Vice President, H. S. Bullen; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Forbes; Executive Committee, W. V. Twaddle, B. W. Murch, J. C. Perkins; Orator, S. A. Lowell; Poet, D. E. Pease; Marshal, I. M. Norcross; Toast-master, E. R. Richards; Chaplain, C. M. Mason; Odists, Messrs. Cogswell and Blanchard; Prophet, J. W. Douglass; Historian, I. L. Harlow. It was voted to start a letter on the first of August, from each end of the class; to give a prize of a silver cake basket, with '82 engraven upon it, to the first member of the class married; if two of the class marry each other, to double the prize; also to give a prize of a silver cup to the first '82 baby, and a gold-headed cane to the last member of the class married. No premium was offered for twins.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT BATES.

[It has been customary heretofore, we believe, to delay the publication of the June number of the STUDENT until after the exercises of Commencement Week, and to publish reports of the exercises in that number. For various reasons the present board thought best to depart from this plan and publish the June number before Commencement, and to reserve till the September number the reports of the exercises. In accordance with this design, we give below a detailed account of the exercises of the week, hoping it may be of interest to our readers.]

THE BACCALAUREATE EXERCISES.

The Baccalaureate exercises took place Sunday afternoon, June 25th, at the Main Street Free Baptist Church. The invocation was offered by Prof. Fullonton, and a passage of Scripture was read by Prof. Stanton. Prayer was offered by Prof. Hayes. The sermon was by President

Cheney, who took for his text Habakkuk iii. 17, 18. "Although the fig tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines; the labor of the olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat; the flock shall be cut off from the fold, and there shall be no herd in the stalls; yet I will rejoice in the Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation.

At the close of the sermon the class ode, written by Miss E. B. Forbes, was sung by the class. The ode is as follows:

Father Divine, in Heaven above,
To Thee we lift our hearts in prayer;
We praise Thee for Thy name is Love.
We rest in Thy unwearying care.

We meet not an unbroken band,
One Whom we loved we greet no more;
But faith points to the Better Land,
And whispers, "Only gone before."

Great God, Thy strength to us impart
As we go forth life's work to do;
Free Thou from doubt and fear each heart,
With peace and love our souls renew.

And when, the toilsome journey through,
We walk no more beneath the sun,
Oh! may the class of 'Eighty-two
Each hear the joyful words, "Well done."

The benediction was pronounced by Prof. Howe.

Monday, June 26.

The annual champion debate of the Sophomore class took place at the church in the afternoon at 2.30. The program was as follows:

Question—Would the condition of Great Britain be improved by adopting a republican form of Government?

Affirmative.	Negative.
W. D. Wilson,	C. S. Flanders,
*G. C. Evans,	D. L. Whitmarsh,
E. R. Chadwick,	Miss E. L. Knowles,
Aaron Beede, Jr.	*W. S. Poindexter.
*Excused.	

Each speaker was limited to fifteen minutes, the prize being awarded to the best argument without regard to delivery

or the merits of the question. The committee of award, Rev. G. S. Dickerman, Rev. W. H. Bowen, and L. H. Hutchinson, Esq., agreed in giving the prize to Mr. E. R. Chadwick.

The original declamations by the Junior class took place at the same place, Monday evening at 7.45. A large audience was present. The following is the program:

	MUSIC.
	PRAYER.
	MUSIC.
The Relation of Morals to Art.	F. E. Manson.
Justice to Freedmen.	D. N. Grice.
Longfellow Essentially an American Poet.	Miss E. S. Bickford.
Character of the Anglo-Saxon Race.	L. B. Hunt.
Solo, Saved from the Storm.— <i>Barri</i> .	Miss L. P. Sumner.
Garfield.	E. A. Tinkham.
Mormonism.	H. H. Tucker.
Special Chinese Legislation.	W. H. Barber.
Solo, Good-bye.— <i>Tosti</i> .	Miss Josie Thorne.
The Ministry of Beauty.	C. E. Sargent.
Men Measured by What They Are.	O. L. Gile.
Cleansing Fires.	J. L. Reade.
Idealism.	*W. F. Cowell.
Music, When the Earth is Hushed.— <i>DeCall</i> .	Quartette.

*Excused.

Music was furnished by a select quartette consisting of Miss Josie Thorne, soprano, Miss L. P. Sumner, contralto, W. H. Jones, tenor, G. W. Goss, bass. The committee of award, after due deliberation, awarded the first prize to Mr. C. E. Sargent, and the second to Mr. F. E. Manson.

Tuesday, June 27.

The annual business meeting of the Bates College Alumni Association was held Tuesday afternoon at five o'clock.

Mr. L. M. Webb, the President, being absent, Mr. N. W. Harris, of Auburn, the secretary, called the meeting to order. The vice-president, Thomas Spooner, then took the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. Arthur Given. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Thomas Spooner; vice-president, G. W. Webb; secretary and treasurer, N. W. Harris; executive committee, G. C. Chase, D. J. Callahan; orator, J. H. Baker; substitute, G. E. Gay; poet, W. P. Foster; substitute, T. H. Stacy. Messrs. G. B. Files and A. M. Spear were elected members of the board of overseers. A. T. Salley, G. E. Smith, Arthur Given, Thomas Spooner, and T. H. Stacy were nominated as those from whom the vacancies occurring in the board of overseers next year shall be elected.

In the evening was the Cary concert for the aid of the college, Miss Cary being unable to sing, but acting as mistress of ceremonies. The following is the program:

Italian Salad.— <i>Genee.</i>	Schubert Club.
Spinning Chorus, from Flying Dutchman. — <i>Wagner.</i>	Cecilia Club.
Song, The Day is Done.— <i>Balfe.</i>	Miss Ada Cary.
a } Greeting.— <i>Phipps.</i>	
b } Wedding March.— <i>Soderman.</i>	Cecilia Club.
Song, Bid Me Discourse.	Miss Nash.
Three Fishers.— <i>Goldbeck.</i>	Schubert Club.
Song, London Bridge.— <i>Molloy.</i>	Miss Long.
Song, Kathleen Mavoureen.— <i>Crouch.</i>	Miss Ada Cary.
Song, Their Sun Shall no More Go Down. — <i>Tuckerman.</i>	Cecilia Club.
Extravaganza, Little Jack Horner.	Schubert Club.
Trio, The Warrior.— <i>McFarren.</i>	Cecilia Club.
Music.	Schubert Club.

The parts were all well rendered, many receiving encores. The net proceeds

accruing to the college were between five and six hundred dollars.

Wednesday, June 28.

Wednesday forenoon, the annual meeting of the Bates College Corporation was held. From President Cheney's report we obtain the following facts: Assets of the Corporation, \$161,745; assets one year ago, \$151,900; increase, \$9,845. The expenditures for the past year were \$16,402.46. Income from all sources, \$14,744.40, leaving a debt on current expenses of \$1,658.06, which arises from the lawsuit with the executors of Mr. Bates' will, and general repairs on college buildings.

During the year, although only \$9,845 has been added to the permanent fund, some \$21,000 dollars have been raised for various purposes. \$5,000 have been raised toward a fund of \$7,500 for the employment of a new professor for a term of five years.

Vacancies in the Corporation were filled as follows: Hon. Moody Currier, LL.D., of Manchester, N. H., in place of the late Hon. Geo. G. Fogg, of Concord, N. H.; Geo. E. Smith, of Boston, in place of the late Rev. A. L. Houghton, of Lawrence, Mass.

Hon. N. W. Farwell, of Lewiston, E. A. Thisell, Esq., of Lowell, Mass., Rev. C. S. Perkins, of Boston, Geo. B. Files, Esq., of Augusta, and A. M. Spear, Esq., of Hallowell.

Wednesday evening the exercises of the alumni were held at the Main Street Free Baptist Church. Rev. A. L. Morey read an original poem, entitled "The Daughter of '76." Owing to the illness of the orator, Mr. Spear, there was no oration.

Thursday, June 29.

Thursday forenoon the exercises of the graduating class were held at the Main Street Church. Prayer was offered by

Rev. Mr. Peck of New York. Music was furnished by Glover's Orchestra. The following is the order of exercises :

MUSIC.

PRAYER.

MUSIC.

Salutatory. Ben Wilton Murch, Carmel.

Modern *Æstheticism*.

Irwin Loranus Harlow, Auburn.

Ancient Languages—First Honor.

The College and American Life.

Lewis Timothy McKenney, Dexter.

Mathematics—Second Honor.

The Mystery of Genius.

Olin Hobbs Tracy, Minot.

Class Honor.

MUSIC.

The Citizen.

Irving Milburn Norcross, Winthrop.

Mathematics—First Honor.

Arctic Explorations.

John Carroll Perkins, Lewiston.

Modern Languages—First Honor.

What We Owe to Science.

John Frye Merrill, Lewiston.

Class Honor.

Obedience Essential to Successful Command.

Charles Edward Mason, Monroe.

Natural Sciences—Second Honor.

MUSIC.

The Culture Demanded by Modern Life.

Walter Scott Hoyt, Wilton.

Class Honor.

Is Civilization a Failure?

Frank Leroy Blanchard, Lewiston.

Class Honor.

The Decline of Religious Sentiment.

Eleanor Bicknell Forbes, Buckfield.

Modern Languages—Second Honor.

Fiction.

Warren Harriman Cogswell, Lewiston.

Rhetoric and English Literature—Second Honor.

MUSIC.

The Known and the Unknown in Nature.

Edmund Russell Richards, Farmington.

Natural Sciences—First Honor.

Faith.

Stephen Arthur Lowell, Minot.

Rhetoric and English Literature—First Honor.

The Dignity of Man.

John Wesley Douglass, Gardiner.

Psychology—First Honor.

Valedictory, Conditions of a National Literature.

William Goding Clark, Algona, Iowa.

MUSIC.

Conferring Degrees.

BENEDICTION.

The parts were all taken in a manner which did honor to the individuals themselves, to their class, and to the college. The class numbered twenty-six, and comprised the following ladies and gentlemen: Frank Leroy Blanchard, Lewiston; Henry Staples Bullen, Belfast; William Goding Clark, Lewiston; Warren Harriman Cogswell, Lewiston; John Wesley Douglass, Gardiner; Rufus Henry Douglass, East Dixfield; William Henry Dresser, Lovell; Benjamin Galen Eaton, Hermon; George Porter Emmons, Georgetown; Eleanor Bicknell Forbes, Buckfield; Isa Bicknell Foster, East Hebron; Irwin Loranus Harlow, Auburn; Walter Scott Hoyt, Wilton; Stephen Arthur Lowell, West Minot; Charles Edward Mason, Monroe; Lewis Timothy McKenney, Dexter; John Frye Merrill, Lewiston; Ben Wilton Murch, Carmel; Irvin Milburn Norcross, Winthrop; Daniel Eugene Pease, Phillips; John Carroll Perkins, Lewiston; Edmund Russell Richards, Farmington; William Thomas Skelton, Lewiston; Leonard Merrill Tarr, Brunswick; Olin Hobbs Tracy, Minot; William Valdo Twaddle, Weld.

The following degrees were conferred by the college: D.D., Rev. Owen Street, Lowell, Mass., and Rev. Dawson Burns, London, England; LL.D., Hon. Eugene Hale of Maine; Ph.D., Wm. A. Morey, Providence, R. I. At the close of the exercises at the church, the Commencement dinner was served in the gymnasium, which was followed by speeches.

Thursday evening Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage delivered his lecture on "The Sunny Side of Things," at Music Hall, before a large audience. The lecture was

very interesting and amusing, as well as instructive, and we hope to have the privilege of again listening to the eloquent divine in the future.

Friday evening the exercises of the week were closed by the annual reception to the graduating class and their ladies, by President Cheney. A very enjoyable evening was passed, and it was a late hour when the company departed.

SOPHOMORES vs. FRESHMEN.

The annual game of ball between the Sophomore and Freshman classes was played on the college grounds, Saturday, September 9th, and, as usual, resulted in a victory for the former. Mr. J. F. Merrill, of '82, acted as umpire to the satisfaction of all concerned. For the benefit of the contesting clubs we give a somewhat more detailed account of the game than has been customary.

The game was called at 1.45, with '85 at the bat. Washburn, the first striker, led off with a base hit. Cushman struck a hot one to Bonney who captured it and, by throwing to second, caught Washburn. Morey was given his base on balls, stole second, took third a passed ball, but was caught at the home plate while attempting to score on Walter's hit to pitcher. For the Freshmen, Bailey led off with a hot liner to second which was dropped, stole second, and took third and home on wild pitches. Hadley, given first on balls, stole second, took third on Wentworth's out, and home on Sanford's hit to center. Sanford made a safe hit to center, stole second, and came home on passed balls. Wiggin struck out. Bonney put in a base hit. Burbank struck a liner to center which was handsomely taken, closing the inning, score 3 to 0 for '86. Second inning: Sophomores went out in one, two, three order. For the Freshmen, Varney after

waving his bat three times, obtained first on an error by the catcher. Flanders struck safe sending Varney to second, took second and third on passed balls, Varney in the mean time going home. Bailey struck to second and was put out at first, Flanders coming home. Hadley fouled out to catcher. Wentworth struck out. Third inning: Jenness was given first on an error, second on Nichols' base hit, and caught out at home. Nichols put in a base hit. Washburn thrown out at first. Cushman struck to pitcher who threw home in time to catch Jenness. Morey fouled out. No runs. Sanford put in a two bagger, stole third, and came home on a passed ball. Wiggin fouled out to catcher. Bonney took first on error of short-stop, took second on passed balls, and was caught out at third. Burbank, first on balls, second on Varney's hit, third on a wild throw, and home on Flanders' hit. Varney struck a grounder to third who threw high to first giving Varney his second, where he was left. Flanders took first on error by third base. Bailey struck out. Fourth: Walter struck to pitcher, reaching first by slow fielding, stole second, and came home on Morrill's hit, first run for '85. Morrill hit to second, reaching second on it, third on Gilbert's hit, out home by throw of short-stop to catcher on Atwood's hit. Gilbert base hit, Atwood hit to short, reaching first on Morrill's out. Jenness struck out. Nichols struck to pitcher and reached first on attempt to cut off Gilbert at the home plate. Washburn tipped a foul to catcher. For '86, Hadley led off with a long drive to left on which he reached home. Wentworth flied out to Cushman, Sanford took first on his hit and, seeing the second left unguarded, took that also, and came home on passed balls. Wiggin struck to third, reaching first on an error, took second on passed balls, stole third, and came home on Bonney's hit. Bonney took second on

a long fly to right which was muffed, and came home on passed balls. Burbank, first on hit, second and third on passed balls, home on Varney's out. Varney struck the air three times and was thrown out at first. Flanders made a base hit. Bailey struck to pitcher and was fielded out at first. Score 12 to 1, for '86.

Fifth: Cushman struck a grounder to first. Morey followed with a two-baser, coming home on Walter's hit. Walter struck to center and reached second on the attempt to catch Morey, took third on Morrill's hit, and home on Gilbert's. Morrill took first on hit, second on Gilbert's, and home on Jenness'. Gilbert dropped the ball just out of reach of the pitcher, took third on Jenness' hit, and home on throw of catcher to second. Atwood struck out. Jenness followed Gilbert's lead, stole second, home on Nichols' hit. Nichols got in a two-bagger and came home on Cushman's hit. Washburn hit safe to right, second on hit by Cushman, and home on errors. Cushman made a base hit and came home on errors. Morey struck a fly which the second baseman dropped, stole second, took third on a passed ball, and home on Walter's hit. Walter reached third on a sharp hit past the third baseman. Morrill struck to first, going out. For the Freshmen, the first three strikers retired in order. Score 10 to 12, for '86.

Sixth: Gilbert took second on a hit to center, stole 3d, and came home on a wild throw. Atwood struck to center and was put out at first. Jenness hit safe to left, took second on a pitch, and came home on Nichols' two-bagger. The next two retired in order. Wiggin, the first for '86, led off with a base hit, stole second and third, and came home on a wild throw to first. Bonney struck air three times, but was given life on a wild throw by catcher, stole second. Burbank struck to second and obtained first on an error,

sending Bonney to third. Varney struck out. Flanders hit to short, taking first on error, sending Bonney home and advancing Burbank to third. Bailey put in a base hit, sending Flanders to third and Burbank to the home plate. Hadley obtained first on slow fielding of his hit to third and he, Bailey, and Flanders came home on passed balls. Wentworth out at first. Sanford then made the circuit of the bases on a long hit across College Street, closing the run-getting for the inning. Score 19 to 12, in favor of the Freshmen.

Seventh: This inning was a regular picnic for '85, man after man coming to the bat and pounding the ball in all directions, running in a total of thirteen scores for the inning and giving them a lead which '86 was unable to overcome. Nichols got in a most opportune hit to right when the bases were full, clearing the bases and reaching home himself. For the Freshmen, Varney obtained a life on slow fielding of his hit to second. Flanders fouled out. Bailey obtained first on an error. Hadley was thrown out, catcher to first base, and Wentworth went and did likewise.

Eighth: Cushman went out, second base to first base. Morey took second on his hit. Walter got in a two-bagger, sending Morey home, reached third on an error, and home on a passed ball. Morrill out, second base to first base. Gilbert out, short-stop to first base. Second half: Sanford, first on fumble by short-stop, stole second and third. Wiggin, safe hit to left, sending Sanford home, took second on Bonney's safe hit to right, both coming home on passed balls. Burbank struck out. Varney out, tip foul to catcher. Flanders got a safe hit to left and came home on Bailey's two-bagger. Hadley fouled out. Score 27 to 23, for '85.

Ninth: Atwood reached third on his hit. Jenness was given his base on balls.

Nichols went out, catcher to first base, Atwood going home and Jenness to third. Washburn then put in long hit to right, coming home himself and sending Jenness also across the plate. Cushman, base hit. Morey, base hit, sending Cushman to second. Walter hit to short-stop and reached first on attempt to catch Cushman at the home plate, Cushman going home and Morey to second. Morrill hit safe to right, sending Morey home and Walter to third. Morrill and Walter both reaching home on errors. Gilbert went out on a fly to left. Atwood was given first on balls, stole second, took third on error of catcher, and home on Jenness' hit. Jenness reached first on slow fielding, Nichols hit safe to center sending Jenness to third. Washburn struck out. Second half: Wentworth took second on his hit. Sanford got a two-bagger, sending Wentworth home. Wiggin struck safe to center, sending Sanford to the home plate. Bonney reached first by slow fielding, stole second and third, and came home on Burbank's hit. Burbank reached first on an error, and was thrown out at second, catcher to second base. Varney, first on error, third on errors, home on passed balls. Flanders given his first on balls. Bailey hit to short-stop, forcing Flanders out at second and was himself forced out at second by Hadley, closing the inning and the game with a score of 35 to 28 in favor of '85.

The game, though a very loose one, was very interesting, the upper classes as usual, loudly manifesting their interest in their favorites. We give below the score in detail:

SOPHOMORE.	A.B.	R.	1B.	T.B.	P.O.	A.
Washburn, c.,	7	3	3	7	10	2
Cushman, 3b.,	7	2	2	2	1	0
Morey, s. s.,	6	6	6	7	1	2
Walter, 2b.,	5	6	5	7	4	1
Morrill, c. f.,	6	4	2	2	0	2
Gilbert, r. f.,	7	4	2	2	0	0
Atwood, 1b.,	6	4	2	3	10	0
Jenness, l. f.,	5	4	1	1	0	0
Nichols, p.,	6	2	3	7	1	4
Totals,	55	35	26	38	27	11

FRESHMEN.	A.B.	R.	1B.	T.B.	P.O.	A.
Bailey, 1b.,	7	2	2	3	13	0
Hadley, p.,	5	3	1	1	0	4
Wentworth, 2b.,	7	1	1	2	2	0
Sanford, c.,	7	6	4	9	9	2
Wiggin, c. f.,	6	4	3	4	0	0
Bonney, s. s.,	6	4	3	3	1	3
Burbank, r. f.,	5	3	0	0	0	0
Varney, 3b.,	6	2	0	0	1	0
Flanders, l. f.,	6	3	3	3	1	0
Totals,	55	28	17	25	27	9

Sophomores,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Freshmen,	3	2	2	5	0	7	0	4	5-28

Umpire—J. F. Merrill, '82. Scorers—Sophomores, C. E. Tedford; Freshmen, Sleeper.

ALUMNI HISTORY.

[Will every member of '77 and '78 who have not yet reported to the editor, please send us their history at once and thus enable us to make as complete a report of the next two classes as we have of '76?]

CLASS OF '76.

ADAMS, ENOCH CASE:

1876-78 was principal of the high school at Bloomfield, N. J.; in 1878 he received an appointment at Beverly, Mass., at which place he has since resided; was married in August, 1879.

ADAMS, GEORGE FISH:

Commenced the study of medicine in the fall of 1876; was one year at Dartmouth and the next two at the Vermont University, graduating in 1879; located first at Coventry, Vt., then settled at Newport, Vt.

ADAMS, WENDELL HOLMES:

Taught some after graduating; took a course at the Maine Medical School, graduating in June, 1881.

CALLAHAN, DENNIS JOSEPH:

1877-78, studied law in the office of the late Hon. M. T. Ludden, Lewiston, Me.; 1878, admitted to the Androscoggin Bar; practiced since then in Lewiston; 1877-80, served as alderman for Lewiston.

COLLINS, WILLIAM ORVILLE:

Taught at Harrison, Me., the next year after graduating; in the spring of 1877 was elected principal of the high school

at Norway, Me., where he has remained five years; was married in September, 1879.

DOUGLASS, MARION:

After graduating went to England and thence to France, and entered the International College at Paris; visited parts of Europe and returned home in 1877; studied law in the office of Hutchinson, Savage & Hale during a part of 1877, 1878, and 1879; 1879-80, traveled through the West; in 1880, went to Columbia, Dakota, and commenced the practice of law, at which place he still resides.

DANIELS, JOHN WILLIAM:

After leaving Lewiston became principal of the high school at Lonsdale, R. I.; remained there for two years, during this time he married Miss Alice P. Steward of that place; resigned at Lonsdale and accepted the position of teacher of Latin and elocution at Westbrook Seminary, where he remained until 1880; in September of said year he was admitted to Somerset Bar; soon after was offered the position of principal and superintendent of the schools in Boise City, Idaho; he accepted this offer and is at present located there.

EVERETT, RUEL JEFFERSON:

Fall of 1876 taught the high school at Canton, Me.; winter and spring read law with Libby & Hanson, at Mechanic Falls, Me.; principal of high school at South Paris, Me., from the fall of 1877 to date; married, November, 1878.

GOODWIN, EDWIN ROLLINS:

After leaving college studied law in Kennebunk, Me., for a year; then went to Yarmouth, Me., where he had charge of the high school four years; then went to Dover, N. H., and finished his first year's work as principal of the high school there, June, 1882; was married in Yarmouth, October, 1879.

HUNTINGTON, JACOB HOLMAN:

The year after graduating, engaged in

teaching; the latter part of 1877 and early in 1878, in the office of the *Republican Observer*, White River Junction, Vt.; became associate editor of the *Haverhill Morning Gazette*, April, 1878, and retained this position until September of that year, when, on account of ill health, he was obliged to give up all labor, and for nearly a year was an invalid; in the summer of 1879, established a weekly paper at Hampton Beach, N. H., of which he was editor; in the fall of 1879, in ill health again; during the winter and spring of 1880, connected with the press of Haverhill; in August, became principal of the Union High School at Hermon, N. Y.; summer of 1881, was proof-reader in a publishing house at Boston; since then has been connected with the press of Haverhill.

PHILIPS, IRVING CUSHING:

In October, 1876, began the study of law with Hutchinson, Savage & Sanborn; in September of 1877, was admitted to practice in the courts of Maine; attended law school in Boston during the winters of 1877-78; then began teaching as principal at Wilton Academy, in August, 1878; still holds this place.

MOREY, ARTHUR LEROY:

1876-77, pastor of Lancaster, N. H., F. B. Church, being ordained there; 1877-79, pastor of First Rochester F. B. Church and principal of Gonic School; 1879, elected member of the school committee, Rochester, N. H.; fall of 1879, entered Bates Theological School and supplied Lisbon F. B. Church; 1880-82, pastor Gray (Me.) F. B. Church; son born at Lisbon Falls, January 9, 1880, and daughter died in Gray, June 27, 1880; post-office address, Gray, Me.

LEAVITT, WALTER CORREN:

After graduating began the study of law; admitted to the bar in the fall of 1877; in November of the same year

entered the Boston University Law School ; in 1878, married Miss Nellie Pettingill ; in the following July went to Bismark, Dakota ; in the fall of 1879 went to Minneapolis, Minn., and entered a law office ; in April, 1880, went to Farmington, Minn., and in October, 1881, went back to Minneapolis, where he is still practicing law.

EMERICH, FREDERICK ERNEST :

After graduating took one year at the theological school ; 1877-82, pastor of the Congregational Church at Mechanic Falls, Me. ; supervisor of the schools during that time.

WHITNEY, EDWIN :

1876-80, taught school in the following places ; Naples, Springfield, Milton Mills, N. H., Harrison, Merrimac, Mass. ; 1880-81 was in the *Haverhill Gazette* office ; during August and September of 1881 was in the *Boston Ledger* office ; then entered the school of stenography intending to take a course ; also newspaper reporting.

WHITE, GEORGE LORING :

From graduation until 1881, taught continually ; address in January, 1882, Sherburne, N. Y.

RING, HIRAM WALDO :

In the fall of 1876, taught the free high school at Alma ; spring of 1877, at China ; in the fall of 1877, taught the high school at Cherryfield ; in the winter of 1879, taught the high school at Wiscasset, Me. ; in the spring of 1880, was elected principal of the high school at New Market, N. H., where he is still located ; married in November, 1881.

RANKIN, JOHN :

In the spring of 1878 was elected supervisor of the town of Wells, Me. ; in the winter taught the free high school in that town ; in September, 1879, became principal of the Princeton High School for one year ; taught in Wells from 1879-80 ; in June, 1882, went to Randall's Island as first assistant in the House of Refuge.

MERRIMAN, WILLIAM HENRY :

1876-77, was at Whitestown Seminary, N. Y. ; 1877-78, at Depanville ; 1878-79, at Keensville ; since then has been laboring in Poland, N. Y. ; in January, 1880, was married to Miss A. E. Brown of Hailesboro, N. Y.

LIBBY, CHARLES SUMNER :

In the fall and winter of 1876, taught at Poland, Me. ; taught in the Academy at Athens, Me., in 1877 ; in May of the same year entered the office of Frye, Cotton & White at Lewiston ; during the succeeding fall and winter had charge of the high school at Mechanic Falls ; from February to August of 1878 was again in the law office ; was admitted to the Androscoggin Bar in the winter of 1879 ; practiced law in Lewiston 1879-80 ; also taught at Athens two terms a year during 1879-80 ; went to Denver, Col., in March, 1880, where he still resides.

YOUNG, BENJAMIN HERBERT :

In the spring of 1877, commenced the study of medicine at Boston University School of Medicine ; practiced medicine at Rowley, Mass., and attended lectures in Boston during 1878-79 ; graduated from the university in March, 1880 ; was associated with Dr. Sewall of South Boston, Mass., where he remained till September, 1880 ; then moved to Amesbury, Mass., and engaged in his profession, where he has since been located ; married in January, 1881, Miss Hattie P. Cheney of Newburyport, Mass.

WOODBURY, HORATIO :

At the Glen House during the summers of 1876-77 ; in the winter of 1876 and the spring of 1877, taught school at Machiasport, Me. ; in the fall was at the same place, and in the winter was principal of the Lincoln Grammar School ; in the spring of 1878, principal of Mattanawcook Academy ; taught school at Auburn the next summer, and at Hiram the suc-

ceeding fall; continued to teach during 1879 and a part of 1880; commenced the study of medicine in 1878; attended medical lectures at Brunswick, Me.; also has attended Portland school; he is now located at Wiscasset, Me.

STACY, THOMAS HOBBS :

1876-79, tutor and instructor in Bates College and student in Bates Theological School; 1878-79, instructor in Bates Theological School, Lewiston, Me.; 1879-82, pastor of Free Baptist Church in Fairport, N. Y.; installed pastor over the First Free Baptist Church, Lawrence, Mass., March 8, 1882; address, 85 Concord Street.

EMERSON, JACOB OSCAR :

Taught high school one year at Milton Mills, N. H.; in the autumn of 1877 went to Yale Theological Seminary; graduated in the spring of 1880; went to Wahpetan, D. T., and Breckenridge, Minn.; preached at both places one year; organized a church at Wahpetan; preached at Breckenridge only during the second year, just closed; is now, for six months, acting as lord of a Manor on the unsurveyed land in Ransom County, Dakota Territory; post-office address, Breckenridge, Wilkin County, Minn.

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**FACTS CONCERNING THE CLASS
OF '82.**

BLANCHARD, FRANK LEROY :

Born in Lewiston, June 12th, 1858; fitted for college at Nichols Latin School, Lewiston, Me.; expenses \$700, earnings \$550; religious belief, Methodist; politics, republican; intended profession, journalism; height, 5 feet 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, 150 pounds; size of hat, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

BULLEN, HENRY STAPLES :

Born in Swanville, August 10th, 1857; fitted for college at Maine Central Institute; expenses \$900, earnings \$450; religious belief, Free Baptist; politics,

republican; intended profession, teaching; height, 5 feet 6 inches; weight, 130 pounds; size of hat, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; address, Belfast, Me.

CLARK, WILLIAM GODING :

Born in 1856; fitted for college at Maine Central Institute; politics, republican; height, 5 feet 11 inches; weight, 130 pounds; size of hat, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

COGSWELL, WARREN HARRIMAN :

Born at Manchester, N. H., March 16th, 1859; fitted at Manchester High School one year and at New Hampton two years; expenses \$900, earnings \$800; religious belief, Congregationalist; politics, republican; intended profession, law; height, 5 feet 9 inches; weight, 150 pounds; size of hat, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; address, Pembroke, N. H.

DOUGLASS, JOHN WESLEY :

Born at West Gardiner, Me., December 10th, 1862; expenses \$1000, earnings \$580; religious belief, Golden Rule; politics, republican; intended profession, medicine; height, 5 feet 6 inches; weight, 137 pounds; size of hat, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

DOUGLASS, RUFUS HENRY :

Born at Dixfield, August 30th, 1855; fitted for college at Nichols Latin School; expenses \$900, earnings \$500; politics, republican; profession, undecided; height, 5 feet 11 inches; weight, 180 pounds; size of hat, 6 $\frac{7}{8}$.

DRESSER, WILLIAM HENRY :

Born at Lovell, Me., August 25th, 1852; fitted for college at Kent's Hill; expenses \$1000, earnings \$600; religious belief, Universalist; politics, democrat; intended profession, teaching; height, 5 feet 10 inches; weight, 165 pounds; size of hat, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

EATON, BENJAMIN GALEN :

Born at Hermon, Me., July 10th, 1857; fitted for college at Maine Central Institute; expenses \$900, earnings \$600; religious belief, Free Baptist; politics, republican; intended profession, teaching;

height, 5 feet 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, 150 pounds; size of hat, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$.

EMMONS, GEORGE PORTER:

Born at Georgetown, Me., July 7th, 1859; fitted for college at Nichols Latin School; expenses \$800, earnings \$150; religious belief, Free Baptist; politics, republican; intended profession, medicine; height, 5 feet 9 inches; weight, 145 pounds; size of hat, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$.

FORBES, ELEANOR BICKNELL:

Born November 11th, 1860; fitted for college at Hebron Academy; religious belief, Universalist; politics, republican; intended profession, teaching; height, 5 feet 3 inches; weight, 120 pounds.

FOSTER, ISA BICKNELL:

Born September 7th, 1861; fitted for college at Hebron Academy; expenses \$800, earnings \$150; religious belief, Universalist; politics, Normans and temperance; intended profession, teaching; height, 5 feet 3 inches; weight, 120 pounds.

HARLOW, IRWIN LORANUS:

Born in Washington, Me., September 15, 1857; fitted for college at Auburn High School; expenses \$900, earnings \$500; height, 5 feet 9 inches; weight, 135 pounds; size of hat, 7.

HOYT, WALTER SCOTT:

Born in Rumford, Me., November 24th, 1856; fitted for college at Wilton; expenses \$800, earnings \$750; politics, republican; intended profession, medicine; height, 5 feet 11 inches; weight, 160 pounds; size of hat, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$.

LOWELL, STEPHEN ARTHUR:

Born at Minot, Me., January 1st, 1859; fitted for college at Hebron Academy; expenses \$900, earnings \$500; politics, republican; intended profession, law; height, 5 feet 10 inches; weight, 150 pounds; size of hat, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$.

MASON, CHARLES EDWARD:

Born in Monroe, Me., December 1st,

1853; fitted for college at Maine Central Institute; expenses \$700, earnings \$600; religious belief, Free Baptist; politics, republican; intended profession, ministry, height, 5 feet 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 120 pounds; size of hat, 7 $\frac{1}{8}$; address, Lewiston, Me.

MCKENNEY, LEWIS TIMOTHY:

Born in Dexter, Me., May 19th, 1856; fitted for college at Maine Central Institute; expenses \$1050, earnings \$1062; politics, republican; intended profession, teaching; height, 5 feet 10 inches; weight, 160 pounds; size of hat, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$.

MERRILL, JOHN FRYE:

Born in Monmouth, Me., November, 1858; fitted for college in Lewiston; expenses \$1000, earnings \$100; religious belief, no preference; politics, republican; intended profession, law; height, 5 feet 7 inches; weight, 115 pounds; size of hat, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$; address, Lewiston, Maine.

MURCH, BEN WILTON:

Born at Carmel, Me., June 29th, 1858; fitted for college at Maine Central Institute; expenses \$1050, earnings \$1040; religious belief, Golden Rule; politics, republican; intended profession, law; height, 5 feet 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, 140 pounds; size of hat, 7.

NORCROSS, IRVING MILBURN:

Born at Monmouth, Me., January 16th, 1855; expenses \$1100, earnings \$1154.50; religious belief, Methodist; politics, republican; intended profession, teaching; height, 6 feet; weight, 160 pounds; size of hat, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$.

PEASE, DANIEL EUGENE:

Born at Avon, Me., April 21st, 1855; fitted for college at Nichols Latin School; expenses \$900, earnings \$700; religious belief, Free Baptist; politics, republican; intended profession, medicine; height, 5 feet 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 160 pounds; size of hat, 7; address, Phillips, Me.

PERKINS, JOHN CARROLL:

Born in Auburn, Me., June 6th, 1862; fitted for college at Nichols Latin School; religious belief, Free Baptist; politics, republican; height, 5 feet 11 inches; weight, 150 pounds; size of hat, 7.

RICHARDS, EDMUND RUSSELL:

Born in Strong, Me., June 27, 1857; fitted for college at Farmington, Me.; expenses \$1000, earnings \$400; politics, republican; religious belief, no preference; intended profession, journalism; height, 6 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; weight, 175 pounds; size of hat, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

TARR, LEONARD MERRILL:

Born in Brunswick, Me., 1857; fitted for college at Nichols Latin School; earnings more than expenses; religious belief, Free Baptist; politics, republican; height, 5 ft. 9 in.; weight, 140 pounds; size of hat, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

TRACY, OLIN HOBBS:

Born in Auburn, Me., July 4th, 1858; fitted at the Nichols Latin School; expenses \$1000, earnings \$800; religious belief, Free Baptist; politics, republican; intended profession, ministry; height, 5 ft. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight, 160 pounds; size of hat, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$; address, Lewiston, Me.

TWADDLE, WILLIAM VALDO:

Born in Weld, Me., 1856; fitted himself mostly; religious belief, no preference; politics, republican; height, 6 ft. 3 in.; weight, 180 pounds; size of hat, 7 $\frac{3}{8}$; address, Fort Myer, Va.

EXCHANGES.

The *American Phrenological Journal* has an article entitled "Education the True Principle of Reform." It advocates a higher degree of knowledge as a condition of suffrage, a systematic study of political economy, and a special preparation and moral fitness for the duties of every gov-

ernment office. The same journal has another article on "Poetry and Poets." It contains revolutionary ideas on the subject of poetry. It regards Whittier as the greatest and truest poet of the age, and gives its reasons in the following: "Of all modern poets, Whittier alone deserves to rank with the great bards of antiquity. The unknown author of that incomparable poem, and undoubtedly the most marvelous production of all ages, the Book of Job, was not inspired with a more serious and sublime purpose than he. The wrathful lightning of Isaiah's pen was not more terrible upon the enslavers of his people, nor his pity for the enslaved more tender and true than the hatred of human slavery and sympathy for the wronged and oppressed everywhere, as expressed in the verse of his, our true successor, in the cause of human freedom and human rights. It is this consecration of his genius to the welfare of his fellow-men, this dedication of his divine art to human weal that makes and marks Whittier the truest poet of the age." It denies the widely prevalent notion that knowledge and the development of the practical arts and sciences have a tendency to diminish the poetic sentiment. It says: "Poetry need not be written, it may be wrought. When Mrs. Browning, the poetess, wrote in her 'Song for the Ragged Schools' of London,

'Put a thought beneath their rags,
To ennoble the heart's struggles,'

the world applauded it as a wise and beautiful thought, and called it poetry. But when Elias Howe, the inventor, said, 'Put a thing beneath their roofs to lighten the burden of the common lot,' the world called it, when done, a patent right. Yet his was essentially the same wise and beautiful thought as hers, only the one was written in ink and the other wrought in iron." "The submarine cable is the Iliad of the nineteenth century—greater, grander than the old Greeks—and the

trans-continental railway shall yet make the prairies of the West another "Paradise Regained." "There is something more than power in the locomotive, something more than speed in the telegraph. They are the moral and spiritual agencies, types of the swifter and closer oncoming of the better day." "If it is poetry when Shakespeare describes Prospero sending Ariel, the spirit, through the air to the sea to stir up a 'Tempest' that shall wreck a ship, what is it when Prosperos sit in their rooms all along the highways of traffic and travel, and by a touch of the finger, foretell the coming of the tempest from the west to the east, and save ships from wreck?" "You cannot confine poetry to paper; you cannot separate that innate principle from any form of human enterprise, any more than you can separate the grain from the wood, or bleach the color from the clouds, or take the sublimity out of Niagara. Nature blends the beautiful or the sublime with all her work, and so does man with all of his. Whenever, wherever, and however the bleakness, bareness, and baldness of use is offset, clothed and garmented with beauty, then, there, and in that manner the office and mission of poetry is seen and performed. And with whomsoever the beautiful is an abiding presence, the same is a poet forevermore."

COLLEGE WORLD (Selected).

The Methodist church controls 95 of the 358 colleges in the United States.—*Ex.*

An attempt is making among the Pennsylvania colleges to establish an annual State inter-collegiate oratorical contest.—*Ex.*

The students of the University of Michigan are dissatisfied with the management of the *Chronicle*, and have established a new paper, the *Michigan Argonaut*.—*Ex.*

The students of Knoxville, Tenn., refused to admit a colored student into one of their societies. Twenty-three have been expelled and fifty more have left.—*Ex.*

Harvard has the largest college library in the United States. It contains 185,000 volumes. Yale has 93,000; Dartmouth, 60,000; Brown, 52,000; Princeton, 49,000; Cornell, 40,000; Wesleyan, 31,000; University of Michigan, 29,000; Tufts, 25,000; Williams, 19,000; and Dickinson, 29,000.—*Ex.*

The largest university in the world is Oxford, in England, in the city of the same name, fifty-five miles from London. It consists of twenty-one colleges and five halls. Oxford was a seat of learning as early as the time of Edward the Confessor. University College claims to have been founded by Alfred.

The Ladies' College at Cambridge, England, is in a flourishing and most healthy condition. Young ladies of any rank, and ladies of any age from eighteen to forty, flock there, and to obtain entrance is becoming quite a matter of favor. Miss Gladstone, daughter of the Premier, is one of those who takes the deepest interest in the college, and it is expected will ere long be elected and appointed principal.—*School Journal.*

It may be said that education makes men strong and hardy as well as forms the common mind. The experiences of the Jeannette party prove this. Of the twelve men in the Jeannette party after Nidermann and Noros left it, the eight sailors died first, leaving still alive the three men of education, De Long, Ambler, and Collins, together with the Chinese cook. In the Melville party Danenhower was incapacitated by blindness, but was otherwise strong, while not a sailor in the party was physically able to accompany Melville in his November dash over the Lena delta.—*Ex.*

CLIPPINGS.

If your foot is asleep, do not be alarmed. The poet tells us that the sole that sleepeth is not dead.—*Ex.*

He said her hair was dyed, and when she indignantly exclaimed, "'Tis false!" he said he presumed so.

It is not until we have passed through the furnace that we are made to know how much dross was in our composition.

"Eat onions, Sis," is the *Boston Post's* advice to a maiden who wanted to know how to avoid having a moustache on her upper lip.

You may like a physician without feeling obliged to take his medicines. It is the same with a preacher.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A noted flirt is said to have all her love letters bound in a volume for her parlor table. It is a him-book in both long and short meet-her.

Prof.—"Now, Mr. C., if this experiment proves successful, what will the result be?" Mr. C.—"The result? Oh, the result would be *inevitable?*"

There is no harm in making a mistake, but great harm in making none. Show me a man who makes no mistakes, and I will show you a man who has done nothing.—*Liebig.*

The golden moments in the stream of life rush past us, and we see nothing but sand; the angels come to visit us, and we only know them when they are gone.—*George Eliot.*

No way has been found for making heroism easy, even for the scholar. Labor, iron labor is for him. The world was created as an audience for him; the atoms of which it is made are opportunities.—*Emerson.*

The ruin of most men dates from some vacant hour. Occupation is the armor of

the soul. There is a satirical poem in which the devil is represented as fishing for men and fitting his bait to the taste and business of his prey; but the idler, he said, gave him no trouble, as he bit at the naked hook.

FLOWERS FROM THE CAMPUS.

HEART FOAM.

HE.

I have a sudden longing
To travel to lands unknown;
To find a beautiful maiden,
Whom I may call my own.
And when I have sought and found her,
In some region of the west;
I will dwell with her forever,
In perfect peace and rest.

SHE.

"Somewhere on this earthly planet
In the dust of flowers to be,"
Is a lover, true and manly,
Who will find and treasure me.
I will sit and wait in patience,
Knowing he will come at last;
Then all life will be but pleasure,
All my sorrows will be past.

TWELVE YEARS LATER.

In a back street, dark and dirty,
Where all day the children bawl;
Where the merry organ-grinder
Plays old tunes, with iron gall;
Where the summers are malarious,
And the winters cold and drear;
In a house that needs repairing,
You will find those lovers here.
He's a clerk on a small salary,
And he's not the best of men.
She has lost her pristine beauty;
And their offspring number ten.
—*Trinity Tablet.*

Alas for him whose feet, upheld and strong,
Ne'er enter silently the vale of tears;
To him the ecstasies of life belong,
Whose breast strives bravely with its sighs
and fears.

There is a pathos in the vernal bud,
Regret and sadness in the autumnal leaf;
From tiny rivulet and ocean's flood
Comes the low echo of a tender grief.
A grief there is to Infinite Love akin
Throbbing and pulsing in the heart of clay,
A wondrous pity for man's woe and sin,—
In minor chords is sung its sweetest lay.
—*The Crimson.*

BATES COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class are examined as follows:—

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Candidates for admission are required to furnish testimonials of good standing in some Christian church, and to give evidence of their duty to prepare for the gospel ministry, certified by the church of which they are members respectively, or by some ordained minister.

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- 11.05 P.M., (mixed) for Waterville, Skowhegan, and Bangor.

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- 6.30 A.M., for Brunswick, Bath, Rockland, Augusta, Portland, and Boston.
- 8.20 A.M., (mixed) for Farmington, arriving at Farmington at 1.35 P.M.
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