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DECENNIIUM

OF THE

BATES STUDENT.

VOLUME X.



NUMBER 8.

GRADATIM.

OCTOBER, 1882.

PUBLISHED BY THE CLASS OF '83,

BATES COLLEGE.

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THE

BATES STUDENT.

VOL. X.

OCTOBER, 1882.

No. 8.

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.

IT is now nearly ten years since the first issue of the *STUDENT*, and during the past nine years, we are informed, it has never been made a financial success. Of the present year we cannot, as yet, tell; but the very fact that it never has paid ought to be a source of humiliation to every alumnus, as well as to every earnest supporter of Bates College, for a college magazine is in reality a part of the college. It presents the sentiments and should, though we are sorry to say it sometimes seems to fail of its purpose, uphold the interests of the college. Every alumnus has, or ought to have, an interest in the institution from which he graduates, and likewise every graduate should have an interest in the representative organ of that institution; for if their interest is gone, then, as they make up a large part of our subscribers, where are we to look for our support? We do not mean by this that the alumni are not well represented on our list, for they are, and there has never been a time when so many took the *STUDENT* as at present, but we do mean that each alumnus of Bates now living ought to feel it his or her duty to aid in the support of the *STUDENT*. We have known men, after the magazine has, at the close of the year, passed into the hands of a lower class, to subscribe for six months, and then after graduation

order it stopped. This we call simply contemptible, for it seems that the least that can be done is to continue it during the management of the three succeeding classes from whom we have received a part of our support. Something may have appeared in the columns at which we took offence, for this we should not condemn the STUDENT forever; the succeeding classes are not responsible. The magazine may not be our ideal of a college publication, then we should strive to lift it up rather than injure it by withholding our aid. If each student at graduation could feel the importance of this, the magazine might be raised to a higher standard than it has ever yet attained.

We clip from one of our exchanges an item that suggests an editorial. It is the following:

"A 'Spelling Reform League' has lately been formed in Boston, with Melvil Dewey as secretary. A formula is printed on postal cards and sent out by the secretary to teachers and others. The card is to be signed by the person receiving it, indicating to what extent he or she is willing to follow the spelling rules of the Association. These rules are published below. If the rules could be followed it would be a great economy of time and labor in writing and type-setting:

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to adopt for general use the simplified spellings indicated by the number following our respective names.

O. Simply the name, to show that the signer favors reform.

1. Use simplified forms allowed by standard dictionaries.

2. Use *two* words, *tho* (though) and *thru* (through).

3. *Ten* words—gard, catalog, ar, giv, liv, hav, definit, and wisht.

4. Use *two* rules, f for 'ph' and t for 'ed,' final when pronounced like t.

5. Use *five* rules of the Spelling Reform Association.

6. Use *ten* words of the Spelling Reform Association.

7. Use *twenty* words of the Spelling Reform Association.

8. All changes recommended by the American Philological Association.

9. Complete Phonetics ('fonetics')

We believe that it is a rule, with few if any exceptions, that those qualities which make one, what we call a "live man," a man of courage and worth, and not a moral coward, a man worthy to live in this age, are in exact proportion to the enthusiasm with which he advocates the spelling reform. Not that any direct and decisive moral issue can come from the adoption of this reform. But probably no reform has ever been proposed in human history that could bring so great a blessing to the race in proportion to the depth of the principle involved, and he who, from some little childish objection, refuses to lend what weight there may be in his expressed approval deserves no place in the history of the nineteenth century.

The feeble objections that have been urged against the spelling reform are like those which were urged against the use of railway cars. The fogies of that period said the cars would spoil the sale of horses. Only think of it! On the one side of a great proposition for human weal was the sale of a few colts; on the other, stood the spirit of human enterprise waiting to be iron-winged and fire-breathed. Can it be possible that this world for a time took sides with the colts? (More properly the asses.)

It is argued that with the adoption of the spelling reform we should lose the origin of words, which in many cases is indicated alone by the spelling. But the spelling reform does not contemplate the burning of all existing philological works. The origin of words, so far as known, is already given in the lexicons of the language. But this argument is really too childish to deserve serious consideration.

Yet it is the argument to which the world is listening to-day with satisfaction. It is another "colt" argument. Every proposed reform must meet foolish fancies, not with foolish fancies but with demonstrations, and in the case of the spelling reform the demonstration consists in the self-evidency of the proposition itself.

The method which has been proposed would involve little or no inconvenience to the reading and writing public. A few words like some of those given in the above quotation are first to be submitted, and when the phonetic spelling of these has been established others will be proposed by the leading authorities.

Probably three-fourths of the time required for the ordinary education of a child is now consumed in mastering the orthography of the language. This could be done in a few hours by the phonetic method.

We would notify our friends that we intend to sign the card sent out by the Boston Association at the first opportunity, and if hereafter we write the word "catalogue," catalog, and "though," tho, we hope it will not be attributed to the printer, nor to the neglect of our early education.

We can but admire the ingenuity of the Freshmen, displayed in their grounds for declining the challenge of the Sophomores to a rope-pull, yet considering the relative numbers of the two classes we little wonder at their disinclination to pull. The following is their answer:

To the Class of '85: The custom of rope-pulling having given such general dissatisfaction that for the past two years it has been entirely discarded, we, the class of '86, not willing to assume the responsibility of renewing the custom, respectfully decline your challenge.

Now the facts are that the disagreements and dissatisfaction in the past two years have arisen not from the rope-pulls themselves but from the time at which they

should take place. The Sophomore class claimed the right to name the time on the ground of college custom, while the Freshmen claimed the same right on the ground that they were the challenged party. But this year there was no such difficulty, the Sophomores entirely yielding their claim and thereby allowing the Freshmen any advantage that might have been gained from the time of the contest.

But yet while we think in view of the circumstances the excuse was a weak one, we are by no means sorry that the contest will not take place in the future. It is a contest in which skill plays but little part, it being a mere trial of brute force, and depending largely upon the numbers of the contesting parties. And as there is generally but little equality in number in two succeeding classes, the contest is almost always a strongly one-sided one. More than all this it is generally customary to have at the field-day sports a "tug-of-war" between the four different classes, for which an equal number of men are chosen from each class, thereby producing a much fairer test of the relative strength of the classes. Consequently, on the whole, we are glad that '86 has put an end to the custom, though we cannot admire her manner of doing so.

Very many complaints are made concerning the limited amount of practice that our students usually get during the cold weather. Owing to certain existing difficulties, many of our students who otherwise would get the needful physical exercise fail to do so, and those preparing for the athletic games and for the baseball campaign are poorly disciplined for such tasks. There has been, so far as our knowledge extends, a constant lack of practice prior to the year's work.

Those who even felt the greatest need of this practice have neglected to avail themselves of it for just this one reason: "The

gymnasium is too cold." We have a good building, commodious and convenient, and nicely furnished, but with no heating apparatus all this avails us very little; especially is this the case when mercury registers 20° below. In such a temperature the most ambitious athlete finds the cold almost unbearable. In such a temperature no student wishes to endanger his health, and no one is willing to engender disease by thus exposing himself to frigidity, though his patriotism for the athletic standing of his college be never so great.

Now if the building were nicely heated nearly every one in college would regard it pleasant to spend some portion of each day in practice in the "gym.," and certainly every base-ballist would devote a reasonable portion of his spare time in getting ready for the ensuing campaign.

Would it, then, not be well for our worthy superiors, who have such matters in charge, to make some provision for this much-needed convenience, adopting, if need be, for covering the outlay, the same plan as in defraying expenses for previous improvements?

During the past few months, in periodical literature of nearly all kinds, the constantly growing tendency of political parties to perpetuate their power by means of "voluntary" contributions from public employes, and the increasing use of money in elections, has been freely discussed and condemned. The college press has thus far said little or nothing on the subject. We do not believe that this silence has been from motives of approval or from any political subserviency, but rather because it is a commonly received impression that college publications are to say nothing on the current events of the day. We regard this feeling as wrong. On all questions of public interest the influence of the college press, whatever it may be, should be ex-

erted in the cause of right, and politics need be no exception. A political article, partisanship of course being avoided, should be no more out of place in a college journal than in one of our standard reviews. No honest thinking man will deny political demoralization and corruption already existing and its probable consequences in the future. It is the duty of all to condemn these evils, and use all their influence for their overthrow, and to this end the extent of the evils should be impressed on all. We might say that it is the duty especially of college men, as from their ranks are to be recruited a large proportion of those, who, in after years, are to mould public opinion. College journalism should be an exponent of college opinion, and that opinion not restricted to merely local interests but enlarged to all subjects which in after years will demand our attention as citizens. The condemnation by the college press of any public wrong, as political assessments, may have no immediate effect to abate the present evil, but it would help to call the attention of young men to the matter, it would aid in developing a spirit of opposition, and it would show to the outside world that, as students, we are not so confined to the theoretical from books, but that we can measure the evil of outside wrongs and add our voice to the demand for their suppression.

LITERARY.

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

BY MISS E. L. K., '84.

A LITTLE more than a century ago, after that long and terrible conflict, the Revolutionary War, the ablest men of the colonies assembled at New York for the purpose of drawing up the constitution of

the United States. Prominent among them was Alexander Hamilton, and we find him there advocating with all his powerful eloquence, the same strong form of centralization as that advocated by George III. and his satellites about the throne of England. Instead of the constitution as it was finally adopted, he would have had the Senate and President of the United States elected to hold office during good behavior, or, in other words, during life; for I will leave it to you to decide whether any man thus elected, having the reins of government in his own hands, could not sufficiently protect himself to escape impeachment and remain in office? Moreover Hamilton would have had all the State Governors appointed by the central government, and thus with the President for the English King, the Senate for the House of Lords, and the State Governors for the petty tyrants sent here in the old colonial days to enforce the Stamp Act and the duty on tea, he would have introduced into this free country all the ponderous machinery of the tyrannical English government, against which our fathers so nobly fought for liberty at Lexington and Bunker Hill. Would it not have been better for this country to have remained quietly under the control of England, rather than, having listened to Hamilton, after a bloody revolution, to have established England in America?

But you say Hamilton, after the constitution was adopted by the convention, carried the legislature of New York in its favor, and thus saved it to the country. Now, if he was a monarchist, why did he advocate a constitution not monarchical? Hamilton at that time plainly saw that some form of government must be established or the country as it was, devastated by war and steeped in blood, would inevitably pass into the hands of a foreign power. He also saw that his own plan of a constitution was hopeless so long as the

minds of the people instinctively turned with horror against the English government. His only alternative was to accept the constitution as it stood adopted by the convention, though he himself said, "I hate a republican form of government, and I believe sooner or later it will be found expedient to go into the British form." Do you want a stronger proof of a man's theory than his own words? He never believed in the constitution, and during his whole life, upon any occasion, he never failed to advocate the excellency of, and avow his attachment to, monarchical government. Was there ever a more high-handed or unprincipled suggestion proposed by any monarch in the worst days of oligarchies than that made by Hamilton to Jay, to convene the legislature in extra session, change the electoral law, and take the choice of electors out of the hands of the legislature-elect? This act alone was sufficient to prove Hamilton a monarchist and to bring down in inextinguishable ruin the remnants of his party, for the people saw to what such a policy must lead. Because at the framing of the constitution with all his power Hamilton urged a government similar to that of England, because he himself said he hated republican government, because he attempted to wrest the power from the hands of the people by proposing to Jay a change of the electoral law, and because through his whole life he never failed to avow his attachment to monarchical government, I claim that Hamilton not only was a monarchist, but that, had it been possible, he would have established a monarchy in America.

Next let us consider the theory of Jefferson. To him government meant simply an agency for executing the will of the people. While on the one hand Hamilton would have consolidated the states into a monarchy, on the other Jefferson would have had each state retain its sovereignty,

or the right of local self-government, under the power of the United States. The bond of mutual dependence of the states one upon the other, the unity of customs, manners, and language he believed would be a sufficient safeguard against extreme democracy. The doctrine of Jefferson has been twisted and distorted by politicians and senators, it has been exaggerated until under the *débris* piled above it, it is well-nigh impossible to discover his simple theory. But whether the war was constitutional or not, whether the theory of state rights is right or wrong, it is infinitely superior to the Hamiltonian theory of State Governors, Presidents, and Senates, or in other words, kings, lords, and tyrants. State rights in America would be preferable to monarchy.

Let me ask, would not the blood of the people boil with indignation at having a man from South Carolina, who never saw the outside of a cotton plantation in his life, sent here to govern the state of Maine and superintend the lumber business? Yet if the theory of Hamilton had been carried out this would have been one of the certain results. The question of state rights has not yet been settled. At every election in this country a great and mighty party agitates it afresh; but what party or what faction advocates to-day the election of a President and Senate during life, or the appointment of State Governors?

It is proved on the very face of it that the theory of Jefferson is superior to that of Hamilton, else why has the one lived in the hearts of the people almost a century, while the other perished with the life of its inventor, and has scarcely been heard of by one out of a hundred of the present generation?

You say Hamilton, as a financier, saved the country. True; but the very first principles upon which his system of finance was founded would never have been put in operation without the aid of

the Secretary of State. Hamilton and Jefferson together procured the passage of those measures which breathed new life into a stricken nation and brought the corpse of public credit to its feet. Nor did they differ in matters of finance until the grand scheme of the national bank arose, advocated by Jefferson, opposed by Hamilton, and had Jefferson triumphed this country would have saved one of the worst financial crises in her history. So far then as the national bank was a failure, was the policy of Jefferson superior to that of Hamilton.

It was the policy of Jefferson to extend the power and dominion of the United States by treaty and negotiation, rather than by war and the thrust of the sword. The greatest act of his administration was the purchase of Louisiana. But in this he was bitterly opposed by Hamilton. So far, then, as the annexation of Louisiana has proved a benefit to this country by opening the doors of commerce to the North, the East, and the West, so far was the theory of Jefferson superior to that of Hamilton. It was a Jeffersonian principle to exhaust every known expedient before a resort to arms. In his administration the aggressions of the British upon American commerce were terrible to bear; but Jefferson saw the necessity of strengthening the nation at home, and had it not been for the cool head and calm hand of the sage of Monticello the country might have been plunged headlong into unequal war, and utterly overwhelmed in the contest. Though the embargo produced a stagnation in commerce and a crisis in finance, if it had been carried out it would have effectually prevented the war of 1812. It would have saved the devastating of many and many a fair town, and the plunging in hopeless gloom millions and millions of homes. As it was it must be regarded one of the greatest acts of statesmanship on record. It gave the time

needed to prepare for the war that must inevitably come. So far, then, as the embargo by delay strengthened for the contest of 1812, so far was the policy of Jefferson superior to all Hamiltonian and federal opposition. Balancing measure by measure, and policy by policy, though in every case we have found that of Jefferson superior, we will set aside these minor considerations. Now, then, the theory of Jefferson as a whole is summed in one word, and that word, democracy.

We have proved Hamilton to be a monarchist, and his theory is embodied in the one word, monarchy. Our question comes to this, Is democracy superior to monarchy? If it is, then is the theory of Jefferson superior to that of Hamilton. Turning to the pages of the past, we find ancient Greece reached the most brilliant period of her history, not in the time of the monarchies and the oligarchies, but when the republican Pericles was at the head of the Athenian democracy. Then it was that she advanced to such a degree of perfection in literature, oratory, and art that her pre-eminence has been acknowledged through all ages. Then it was that she constructed those marvels of architecture to which the world to-day bows in admiration. The Parthenon, so grand amid its ruins, speaks to us unerringly of the high political and social condition of Athens at this period. But with the return of the tyrants and the oligarchies the power of Greece ended. In her case, then, is democracy proved superior to monarchy.

Under a republican form of government Rome subjugated the world. Her power became so extended that to be a Roman citizen was greater than to be a king. This was the golden age of poets, philosophers, and orators. Art, literature, and science flourished in her capital. Her ensigns floated unmolested on every sea, and her sovereign commands were obeyed

to the remotest ends of earth. But with the return of the emperors the doom of ancient Rome was sealed. Historians date her decline from the accession of Augustus. Little as he or those who served him thought it, the imperial monarchy tottered so soon as it was reared. Democracy made Rome mistress of the world, and monarchy hurled her, dishonored, into a shameful tomb. The mightiest nation of antiquity presents conclusive proof of the superiority of democracy to monarchy.

Coming down to the present age, let England represent the model monarchy, and the United States, with all its imperfections in government, the model democracy. To one-fifth of the population of England to-day, including the aristocracy, belongs the wealth, learning, and culture of the whole kingdom. Four-fifths of her people live in misery so abject that when compared with the worst forms of American poverty it is but as a painting compared with reality. Her agricultural population, ground down by the oppressions of the rich and the ever-increasing rents, live in hovels of only one or two rooms. The rain beats through the thatched roof upon floors of half mud, half broken stones. Thus millions upon millions of people eke out a miserable existence in squalor and ignorance, and perhaps die of starvation at last. The condition of her operatives is even worse. Crowded together in the great cities, surrounded by all the impurities of life, disease, and death, as is proved by the medical reports, thousands upon thousands perish daily through poverty, neglect, and the lack of food. Compare with these the condition of the American farmer and operative. Provided he is industrious and temperate, his is the home of comfort and plenty, oftentimes of culture and refinement. His children are educated, and he himself is a free and independent man; while in England the

poor are but subject to the caprice of the rich.

You cannot deny but that that government which brings the greatest good to the greatest number is the best government, and hence you must admit that the government of the United States is superior to that of England. Her policy from the earliest page of her history, has been that of tyranny and oppression. She has proved it again and again in the case of Ireland. She attempted it with America, and to-day she is proving it in the case of her own people. Yet this is the government that Hamilton would have established in America! If you doubt the strength of our republic, consider that during the past century she has gloriously passed through crises quite as terrible as any written on the pages of English history. Her power displayed in the great civil war, the magnanimity and moral grandeur exhibited at its close, her political and commercial influence exerted among other nations, her wonderfully rapid increase in wealth and population, all go to prove our form of government not only superior to that of England, but to all the monarchies in existence. And long after the people of England shall have taken to themselves the rights of men, long after the waves of democracy shall have overwhelmed the English throne, will the American republic stand forth in her grandeur as gloriously as to-day.

Because by comparing the policy of Jefferson, measure by measure, with that of Hamilton, in every case we find that of Jefferson superior, because the two mightiest nations of antiquity, Greece and Rome, and the two most powerful nations of the present age, England and America, prove the superiority of democracy to monarchy, the theory of Jefferson we must admit is superior to that of Hamilton.

CARLYLE.

BY J. W. D., '82.

AMONG the illustrious men of the nineteenth century Thomas Carlyle stands out clear and distinct; distinct as a man, a writer, a scholar, a genius. He was pre-eminently a man of individuality. He does not in his writings seek to follow popular whims or caprices; does not cast about to ascertain the condition of the public pulse before speaking. He follows his convictions, giving utterance to the feelings of his inmost soul, aiming straight for the mark every time. At times he exhibits impetuosity and impatience. He does not, it seems to me, argue or bring forward his points in so candid and conciliatory a manner as Macaulay or Emerson. He seems to think that his view is the truth and, as there is but one side to the truth, those holding opposite views must be wrong.

But, if it is plain from Carlyle's writings that he was somewhat impatient at times, it is equally manifest that he was sincere and sought to get at the truth. Throughout his works, and especially in his "Heroes and Hero Worship," he enforces over and over again the importance of cultivating sincerity and candor. He says, "be true, if you would be believed," and he means it in its widest sense,—true not only in what we say but in what we do, in our whole life. We cannot successfully assume false, pretentious garbs. A writer cannot be true to himself or the world, unless his real character shines through every page he writes. Carlyle's is no assumed character, we think. He is not like a stage actor, who can in a magnificent and affecting manner assume the grand and lofty character of a Hamlet for a single evening, and at the same time be leading the basest of lives before the world. We believe Carlyle was sincere, not only so himself, but that he was willing to give others credit for sincerity, un-

less they proved themselves to be false at heart. He was charitable. Odin and his followers, Mohammed and his followers were as sincere in their religion as we are in ours. We must not too readily accept the theories of quackery in relation to a religion. It is not a man's religious views by which we should judge him, but we should strive to read the heart of the man, and ascertain whether or not he is sincere.

A great man must be a sincere man; it is a primary foundation of his greatness. He does not parade his sincerity before the world, but is almost unconscious of it; he must be so. We say, then, Carlyle was an honest man,—God's noblest work. His writings bear the impress of a mind of large calibre, one great by nature and strengthened by faithful and rigid culture. His observation and experience were extensive. He went through the world with his eyes open. That is the great secret of his success. We all bring nearly the same things into this world, or, as Carlyle himself says, "at bottom, man as he comes from the bowels of nature is the same the world over." He made the most of himself and his opportunities.

We think he was a practical man, believing that whatever was good in theory was good in practice. His life was wholly that of a scholar, but he recognized the fact that a scholar owes something to the world. Knowledge is a power which carries with it great "practical obligations;" scholarship is the "accumulation of the riches of all knowledge, not for a selfish delight, but for a universal benefit." He was broad and liberal-minded, catholic in spirit, believing in that divine doctrine, the brotherhood of all mankind. Hence he could say, "He that speaks *from* the heart of man, speaks *to* the heart of men of all ages." He knew how to reach the emotional side of our nature.

A striking example of this is seen in the sketch of Burns. How gradually he brings

him before us, portraying his splendid abilities, depicting his genius as a poet, and his sincerity as a man manifested through his writings! And at the close what a pathetic picture we have before the mind! A man with the germs of divinity implanted within his originally guileless breast, a man of grand intellectual endowment, fine, emotional nature, one of Nature's own poets because he could detect the "ideal under and within the real," enthralled, bound hand and foot in the iron vise of sensuality, stifled to death "amid the vapours of unwise enjoyment, of bootless remorse, and angry discontent with fate."

We should think Carlyle was a man of a somewhat melancholic disposition, melancholic because he saw how far below his possibilities man lived. One writer says: "It is a horrible tragi-comedy to him (Carlyle) that men, who can be as gods, are content to be as beasts; and his admiration of sheer brute force, his apparent contempt of justice, and scornful wrath with mildness and gentleness, spring from his intense consciousness that in dealing with the imminent evils of the world, mildness is a perilous waste of opportunities, since with inexorable force alone can they be successfully encountered."

But he was not a misanthrope. His life of Burns, and his "Heroes and Hero Worship," show that he possessed a love for humanity, an intense, self-sacrificing love. What many call the eccentricity of Carlyle—which we would rather call his individuality—is manifested in his peculiar style. He uses a great deal of license, is off-hand, free from any of the conventional rules of authors. He frequently uses short ejaculatory sentences, but they all mean something. His thoughts are condensed and pointed. Inverted sentences, beautiful metaphors, freedom from complexity and abstruseness *as a rule*, at once attract the reader and exhibit the laudable independence of the author.

The entire gospel of Carlyle may be found in these lines :

“ Act, act in the living Present,
Heart within and God o'erhead.”

His influence in quickening the conscience of his time, the impulse he gave to heroism, to true manliness in all spheres in life, the noble example of his complete, rounded life, will cause his fame to be enduring.

A MODERN HIERONYMUS.

Drei W bringen Pein,
Weiber, Würfelspiel und Wein.
—*Old German Proverb.*

My delight was ne'er woman nor wine,
Pretty maid;
Beg thy pardon! Thine eyes are divine,
Pretty maid.
It is charming, the glow
On thy cheek, now; but no!
My delight was ne'er woman nor wine,
Pretty maid.

Thou art glad in the beauty of youth,
Pretty maid.
Is there beauty, thou'lt find it in truth,
Pretty maid;
Scan Philosophy's face;
Mark the fair, matchless grace
Of her features, transfigured by truth,
Pretty maid.

Dost thou sing with the voice of a bird,
Pretty maid?
'Tis as naught to the music unheard,
Pretty maid.
Lute and voice have no chime
Like the full, rounded rhyme
Of Logic's first, second, and third,
Pretty maid.

Ah! thou weepest. Thy sorrow is mine,
Pretty maid.
Lo! I kiss off these teardrops of thine,
Pretty maid.
'Twas the alliteration
Made all this vexation;
I love woman,—but still I hate wine,
Pretty maid.

SOME THOUGHTS RELATIVE TO PHYSICAL, LINGUISTIC, AND MORAL STUDIES.

BY J. S. B., '72.

A CHILD can very early be taught to observe and study any animal or plant, and this course of procedure when early commenced awakens the perceptive faculties to a very marked extent. The Indian presents some very prominent features resulting from acuteness of observation. His ready adaptation to circumstances, attained almost wholly from the cultivation of his observational faculties, is oftentimes so remarkable as to appear instinctive. And the general possession of this faculty would be a very valuable addition to society, but society would hardly wish to surrender the interest which each member feels in every other member, for the acquisition of a faculty by which each individual could be made to feel almost self-sufficient.

While no such result is likely to occur in the associations of children of civilized parents, yet must not the tendency be in that direction when a child of quite early years is at once led to a consideration of every department of nature, its construction, adaptation, delicacy, and finish without first having been introduced to himself, other than to his casket? The fitness of physical studies as a prime element in our educational force cannot be denied, because they at once lead to the consideration of organisms and how those organisms have been developed from the inorganic, and it is the genius of American institutions that the best development of man is to result from his organic connection with other men. But as the finest water power proves proportionately more destructive unless properly directed, so it seems some other branch of study must go before and provide for the coming of

physical studies or detriment will result to society.

The first school of the child is the home and the street. In these he naturally learns of himself, his parents, his brothers and sisters, his comrades, and his relations to all these. He very soon learns that the relations herein enjoyed may be varied by himself and by each of the others, and it will not take him long to learn that those relations may be subject to principle as well as to accident. Those variations render him more or less happy and thereby determine his working condition, his condition to impart as well as to enjoy. This may be talked about and a record of this conversation would show his feelings at any given moment, and also his ability to express his feelings. He could very soon perceive that some of his moods of feeling were superior to others, some of his motives for action nobler than others, some of his ways of expressing himself clearer than others.

With this much of observation he is prepared to improve upon each of these points, and any improvement here directly enhances his fitness for service to the organic whole. He begins at once dealing with things vital, interesting, and enlarging. When he has familiarized himself with the sentiments, motives, and methods of expression common to society about him, he is prepared to study into the conditions of other society differently constituted, and make fresh comparisons and observations. This will enlarge his scope of view, and by studying the conditions of society prevailing in different sections, and comparing the outcome of each, he will be led to take a deeper interest in the chain of life which runs through all, and construct his views with reference to the general interests of society rather than those of any limited section. Such a course as here delineated is found in the study of all linguistic branches. Lan-

guage being the nearest expression of the thoughts, feelings, motives, and methods of a people, is for that reason the best fitted for the groundwork of a course of study.

In the study of language moral studies naturally arise. Language is one form of history; a history of the thoughts and feelings of individual life while passing. It is natural after becoming somewhat familiar with the sight of things, to inquire what produced them. So the student readily passes from the study of the thoughts, feelings, motives, etc., to the causes combining to produce those varied mental phenomena. By natural stages of advancement he is led to a consideration of all branches pertaining to psychology, to the philosophy of history, and to political economy, all of which subjects vitally interest and affect his relations to society.

Why classics have, and may continue to have, a prominent position among linguistic branches taught in our schools results possibly from several reasons, only a few of which will here be mentioned. Their study furnishes the mind an opportunity in part to determine how language grows, reveals that the possession of a language worthy of the name comes only by carefulness in thought and precision in the endeavor at expression. Their study also removes from any partisan spirit with reference to the sentiments, motives, and feelings therein treated, providing an excellent drill in the impartial analysis of thought, one of the most beneficial results accruing from scholarship. Modern languages not meeting the points here specified nearly as well, are less likely to be chosen from the scholar's stand-point. The effort of this article has been to show the positions these branches of study should hold in our school curriculums at a disparagement of none.

That education is given not merely to facilitate the obtaining of a livelihood,

not merely to furnish an easy passport into society, but rather to fit each individual to become serviceable to himself and society is not so generally realized by the college student, much less the masses, as could be desired. Let it be comprehended that when the academy or college proper seeks to do the work of the technical school it fails of appreciating its real duties to society, and accepts a lower rather than a higher position. Was this fact thoroughly understood generally, such unreasonable expectations and demands respecting our colleges as are frequently met, would no longer prevail.

THE TRUE MEASURE OF MEN.

BY O. L. G., '83.

EVERY age has left its imprint on the customs of the world. The succeeding periods have each been characterized by revolution, either in habits or ideas.

From early existence to the close of the Middle Ages the world had been lauding place, power, and triumph, even though sustained from base motives and by fraudulent acts, and true excellencies of manhood had been shamefully concealed beneath the glitter of apparent success. Assyria had deified her Ninus, Greece her Alexander, and Rome her Cæsars, blinded to the fact that these monarchs held their sovereignty through the most disgraceful cruelties and oppressions. But with the march of progress, with the unfolding of the godlike in man, the standard of human merit has been elevated and man's actual worth more justly prized. And yet, today, the world in valuing her sons is too forgetful of those divine qualities which are absolutely essential to true, unalloyed greatness.

But what is true greatness? Is it costly attire? Then was the tyrant Nero greater than Paul whom he martyred. Is it rep-

utation? If so, Columbus died absolutely destitute of greatness, and some of his vicious persecutors were far greater than he. Is it accumulated wealth? If this be the test, where in the scale of measurement shall we put him who had "not where to lay his head?" Is it station in life? Then was Caligula, that reckless, heartless, almost brainless monarch, greater than our loyal, great-souled, but uncrowned Webster. No! useful as these may become in attaining true greatness, of themselves they are almost worthless. Personal adornments do not make the man. Reputation unsustained is simply a putrid mass. Neither riches nor poverty has any weight in the balances of justice. And the throne, which may have been given by birthright, is no mark of greatness. Nor are natural endowments, save as they are trained and made to serve the purpose of their Creator.

He is not the noblest of mankind who, in wantonness, luxury, and self-gratification, wields the sceptre of universal sway; but, rather, he who, in forgetfulness of self, sacrifices his own inclinations and faithfully serves the needy and unfortunate about him.

Well may Sparta point with pride to the loyalty of her sons at Thermopylæ, but in the quiet recesses of many a life exist sacrifices equally as great and bravery truly as noble as ever stirred the breast of Leonidas. It is not, alone, the courage to face hostilities in the midst of great excitement, but true manhood is equally portrayed by meekness when ridiculed, patience when grieved, forgiveness when insulted. It is measured by goodness of heart, nobleness of life, and greatness of soul. It is measured by the use we have made of the material given us with which to build—by the development of that germ of true greatness which is planted in every breast.

It is not alone what God has done for us,

but what we have done for ourselves by improving nature's gifts.

Men of self-command, men of integrity, men of honor, men of noble purposes, men of chaste habits, men of self-culture, men of Christian fortitude, men of true principle, men of stainless virtue, in short, men possessing those elements of character exemplified in Christ and his teachings,—*these* are the truly great, and he who possesses them not is small enough. It is what they *are* which determines the largeness or littleness of men. It is the actual character,—the mental, moral and spiritual self,—this is the measure of mankind.

But finite minds cannot fathom those hidden motives and secret movements which lie concealed in the being of man. In our present sphere only infinite wisdom can search out and unerringly weigh them, but in the vast, unceasing eternity, when we are known as we know ourselves, then can we measure others, for we shall know them as they are.

DER HERBST.

BY KATE GOLDSMITH.

And is the loveliness of summer done?
Those long, warm days of flower laden sweet?
The wild-bee and the clover-bloom are gone,
Only a few late sprays the wanderers greet.
The long, fair twilights darkened by the pall
Of early night that chills the sinking sun,
While through the air the insects, of the fall,
Send their shrill cries to mind us, summer's
done!

And all the hills are burning with the flame
That beautifies, but kills the summer's green.
We look abroad. It cannot be the same
Spring hill-sides that we long have seen!
Is this the very ground our feet have pressed,
When soft it was, and fair with each fresh
blade?

Where are the vines 'neath which we used to
rest?

Where the soft winds that all about us played?
Where is the heart I had when spring was new,
When summer filled my pulse with living joy?
With every breath a happiness I drew,

But now, the warmth and sunshine have grown
coy.

Is this the same sky, and the very stars
That shone and shone until there seemed no
night?

How coldly now they look through cloudy
bars,

The breaking day was once, ah me, more
bright!

The scanty harvest gleaned, the hills are bare,
What flourished not in spring-time yields no
fruit.

Barren and waste the hills and vales prepare
Submissively to wait. Each buried root
Lies dormant, and so, too, my heart shall sleep,
In spite of days which desolate its peace,
Knowing the life of spring again shall leap
With conquering joy in nature's sure release.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Editors of the Student :

You must have noted the haste with which school directors, parents, and teachers crowd into our country schools studies that have no place there. One expects there only elementary branches; there is time for nothing more. The whole number of weeks possible to the average country scholar will barely allow the completing of the elementary work. In fact it is much less than the time required for completing the city grammar school course, where elementary work is by no means finished. Yet, all high school studies are hurried in here—all departments of art, science, and language—no subject seems too difficult.

The result need scarcely be mentioned. Ground is got over but nothing accomplished. The scholar's time is shamefully wasted; thinking himself to be getting an education, he is getting almost nothing. I refer, of course, to the majority of those country schools that attempt higher work. Some begin Latin and Greek, and spend several years doing badly less than one year's work. So in the higher mathemat-

ics; so in the more difficult of the sciences. When such a scholar wishes to advance, ten to one the work must be done over again. The result comes about from copying the higher schools. Directors have no system. System is impossible, indeed, on their absurd hypothesis. Higher work must be given up here. It is impracticable. There is no time for it; teachers have all they can do without it. Suitable teachers cannot be paid to teach it. If taken, it crowds out what is essential and primary. The small gain to the few gives greater injury to the many. I speak from some experience. Students come to us from the schools outside asking to be got into college in from three months to two years. In most cases, I would rather take a graduate of Lewiston Grammar School to get over the same ground in the same time. Some cannot read; some cannot spell; many have spent several years in getting a smattering of Latin and Greek, worse than nothing. These frequently go home in hopeless discouragement.

In the interest of education, of eager students, and of the best institutions of the State, I beg leave through your columns to protest against this lack of system in the schools, against this squandering of valuable time, against the miserable scholarship in the State, fostered by so many worthless institutions,—worthless as they are; against the wretched support given the really fine schools, a good number of which we may claim.

There are scholars enough in Maine that desire an education. There is money enough to educate them. There is money enough expended for education each year, were it properly directed. Too little of it accomplishes anything valuable. Too few attending school know either what they are getting or what they want, and no one shows them. It is time to stop this waste. More money ought to flow college-ward. The classical institutions and colleges

ought to be full. If the scholarship of Maine is to be improved, they must be filled. There is a work for the lower schools; it is to teach excellence in the lower departments. Upon this alone can higher scholarship be built. But the State of Maine, through her scholars and educators, must be more alive to the higher education as represented by the colleges, by the classical institutes, and by the more advanced of the high schools.

J. F. PARSONS.

Nichols Latin School, Oct. 18.

HOTEL PEMBERTON, August, 1882.

Editors of the Student:

As I have promised to write you a letter before my return to Lewiston, I will begin by trying to give you a faint idea of the place where several of the Bates boys have spent a part or the whole of the summer vacation. The hotel is located on a point of land known as Windmill Point in the town of Hull, nine miles from Boston, and is accessible either by water or rail, there being from thirty to forty boats and trains each way, daily. It is built according to the Queen Anne style, is four stories high, and is provided with every convenience that one could desire. In the west end is located the *café*, where between thirty and forty college students, familiarly known as "hash slingers," reign supreme. In the east end is the *table-d'hôte*, and here, too, is a good number of students, though the monotony is somewhat broken by the mixing in of some of the fair ones which, it is said, shortens the vacation about half.

Were I an artist, I would draw you a picture of the waiters in *this* room when not at work: just try your imagination a little and draw the picture yourself. As a rule, the waiters are pretty well "perked," which keeps them good-natured and all the more lively. There is nothing like keeping on the right side of

the waiter and, on the other hand, the waiter must keep on the right side of his party, and not spill soup on his Oscar Wilde trousers nor turn the coffee up his coat-sleeve. All these things are to be thought of, but one's thoughts often come too late.

A writer in a Boston paper says that for a college waiter to fall in love with and be accepted by a young lady whom he has served with chops at morning, fish at noon, and rolls at night, is no uncommon occurrence. In such cases the student generally resigns his position as waiter and becomes a regular boarder—at the old man's expense. We have heard of no such cases here. Between the *café* and *table-d'hôte* is the office, billiard room, wine room, etc. On the upper floors are about a hundred rooms for guests, besides spacious halls, private dining rooms, and parlors. The three lower stories are surrounded with broad piazzas overlooking towards the south and southwest Nantucket, Quincy Bay, and the Blue Hills; toward the west, Peddock's Island and Hull Gut; toward the northwest, Fort Warren, Bug Light, and a partial view of Boston; and towards the east, Boston Light, Telegraph Hill, and the open sea. All the ocean steamers which come to Boston pass within plain sight of the hotel. In the afternoon and evening the piazzas are crowded with people listening to the excellent music furnished by Reeves' American Band, of Providence, which gives two grand concerts daily.

Just across one corner of the bay is the headquarters of the Hull Yacht Club, and each Saturday afternoon their weekly races are witnessed by hundreds from the piazzas of the Pemberton. Wednesday and Saturday evenings Mr. Blank, pyrotechnist from the Crystal Palace, London, gives a grand display of fire-works in front of the hotel and his wonderful exhibitions never fail to draw immense crowds.

Capt. Webb, the champion swimmer of the world, has for two weeks given daily exhibitions of swimming and diving here, and the famous match between him and Riley, the champion short distance swimmer of America, took place in the bay in front of the house. No expense has been spared to make this one of the most attractive resorts on the coast, and those who have charge have every reason to feel proud of their success. S. D. Thompson, the manager, formerly of the Kearsarge House, North Conway, is one of those men who know how to run a hotel and run it successfully. He is exceedingly popular not only with the guests, but also with his help, and his popularity is merited.

Very Truly,

E. REMICK.

LOCALS.

I met a Freshman weeping,
And, like one amazed,
I asked him why those tear-drops,
He said that he'd been hazed.

I met a Soph'more weeping,
It was a sight to see,
I asked him what the matter was,
He said he'd got the G. B.

Who shaved first?

Who saw the comet?

How did you enjoy the supper?

The catalogues will soon be out.

Not much base-ball interest this term.

The ivy vines of '79 and '82 are looking thrifty.

Most time for the prize debates and declamations.

Prayers are now held in the small chapel down stairs.

We were sorry to learn of the recent death of the brother of F. E. Manson, '83, by accidental shooting.

A favorite retreat with one of the Seniors—beside giant Oakes.

Ham has assumed the duties of librarian in the college library.

'83 has a new member, Mr. William Watters of Mechanic Falls.

The Eurosophian public meeting will take place some time the last of the month.

Scene in Recitation: Prof.—“Mr. D., the meaning of *je comprende?*” Mr. D. (hesitating)—“I—I—catch on.”

There is no one in college whom the students are so delighted to see twice a day as Barber. He carries the mail.

“Fuit mulier vetus, sub coluit colle
Nisi atque discedit nunc ibi et colit
Cibus aquamque pro pabulo fuit
Sed saepe querit haec mulier vetus.”

It is said that Millett recently made an impression. It was on one of the rails in front of Parker Hall which had just been painted.

Any one desiring the bound copies of the STUDENT for the years '73, '74, and '75, will do well to correspond with W. F. Cowell, Lewiston, Me.

LOST.—The Bates College Glee Club. Any one restoring this organization to the college will be amply rewarded (in thanks) by the students.

It is a pity that the pond was not dragged before it was filled up. There is no knowing what horrible secrets might have been brought to light.

Owing to a lack of space the communication from the Pemberton was crowded out of our last issue. We give it in this, though rather late.

It is pleasing to know that '86 contains musical talent sufficient to furnish music for chapel exercises when members of the choir from other classes are absent, as they recently did to the eminent satisfaction of all present.

Wilton Academy is to have an attractive young lady teacher of elocution this term. If we could be similarly favored don't you suppose rhetorical would be less of a bore?

We are sorry to chronicle that one of the Seniors, whose name comes near the head of the list, alphabetically, ate so much at the annual supper that he had to be helped home.

We are glad to notice that the walks upon the campus have been filled up and greatly improved. Now if they could be rolled, so as to harden them, nothing more could be desired.

The annual repairing and painting of the fences in front of Parker Hall have just been completed. We believe that about the usual number of students sat down on the rails before they were dry.

It is reported that the college is soon to be provided with a large telescope. This is something that has long been needed, and can but add new interest to the study of astronomy. '83 will be very glad to initiate it.

Scene in recitation: Prof.—“Mr. B., the word for green?” Mr. B. hesitates, stops to think, and Prof. tries to help him by saying: “We speak of folks who are verdant.” Mr. B. (brightening) —“Oui, Monsieur, c'est Fresh.”

“He pressed her head upon his breast,
And said in tones of love,
'O here forever, ever rest.'
Her ruby lips begin to move,
Upon her words he hangs,
The following accents slowly come,
'Look out—don't hurt my bangs!'"

Officers of the Bates College Christian Association: President, O. L. Gile, '83; Vice Presidents, W. H. Barber, '83, E. R. Chadwick, '84, C. E. Tedford, '85; Corresponding Secretary, W. D. Wilson, '84; Recording Secretary and Treasurer, F. E. Parlin, '85.

At the New England College Christian Association convention held at Charlestown, Mass., October 10th to 12th, Bates was represented by O. L. Gile, '83, and E. R. Chadwick, '84.

The Reading Room Association have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, W. F. Cowell, '83; Vice President, C. S. Flanders, '84; Treasurer, J. B. Ham, '83; Secretary, C. T. Walter, '85; Executive Committee, E. J. Hatch, '83; W. D. Wilson, '84; C. E. Tedford, '85.

The Freshmen have declined the Sophomore challenge to a rope-pull, on the ground that the custom having given such general dissatisfaction in the past that for the past two years it has been entirely discarded, they, the class of '86, do not wish to assume the responsibility of renewing the custom.

There has been received from the publishers of the College Song Book a circular containing the different press opinions of the merits of the book. They are all very flattering and speak in the highest terms of the collection. Brace up, boys, and let us find out for ourselves what there is in the book.

The substitution of Newcomb's algebra for Olney's, the one formerly used, we consider a step in the right direction. The latter was never popular, and has probably received more cursing than any other book in college. For the sake of '86 and the future Freshman classes we are glad the change has been made.

As yet but very few of the Freshmen have joined either of the two literary societies. While we think that a careful consideration of the relative merits of the societies should be made before joining either, yet we think it is wise for them to join one or the other during the first term, and thus derive all the benefits to be obtained from them.

The trees on the campus are beginning to shed their leaves, and soon the wintry blasts will be howling through their branches and round the corners of the college building. As the *Lewiston Journal* says, "Have you overcoated"?

Where is the series of games of ball that was to be played between the several classes in college? We think the idea a good one, as it would have a tendency to bring out the base-ball talent in the lower classes, and it could but add to our strength for next season. Sorry the idea could not have been put in practice.

There has been always more or less trouble in collecting the taxes due the Reading Room Association for the use of the reading room, but this difficulty is now obviated by the tax being put on the regulation tuition term bills. This will, no doubt, be quite a saving to the association, and will be a source of delight to the treasurer.

The class of '85 have elected the following officers: President, D. C. Washburn; Vice President, M. N. Drew; Secretary, A. B. Morrill; Treasurer, Miss A. H. Tucker; Poet, G. S. Eveleth; Executive Committee, C. E. Tedford, D. C. Washburn, J. M. Nichols; Orator, M. N. Drew; Chaplain, W. V. Whitmore; Historian, C. F. Bryant; Marshal, W. B. Small; Odist, H. H. Robinson.

In astronomy recently the Professor was illustrating the reason why any point on the earth's surface remained in the shadow of the moon, during an eclipse of the sun, longer on account of the motion of the earth than it otherwise would. He said, "I suppose you have all noticed in traveling in the cars that you have sometimes remained in the smoke for a long time because you were going the same way the smoke was!" One of the boys (in a whisper)—"We don't travel in that kind of a car, Professor."

According to the Bowdoin and Colby reporters of the *Lewiston Journal*, their college nines are engaged in the field this fall. The Colbys have played three or four public games, while the Bowdoins practice daily. According to these statements we should judge that they meant business for the next season, and Bates will have to "brace up" or she will "get left."

The annual supper given to the students by the ladies of the Main Street Free Baptist Society came off on the evening of Oct. 12. A large number of the students attended, and partook of a bounteous supply of baked beans, cold meats, bread, cake, fruit, etc. After the supper the remainder of the evening was passed in social conversation, singing, promenading, and games. All pronounce it a good time.

At a recent recitation one of the Seniors was twice called upon to recite in quick succession, and each time made at least nothing more than a fair recitation. As he sat down one of his classmates whispered to him, so as to be heard by all those sitting near, "You will get ten on your recitation to-day, R." "Why?" said R. "Oh, five on each recitation will make ten on the whole," was the answer.

Oh that some patron saint would furnish us a couple of new alleys in the bowling alley. Those now in use are so worn that it is impossible to make a good score upon them; indeed, one of them has been so far gone that it has never to our knowledge been used since we have been in college. Bowling is a pleasing as well as healthy amusement, and if we had decent alleys would doubtless be more indulged in than is now the case.

At a meeting of the Eurosophian Society held the second week of the term, the following list of officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Everett Remick; Vice President, C. S. Flanders; Secre-

tary, D. C. Washburn; Editors, O. L. Gile, W. D. Wilson, Miss Ham; Executive Committee, H. H. Tucker, E. R. Chadwick, C. A. Washburn; Treasurer, C. T. Bryant; Librarian, A. B. Morrill; Committee on Music, J. L. Reade, O. L. Gile, Miss Emerson.

A Sophomore, who was seated next a minister at the Freshman supper, and was trying to be dignified and carry on a learned conversation with him rather to the neglect of the edibles, was somewhat taken off his base by having a quondam companion on the other side of him recall him to mundane affairs by remarking, "Cripe, Charl', pitch in." It is needless to say that he "pitched in."

Some of the students are beginning the old tricks of carrying the magazines away from the reading room to their rooms. It seems strange that such persons cannot see their own supreme selfishness, and the inconvenience they cause to others. These magazines are placed there for the general good, and one student has no more right to remove them than he would have to take away the stove from the room for his own use.

'86 has elected the following class officers: President, F. W. Sanford; Vice President, A. E. Verrill; Treasurer, H. M. Cheney; Secretary, E. D. Varney; Chaplain, J. A. Wiggin; Executive Committee, J. W. Flanders, J. H. Williamson, H. C. Lowden. We notice the absence of such officers as poet and prophet, but as these and other officers are seldom called into active service, the class have doubtless thought best to omit them altogether.

If the Bates nine intends to enter the contest for the next year's championship, would it not be well, as we are now apparently without a pitcher, to select some one of the several who make some pretensions at pitching and put him to practicing? There is no reason why there could not be

playing on the campus for several weeks to come, and we would like to see a good nine selected and games arranged with "scrub" nines, if no better. What we need most is a pitcher, and something ought to be done at once that will insure for us a pitcher for the coming year. A little practice this fall and a good deal of gymnasium work in the winter would doubtless prove a good investment.

SCRAPS FROM A SUMMER SKETCH-BOOK.

Written on a Birch-Bark Cup.

Crystal cup or golden goblet
 Were not for your lip too fair;
 Yet this little birchen dipper
 Claims at least one virtue rare:
 For when first your ruby lip
 O'er its virgin edge did dip,
 On the mountain streamlet's bank,
 From it ne'er had mortal drank.

With a Bouquet.

These little flowers, wet with dew,
 I picked this morning, Love, for you;
 Their fragrant breath perfumed the air,
 And whispered low, "Sweets to the Fair."

The Polymnian Society have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, C. J. Atwater, '83; Vice President, Sumner Hackett, '84; Secretary, E. B. Stiles, '85; Treasurer, F. E. Parlin, '85; Librarian, Miss F. A. Dudley, '84; Executive Committee, O. L. Bartlett, '83, W. H. Davis, '84, F. A. Morey, '85; Editorial Committee, W. H. Barber, '83, Miss A. M. Brackett, '84, F. E. Parlin, '85, A. E. Verrill, '86; Orator, F. E. Manson, '83; Music Committee, C. A. Chase, '84, E. B. Stiles, '85, F. E. Manson, '83.

A meeting of the students was held in the small chapel Monday evening, Oct. 16th. The meeting was addressed by Mr. L. D. Wishard of New York, General Secretary of the College Young Men's Christian Association of America, who spoke upon the character and purposes of the association which he represented. At the close of the address a committee, consist-

ing of Prof. Hayes and Messrs. Gile, '83, Chadwick, '84, Tedford, '85, and Cheney, '86, was chosen to consult upon the advisability of altering the constitution of our College Christian Association so as to agree with that of the American College Young Men's Christian Association. The committee reported at a meeting of the Association, held Tuesday afternoon, and it was voted to join the American College Y. M. C. A. The necessary changes in the constitution will undoubtedly be made at once.

Monday morning, Oct. 9th, to one traveling in that direction, there might have been seen on the road between Auburn and Lewiston a young man about 5 feet 7 inches in height, wearing a white hat and carrying an overcoat on his arm. He might have been taken for a theologian but from the fact that he had no carpet bag. About 11 o'clock he was seen walking up College Street, and later he entered Parker Hall. From here he went directly to H. H., where he attended Prof. Stanley's lecture on eclipses; but it "eclipses" us to know where this young man had spent his time since Saturday.

"Girl Wanted!" reads a sign in a Lisbon Street restaurant. During State Fair week one of the boys from the rural districts halted in front of the window and after gazing wonderingly at the stuffed deer, cold ham, and beer bottles, his eye chanced to catch the placard. After slowly taking it in, he remarked: "The blarsted old fool, don't he know he can't git a girl that way. Down our way, if a feller warnts a girl, he's gut ter hang round after singing schule and prayer-meetings, and freeze ont'er her when they cum eout, and have all the fellers larffing at him; and then go home with her and set up in the parler, with the lamp turned deown till half-past 'leven; and then next summer he'll have to take

her ter the Fourth of July and State Fair, and pay the bills too, by gosh. Maybe that's the way they dew things in the city, but they don't dew that way round our place, not by a derved sight."

The frog pond, that has for years been such an ornament (?) to the campus, *was* but *is not*. The united labors of ten men and four horses have sufficed to fill it in with dirt, and few traces (though one Tracy had charge of it) are now left to mark the spot where

"In the surf-beaten sands that encircled it
round,
In the billow's retreat, in the breaker's
rebound,
In its white (?) drifted foam and its dark
heaving *green*,
Each moment I gazed, and fresh beauty (?)
was seen."

The annual public meeting of the Polymnian Society was held at the College Chapel, Friday evening, Oct. 6. Acceptable music was furnished by Perkins's Orchestra. The following is the programme :

MUSIC.

PRAYER.

MUSIC.

Declamation—Has the Capitol been Captured? (Frye)

F. W. Sanford.

Simultaneous Discussion—Is Married Life better than Single?

Aff., W. H. Davis. Neg., E. H. Emery.

MUSIC.

Debate—Resolved, that Circumstances make Men.

Aff., Miss E. L. Knowles. Neg., Aaron Beede.

MUSIC.

Oration—Ethics of the Drama.

Sumner Hackett.

Paper.

W. H. Barber, Miss F. A. Dudley.

MUSIC.

Committee of Arrangements: W. H. Davis, E. H. Emery, F. E. Parlin.

The President being absent, and the Vice President having a part upon the programme, Mr. F. S. Forbes of '85 presided over the meeting.

Not many students were present at the Kellogg-Brignoli concert. Unfortunately the Freshman supper occurred on the same evening, so that many were disappointed

to be obliged to miss one or the other; though some managed to "take in" both. The audience was small. The fact is, Signor Brignoli is not a favorite in this city; for, though he has a wonderfully fine tenor voice, his rude and disagreeable manners have made him generally disliked. The parts of the programme that the audience seemed best pleased with were Mr. Timothee Adamowski's violin playing, Miss Kellogg's singing, and Miss May Newman's reading. Miss Fanny Kellogg, the prima donna of the evening, had all the elements of a favorite singer. Her voice was fine, her manners pleasing, her face attractive, and her dress elegant. Signor Brignoli at his first appearance sang, as is his custom, only one verse of the song. He was loudly cheered, but obstinately refused to *encore*, and the next time he came on and sang his one verse he was coolly allowed to retire amid profound silence. When he appeared again he was evidently mad, sang carelessly, and turned and left the stage before the song was quite through. The readings by Miss Newman (who, by the way, is quite a favorite with our students, both socially and artistically) gave much pleasure. Every movement was graceful itself, and the rendering of the fairy spell in the *Midsummer Night's Dream*, might have warded off the most evil-disposed gnomes or other enemies.

A student teaching in a country town of this State sends in the following description of some of his scholars, written after the vernacular of said scholars :

MY GALOOTS.

I have got some of the biggest galoots here (whatever that means, perhaps you know, I don't, but it's a term I use to express something otherwise inexpressible,) that were ever born this side the Fejee Islands. They are 'leven to sixteen years old, thems as knows how old they is, and thems as don't are about the same, more or less. They read in the Fifth Reader, what they read'n that ain't much, but

they'd orter be in the Primer. They spell in the Fifth class too, that is they come out in that class, but they generally don't do nothing. And of course they study 'Rifm'tic. They commenced in Fact'rin', they are in Fact'rin' now, and they will probably be in Fract'rin' when they git threw, though they might's well be in Addition as Cube Root, or Cube Root as Addition. They wouldn't know the difference. They keep ciferin' just the same if they's to work on Herschell's problem to find the diameter of Saturn's ring, 'n they wouldn't come out no nearer 'n I should. They hain't taken up Jogrify or Grammar yit, but I 'spose they will next year. Thank Heaven, I shan't be here next year, 'n I shan't recommend nobody else to be here neither.

In looking over a pile of catalogues in the library, a few days ago, we accidentally came across an edition of the original laws of Bates College, published when the students of the preparatory and college departments all occupied Parker Hall in common. Some of those rules would not agree very well with the average student of to-day. We give a few as a curiosity :

"SEC. 19. Students are required to abstain entirely from card playing, from entering bowling alleys and billiard saloons, from attending any circus, theatre, ball, or dancing school, and in general to observe all the laws of common social morality."

"SEC. 20. No student shall eat or drink in any hotel in Lewiston or Auburn, except in company with his parent or guardian." [Rather hard, that, on the boys when they wanted to give the nine a supper.]

"SEC. 22. No student shall in Lewiston or Auburn use firearms or burn gunpowder in any way without permission from some member of the Faculty."

"SEC. 23. Young ladies and gentlemen are not allowed to ride or walk in company, or associate in any manner without special permission from the Faculty."

"SEC. 28. Students are not allowed to walk or ride for pleasure on the Sabbath; and persons from abroad are requested not to visit the college on that day." [Let us bless our lucky stars that we did not go to college in those days.]

PERSONALS.

FACULTY :

Prof. B. F. Hayes recently attended the anniversary of Free Baptist Benevolent Societies at Great Falls, N. H.

Profs. Stanton and Stanley also attended the meeting of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, held at Portland, Me., Oct. 3-7.

'67.—H. F. Wood is pastor of the Charles St. Free Baptist Church, Dover, N. H.

'67.—G. S. Ricker is preaching at Norwich, N. Y.

'68.—Prof. O. C. Wendell of the Cambridge Observatory was recently in town.

'68.—G. C. Emery has been recently elected Professor of Mathematics in Boston Latin School.

'70.—I. G. Hanson has been elected clerk of courts in Androscoggin County, for another term.

'71.—L. H. Hutchinson died at his home in Lewiston, Friday, Sept. 8th. A sketch of his life will appear in the next number of the STUDENT.

'75.—A. M. Spear has been elected representative to the Maine Legislature from Hallowell, Me.

'75.—C. B. Reade, who has been acting as secretary for the Senate Committee on Rules at Washington, D. C., has spent his vacation in Lewiston, Me.

'76.—F. E. Emrich is pastor of the Tabernacle Church in Chicago.

'78.—J. Q. Adams is preaching at South Parsonsfield, Me.

'79.—T. J. Bollin is employed in Washington, D. C.

'81.—H. E. Foss is rejoicing over the birth of a young heir.

'81.—H. S. Roberts is teaching the High School at Lisbon Falls, Me.

'81.—H. P. Folsom is book-keeper in Leadville, Col.

'82.—C. E. Mason and O. H. Tracy have entered the Bates Theological School.

'82.—R. H. Douglass is studying law in the office of Col. F. M. Drew of Lewiston, Me.

'82.—W. V. Twaddle has entered the United States signal service, and is now stationed at Fort Myer, Va.

'82.—L. T. McKenney and W. T. Skelton go to Kentucky to establish a branch house.

'82.—W. G. Clark is at present stopping in Algona, Iowa.

'82.—J. C. Perkins is principal of West Lebanon Academy.

'82.—B. G. Eaton is principal of the academy at Greenland, N. H.

'83.—F. E. Manson is teaching the fall term of school at Machiasport, Me.

'83.—W. Watters of Mechanic Falls, Me., has joined the class of '83.

'83.—H. H. Tucker is teaching the fall term at Solon, Me.

'83.—L. B. Hunt is at Brownfield, Me., employed for the fall term.

'83.—C. J. Atwater has again returned to Princeton, Me., as principal of the high school in that place.

'83.—O. L. Bartlett is teaching in the North Auburn Grammar School.

'83.—D. N. Grice has completed a successful season at the Grand Union, Saratoga.

'83.—G. M. Beals has returned to his class after an absence of nearly a year.

'84.—Miss Annie M. Brackett is teaching in the Auburn City Primary School.

'84.—A. Beede is training the rising generation in Auburn.

'84.—E. F. Burrill is circulating "Our Department" up in Vermont.

'84.—Miss E. F. Bates is absent from college on account of illness.

'84.—J. W. Chadwick is teaching at Weeks' Mills, Me.

'84.—R. E. Donnell is teaching the High School at Milton Mills, N. H.

'84.—S. Hackett is to spend the winter in the South.

'85.—F. E. Parlin is teaching another term in the grammar school at Yarmouth, Me. He has also been engaged for the winter term.

'85.—C. A. Washburn has entered upon his college duties, having completed a prosperous season at the sea-shore.

'85.—C. F. Bryant will canvass this winter in Kentucky.

'85.—C. T. Walter is acting as reporter for the *Morning Star*.

'85.—C. E. Stevens is obliged to be absent from college on account of poor health.

'85.—W. D. Fuller, from the Boston Institute of Technology, has entered Bates.

'85.—C. E. B. Libby is teaching a fall term of school at Cumberland.

'86.—J. W. Flanders is teaching at Princeton, Me.

'86.—G. E. Paine has commenced a winter term of school at North Anson, Me.

'86.—W. A. Morton has recently entered college, having just returned from the United States Hotel at Saratoga.

'86.—J. H. Williamson and A. E. Blanchard are to spend the winter in canvassing for a book, in Kentucky.

ALUMNI HISTORY.

[Will every member of '78 and '79 who have not yet reported to the editor, please send us their history at once and thus enable us to make a complete report of the next two classes in the November number?]

CLASS OF '77.

BURR, LEWIS ABRAM:

1878-82 principal of select private school; has a prosperous school, which is constantly improving; has succeeded in adding to the school apparatus, globes, maps, charts, metric systems, etc.; has two assistants.

CHASE, JOSEPH AUBREY:

1877-78 was a law student in Boston;

1878-81 studied theology at Cambridge, Yale, and Meadville Divinity Schools, graduating from the latter in 1881; since Oct., 1881, has been pastor of the Church of the Unity at St. Joseph, Mo., where he is soon to be ordained.

CLASON, PELL RUSSELL:

1877-78 was principal of Northwood Seminary, Northwood Ridge, N. H.; 1878-79 was principal of high school, Gardiner, Me.; 1879-80 was principal of Lisbon high school; 1880 was principal of Auburn grammar school; 1880-81 was principal of Lisbon Falls high school; 1880-82 was in Maine Medical School and Portland School for Medical Instruction; graduated from Maine Medical School in 1882; has been practicing medicine in Gardiner since June, 1882; married June 30, 1878, to Miss E. B. Tibbetts, of Lisbon, Me.

CLASON, OLIVER BARRETT:

1877 was principal of Patten Academy; 1878-79 was principal of Lisbon (Me.) high school; 1879-80 was principal of Hopkinton (Mass.) high school; admitted to the bar, Kennebec Co., October, 1881; since then has been practicing law in Gardiner, Me.; chairman of S. S. Com.; President of Common Council.

EMERSON, CLARENCE VOLNEY:

1877-79 taught high school in Bowdoinham, Me.; in the winter of 1879-80 was principal of West Auburn grammar school; 1880-81 taught high school in Warren, Me.; 1881 in the office of Hutchinson & Savage, Lewiston, Me.

MOREHOUSE, CARRIE WARNER:

1878 taught the last half of a term at the high school, Mechanic Falls, Me., in place of the assistant who had accepted another situation. Then taught one year at the "Home and School," Washington, Conn. The fall term of 1879, taught in the grammar school, Auburn, Me. Nov. 29th, 1879, married Henry S. Morehouse, of Washington, Conn.

NOBLE, NEWELL PERKINS:

For a year after graduating he was engaged in teaching; then in law office with Elias Field, Esq., of Phillips, Me.; since then he has been in business in Phillips, Me., one year in the firm of A. Toothaker & Co., and the remaining time alone; married and has two children.

NORTH, JENNIE RICH:

Remained at her home in Bristol, Conn., the first year after leaving college; in the autumn of 1878 began to teach in Mechanic Falls, Me., as assistant in the high school of that place; 1879 to the present time she has been first assistant in the high school at Rockland, Me.

OAKES, HENRY WALTER:

Graduated 1877; was assistant in Auburn high school for one year after graduation; commenced the study of law in fall of 1878, in the office of Frye, Cotton and White, at Lewiston; was admitted to the bar of Androscoggin County, May 15th, 1882, and immediately after commenced practice of law in Auburn, in partnership with N. W. Harris, of Bates, '73, in which he still continues. P. O. address, Auburn, Me.

POTTER, AUGUSTUS WILLIAM:

1877-78 taught high school in West Waterville; 1878-79 taught at Gorham and Oxford; 1879-81 principal of high school at Lisbon; ill health then compelled him to lay still till last January; since then he has been teaching at Harwich Port, Mass.

PHILLIPS, FRANKLIN FOLSOM:

Principal of the Houghton school, Bolton, Mass., 1877-78; principal of the Rockland (Me.) high school since 1878; commissioned State assayer of Maine in 1880, for a term of four years.

STUART, G. A.:

Has been teaching in North Anson high school since 1877.

EXCHANGES.

The *Oberlin Review* gives the second honor oration of the first annual inter-collegiate oratorical contest at Delaware, Ohio, March 2. The subject is "The Elements of Modern Civilization," by D. F. Bradley, '82, of Oberlin College. It is the finest undergraduate effort we have ever yet seen. It contains thoughts which might well pass for gems, even for a riper mind.

We have just received No. 1, Vol. 2, of the *College Speculum*, published by the students of the Agricultural College, Lansing, Michigan. We wish we might have made its acquaintance before, for we are convinced by it that a classical education is not essential to the editing of a good, smart, college journal.

The *Colby Echo* mourns the death of the late editor-in-chief, Charles Miller Coburn. This publication still continues to maintain the high standard to which it has attained, and is a very welcome exchange. We presume we take more interest in it at present inasmuch as two of its representatives were formerly members of our class at Bates. We wish you success.

The October number of the *Niagara Index* under a new management has just reached us. It laments the inability of its past Editor-in-Chief to serve in the same capacity during the coming year. It does not promise to suit everybody, and if it did we shouldn't take much stock in it, for a paper that will please everybody without displeasing any will be like a man who has incurred the enmity of no man—tame and flat. The *Index* contains a good amount of reading matter for a semi-monthly, though there somehow seems to be a lack of system in its arrangement. There are too many departments to make them all a success. The article on "Equality" is a very prettily written piece, and after commencing it we were

obliged to read it through. There are two classes of men, those who believe in equality and those who do not, or, as the article says: "There are some who think it sacrilegious to doubt the truth of the doctrine (that all men are equal), and there are others who laugh as heartily as though the whole affair was an immense joke." "The Russian nobleman, born in a palace, reared 'in purple and fine linen,' scorns the idea of having no inferiors among the millions of serfs whom the agents of his haughty ancestors used to drive about like cattle in a stock-yard. Paupers fancy themselves the equals of millionaires; prisoners the equals of the judge who sends them to break stones or work a tread-mill, for the benefit of their country." The piece is well-written and contains some very good ideas.

We should judge from the October number of the *Williams Argo* just received, that it was conducted by a number of grammar school boys, instead of by college students. With the exception of its editorials, which are quite creditable and show that the editors can be sensible if so inclined, the contents are composed of articles which any fifteen-year-old boy could easily equal or surpass. Its literary(?) productions are—"The Wrath of Ludovices," "A Junior Soliloquy," "An Amble About Amherst," and "The Chinese Must Go." The first is a tale of ancient Troy, the style of which may be learned from the closing paragraph: "They had proceeded but a little way, when they met a crowd of boisterous urchins playing the classic game of shinny. 'Stop! stop!' cried Ajax, as the pair came along, 'or I will hand you over to the next policeman I see, and you'—he did not have time to finish, for a shinny-block struck him full on his wounded eye. With a wild howl of pain he fled. 'By Haephestus, I forgot my vow to Ludovices, the god of sports,' said he. 'This then, is his revenge.

Gosh! how it hurts!" The "Junior Soliloquy" is the nearest approach to a sensible literary article in the number. the other two, in spite of their sensible subjects, being of the same style as "The Wrath of Ludovices." To us, the devoting the whole literary portion of a publication issued by college students, and supposed to be the exponent of college thoughts and customs, to such articles, seems foolish in the extreme. An occasional article of that nature is very well, but "variety is the spice of life," and a little sensible matter mingled with such articles would, to our minds at least, seem an improvement. The one redeeming quality of the literary department is its poetry, which is quite good. "The Old Chapel Bell" is the title of a poem written in the metre of "The Old Oaken Bucket." The following is the first stanza:

"How dear to this heart the remembrance of college,

When fond retrospection recalls it to mind!
Its venerable piles, every brick steeped with knowledge,

Its moss-backed instructors, so thoughtful and kind;

The smooth, placid lake, and the campus near by it,

The bridge o'er the brook—I remember it well—

The library musty, the stone chapel nigh it,

And e'en in its tower the old chapel bell;

The syren-voiced charmer, the mellow-toned pleader,

The gentle exhorter, the old chapel bell."

COLLEGE WORLD (Selected).

Williams admits men on certificates from teachers.

William H. Allen, President of Girard College, died August 29.

The Cincinnati Wesleyan Female College has been sold at sheriff's sale.

Chester A. Arthur has received the degree of LL.D. from Union College.—*Ex.*

Mr. Garry has given \$30,000 to be used for founding a professorship of books at Oberlin College.—*Ex.*

Last year was the first time for twenty-two years that Dartmouth has covered its expenses by its income.

The oldest Baptist college in Iowa, the Des Moines University, has suspended with an indebtedness of \$15,000.

Thirteen Freshmen were not long since expelled from Williams College, for an indiscriminate use of the "horse."

The question of co-education is being discussed to a considerable extent at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.

The college buildings at Grinnell, Iowa, which were almost destroyed by the cyclone of June 17th, are being rapidly rebuilt.—*Ex.*

The President of Harvard has written to the parents of the undergraduates concerning compulsory attendance at chapel services. The result was that only two-sevenths of them held family worship.—*Ex.*

We find it recorded in the *Central Collegian*, of Fayette, Missouri, that six orations were delivered in that place, none of which contained a single reference to Greece or Rome. Central College is destined to make its mark!

Election at Harvard has long been an anomaly. With powers and opportunities restricted to the narrowest limits, it is small wonder that the department has been able to accomplish little, and that its work has met with such frequent dissatisfaction.

The class of '33 of Dartmouth College presents a notable instance of longevity. It graduated thirty-one members, and seventeen are still living, their average age being seventy-six years and six months. One of them is one of the present "twelve apostles" of the Mormons in Utah.

CLIPPINGS.

Kick your corn through a window glass
and the pane is gone.

A fool and his father's money are easily
parted.—*Princetonian*.

In one lot there are four calves, and in
another two young men with their hair
parted in the middle. How many calves
in all?

"Is the General on the retired list?"
they asked of his wife, the other evening.
"Retired! No, indeed!" she replied;
"he's down to the club playing poker."—
Bradford Star.

Senior—"We are not going to have
morning chapel any longer." Delighted
Freshman—"Why not?" Senior—"Be-
cause it is long enough already." Crest-
fallen Freshman agrees with him.

"Pa, are we going to have any girlvan-
ized iron on our new house?" "Any
w-h-a-t?" "Any girlvanized iron?"
"Galvanized you mean, don't you?"
"Yes, pa, but teacher says we mustn't say
gal, it's girl!"

"What did you say the conductor's
name was?" "Glass, Mr. Glass." "Oh,
no!" "But it is." "Impossible; it can't
be." "And why not, pray?" "Because,
sir, glass is a non-conductor." Deafening
applause from the scientific passengers.

"No, sir," said the father, "I shall not
send my boys to college. If I'm responsi-
ble for their being in this world, I've no
right to tuck off the endurance of four
years of their deviltry upon another com-
munity."—*Boston Post*.

"I promised my father that all my col-
lege expenses of any kind should not ex-
ceed \$300 per annum. I promised my
mother I would take the first honors in my
class. I redeemed this promise. The
proudest day of my life was when I wrote
to my parents that I had taken the first
honor in my class."—*Senator Hill*.

FLOWERS FROM THE CAMPUS.

CHORUS OF MAIDENS.

Poor unhappy maidens we,
Maids forever, probably.
Many years we've laid for students,
Sacrificing pride and prudence;
Mashing Freshmen, green and silly,
Praising Sophomores' wicked folly.
Petted, loved (?), engaged to Juniors,
Left, at last, by cruel Seniors.
Handed down from one to other,
Till our age, 'tis hard to cover.
Now no hope we have to marry,
But our aching hearts must carry
Till some trader, prof., or tutor
Takes us in the distant future.
Woe to us! Unhappy misses!
Curse the students, and their kisses.

—*Ex.*

MUSIC.

When the heart is overflowing,
Now with sorrow, now with joy,
And its fullness mocks our showing,
Like a spell that words destroy:

When the soul is all devotion,
Till its rapture grows a pain,
And to free the pent emotion
Even prayer's wings spread in vain:

Then but one relief is given:
Not a voice of mortal birth,
But a language born in heaven,
And in mercy lent to earth:

Lent to consecrate our sighing,
Shed a glory on our tears,
And uplift us without dying
To the Vision-circled spheres.

—*Archangel*.

TWO PORTRAITS.

Her face was far too fair to paint
On canvas in soft shades of pink.
How sad she looks! She seems a saint:
'Too prim to pout, too wise to wink.

And yet by some coquettish kink
She won his heart whose sad complaint,—
Her face was far too fair to paint
On canvas in soft shades of pink.

Ah, love, when snaps life's little link,
And all the echoings grow faint,—
When children call your costume quaint,
May they like grandpa gaze and think:—
Her face was far too fair to paint
On canvas in soft shades of pink.

—*The Argo*.

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CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

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

LATIN: In six books of Virgil's *Æneid*; six orations of Cicero; the *Catiline* of Sallust; twenty exercises of Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, and in Harkness' Latin Grammar. **GREEK:** In three books of Xenophon's *Anabasis*; two books of Homer's *Iliad*, and in Hadley's Greek Grammar. **MATHEMATICS:** In Loomis' or Greenleaf's Arithmetic, in the first twelve chapters of Loomis' Algebra, and in two books of Geometry. **ENGLISH:** In Mitchell's Ancient Geography, and in Worcester's Ancient History.

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

Certificates of regular dismissal will be required from those who have been members of other Colleges.

The regular examinations for admission to College take place on the second Saturday before Commencement, on Tuesday preceding Commencement, and on Saturday preceding the first day of the Fall Term.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The regular Course of Instruction is that commended by the leading Colleges of the country as eminently adapted to secure liberal culture and a sound classical education.

EXPENSES.

The annual expenses are about \$200. Pecuniary assistance, from the income of thirteen scholarships and various other benefactions, is rendered to those who are unable to meet their expenses otherwise.

Students contemplating the Christian ministry receive assistance every year of the course.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

This is a department in the College, established by vote of the corporation July 21, 1870. It occupies Nichols Hall, situated about a quarter of a mile from the College buildings, and is in charge of a special Faculty appointed by the College corporation.

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.

Those who are not graduates from College, previous to entering upon the regular course of study, must be prepared for examination in the common English branches, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, Algebra, and in the Latin and Greek languages.

Tuition, room rent, and use of libraries free.

COMMENCEMENT, Thursday.....JUNE 28, 1883.

The Bates Student.

THE ECLECTIC
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OF MAINE

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—] ON [—

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This Institution is located in the city of Lewiston, Maine, and is named in honor of LYMAN NICHOLS, Esq., of Boston. The special object of the school is to prepare students for the Freshman Class of Bates College, though students who do not contemplate a College course are admitted to any of the classes which they have the qualifications to enter. The School is situated near the College and Theological School, and thus affords important advantages of association with students of more advanced standing and scholarship.

The Course of Study comprises three years and as many classes; that is, the first year, or third class; the second year, or second class; the third year, or first class. The classes are so arranged that students can enter the school at any time during the year.

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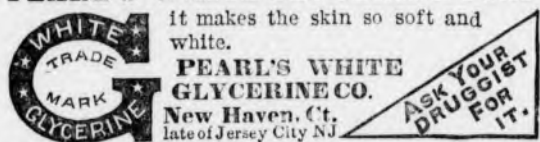
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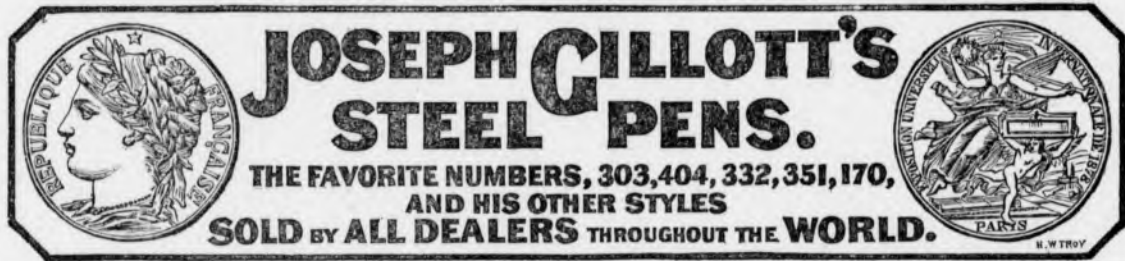
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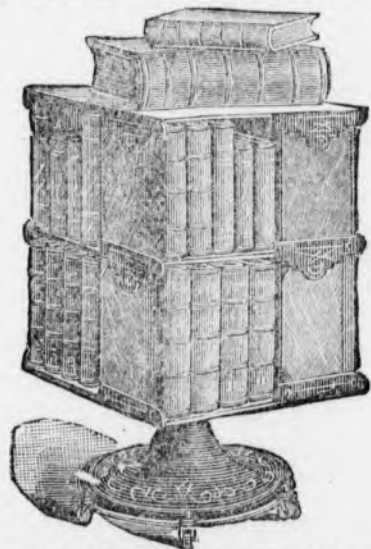
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