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BATES STUDENT.

VOL. IX. No. 9.

NOVEMBER, 1881.

LEWISTON:
PUBLISHED BY THE CLASS OF '82.
1881.

THE BATES STUDENT.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Published by the Class of '82, Bates College.

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BUSINESS MANAGER: W. H. DRESSER.

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THE
BATES STUDENT.

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THE PRINCIPLE OF EMULATION.

BY T., '82.

THE principle of emulation which in all time has exercised a controlling power over the actions of individuals and nation; which lies at the foundation of all great and glorious achievements in science, literature, and art; which is interwoven into the very tissue of human nature; we find in this age of revolution and reform assailed as not only unchristian and unworthy of the highest manhood, but as a dangerous rule of action allied to the worst passions of the human heart. But let us examine the principle and determine, if may be, what is its nature, what its influence upon the great drama of individual and national life.

Emulation may be defined as a desire to attain superiority by worthy efforts and honest merits—a desire to gain those benefits which an honorable distinction implies and bestows. Fired by emulation the individual seeks to win the approbation of the wise and good through the laudable performance of noble deeds. Prompted by emulation a man strives to attain position, not for the sake of an empty title, nor the low gratification of surpassing others, but for the superior advantages which wealth and station always bring. Of all the motives to human endeavor, this is the most powerful. It excites to the performance of great achievements, to the pursuit of true glory, know-

ing that glory is but the shadow of genius and virtue. It is not satisfied with an empty display of power; it seeks rather those inward adornments so beautiful in man, which time cannot efface.

Cicero remarked that the man of the greatest and most shining parts, is the man most attracted by emulation. Now whatever principle of action prompts to the cultivation of the beautiful and noble in our natures, that principle deserves to be encouraged. But it is associated, we are told, with selfishness, envy, jealousy, and is adverse to the principles of Christianity. It is indeed true that the highest order of greatness thinks not of self, cares not for position or distinction, but pursues knowledge and truth for their own sake, and from its ardent love of them. So, also, the most exalted piety is that which leads a life of purity and virtue because of its love of abstract right and duty. This is unquestionably the highest type of Christianity—if this can be attained by morals. But is not such a type purely ideal, or so rare as to be of little practical value in this world?

There must be some hope of a reward either here or hereafter, to incite men to righteous living. Hence it is that every page of the divine word teems with promises of reward for the righteous—"An hundred fold in this life, and in the world to come life everlasting." In the whole course of God's moral government

man is urged to a life of industry, virtue, and generosity, by the promise of approval and reward. In the parable we shall see the faithful steward rewarded, and the slothful rebuked for his inaction, and deprived of what he possesses. If emulation be, as has been defined, a desire to merit and obtain those benefits which belong to superior knowledge and virtue, what is it but emulation that excites the individual to pursue a moral and religious life for the sake of some personal benefit? If this be emulation, then it affects not alone our worldly success, but is a thread in the golden cord that binds us to our lost heirship to Paradise. And need this principle be allied to envy or jealousy? Perhaps it sometimes is. That slothful steward, from whom the one talent was taken to be given to the one, who, by industry, had proved his worth—may have cherished envy in his heart,—but must it not have been the product of indolence, rather than emulation?

It is not uncommon to hear this principle objected to by students and the friends of education, as a wrong and dangerous motive power in the government of colleges and seminaries. They advocate the proscription of all college prizes, honors, and distinctions, on the ground that they hold up improper motives of action and excites envy and jealousy. They speak of the unfairness that attends the awarding of honors; of the injury done worthy students by disappointment of their hopes; of the animosities to which such a system gives rise. But these objections are greatly magnified, we think, and on a candid examination it will be found that the arguments in favor of such a system of education will far outweigh the objections made against it.

If emulation means, as has been improperly supposed, a desire to surpass others, or to gain distinction by whatever means, then it justly deserves the con-

demnation of all. But this is not the principle under consideration; nor do we know any students so weak and narrow minded as to be actuated by such motives. This objection is not a valid one. We answer the second, by saying that envy cannot take up its dismal abode in the youthful heart until emulation has forsaken it. Surely a high-minded student will never be envious at the success of another. It is far more honorable to enter the list of competitors and try strength, though often defeated, than to remain inactive. There is no dishonor in defeat, provided one has made an honorable fight, and the benefit resulting from earnest effort is one's own, though otherwise unrewarded. Disappointments are but small clouds that soon drift by, causing only temporary depression. And what if there be some envious malcontents? We have always noticed that discontent is begotten of indolence; that dissatisfaction springs from a consciousness of deserving no reward or distinction. Shall all incentives be removed from the halls of learning? Is the petulance of a disappointed man anything against the principle? Students are proverbially indolent, and were the rewards for industry and merit removed from our colleges, paralysis would seize all its parts, and its members would sink into general inaction. The most wakeful interest is found in schools where emulation is most encouraged. This is indeed the essential spirit in an institution. It is the mainspring of action. It is exercised in every fresh acquisition of knowledge and in every honorable triumph. Not more charming in its innocence is the astonishment of the simple Indian at the flash which accident has drawn from the cold pebble at his feet, than the enthusiasm which flashes from the eye of an unpromising youth aroused by a noble ambition. Without emulation nothing great and glorious in letters, arts,

or arms, ever has been, or ever will be achieved.

The unparalleled development of genius in the Egean Isles, has for two thousand years excited the wonder and admiration of the world. In this nineteenth century—this age of wonders—we are startled by the boldness and grandeur of its achievements. Which of our orators or poets has not drunk long and deep at the crystal fountains of that ancient literature? Which of our artists or architects has not knelt for his models of grace and beauty at the shrine of Grecian art and glory? And how is this singular development of genius to be accounted for? Was it in the perfect combination of beauty and grandeur in those natural surroundings that they found their inspiration? Was it in the beautiful tints which suffused those winding shores; in the unfading green which robed those olive groves, those valleys of delight? Was it in that sky so gloriously blue? Not all of these combined are sufficient to explain it! They doubtless left their happy impress upon the tastes of the people. But we must seek the explanation of their marvelous achievements in some other source. Their vigor and industry were not due to their soft intoxicating climate.

If we look into their history we shall find that emulation was the secret of all their success. The separate existence of so many little islands supplied sources of emulation to which the arrangement of other parts of the globe can afford no parallel. Each island had poets, orators, and sculptors; and to be the first in either of these divine vocations was the highest reward of earthly labor. If Greece had been consolidated into a single island, or peninsula, she would have had but few men of note in any single profession. By the number of her islands emulation was multiplied. The reason that empires do not promote the welfare of the great

masses, and lift them to the highest plains of knowledge and achievement, is that power and favor are generally centered about the single point of the court. The mass of the people despair of attaining public trust, honor, or distinction, and so sink into inactivity. The ability outside of the court perishes in inaction.

Why does our own country stand at the head of the whole civilized world in enterprise and action? Why is the social, moral, and intellectual condition of our people so far superior to that of any other? Why this nation of orators and statesmen? It is because within this general government there are thirty-eight images of that government. Thus are sources of emulation multiplied to the farthest extent. No one who possesses taste and ability need fear living unrecognized. Through these multiplied sources of emulation are aroused the listless ability of the nation—the heavenly fires of patriotism and intelligence.

Upon the altar of the ancient temple of vesta, was kept burning a sacred, undying fire. Its extinction was regarded as the most fearful of all evil omens, being emblematic of the extinction of the state. And through the slow march of centuries, fed by the hand of pure maidens, ascended to the gods the smoke of the eternal fire—symbol of the people's life. In the heart of every nation, state, institution, and household, is set up a vestal altar, with the sacred injunction, that the fires of a noble emulation be kept burning thereon. Allow them to become extinguished and death will lay his icy fingers upon the pulse of enterprise, the brow of knowledge, and the lips of eloquence. The pen will fall from the lifeless fingers of the poet and historian, the brush and chisel from the palsied hand of the artist and sculptor. In short, there are no depths of lethargy to which man may not sink. But keep these fires alive, nourish them by

the hand of justice, patriotism, and religion, and there are no heights of glory to which he shall not rise.

Standing upon the pinnacle of his achievements, he will write the record of his deeds amid the *stars*.

ORIGIN AND FUNCTIONS OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

BY O. L. F., '83.

THE English Parliament is the result of centuries of continuous legislation for the English people. Indeed, it is the final outgrowth of the toil and struggle for liberty of the English nation. Its origin, therefore, cannot be assigned to any one epoch, but must be traced through the successive stages of Parliament formation. Its germ, however, in some respects, indeed, its origin is generally conceded to have been the ancient assembly of the Saxons. At first all classes attended, but afterwards only those that had a special interest at stake, consequently the land holders or Barons and Clergy became the principal representatives.

The business of the assembly was, according to a phrase often found in early documents, "to talk with the king," to hear what he had to propose, and give him an answer. Such a process implies discussion among the members of the assembly, and we find records of such discussions older than the Norman Conquest. About accepting the advice the king could do as he chose; but since he received his revenues for all national purposes chiefly from Barons and Clergy, he usually acquiesced in their decision. Before William the Conqueror, the assembly had often been discontinued, but throughout his reign it was regularly called. This established it firmly, and aided in no small degree in reconciling the Anglo-Saxons to

the Norman rule, for they saw in this a guarantee for the continuation of their ancient customs and privileges.

The composition of Parliament as well as its functions were largely determined by the various charters granted. These were the most potent forces in determining its history. They were usually granted on account of some usurpation of the people's rights, or in compliance with their demands for some new privileges. Thus they were for many years the chief means of obtaining and defending popular liberty. The first charter was given by William. It defined the nature of his government and guaranteed to the people the observance of the laws. There were four of these charters, of much the same tenor, granted before the Magna Charta. This was the most comprehensive of all. It embraced all classes, aristocracy and the people. From this time the rights of the people which they had so long asserted become their tangible possession. Indeed, this act of John has done more to secure the present condition of the liberties of the English people than any other act in their history. It was the first great public act of the English nation after it had recognized its own identity. Stubbs says: "The whole of the constitutional history of England is little more than a commentary on the Magna Charta."

Step by step through the reign of John and Henry III., the principle of parliamentary representation was gaining ground. Before the accession of Edwards I., it was fully established that the Knights, chosen by each shire and Burgesses from every city and town, were an essential part of that assembly of the nation which had now taken the definite name of Parliament.

The body that was first officially called Parliament, met June 11, 1258. The acts decreed were known as the Provisions of Oxford. In these the charters were confirmed, and it was decreed that four

Knights should be chosen by each county to state their grievances, and that three sessions of Parliament should be held every year. On the 20th of January, 1265, there assembled, at London, a Parliament composed on a different model from any previous great council of the Kingdom. Besides the Barons and Clergy there were present two Knights from each shire and two Burgesses from every city and town. These two classes, though for the present sitting in one chamber with the nobles, formed the germ of the House of Commons.

In the earlier Parliament each of the four orders, Clergy, Barons, Knights, and Burgesses met and deliberated apart from one another. This isolation, however, of the estates soon showed signs of decay. The Knights were drawn by the similarity of their social position into a close connection with the Barons. The Burgesses on the other hand took little part in Parliamentary proceedings, except in those which related to the taxation of their classes. But their position was raised by the wars of Edward II., when their aid was needed by the Barons in their struggle with the Crown; and their right to share fully in all the legislative actions was asserted in the statutes of 1322. A right they have exercised ever since. Gradually, through causes with which we are imperfectly acquainted, the Knights drifted from their older connection with the Barons into so close and intimate a union with the Burgesses that, at the opening of the reign of Edward III., the two orders are found grouped formally together under the name of Commons, while the Barons became the Lords. In this form Parliament has been preserved ever since. It is difficult to overestimate the importance of this change. Had Parliament remained broken up into its four orders of Clergy, Barons, Knights, and Citizens its power would have been neu-

tralized at every great crisis by the jealousies and difficulty of co-operations among its component parts. A permanent union of Knights and Barons, on the other hand, would have converted Parliament into the mere representative of an aristocratic class, and robbed it of the strength that it has drawn from its connection with the great body of the commercial classes. The political union of the Knights with the Burgesses, and their social connection with the Barons welded the three orders into one, and gave that unity of feeling and action to Parliament on which its power has ever since mainly depended.

Yet this peculiar constitution of the English Parliament, which has been transplanted and imitated in so many countries of the civilized world, was simply the result of an accident. The Clergy failed to take root as a separate body and thus died out of all strictly parliamentary life. Two estates only remained, and the relation of those two estates gradually settled themselves in a way which no one could have foreseen in the days of Edward I., nay more, judges and other lawyers received the summons to Parliament as well as Lords, Clergy, and Commons. But no estate of lawyers ever came into full being. The Lords and Commons alone lived on and flourished.

Thus the English Parliament, like the English constitution, came of itself. A series of accidents, or rather a series of historical causes, gave it its present shape. Its special functions have gradually been given it by the events of English history. They were never deliberately invented or ordained by any particular man at any particular time. There was no moment in English history when men said that two Houses would do the work better than one. The system of two Houses came of itself. The House of Commons grew out of the representative element by the side of the House of Lords, which grew out of

the non-representative element. That this is so, is the result, not of any abstract theory, not of any set purposes of any kind, but of that web of causes and accidents which makes up the history of England.

Thus we see the British Parliament claims an origin as ancient as that of the British nation itself, and they have grown and become strong together according to the immediate needs of successive generations. No better deliberative body could be devised for that people. Its growth has been so gradual, yet so timely, that it has adapted itself to nearly every demand of the English government. In short, it has been the grand instrument for obtaining the liberties of England. It has been patented, as it were, as the time and circumstances demanded, so that to-day it is acknowledged as the most comprehensive and practical legislative body in the world.

DESTINY IN HUMAN LIFE.

BY A. B., '84.

IT is plain that every one is influenced in life by destiny. This destiny is manifest in youth, at middle life its power has become strong, and in declining years it assumes a definite character, from whose power we can hardly escape.

When life is drawing to its close men often search for the motive power that has ruled them, but in the thoughtless hours of youth we rarely consider the effect which present action has upon future life. The destiny that rules us is a creature of our own making,—commenced in childhood, and increased by every word, and action, and thought, till it rises above us and rules over us. The words that we utter, and the actions that we perform, not only have their effect upon those with whom we

associate, but they have a reflexive influence of far greater weight upon ourselves. This influence encircles us like a magnetic chain, and operates upon us when we are least conscious of its workings. In this mysterious chain, every word and every action, even the most minute, forms a link; and the thoughts and inmost motive of the heart form the electric current with which it is charged.

The first links in this chain are small, being commensurate with the powers of youth; but they at once exercise their influence upon their author, urging to the performance of more and greater actions of a similar kind, till at last we are entirely encircled and our destiny is fixed.

If our actions are uniformly noble, and our thoughts pure, we increase in true greatness till duty becomes a pleasure, and devotion to a noble cause our delight. We forget self, and the noble influence of the destiny that we have formed renders us equal to every occasion. But, if our actions are base and our thoughts low, we form a destiny of far different character,—its aspect is loathsome and its touch is poison. The noble spirit which God has given us may still live, and at times shoot forth from within its prison bars, in the performance of some noble action which the world admires, while it detests the author. And yet this direful destiny is a creature of our own formation,—so feeble at first that we can hardly perceive its workings, but so powerful at last that we can hardly escape its grasp. How important, then, that in early youth we should endeavor, by the help of our Creator, to have every action and thought of the highest order. Motives do not appear to the world; they are entirely within and they exercise their influence directly upon the heart.

He that lives nobly dies nobly, and nobly enters the world beyond.

EDITORS' PORTFOLIO.

WE have been unable to determine in our own minds, since we assumed the management of the *STUDENT*, why it is that our alumni take so little interest in its welfare. Not more than a half or a third of our graduates are subscribers to this single representative of their *Alma Mater*. Why is it? Are our men too poor to keep up their subscription after graduation? Assuredly not. The majority succeed in obtaining good positions, and consequently a good income. Has the *STUDENT* failed to represent the interests of the alumni? No. All we have spoken with concerning the matter seem well satisfied with its management. What then is the trouble? There is a certain class of young men who think that as soon as they have gained their diploma and paid their college bills, they owe nothing to Bates. But this ought not to be. They *do* owe something to their *Alma Mater*. They owe their influence, their assistance in times of need, and their hearty co-operation to undergraduates in their efforts to advance the interests of our college. We have been encouraged in our work during the past year by the kind words of more than one alumnus. Quite a number have, at our earnest solicitation, contributed articles to the literary department of the *STUDENT*. For these favors we have been sincerely grateful. If the majority of our graduates would take such a substantial interest in our prosperity, we should soon be able to present to our friends a much more satisfactory magazine.

Would it not be a good plan to change the form of the *STUDENT* during the coming year, as well as the time of its issue? The present magazine form may make a convenient volume for library shelves, but in other respects there are few arguments

in its favor. Out of the hundred exchanges we receive each month, not more than a dozen preserve the magazine form. Harvard, Yale, and Cornell, each have distinctively literary magazines, but they are double the size of the *STUDENT*. What we need at Bates is not a literary magazine as her representative periodical, but a live college paper published twice a month. The folio form now used by all the leading colleges is much more convenient and attractive to the students. Such a change would, of course, necessitate an increase in the number of students on the editorial board, but this could be easily arranged. If three editors were chosen from each class, with a managing editor from the Senior class, there would be little difficulty in publishing a bi-monthly at Bates. If such a plan were adopted a greater interest in the *STUDENT* would be developed among our undergraduates, and the college would be better represented before the eyes of the public. Will not the class of '83 make a move in the right direction?

We are pleased to see in the catalogue just issued, the names of Geo. S. Dickerman and Wm. H. Bowen, as lecturers in history and natural theology, respectively. In securing these men, and in instituting lectures of such a nature, we feel that the college has taken a step in the right direction. There has long been a need of something of this sort. The number of professors is so limited, and each professor pressed with the care of so many classes, that necessarily there has been heretofore few lectures outside the regular course. We hope, before many years elapse, to see a Professor of History at Bates, but knowing that the condition of college finances will not admit of such a thing at present, we

feel grateful to the college for giving us at least, a lecturer. We know Mr. Dickerman as a man of broad culture and eminent ability, and extend to him a hearty welcome. Those who have listened to Dr. Bowen's logical and pointed sermons, cannot fail to rejoice that the students are to be permitted to listen to his clear and earnest thoughts upon natural theology. The college could hardly have secured two fitter men. So far as we personally are concerned our only regret is that this step was not taken three years ago.

There has lately been instituted at Amherst College, a system which will be anxiously watched by all American colleges, and which, if successful, must revolutionize the present methods of college government. Of course it may take years to decide whether such a mode of government can be successful, but it certainly looks plausible. The plan is something like the common court form. A jury or board of reference is selected from among the several classes, and this board is to hear evidence and settle difficulties, and decide upon all matters pertaining to the government of the students. In their hands is placed the power to suspend or expel. All acts of the board are to be subject to the approval of the college president. There are certainly many things in favor of the plan, and many against it. It is entirely new and can only be tested by continued trial. We are sorry to see by the papers that the plan does not meet with favor among Amherst students. They ought certainly to give it an honest trial before condemning it. There ought to be an improvement in the methods in general use, and it is possible that a fair trial might show this to be the very thing needed.

“In the present Congress thirty-four

Senators and twenty-eight Representatives are college graduates.” The preceding statement we notice in one of our exchanges, and wish it might be read by all those young men who are debating with themselves the question, “Shall I go to college or not?” Not many years ago college graduates were comparatively rare, as it was thought to be and was a great undertaking for a young man, with no resources but his own hands and brains, to secure a college education. Hence few, except the sons of wealthy parents, could avail themselves of its advantages. Now it is far different, and no young man with fair ability and good health, however poor he may be, need despair of obtaining a college education. The number of yearly graduates is increasing, and, while a few years ago we found them only in the so-called learned professions, we now find them in all occupations from the farmer to the statesman. Higher education is becoming general, and, in the hot competition of every business and profession, he finds himself at a disadvantage who is without it. We find college graduates occupying the majority of the places of trust and responsibility in business life, and it is now rare indeed, that we find a young man studying either of the learned professions without having first taken a classical course. Nearly all of our politicians and statesmen who have achieved anything like success are educated men, and the greater number of them graduates of some classical institution.

It is well known that steel pens will corrode and become worthless in a short time. When we desire to preserve a pen as long as possible, we are very careful to wipe it thoroughly, and even then the acid in the ink will soon corrode and ruin it. To protect steel pens from this injurious action of the ink, Mr. C. E. Sargent of Bates, '83, made use of a principle well

known to science and thoroughly established by many years of constant application in the arts. The principle as stated by Olmstead's College Philosophy, on page 276, is as follows: "In a dilute acid put two plates, one of copper and the other of zinc, and connect by a wire. A feeble flow of electricity will take place through the wire, the plates, and the liquid. So long as the circuit is closed no corrosion of the copper plate can take place, but break the circuit and the acid at once attacks and corrodes it." As further authority for the fact that zinc has the power to protect other metals, we quote, *verbatim*, the following from the article on Sir Humphrey Davy, in the American Encyclopedia.

"In 1826, Sir Humphrey Davy had his attention directed by the commissioners of the navy to the corrosion of the copper sheathing on the bottom of vessels, by the sea water. He ascertained that the corrosion is due to the joint action of the air and the saline ingredients in the water. He succeeded in protecting the copper sheathing from corrosion by rendering it negatively electrical by small pieces of tin or zinc, or iron nails. These metals making a surface of copper, two hundred or three hundred times their own size, so electrical as to have no action on sea water. This effectually prevented all corrosion." The Encyclopedia Britannica gives substantially the same statement as the American.

Now, by soldering or riveting a narrow strip of zinc to the concave side of any pen, we have a miniature galvanic battery. When the pen, thus protected, is immersed in ink, a gentle current of electricity at once begins to flow from the pen, through the metallic connection, to the zinc, and thence through the acid ink to the pen again. And so long as this flow of electricity continues, no corrosion of the pen is possible. Wishing to know its

value from personal experience, we secured from Mr. Sargent, about three months ago, a common Spencerian pen with the zinc attachment. Since then it has done service for two college students, which is no small amount. We have purposely neglected to wipe or clean it in any way, but we can't spoil it. To-day it will make just as fine and a little smoother mark than on the day we got it. Another of these pens was put in a bottle of ink and kept there for a month. It was then taken out and wiped; no traces of corrosion were to be seen. These, with many other severe tests, have established in our mind the utility of the invention. Another valuable, because convenient, feature is that the strip of zinc, by being curved at its lower extremity, forms a receptacle for a large amount of ink, thus making it a fountain pen. One does not need to dip the pen in ink more than once while writing a page of congress letter paper.

Now, boys, since we have here an article of real merit, let us benefit ourselves, and him to, by patronizing this work of a Bates inventor. The patent for the non-corrosive pen has been applied for.

LOCALS.

I stood on the porch at evening,
When the sun went silently down,
And the Junebug bright in the starry night
Flew merrily through the town.

O, the hallowed hours of that evening!
O, the cruel caprice of fate!
Her father, unkind, came up from behind,
And fired me over the gate.

"Where does Parker Hall live?"

Perkins' Orchestra is having a big run at the college now.

Read in this number the full description of C. E. Sargent's invention.

W. S. Hoyt, '82, has just returned from a successful school in Georgetown.

Sargent's non-corrosive pen will outwear a half dozen ordinary pens.

F. L. Blanchard, '82, has just returned after finishing a ten weeks' school in Weld Village.

Hold, presumptuous Freshman! How bold art thou! Listen to the voice of age and experience!

Blackwell's Durham "Long Cut" received the golden medal at the Australian International Exhibition.

Prof.—"Mr. E., translate." Student—"He is absent." Prof.—"Perfectly right! Probably couldn't have done it if he'd been here."

Mr. I. M. Nercross, '82, has again resumed his college duties, after being absent a few weeks to finish out a school at Livermore Falls.

The Bates Glee Club went to Lisbon a few weeks since, and entertained the natives with college songs. The boys report "a big time."

Professor (to student who has conjugated *mourir* with the wrong auxiliary)—"If a man was dead would he say *J'ai mort*, or *Je suis mort*?"

First Student—"I must go home." Second Student—"Where is that, on C—1 Street?" First Student—"Oh no, not yet!" Third Student—"That is where your home-in-law is, isn't it?"

The Seniors, to a man, are of the opinion, should the earth happen to come so near the sun, at perihelion, as to scrape against it, that you couldn't realize a dime on a life insurance policy even if pronounced legally valid.

Amherst students who attend nine-tenths of the recitations are not required to attend the examinations.—*Hamilton Literary Monthly*.

If a man at Bates should cut one-tenth of the recitations during a term, in all probability he would not have an oppor-

tunity to pass an examination. He would get the grand bounce, regardless of his knowledge of the studies.

By mistake the last number of the student contained the following: "Millet, formerly of '83, has entered '84." It should have read Nutter instead of Millet.

We hope all the members of the college patronize those business firms advertised in the STUDENT, so far as possible. By helping them you will help your own interests.

Genteel Wife (to uncultivated husband while out sailing)—"My dear George, will you please tell me if those animals are amphibious?" Husband—"No, they're porpoises, you d—d fool."

Match game of ball between the Preps and Freshmen: Prep gets to third base. Long fly to centre. All the Preps shout, "Go home." Prep (mistaking the meaning of the word home), scoots for his room.

We have just received from the publishers, Oliver Ditson & Co., "The Banner of Victory" song book, and "Cambridge Trifles, or Splutterings from an Undergraduate's Pen." Both are interesting works.

The editors of the STUDENT for next year have been appointed from the Junior class, and are as follows: C. E. Sargent, Editor-in-Chief; O. L. Gile, C. J. Atwater, Everett Remick, and J. L. Reade, Associate Editors.

About twenty-five of the ladies and gentlemen of the college went to Lisbon at the close of Mr. Murch's school and had "a big time" number two. The exercises consisted of a spelling school, select reading, music, etc.

Prof. (in Chemistry)—"Mr. D., what peculiar property has lead?" Mr. D.—"It is heavy." Prof.—"For what purposes may this property render it very use-

ful?" Mr. D. (laconically)—"Sinkers." Prof.—"You may sit, if you please."

The officers of the Reading Room Association for the coming year are as follows: President, F. L. Blanchard; Vice President, F. E. Foss; Treasurer and Secretary, W. H. Dresser; Executive Committee, S. A. Lowell, '82, E. J. Hatch, '83, W. D. Wilson, '84.

W. D. Wilson, '84, has gone to Harper's Ferry to teach in Storer College. The boys gave him a good send off. Good luck to you, Wilson! While you are basking among the sweet potato vines of Virginia, think of us, poor sinners, shivering among the snow drifts of Maine.

A few mornings since a little brown dog came into the Senior recitation room. The professor was endeavoring to give the class a clear idea of the "abstract," the "concrete," and more especially the "concept." The dog necessarily became restless and attracted the attention of the boys, when the professor remarked: "Mr. T., will you please turn out this concrete object so that we may be enabled to get a clear idea of the concept?"

The following have been elected officers of the Freshman class: President, C. A. Washburn; Vice President, Miss N. M. Parlin; Secretary, J. H. Dike; Executive Committee, C. E. Tedford, D. C. Washburn, J. M. Nichols; Treasurer, C. E. Tedford; Orator, M. A. Drew; Poet, J. H. Dike; Chaplain, W. V. Whitmore; Historian, C. F. Bryant; Prophetess, Miss N. M. Parlin; Toast-master, C. M. Ludden; Reporter, A. B. Morrill; Marshal, W. B. Small; Odists, H. H. Robinson.

The following have been elected officers of the Senior class: President, L. T. McKenney; Secretary, G. P. Emmons; Vice President, W. S. Hoyt; Treasurer, C. E. Mason; Executive Committee, B. W. Murch, B. G. Eaton, L. M. Tarr; Orator,

O. H. Tracy; Prophet, F. L. Blanchard; Historian, J. F. Merrill; Poetess, Miss J. B. Foster; Parting Address, S. A. Lowell; Toast-master, W. V. Twaddle; Odists, D. E. Pease, Miss E. B. Forbes; Marshal, E. R. Richards; Chaplain, W. T. Skelton. The election was distinguished by great harmony and good feeling.

We wish to call the attention of all the students to the fact that D. N. Grice, of '83, is prepared to accommodate all who have baggage to be carried to and from the depot. For obvious reasons he has not the same opportunities to make money that his fellow-students have. He cannot easily obtain a school. How many of us would escape bankruptcy if we hadn't any more resources than he has? It will cost us no more to employ him than it will to patronize others, but to him it would be worth as much as a fine term of school. When we come back in the spring let us drop him a card telling him when to meet us. We can, by this means, greatly assist one of our own number, a most worthy person, to continue his college course. This is written entirely without the knowledge of Mr. Grice, and simply because it seems to us a duty to assist one so deserving, and so appreciative of all favors. He can be seen at the college any day.

Thursday evening, November 10th, the Bates Glee Club, under the efficient leadership of Mr. J. W. Douglass, assisted by Ballard and Stinchfield, Lewiston, gave a concert at Hebron Academy. At an early hour the hall was well filled, and before the concert began every seat was occupied. The programme was as follows:

Piano Duet,	Ballard and Stinchfield.
Song,	Glee Club.
Banjo Duet,	Richards and Gilpatric.
Violin Solo,	Ballard.
Duet, with Chorus,	Douglass and Perkins.
Piano Solo,	Ballard.
Song,	Glee Club.
Banjo Duet,	Richards and Gilpatric.
Solo,	Wilson.
Horn Solo,	Stinchfield.

Song, Glee Club.
Overture,—Piano and Violin, Ballard and Stinchfield.
Song, Glee Club.
After the first two or three selections, everything was encored.

The second division of Freshman prize declamations occurred Friday evening, October 28th. The following was the programme :

- MUSIC.
PRAYER.
MUSIC.
1. Extract from Emmet's Speech. C. E. Stevens.
 2. What Might Have Been. W. W. Jenness.
 3. Ideas the Life of a People.—Curtis. A. F. Gilbert.
 4. Has the Capitol Been Captured?—Frye. J. H. Dike.
- MUSIC.
5. Virginius to the Roman Army.—Kellogg. W. B. Small.
 6. Incentives to Duty.—Sumner. Frank Blake.
 7. Eulogy on Daniel Webster.—Clark. Charles P. Bryant.
- CORNET SOLO.
8. The Maiden Martyr. Nellie Dennett.
 9. Regulus to the Roman Senate. D. C. Washburn.
 10. Citizenship.—Lossing. R. E. Atwood.
- MUSIC.
11. The Last Charge of Ney.—Headley. J. M. Nichols.
 12. Joan of Arc and Bishop of Beauvais.—DeQuincey. Josephine Woodside.
 13. National Hatreds are Barbarous.—Choate. C. A. Scott.

The committee of award, W. H. Cogswell, S. W. Douglass, and W. G. Clark, selected Gilbert, Bryant, Blake, and Dike, to speak in the prize division. Miss Dennett deserves honorary mention. Music by Perkins' Orchestra.

Prize declamations by the third division of the Freshman class were held on Friday evening, November 4th. The following was the programme :

MUSIC.
PRAYER.
MUSIC.

1. Extract.—Curtis. G. A. Goodwin.
 2. Pyramids not all Egyptian.—Barnes. C. A. Washburn.
 3. The New Sangreal. Mamie Emerson.
- MUSIC.
4. Unjust National Acquisitions.—Corwin. M. N. Drew.
 5. Liberty.—Dewey. C. W. Harlow.
 6. The Curse of Regulus. Fred Gilpatric.
- MUSIC.
7. Valley Forge.—Brown. C. E. Tedford.
 8. Spartacus to the Roman Envoys.—Sargent. C. T. Walter.
 9. The March of Mind.—Loffland. F. S. Forbes.
- MUSIC.
10. Speech of Kossuth. H. F. Thurston.
 11. Margery Gray.—Dow. Fannie B. Libby.
 12. Extract.—Ingersoll. H. D. Eminger.

The committee of award, J. F. Merrill, H. S. Bullen, and W. T. Skelton, selected Washburn, Drew, Tedford, and Forbes to compete in the prize division. Mr. Walter and Miss Libby also deserve special mention. Music by Perkins' Orchestra.

The fourth, or prize division of the Freshman declamations, occurred Friday evening, November 11th, at College Chapel. The following was the programme :

- MUSIC.
PRAYER.
MUSIC.
1. Unjust National Acquisitions.—Corwin. M. N. Drew.
 2. Incentives to Duty.—Sumner. Frank Blake.
 3. Has the Capitol Been Captured?—Frye. J. H. Dike.
- MUSIC.
4. Abraham Lincoln.—Beecher. A. B. Morrill.
 5. Pyramids not all Egyptian.—Barnes. C. A. Washburn.
 6. Eulogy on Daniel Webster.—Clark. B. F. Bryant.
- MUSIC.
7. Ideas the Life of a People.—Curtis. A. F. Gilbert.
 8. The American Flag.—Beecher. M. P. Tobey.

9. The March of Mind.—Loffland.
F. S. Forbes.
MUSIC.
10. Valley Forge.—Brown.
C. E. Tedford.
11. Duty of the American Scholar.—Curtis.
W. V. Whitmore.
12. Robert of Sicily.—Longfellow.
Nellie M. Parlin.
MUSIC.

The committee of award, Rev. A. S. Ladd, Rev. G. S. Dickerman, and Rev. W. H. Bowen, awarded the prize to Mr. Gilbert, and honorably mentioned Morrill and Tedford. This was a first-class division. The fortunate contestants spoke finely. All deserved complimentary notice, and to the eleven who did not get the prize, we will say that it is no discredit to be second in such a division. Music by Perkins' Orchestra.

The annual public meeting of the Polymnian Society was held at the College Chapel, Wednesday evening, Oct. 26th. Perkins' Orchestra furnished music. The programme was as follows:

- MUSIC.
PRAYER.
MUSIC.
- Declamation.—Extract from Fitch.
Sumner Hackett.
- Select Reading.—The Aged Prisoner.
Miss F. A. Dudley.
- Eulogy.—John Knox.
L. M. Tarr.
- MUSIC.
- Discussion.—Is Hero Worship Beneficial to Mankind?
Aff.: L. T. McKenney. Neg.: C. J. Atwater.
- MUSIC.
- Oration.—The Principle of Emulation.
O. H. Tracy.
- Paper.
W. A. Davis, Miss E. L. Knowles.
MUSIC.

The small audience present were much interested. The audience expected a fine oration, and were not disappointed. The paper received a good share of attention.

The first division of the Sophomore prize debates occurred Saturday evening, Nov. 12th. The following was the programme:

- MUSIC.
PRAYER.
MUSIC.
DEBATE.
- Question.—Was Oliver Cromwell a greater man than Napoleon Bonaparte?
- AFF. NEG.
C. H. Curtis, Sumner Hackett,
Miss E. M. Brackett, C. S. Flanders.
F. S. Sampson.
- MUSIC.

S. A. Lowell, J. W. Douglass, O. H. Tracy, and W. H. Dresser decided that Mr. Flanders had earned the prize. His argument was pointed and his delivery spirited and effective. Miss Brackett's argument was very creditable. It was a stormy evening and the audience was small.

LITERARY NOTES.

The *Musical Record* for November contains the following articles: "The Tam-Tam," "John Sebastian Bach," "Review of Recent Concerts," "Musical Generosities," "Listening," "Listz's Birthday." The music published in this number deserves special attention. The vocal and instrumental pieces are as follows: "The Lord is my Shepherd," "The Star of the North," "Lilian," "Hunting Song."

We have received a copy of the *Tragedy of Abraham Lincoln* from the publisher. It is the poorest attempt at tragedy writing we ever saw. The author attempts to bring every important character of the Rebellion upon the stage during the play. He mingles with the language of tragedy the cheapest slang and negro songs of the street. The writer is entirely off his base.

The Method of Teaching the Latin Language as employed at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H.; Tabulated by John Wentworth Sanborn; Boston, J. S. Cushing printer, 16 Hawley St. This little pamphlet is designed to assist teachers and private students in a thorough study of

the Latin language. As it is but a tabulated table for parsing the parts of speech, it in no way lessens the drudgery of grammar work, but rather systematizes it for the convenience of the pupil. With this work in his hand the pupil soon learns how to dispose of every Latin word. For twenty-five cents, a copy of the book will be sent postpaid by the author from Perry, N. Y.

A Romance of the Nineteenth Century. The author's reply to his critics. In this fourteen-paged pamphlet the author makes some explanations for the benefit of his English critics.

The Evolutionist at Large, by Grant Allen; Humbolt edition. Fitzgerald & Co. publishers, New York. The subject of evolution, although an interesting one to scientists, is, nevertheless, a rather dull one to ordinary people. This is due, in a great measure, to the fact that those who discuss this subject, presuppose an extended acquaintance of the principles of science on the part of their readers. Mr. Allen, the author of *The Evolutionist at Large*, fittingly says in his preface:

"Ordinary people cannot be expected to interest themselves in the *flexor pollicis longus*, or the *hippocampus major*, about whose very existence they are ignorant, and whose names suggest to them nothing but unpleasant ideas. What they want to find out is how the outward and visible forms of plants and animals were produced."

With this thought in mind, the writer proceeds to develop his subject by the use of simple, familiar objects as illustrations. The ripe strawberry, the gambolling lamb on the hillside, a sprig of crow-foot,—objects familiar to all, are employed in his explanations. The author's style is easy and graceful. By easy stages he carries the reader over the difficult places of his subject, and succeeds in giving him a very clear and practical knowledge of the leading facts of evolution. The work is especially adapted to the use of students and general readers.

EXCHANGES.

There are few persons, outside of the editorial boards of our college periodicals, who are aware of the high grade of poetry maintained by the college press of this country. Since we assumed the duties of exchange editor, we have had the privilege of examining, monthly, more than a hundred papers and magazines edited by college students, and have had, therefore, ample opportunity to note their excellencies as well as defects. In the higher grade of these periodicals no feature has afforded us more pleasure than the poetry. College poetry is peculiar in its subjects and style. Emanating as it does from the best educated class of young men in the world, it is not strange that it should be characterized by the enthusiasm and passion of youth. The poems which have found the greatest favor in the eyes of the college press are those which embody some touching or tender sentiment. Young men are more given to singing in verse the praises of a pair of blue eyes and a wealth of golden hair, than the beauties of Platonic philosophy. They often find subjects for dainty poems in what would appear to olden people to be very trifling objects. Here is one from the *Acta*, entitled

A SKEIN OF ZEPHYR.

In a quaint Queen Anne chair,
Dressed in silk and laces rare,
Æsthetic from her eyes of blue
Down to her high-heeled, buckled shoe,
A maiden sat. Oh! wondrous fair.

A youth sat idly in the glare
Of a lamp of antique ware,
Holding, as many others do,
A skein of zephyr.

She with a graceful, languid air,
Wound the zephyr ball with care,
And as the soft ball larger grew,
Into her toils his heart she drew;
So I warn you, youths, beware
A skein of zephyr!

"F. D. S." who, by the way, has written some of choicest bits of poetry we have

read for a long time, contributes this old-fashioned rondo to a recent number of the *Argo*:

HER BUCKLE SHOE.

Her buckle shoe ye bootman dyd
 Make of ye smoothe, soft skyn of kyd;
 Cut low, ye sylk hose to reveale;
 Trym, taper-toed; and for ye heel
 A daynty, upturned pyramyd.

Full lyghtlye o'er ye floor she slyd—
 (When at ye ball ye festyve fyd—
 Dle called ye couples for ye reel)—

Her buckle shoe.

Ye youth doth love thatt leathern lyd,
 'Neath whych fyve small, pynk toes are hyd
 Lyke lyttle myce who never squeale,
 They have some corn, perdie ! I feel
 Ye wycked cause of thatt,—*est id* :

Her buckle shoe.

F. D. S.

But college poetry is not entirely devoted to sentimentalism. Nature furnishes many a sketch for the muse to elaborate in verse. Here is a sonnet from the *Crimson*, entitled

EAGLE LAKE, MAINE.

The evening sun still brightens all the west
 And sends his mellow rays across the lake,
 Lying in shadow, to the green hill-tops,
 That answer with a smile of luminous peace.
 Purely the waves transparent kiss the shore,
 And with a steady love the west-wind blows
 Refreshing cool. A moment yet I stay,
 While the soft hills grow purple, and the sea's
 Sweet lips are tinged with violet at the approach
 Of her unloved and dark-browed suitor, Night.
 Alas, poor timorous lake ! It dreads to shift
 Its leaden waves in heavy restlessness
 Under a midnight sky ; it fears to pass
 Thus darkly to the rosy ray of morn.

This, too, taken from the *Argo*, is quite suggestive :

FOX FIRE.

Within the lonely forest, dark and low,
 Beneath the shadow of the moaning trees,
 The solitary hunter sometimes sees
 A feeble and half-intermittent glow,
 Which woodsmen call the fox-fire,—and they
 know
 Its fire is colder than the northern breeze.
 'Tis dead, as are the barren, autumn leas,
 Waiting the coming of their robe of snow.

False as the fox-fire of the lonely night
 Is the love-sparkle in a woman's eyes ;
 At first approach it beams a welcome light,
 And seems to beckon on to win the prize.
 Too soon it fades before the longing sight,
 Too soon one finds its promises are lies.

When, a few weeks ago, the earth was covered with a richly adorned mantle of green, the following song, from the *Harvard Echo*, possessed peculiar significance :

SUMMER'S SONG.

O west wind, blowing listlessly about the mossy eaves,—

The soft replies that echo from the rustling of the leaves,

The brook that chants like music, the plashing of the pond,

The cricket, chirping dreamily in pasture slope beyond :

Your sweet low sounds have lulled me, in days now vanished long,

Through many a summer noontime, with strains of measured song.

Ah ! varied still, in varying hours, has come that gentle strain,

Like anthem chorus has it soothed my waiting hours of pain ;

With notes of glee it raised the gladsome song of boyhood's years ;

In youth it echoed tremulous to changing hopes and fears ;

Then, gentler still, like seraph music floating from above,

It voiced the old, sweet story,—the heaven-born song of love.

Thus have I heard your melody ; thus with your changing song

Across my wakened memory a host of visions throng.

Like silver chime that strain has come, and rung the sombre change

Of joy or fear or sorrow throughout my life-time's range ;

And when that life lies fainting on the brink where life must cease,

Still may the chime ring sweetly the melody of peace !

The humor of college poetry is well known. Those who have watched the "clippings" of this magazine have seen some of the best specimens we have

found. The *Yale Record* recently published the following :

ONE DAY.

When fiery Lucifer with mighty scratch
Upon the mountain's back has lit his match;
And when old Zephyr with his bellows gay
Has puffed the budding morn to full-blown day;
When Sol has driven past the midday goal
And down the westward course begun to roll;
When creatures of a day have three times drunk,
And Morpheus has tucked each in his bunk;
When Madam Night at bashful Vesper's call
Has thrown about our heads her old black shawl;
And when the last deep stroke of twelve is done;
One day is finished, and one more begun.

The *Columbia Spectator* is responsible for the following :

O RUS BEATUM !

The lane was lined with leafy trees,
The moon was shining brightly over,
The gently-whisp'ring evening breeze
Brought odors sweet from fields of clover.
Behind them lay the glare of light
Whence came the sound of waltzes, sighing
Upon the silent air of night,
And o'er the meadows slowly dying.

Along the way that stretched ahead,
He strolled, the maid beside him tripping,
"These lanes are awful rough," she said,
"And I can't move without my slipping."

He hesitated for a while,
But growing soon, a little bolder,
Encouraged by the winning smile
That lit the face so near his shoulder,

He twined his arm around her waist
He gently said : "Miss May, I'm ready,—
If such support is to your taste,—
To lend my aid, your steps to steady."

No matter where the path-way led,
Tho' rough the lane that lined the clover,
No more about the roads was said
Until the moon-light walk was over;

Then, peeping at him thro' the maze
Of curls that twined about her forehead,
She smiling said : "Those country ways
Aren't all so very, very horrid."

There is a spontaneity in these productions of undergraduates which is quite refreshing. The thought is not often encumbered with a superfluity of words.

Several of our colleges have deemed the poems of the students of sufficient merit to have them collected and published in book form. "Elm Leaves," compiled from the columns of the Yale papers, and published last spring, was a book of this kind. It was not our purpose, at this time, to write an extended article upon college poetry, but simply by giving a few specimens clipped at random, to call the attention of the exchange and student world to this feature of our papers and magazines.

The *Occident*, a rival of the *Berkeleyan*, asks for admission to our sanctum. After having come so far we have not the heart to refuse our Western visitor. We bid you welcome, *Occident*. This new exchange is hardly up to its neighbor in enterprise or literary standing. It has but six pages of matter besides the advertisements. It contains but one thing worthy of preserval, and that is a simile taken from a professor's lecture. The beauty of this must be read to be appreciated, and so we give it below :

"A glacier may be likened to human life. High up in the lofty recesses of the mountain, it is formed from white snow, the very emblem of innocence and purity, which descends like a spirit from Heaven. Gradually this purest material is made more compact, and hardened, as the character of the man is formed. It moves down the great cañon of life, carrying along with it the impurities which force themselves upon it. It is hemmed in on each side by lofty and solid walls, the impassable barriers set up by society. It is urged forward by an irresistible power from behind, the never-ceasing roll of time, groaning and complaining as it moves. At last it emerges from its place of grinding toil. Its ruggedness is melted away. It is reduced to a stream of bright, sparkling, clearest water, and hurries away to lose itself in the great ocean of eternity."

The *Niagara Index* begins its career this fall with a new board of editors. We are led to believe from the editorials and exchange department that the *Index* pro-

poses to occupy a higher standard of literary merit than formerly. An editorial upon the death of Garfield closes as follows:

"Not in vain, then, will the martyred dead have consummated the bloody tragedy, if the green germs of political honesty are first sown and take root upon his grave. And now at the tomb of the fallen Chief, let us offer a fervent prayer that it may be so."

The *Amherst Student* comes to us in a new and improved form. It has adopted the folio form with an attractive title page. We have always considered the *Student* as one of our best exchanges. Its typography is almost perfect, and its contents interesting. One of its popular features this fall is a story presented in the form of letters, under the child attractive title of "Little Anne and Her Friends; or, Fights on the Lawn Tennis Field." Harvard students and Newport girls figure quite conspicuously in these letters.

The *Cornell Sun* has again commenced its welcome visits to our sanctum. We know of no better daily among the colleges of this country.

Among other new papers received are the *Philomathean Review*, published by the Young Men's Philomathean Society of Brooklyn; *High School Bulletin*, Lawrence, Mass.; *The Eclectic Teacher*, *South Western Journal of Education*, *Homœopathic Quarterly*, and *Wyoming Literary Monthly*.

◆◆◆
COLLEGE WORLD.

DARTMOUTH.

The Freshman class numbers only forty-six.

The medical department has ninety students.

Instead of a glee club, a musical combination called the Alpha Quartette has been organized.

The *Harvard Advocate* with its usual enterprise has presented its readers with a complete record of the inter-collegiate games played during the past season. For the benefit of our base-ballists we give the following summary:

FIELDING.		BATTING.		COLLEGE.	
Rank.	Games offered.	Rank.	Times at Bat.	Rank.	Games won.
1	Yale..... 496	1	Harvard..... 408	1	Yale..... 7
2	Harvard..... 432	2	Yale..... 382	2	Harvard..... 6
3	Princeton..... 490	3	Princeton..... 373	3	Princeton..... 6
4	Brown..... 572	4	Brown..... 380	4	Brown..... 4
5	Dartmouth..... 469	5	Amherst..... 394	5	Dartmouth..... 4
6	Amherst..... 501	6	Dartmouth..... 368	6	Amherst..... 3
	Chances accepted.		Base Hits.		Per cent. of
	496 450 .907		101 134		Games won.
	491 432 .880		93 124		Per cent.
	490 424 .865		89 111		Games won.
	572 494 .864		80 98		Per cent.
	469 402 .857		80 91		Games won.
	501 417 .832		74 104		Per cent.
			Per cent.		Games won.
			Single Base Hits.		Per cent.
			247 .247		Games won.
			243 .243		Per cent.
			239 .239		Games won.
			211 .258		Per cent.
			203 .231		Games won.
			201 .283		Per cent.
			Total Base Hits.		Games won.
			382		Per cent.
			325		Games won.
			298		Per cent.
			258		Games won.
			231		Per cent.
			283		Games won.
			Rank.		Per cent.
			1		Games won.
			2		Per cent.
			3		Games won.
			4		Per cent.
			5		Games won.
			6		Per cent.
			Games lost.....		Games won.
			3		Per cent.
			4		Games won.
			4		Per cent.
			6		Games won.
			7		Per cent.

HARVARD.

The Harvard Legislature is dead.

Mr. Riddle has severed his connection with Harvard.

The *Crimson* and *Advocate* are now delivered at the students rooms.

One of the performers on the horizontal bar at the Summer Circus in Paris, is a graduate of '76.

WILLIAMS.

The fall athletics passed off very successfully.

The subject of physical training is receiving special attention this term.

A subscription of one dollar was collected Tuesday, from each student in Williams College, as a contribution to the Garfield monument fund at Cleveland. The amount raised among the members of the college will probably exceed \$300. President Carter and his wife have each subscribed \$100.

YALE.

There are about 154,000 volumes in the library.

The *Banner* is the oldest college annual in existence.

The students of the undergraduate department are divided as follows: Seniors, 158; Juniors, 222; Sophomores, 167; Freshmen, 224.

CLIPPINGS.

WESTERN TELEGRAPHIC UNION.

A dainty youth from Oberlin
All on a summer's day.
Went out to walk upon the mall,
And met a maiden gay.

The maiden worked a telegraph;
But then, she was so neat
The youth just gave one rapturous look,
And tumbled at her feet.

Her eyes a perfect battery,
Smiled on him from above,
And through his zinking heart there shot
Electric shocks of love.

He rose, and seized her by the hand,
And called her his attraction;
"Now shan't we close the circuit, dear?
I love you to distraction."

She said she thought he was a cell,
But still their *polls* drew nearer:

What next? *Electric sparks*, of course,
For what could there be clearer?

He wooed and won her on the spot,
Exactly where he found her.
They did the business with *despatch*,
And sealed it with a "*sounder*."

R. R.

NOT WORLDLY-MINDED.

"Fair maid, than all others more artless,
Thou lov'st not the world's empty show,
Thou lovest the beauties of nature,
The flowers and the soft, fleecy snow."

"Oh, yes; truly spoke," quoth the maiden,
"I love not the world; but of old
I so loved the flowers, that I chose one
For my motto in life,—marigold."

—*Crimson*.

GO SLOW.

When you a pair of bright eyes meet,
That make your heart in rapture beat:
When one voice seems to you more sweet
Than any other voice you know—

Go slow, my friend, go slow!
For brightest eyes have oft betrayed.
And sweetest voice of youth and maid
The very falsest things have said,
And thereby wrought a deal of woe;
Go slow, my friend, go slow!

—*University Record*.

Prof. Political Economy—"What word, meaning money in Latin, shows the fact that formerly cattle were used as a medium of barter?" Junior—"Bullion."—*Argo*.

Co-education: Student (looking at the vacant seats) to Prof.—"Where have all the class gone?" Prof. (with a glance at the couples sojourning beneath the trees)—"Gone to grass."

It is with deep regret that we are compelled to hold one of our oldest professors responsible for this: "In the rise of the drama a rude cart was the first *stage* of the Greeks."—*Am. Student*.

Clergyman—"No, my dear, it is impossible to preach any kind of a sermon to such a congregation of *asses*." Smart young lady—"And is that why you call them 'Dearly beloved brethren'?"—*Speculator*.

Timpkins says his church ought to organize a base-ball nine. They have a man who balls first and second base. The organist can always get a short stop on the organ, while the minister, seeing he has a good field, pitches into the congregation, who have to catch it.—*Harvard Lampoon*.

Advertisements.

BATES COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.

REV. OREN B. CHENEY, D.D., President.	THOMAS L. ANGELL, A.M., Professor of Modern Languages.
REV. JOHN FULLONTON, D.D., Prof. of Ecclesiastical History and Pastoral Theology.	REV. JAMES ALBERT HOWE, D.D., Professor of Systematic Theology and Homiletics.
JONATHAN Y. STANTON, A.M., Professor of Greek and Latin Languages.	GEORGE C. CHASE, A.M., Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.
REV. BENJAMIN F. HAYES, D.D., Professor of Psychology and Exegetical Theology.	THOMAS HILL RICH, A.M., Professor of Hebrew.
RICHARD C. STANLEY, A.M., Professor of Chemistry and Geology.	JOHN H. RAND, A.M., Professor of Mathematics.

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

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

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 dismission 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.

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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.

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