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# BATES STUDENT.

Vol. VIII. No. 6.

## COMMENCEMENT NUMBER.

JUNE, 1880.

LEWISTON:
PUBLISHED BY THE CLASS OF '81.
1880.

## THE BATES STUDENT.

#### A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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#### EDITORS.

O. H. DRAKE, C. A. STROUT, W. J. BROWN, H. E. COOLIDGE, G. E. LOWDEN.
BUSINESS MANAGER: H. E. FOSS.

#### CONTENTS

00111211	10.
LITERARY:	
The Temple of Nature	91
I Love Thee, Ocean (poem)	
Gladstone	
Passion (poem)	
Editors' Portfolio:	
Notes	
Locals	
Base-Ball	100
Ivy Day	103
Field Day	104
Correspondence	
Personals	
Exchanges	
Other Colleges	107
Clippings	

## BATES STUDENT.

VOL. VIII.

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#### THE TEMPLE OF NATURE.

ERE man with his cunning and curious skill had reared stately temples to Jehovah, there were abundant spirit homes where the souls of men could worship in the blessed presence of their Father. Though the strife for gain finds voices in the sharp clip of the woodman's ax, and in the eager whirl of the factory wheel along the aisles of Nature's sanctuary, yet even now, exist many retreats where feverish hearts may receive dew-like bathings from the loving God, whispering in the myriad voices of Nature.

The chants of priests and the prayers of clergy are often made: the harmonies of Nature's psalms and the silence of her prayers are created. No art falsifies their truth, but, ever new as on the primal morn of being, their sweetness is never less.

From the chalice of the silent lily that adorns the decorated pulpit comes such a grace of melting pathos that, in comparison, the tuneful eloquence of the preacher sounds hollow and hard. In the stainless folds of that delicate form the worshiper beholds the watchful care of Him whose being is love, and his heart hears the benevolent Nazarene telling his disciples to behold "the lilies of the field."

The showy chandeliers of the cathedral, as they flash their light across its frescoed ceiling, are darkness when we contemplate the quenchless lamps of night that, flickering before the breath of the Almighty, are hung in love across the arched expanse of heaven's dome.

Numberless are the lessons that Nature teaches: From the tiny coral, building upon the skeleton of its dead self till it reaches its heaven of sunlight, we learn patience in rising above the failures of the dead past; from the innocent lambkin, frolicking on the green, we get the lesson that play is good because it is play, and that cheerfulness is the normal condition of animal life, while dyspeptic piety and long-drawn melancholy are mental diseases; the falling leaf, as it slowly and reluctantly finds its grave where was once its cradle, tremblingly speaks of a resurrection in the cheer of returning spring, when the joyous trees wave their vigorous arms in triumph over death. It tells us that there is no life without decay, and upon the very bosom of death are nursed the varied forms of life; that force is eternal, and the law of compensation constantly operates; that what is subtracted there is added here, and above us all there is an affectionate adjuster.

The symphonies of earth and sky join in a never-ending hymn to the Deity: The joyful patter of the raindrops; the hillside rills sounding their silvery chimes; the child-like glee of the prattling brooks hurrying to catch their older sisters; the rivers, that sing with low voice of gladness, as they calmly glide to the embrace of their ocean-mother; the innumerable carols of the gladsome birds along the

willow-fringed banks; the spirit-like voice of the sad pines, singing their plaintive alto, floats over the soul like the memory of dear ones departed. These, and all others, blend in one grand, inspiring anthem.

From the time when these sunshiny days of spring warm the cold heart of dormant Nature and send the life-blood pulsing through her numberless arteries, to the days when stern winter puts his icy fingers on the wavelet lips of the merry brooks, and the solemn hush of chilling gloom rests on the rigid features of the pale earth, there come the purest praises to Him who clothes the violet with modest beauty, and, for her nest, shows the young sparrow spots of grassy shade. These wordless hymns speak to the soul of man more potently than all the rhythmic measures of the poet's skill.

From the smile of waking spring, opening its myriad eyes in maple buds and May-flowers, and breathing its perfumed breath over the slumbering earth; from the dewy stillness of summer's twilight, when the hiding stars creep out to greet us with their laughing twinkle; from the sobbing autumnal wind, grieving over the loss of beauty; from the melancholy howl of winter, which, like the snowy-sheeted ghost of the departed year, moans over its own desolation; from the majestic silence of the mountains-silent because no utterance can tell of their grandeur; from the uneasy sea, struggling to tell us of God,-come voices of lifting to the Infinite!

I LOVE THEE, OCEAN.

I love thee, love thee, ocean;
Thy never-ceasing motion,—
The strange unrest
Of thy sad breast,—
Meseems to be revealing
A human feeling,
A human heart's emotion.

Thou'rt ever sadly moaning,
Some hidden woe bemoaning;
Or sin indulged
And undivulged,
Thy surging bosom haunting,
No respite granting,
Thou art with grief atoning.

Thy bosom, heaving, swelling,
Strange sympathy is telling
Unto my own;
And ev'ry moan,
As on the sand thou'rt sobbing,
Repeats the throbbing
Of my heart, passion's dwelling.

I could wish no softer pillow
Than the bosom of thy billow,
When fall'n asleep
In slumber deep,
From which there is no waking,
No daylight breaking—
E'en in death I'd love thy billow.

#### GLADSTONE.

THE late elections in England have L summoned to the leadership of the English ministry a most wonderful man in the person of the Rt. Hon. William E. Gladstone. The significance of the contest in which he has been engaged and the completeness of his triumph have drawn upon him the eyes of the civilized world. From every quarter come encomiums on his character and congratulations on his success. The gratitude of his countrymen vies with the admiration of foreigners in giving him praise. Not even the acrimony of his powerful enemies has been able to hush the applause or discredit the spontaneity with which it has been given.

It is not my purpose to repeat his plaudits. There is a higher honor than eulogy to be paid to the truly great. To study their lives and characters; to search out the aims of their thought and the secrets of their power; to reflect on their habits and methods of action; to discover the

laws of their intellects and the motives of their hearts; and, finally, to assimilate into one's own life the truths they have lived to teach,—this is a task far more honorable both to him who performs it and to him who is its object.

With such a purpose I wish to take advantage of Gladstone's present popularity to express a few cursory thoughts on his career, believing it to be worthy of the study of all, and especially of all students.

The following are some of the facts of He was the son of a Gladstone's life: wealthy merchant and baronet of Liverpool, and was born December 29, 1809. He was educated at Eton and at Christ's Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1831 as "'double first class,' the highest honor and one rarely attained." brief interval of travel he began, in the succeeding year, his public and political life, and entered Parliament from Newark. With but short intermissions he has been a member of the House of Commons ever since, representing in turn the constituencies of Newark, University of Oxford, South Lancashire, Greenwich, and Midlothian. His scholastic and forensic qualities soon gave him higher office than simple membership in the Commons. Under Sir Robert Peel's ministry he was a lord of the treasury, and, subsequently, under-secretary for colonial affairs. When Peel, after losing power, regained it in 1841, Gladstone became successively a member of the privy council, vice president of the Board of Trade, and master of In 1843 he was president of the mint. the Board of Trade; and in 1845, secretary for the colonies. In December, 1852, he became chancellor of the exchequer under the Earl of Aberdeen. December 9, 1868, he attained the highest office in the gift of the English people, the Premiership. His various reform measures, notably his bill for the disestablishment of the Irish church, diminished his majority,

and on January 24, 1874, he appealed to the country. He was not sustained at this election, and Disræli became Premier. For the past six years he has steadily and vigorously opposed Disræli, especially in his management of foreign affairs. With this question as the prime issue he entered the late canvass, and presented himself to the electors of Midlothian County, Scotland, heretofore a very strong Tory district, for a seat in the House of Commons. His vigorous and manly campaign aroused the drooping spirits of his party. was triumphantly elected, and is now again Premier with a strong Cabinet and a fair majority in his support.

Without detailing at greater length the mere annals of his life, I will attempt a brief analysis of his character.

The intellect of Gladstone is marked by power and versatility. In defense he is a rock; in attack, red-hot shot. His effectiveness, however, is due not to any Napoleonic method or brilliancy of action, but to his great resources and to the orderly arrangement of his mind. His memory is a vast treasury of facts, gathered with studious industry from almost every department of human knowledge, and so arranged and classified as to be serviceable at the instant of requisition. The greatness of Gladstone is probably due to his learning and scholarship. He is eminently a scholar. In this he has redeemed the promise of his collegiate life. But he is not a specialist. His field of study has been wide, and the fruits of his industry, proportionately large. is now, undoubtedly, one of the most versatile men in the world. He takes high rank as an essayist, author, scholar, financier, orator, and practical statesman.

As an essayist he has been a prominent contributor to the *Quarterly Review*, and an occasional one to other reviews. His subjects have been of a literary, ecclesiastical, and political character.

His claims to authorship are based on the following works: Church and State, Church Principles Considered, Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age, Juventus Mundi, the Gods and Men of the Heroic The first of these was the subject of the severe, though not malicious, criticism of Macaulay. In view of Gladstone's subsequent career it is quite interesting to read some of Macaulay's statement's. He says: "We dissent from his opinions, but we admire his talents; we respect his integrity and benevolence." Elsewhere: "It would not be at all strange if Mr. Gladstone were one of the most unpopular men in England." calls him "a young man of unblemished character and of distinguished parliamentary talents," "the rising hope of stern and unbending Tories," "a young man who is rising to eminence in the House of Commons."

In proof of his scholarship may be mentioned the last two of the above works. His essays and public utterances are further testimony.

He won a reputation as a financier in 1853, when he introduced his famous budget "in those remarkable series of addresses, which were pronounced by Lord John Russell 'to contain the ablest expositions of the true principles of finance ever delivered by an English statesman." His administration from 1868 to 1874 illustrated, in marked contrast to the late administration of Beaconsfield, his extraordinary ability as a financial minister.

No one will dispute his claims to oratory and statesmanship. Twenty years ago it was said of him: "As a debater he is acknowledged to hold the first place in the House of Commons, and his reputation as an administrator is almost equally great." But his fame as a statesman deserves a more than passing recognition. What is it to be a statesman? Statesman-

ship, either as a theoretical or practical science, sweeps in a vast field. It involves a knowledge of history, of law, of morals. It embraces the multiform advantage of the whole social body, and the personal rights of the humblest citizen. It demands a range of powers, able to comprehend the interests of agriculture, of commerce, of manufactures, of art, of science, of literature, of education, indeed, of everything that relates or pertains to government. It is sufficient to add that no one disputes his title to statesmanship.

While the intellect of Gladstone commands so high admiration, it is not there, but in his moral nature, that we discover the beauty of his character and the secret of his power. It is also his moral excellence that has won for him the success of his party and the applause of Christendom. Probably not one of his colleagues could have gained an election from Midlothian. All agree in attributing his success in that election to his own sterling merit.

Perhaps the noblest trait of his character is his moral consistency. By this I mean that firm adherence to his inward convictions which has made his outward life somewhat inconsistent. Gladstone appears to have been subjected to some They are to be unfortunate influences. referred, doubtless, to his education and These influences led him to associates. cherish and express some very absurd opinions. They are most marked in his early ecclesiastical writings, and, subsequently, in his utterances on the international questions growing out of our civil But he has manfully thrown off these trammels. His present ecclesiastical views are broad and liberal, and his disposition toward our own country has become most friendly. In verification of the latter statement, it should be added that under his administration the Alabama trouble was settled. Further, his late celebrated essay on "Kin beyond Sea," is in thorough harmony with the same liberal spirit. It is through his moral consistency that he is one of the most progressive, as well as conservative, men of his times. He has always been able and willing to see the light, when the light was visible. Through his life he has been a learner, willing to sit at the feet of the humblest teacher. To such humility of mind is due the largest measure of his success.

Gladstone's life teaches a few lessons which ought to be remembered by every student in our land, who hopes and expects at no distant day to enter public service.

The first lesson is that success demands industry and labor. It is not the indefinable phantom, called "genius," that has made Gladstone great. It has been hard work, untiring industry, devoted to self-improvement and culture.

The second lesson is reliance on the right, and not on the politic, for success. Gladstone is not a diplomatist in the popular sense of that word. He is not, like Beaconsfield, a connoisseur in the art of concealing truth by means of language. He has been always straightforward. His question to the electors of Midlothian, in the late canvass, is significant of the man: "Do you want to be ruled as you have been for the last six years?" Plain question, plainly answered!

The third and last lesson that I will specify is, that true greatness demands moral consistency. How many men there are who think it is unmanly to change their views, and who are spending all their energies in defending some old and foolish dogma, just to be consistent! Gladstone's life has shown it to be more manly to be consistent with one's convictions, than to be consistent with carping critics.

I did not expect to write anything elaborate or deep when I chose this subject, and I am aware that I have poorly performed that which I undertook. It is suf-

ficient, however, if thereby any be led to make a personal study of Gladsone's character and career. Rarely do we find one so eminent in virtue and talents, filling the highest political office in his country, and wielding an influence so commanding over the destinies of the human race. The lives of such men are the more valuable because rare. Would that they might be studied! Would that the ambitious young men of America might ponder the lessons they teach, and seek to emulate, not the grandeur of their achievments, nor the magnificence of their execution, but those stern, uncompromising virtues, on which is securely built their fame and immortality.

W. H. J., '80.

#### PASSION.

In childhood, Nature's smile was sweet, And balmy breezes wafted peace. O God! Why should they ever cease? Oh! Why depart, my joy complete?

She smiles as sweetly as of yore;

Her sunshine beams as bright, as warm.

Alas! Her smile has lost its charm;

Her sunshine pleases me no more.

Have I deserted my young love?

My childhood's sweetheart now forgot?

Would it had never been my lot

That other love my heart should move!

Oh! Would that Nature's smile alone Had power to thrill my joyful breast! That seeds of passion and unrest Within my heart had ne'er been sown!

Vain wish of yesterday, return; I would not be a child again, Nor lose the joy, t'escape the pain The human heart must bravely learn.

### EDITORS' PORTFOLIO.

THE first editor of the STUDENT has been I removed from the Board, and suspended from college on account of the editorial on examinations in the April number. Faculty proposed the following as the condition of his remaining: "Whatever discourtesy was used and whatever mistatements and exaggerations were made in the April No. we regret." Mr. Foster was willing and did apologize for the discourtesy used, but could not accept the remainder of the condition as he thought it would give a wrong impression. He was willing however, to correct some mistakes in the This condition was sent to Mr. Foster while he was out of town, and in our opinion, had he been present so that explanations could have taken place the difficulty would have been amicably We hope some conclusion may settled. yet be reached, satisfactory to all, and that soon we shall be privileged to welcome Mr. Foster back to the class, and to his position on the STUDENT.

There seems to be a little misunderstanding in regard to the notice calling for payment of back subscriptions, which was inserted in our last number. The notice was placed in all the copies alike, but of course was intended to apply to no one who had already paid his subscription. The last year's manager wishes us to say that he will notify by mail those who are still indebted to him.

We are informed that the design of the STUDENT is a literary journal. Such being the case it is absolutely necessary that the Alumni should assist. We have used all honorable means possible, to get them to help. We have written twenty letters asking aid, to every article that we have received. Many have not taken the

trouble to answer. If the STUDENT is to be really a literary production, some one besides the editors must do something. Articles of great literary merit require older heads than ours. If the Alumni take any interest in the STUDENT we should like to have them show it. We thank all who have helped us.

There seems to be an opinion among college boys that mathematics are not designed for such brilliant intellects as theirs; but only for the slow, plodding ones. Such is the tenor of the remarks one hears on the subject. Those who don't like mathematics very frequently quote great men, who did not like them while in college, as if that was conclusive evidence of their little worth. The great men, who shirked mathematics in their college days, afterward did all in their power to remedy the mistake. Because mathematics are hard is no excuse for thinking them impossible to be understood. The harder a study is, the greater effort required to master it, and the greater the advantage resulting. When a person gives up such a study he practically acknowledges himself incapable of Because some great continued effort. men have been unfortunate is no reason for our taking them as examples. Because Prescott never liked mathematics is a poor argument that others by shirking them can be historians. If as much hard work was put on mathematics as on baseball there would be more who would find even Calculus profitable.

In the May number of the STUDENT appeared an editorial on "Class Feeling," referring to that feeling of antagonism existing between different classes in college, especially between the Freshman and

Sophomore classes. There is another kind of class feeling (an excess of which may sometime give rise to the former) which adds much to the attractiveness and value of a college course and furnishes many pleasant memories in the future. It is the feeling of firm friendship between classmates. However much we may like a college friend, he has not quite so firm a hold upon our friendship as if he were a classmate.

It is a good idea for a class to procure class hats, class canes, or class any thing, so long as it is a class affair. Such things, though foolish, it may be, in themselves, exert a great deal of influence upon a class. Supposing we never carry our class cane, we can put it carefully away until some future day when, as a magic wand, it will conjure up the friendly faces of our classmates and the free and happy hours of our college life. Some college men think that to have individuality they must pull against everything that savors of social and goodhumored class-ship. They want nothing in common with others, yet they blunder into the very position they wish to avoid, and identify themselves with a very large class-asses.

It must be apparent to every one that these tokens of class union and good-fellowship are invalauble. It would be well for those who always oppose them, to pocket their pseudo individuality, and keep it out of sight until it can be appreciated.

Believing that brief sketches of the members of the graduating class will be of interest to our readers, we have taken pains to prepare the same. We thank the members of the class for their kindness in furnishing us the materials. We have collected the following facts:

Albert Abner Beane was born in Lyndon, Vt., May 12, 1857. His height is 5 ft. 10½ inches; his weight 160 pounds; the size of his hat 7\(\frac{2}{8}\). He fitted for college at Lyndon Literary Institute. He spent one year at Dartmouth, coming to Bates at the beginning of his Sophomore year. He has been in college 96 weeks. His expenses have been \$1300. During his course he has taught 45 weeks and earned \$750. In politics he is Republican; in religious preference, Unitarian. He will take Law as his profession.

Charles Hill Deshon was born in Limington, Sept. 19, 1856. He is 5 ft. 7 inches in height; weighs 145 pounds; and wears a 7½ hat. He fitted at the Nichols Latin School. He has been in college a total of 97 weeks; expenses \$1100. He has taught 51 weeks, earning \$540. He is a Republican and a Universalist. Law is to be his profession.

Ernest Herbert Farrar was born in Lewiston, Jan. 20, 1859. In height he is 5 ft. 10½ inches; his weight is 157 pounds; the size of his hat 7½. He fitted for college at the Lewiston High School and the Nichols Latin School. He has not been absent from college at all during his course. Politically he is a Republican; in religious preference, Congregationalist. He is undecided in regard to his future occupation.

Ivory Franklin Frisbee was born at Kittery, March 30, 1852. He stands 5 ft. 11½ inches in height and weighs 155 pounds. The size of his hat is 7½. He fitted at New Hampton, N. H., and has been in college 127 weeks. Expenses, \$950. During his course he has taught for three years in the Latin School and 14 weeks elsewhere. His earnings have amounted to \$1050. He is a Republican, and his religious preference is Freewill Baptist. He intends to make law his profession.

Francis Little Hayes was born at New Hampton, N. H., Jan. 5, 1858. His height is 5 ft. 8½ inches; weight 150 pounds; and size of hat 7½. He fitted at the Latin

School. He has been in college 134 weeks, and his expenses have been \$850. He has taught in the Latin School for two years, besides 28 weeks in other places. He has earned \$900. He is a Republican and a Freewill Baptist. His future occupation is undecided.

Josiah H. Heald was born in Lovell, Apr. 15, 1859. He is 5 ft. 7 inches in height; weighs 135 pounds; and wears a No. 7 hat. He took his preparatory course at Fryeburg Academy. He has been in college 130 weeks. His expenses have been \$1280. He has taught one year in the Latin School and 32 weeks elsewhere. He has earned during his course \$425. He is a Republican and a Congregationalist. He intends to take the ministry as his profession.

Will Adams Hoyt was born in Winthrop, July 18, 1856. His height is 5 ft. 7 inches; weight 135 pounds; and size of hat 7½. He fitted for college at the Latin School; has been in college 118 weeks, and taught 33. His expenses have been \$1000, his earnings \$600. In politics he is Independent, and has no religious preference. He chooses farming as his occupation.

Wilbur Henry Judkins was born in Monmouth, May 19, 1858. He stands 5 ft. 11½ inches in height, and weighs 150 pounds. The size of his hat is 7½. He fitted at the Waterville Classical Institute. He has been in college 131 weeks. His expenses have been \$1100. He has taught 33 weeks and earned \$300. He is a Republican and a Baptist, and will take law as his profession.

Harry Leonard Merrill was born in Auburn, Oct. 27, 1857. His height is 5 ft. 9 inches; his weight 150 pounds; the size of his hat 7½. He fitted for college at Auburn High School and the Latin School. He has been in college 117 weeks. Expenses, \$1100. He has taught 60 weeks. During his course he has earned \$550. He is a Republican and a Universalist.

He is undecided in regard to his future occupation.

William Pierce Martin was born in Lewiston, July 30, 1858. He is 5 ft. 6 inches in height; weighs 137 pounds; and wears a 7½ hat. He fitted for college at Medford High School, Medford, Mass. He passed the first two years of his course in Bowdoin College, coming to Bates in his Junior year. He has been in college 142 weeks. His expenses have been about \$2500. He is a Republican and has no religious preference. Hs intends to study law.

Mark Trafton Newton was born in Andover, May 26, 1855. He is 5 ft. 10 inches in height, and weighs 160 pounds. Size of hat, 7\frac{1}{8}. He fitted at the Andover High School and at Oxford Normal Institute, South Paris. He has been in college 112 weeks, and has taught 60 weeks. His expenses have been \$1000, and his earnings \$700. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious preference a Congregationalist. He intends to make law his profession.

James Franklin Parsons was born in Eustis, March 14, 1854. His height is 5 ft. 8 inches; his weight 150 pounds; and the size of his hat 7½. He prepared for college at the Latin School. He has been in college 146 weeks. His expenses have been \$1050. During his course he has taught for ten terms in the Latin School, and has earned \$550. He is a Republican and a Freewill Baptist. He will make teaching his occupation.

Clark Barker Rankin was born in Hiram, Sept. 7, 1859. He is 5 ft. 10 inches in height; weighs 147 pounds; and wears a 7½ hat. He fitted for college at the Latin School; has spent 120 weeks in college, and taught 12 weeks. He has earned \$200 during his course. In politics he is Independent; in religious preference a Free Thinker. He chooses medicine as his profession.

Elmer Ellsworth Richards was born in Strong, Aug. 24, 1860. In height he is 5 ft. 10½ inches; his weight 150 pounds; and the size of his hat 7½. He fitted at Farmington, and has been in college 120 weeks. His expenses have been \$1100. He is a Republican and has no religious preference. He will take law as his profession.

Oren Cheney Tarbox was born in Bangor, Nov. 25, 1860. He stands 6 ft. in height; his weight is 147 pounds; and the size of his hat is 7½. He fitted in the Latin School, has been in college 131 weeks, and taught 12 weeks. His expenses have been \$800. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious preference a Freewill Baptist. He intends to make teaching his profession.

Almond LeRoy Woods was born at West Troy, June 21, 1856. He is 5 ft. 9 inches in height, and tips the beam at 190. Size of hat 7\(\frac{2}{8}\). He fitted for college at the Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield. He has spent 95 weeks in college, and taught 69 weeks. His expenses have been \$1300, and he has earned \$900. He is a Republican, and has no religious preference. The law will be his profession.

The average height of the class is 5 ft. 94 inches; average weight 151 pounds; and average age 23 years. Their expenses have averaged about \$1175; their earnings about \$525. The class contains 14 Republicans and 2 Independents. In religious preference 4 are Freewill Baptists, 3 Congregationalists, 2 Universalists, 1 Baptist, 1 Unitarian, 1 Free Thinker, and 4 have no preference. 8 intend to study law, 1 medicine, 1 will enter the ministry, 2 choose teaching, 1 farming, and 2 are undecided in regard to ther future occupation.

On the evening of the 17th, the Juniors and their ladies were very hospitably entertained by Prof. Angell and wife at their house. Excellent music was furnished by Miss Nash and the class quartette.

#### LOCALS.

Who ducked the Senior?

Bates vs. Shoemakers-17 to 1.

The weather is extremely lazy.

A cut for the Juniors in Botany.

Skill "combs" them at catching.

Let all "ante" for Commencement Concert.

Commencement Exercises this year will be at the Free Baptist Church.

The game between the Bates and Lisbon Streets resulted in a score of 21 to 7 for Bates.

The Ball Nine are indebted to Twitchell and Davis, of '81, for two handsomely embroidered foul flags.

The prize of \$10 for the best written Junior part not to be publicly delivered, was awarded to Curtis.

Cook and Haskell, of '81, and Blanchard and Pease, of '82, are taking the census in their respective districts.

A practice game of ball between the Bates and Lewiston High School nine recently, resulted in a score of 29 to 2 for the Bates.

In the lecture room a few days since a couple of Juniors inhaled laughing gas to such an extent as to render them wild. In yer mind.

The Senior preps and yaggers cheered for Bowdoin at our match games. We hope the yaggers won't think we intend any odious comparison.

The custom has been instituted this summer of giving the nine a supper whenever it is victorious. This is very good. But wouldn't it be better for us to show our appreciation of its efforts by giving a supper after every game whether it is victorious or not?

When recently a portion of the Sophomores stole an excursion to Sabattus, the remainder of the class cut recitation for the benefit of the excursionists.

At the close of the second game of ball between the Bates and Bowdoins, Mr. Wilson of Auburn, formerly a member of the Androscoggin Club, presented the Bates nine with six regulation balls.

The Eurosophian Society has appointed the following committee to prepare a programme for a public meeting to be held at the beginning of next term: W. B. Perkins, '81; W. G. Clark, '82; J. L. Reade, '83.

A Prof. announced to the Juniors that it would probably take him a day or two to get over the effects of Memorial Day, and so would excuse them from recitation, but he hoped that it wouldn't take them so long to recover.

A very attractive programme has been prepared by the Senior class for their Commencement Concert. The celebrated Mrs. J. Houston West, of Boston, and the well-known Reeves' American Band, of Providence, certainly deserve the patronage of the public.

The Senior Preps are very precocious. At the declamations of the Middle Class they succeeded in making things very disagreeable for the audience and participants. The lamps which had been filled with water, began to go out one by one, just as a declaimer passionately exclaimed "Give us more light." The bowlingalley balls which were stolen from the gymnasium, were thrown down the stairs. It was, in fact, a very brilliant (?) performance.

The Sophomore recitation room was very cold, and the Professor remarked that he should have to request the janitor (a Freshman) to be more faithful in the performance of his duties. "Will you give us leave to haze him, Professor?" asked a cheeky Soph. "I will give you permission to do to him as you would wish him to do to you under similar circumstances," said the Professor, goodnaturedly. "Then we'll warm him," replied the wicked Soph with a grin.

The Portland Argus in a local gave its readers the impression that it was the fault of our nine that it did not meet the Bowdoins Memorial Day. These are the facts of the case: In the morning it was stormy, and about ten o'clock our manager telegraphed to the Bowdoin manager that it would be too wet to play. Soon after the train had started for Portland, a telegram was received from the Bowdoin manager stating that it was all clear, and asking if we could go. Our manager replied that we could not go. Hence the Argus local.

At a meeting of the students held June 22d, the Bates Athletic Association was permanently organized. A Constitution and By-Laws were adopted, and the following officers were elected: President, O. H. Drake, '81; Vice President, S. A. Lowell, '82; Secretary, J. H. Goding, '81; Field Marshal, E. D. Rowell, '81; Treasurer, I. L. Harlow, '82; 1st Timer, J. F. Merrill, '82; 2d Timer, Everett Remick, '83; 1st Director, H. E. Foss, '81; 2d Director, W. S. Hoyt, '82; 3d Director, L. B. Hunt, '83; 1st Collector, H. B. Nevens, '81; 2d Collector, J. C. Perkins, '82; 3d Collector, J. Reade, '83.

#### BASE-BALL.

Our base-ball campaign opened May 12th, by a game at Waterville with the Colbys. The nine, though not so strong or so well-practiced as in some previous seasons, has done itself much credit, and in the games played through the season has maintained its former good record.

The following are the scores of the college games thus far played, in the order in which they took place:

BATES						
AB		1B	TB	PO	A	Е
Sanborn, 1b 6	3	1	2	5	0	1
Parsons, p 6	2	2	2	3	11	0
Wilbur, c 6	2	0	0	15	1	0 3
Norcross, 3b 6	1	0	0	0	0	2
Rowell, cf 5	1	2	2	0	0	0
Hatch, rf 5	1	2 3	3	0	0	0
Nevens, 2b 5	2	1	1	2	2	2
Richards, If 5	2	0	0	2	0	0
Goding, ss 5	2	2	3	0	1	1
_	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total 49	16	11	13	27	15	9
COLBYS	5.					
AB	R	1B	TB	PO	A	E
Ryder, ss 5	0	0	0	3	1	1
Lord, 3b 5	1	0	0	0	2	1
Worcester, 1b 5	1	1	2	13	0	1
Collins, cf 5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Owen, If 5	0	2	2	0	0	0
Marshall, p 5	0	1	1	0	8	5
Judkins, rf 4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wadawasth a	^	1	1	10		10

wadsworth, c				0	1	1		10	5	10
Chaplin, 2b		. 4		0	0	0		1	4	1
Total		42	-	2	5	6	2	27	20	19
SCORE B	Y				s. 5	6	7	8	9	

Saturday, May 16th, the nine went to Brunswick to play the first of a series of five games with the Bowdoins. They found a strong and well-practiced team to contend against, and they came home badly beaten. This is the first time the Bowdoins have beaten us for four years, and they were consequently highly elated at their victory.

at their victory.						
BATES						
AB	R	18	ТВ	PO	A	E
Sanborn, 2b 4	1	0	0	3	0	3
Parsons, p 4	1	1	1	1	7	3
Wilbur, c 4	1	2	2	14	0	7
Norcross, 3b 4	0	0	õ	3	2	3 7 5
Rowell, cf 4	0	2	2	0	ĩ	0
Hatch, rf 4	0	õ	õ	o	ō	
Nevens, 1b 4	0	ĭ	1	6	ĭ	2
Richards, If 4	0	0	ō	0	ō	9
Goding, ss 4	0	o	0	0	2	0 3 2 5
Total36	3	6	6	27	13	28
BOWDOIN						~
AB	R	1B	TB	PO	A	E
Wilson, p 6	3	2	2	1	10	0
Smith, if 6	2	1	3	0	0	1
Snow, rf 6	3 2 1	1	1	1	0	0
Knapp, c 6	2	1	1	10	1	3
Haggerty, cf6	1	1	1	1	0	
Maxey, 2b 5	0	0	0	4	2	0
Winter, 1b 5	1	0	0	7	Õ	2
Rogers, ss 4		1	1	1	0	2
Gardner, 3b 4	2 2	2	2	2	0	2
Total48	15	9	10	27	13	10
100000000000000000000000000000000000000	10	D	10	21	10	10

to the test and the	400	and the second second second
SCORE	BY	INNINGS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bates 0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0-3
Bowdoins 0	0	0	1	2	0	7	2	4-16
Umpire, G. W. Phillips,	Bo	wd	oin	, 77	8.			

The second game of the series was played May 19th, on our grounds.

The Bowdoins found our boys in better trim for playing this time, and the result was nearly the reverse of the former game. Our nine played only eight innings as the Bowdoins were obliged to leave to catch the train, and, as the score shows, this gave them the advantage of one inning.

#### BATES

AB	R	1B	TB	PO	A	E
Sanborn, 1b 6	3	2	2	11	0	3
Foss, ss 6	4	4	4	0	6	2
Parsons, p 6	3	3	4	3	5	0
Wilbur, c 6	2	2	3	7	2	4
Norcross, 3b 6	1	4	5	2	1	1
Rowell, cf 6	0	2	2	1	0	1
Hatch, rf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevens, 2b 5	0	1	1	3	2	2
Richards, If 5	3	1	1	0	0	0
_	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	16	19	99	27	16	13

#### BOWDOINS.

AB	R	1B	TB	PO	A	E
Wilson, p 5	0	1	1	0	3	0
Smith, If 5	0	1	1	2	0	2
Snow, rf 5	0	1	2	2	0	1
Knapp, c 5	0	0	0	4	1	3
Haggerty, cf 5	2	1	1	1	1	1
Maxcy, 2b 4	2	1	1	3	5	1
Winter, 1b 4	0	1	1	9	1	1
Rogers, ss 4	1	1	1	1	1	4
Gardner, 3b 3	1	0	0	2	0	1
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total 40	6	7	7	94	19	14

#### SCORE BY INNINGS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bates 3	5	2	0	0	0	4	2	-16
Bowdoins 0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0- 6
Umpire, W. E. Ranger,	Ba	tes,	77	9.				

The next game, Saturday, May 29th, played on the Bates grounds, resulted in favor of the Brunswick nine.

#### BATES.

	AB	R	1B	TB	PO	A	E
Sanborn, 1b	5	0	0	0	8	1	2
Foss, ss	5	1	2	2	1	1	3
Parsons, p	5	0	2	2	4	6	3
Wilbur, c	5	0	1	1	6	3	2
		2	2	2	2	3	3
		0	0	0	1	0	0
Hatch, rf		1	1	1	0	0	0
Nevens. 2b	5	0	0	0	1	0	2
Richards, If		0	1	1	4	0	1
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parsons, p Wilbur, c Norcross, 3b Rowell, cf Hatch, rf Nevens, 2b	5	0 2 0 1 0	2	2 1 2 0 1	1		

BOWDOIN	NS.					
AB	R	18	TB	PO	A	E
Wilson, p 5	1	1	1	3	3	2
Smith, If 5	2	1	3	2	0	2 5
Snow, c 5	1	1	1	1	1	5
Knapp, rf 5	0	0	0	1	0	1
Haggerty, cf 5	1	1	1	0	0	0,
Maxcy, 88 5	1	1	1	1	3	3
Staples, 1b 4	0	1	1	13	0	1
Rogers, 2b 4	1	1	1	1	4	0
Gardner, 3b 4	0	0	0	5	1	2
Total 42	7	7	9	27	12	16
SCORE BY IN	NIN	GS.				
1 2	3	4 6	6	7	8 9	
Bates 1 1	0	0 1	0	1	0 0	-4
Bowdoins 2 0	0	0 :	0	0	1 0	-7

Umpire, Frank Holmes of Auburn.

The fourth game was played at Brunswick, Saturday, June 5th. Considerable interest was felt in this game, for if the Bowdoins won it would give them three out of the five games of the series. The contest was a close one and at the end of the ninth inning the scores stood even. The tenth inning, however, gave us one score, and the day was ours.

and the same of th						
BATES.						
AB	R	1B	TB	PO	A	E
Foss, ss 5	1	1	1	1	0	1
Parsons, p 5	1	2	2	1	11	1
Wilbur, c 5	0	0	0	5	2	5
Sanborn, 1b 5	2	2 2	3	12	0	4.
Dresser, rf 5	0	2	2	2	0	1
Rowell, cf 5	1	1	1	2	2	1
Tinkham, 2b 5	0	0	0	2	1	2
Roberts, 3b 5	0	0	0	1	3	1
Richards, 1f 4	1	0	0	4	0	0
Total44	6	8	9	30	19	16
BOWDON	NS.					
AB	R	1B	TB	PO	Λ	E
Wilson, p 6	2	2	2	1	4	1
Smith, lf 5	1	1	1	0	î	î
Snow, rf 5	0	1	1	2	0	2
Knapp, c 5	0	0	0	6	1	2
Haggerty, cf 5	0	1	2	2	0	0
Maxcy, ss 5	1	1	1	1	6	3
Staples, 1b 5	1	1	1	11	0	1
Rogers, 2b 5	0	0	0	6	2	2
Gardner, 3b 5	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total46	5	7	8	30	14	14
SCORE BY IN	NIN	GS.				
1 2 3	4	5 6	7	8	9 10	

The victory of the Bates nine, June 5th, upon the Bowdoin grounds, redoubled the interest in the issue of the next game.

Umpire, H. W. Ring, Bowdoin, '79, of Portland.

Each nine had won two games, and the final game, to be played in Portland. was to decide the championship of the State. Public opinion seemed to favor the Bowdoins, but the Bates boys were determined to do or die. This game was played, June 12th, on the Presumpscot Park, and resulted in a victory for the Bates. sons never pitched a better game, the Bowdoins getting only four base hits. The Bates nine have reason to be proud of this victory, for they had one of the best nines in the State to contend with. think we will be pardoned for whatever ring of boastfulness the remark may seem to have, if we say that we have the best pitcher and catcher in the State.

The following is the score:

BATE	S.						
A	В.	R.	1B.	TB.	PO.	. A.	E.
Foss, cf 6	;	0	2	2	0	0	0
Parsons, p	;	2	2	2	1	12	1
Wilbur, c 6	;	0	2	2	10	2	3
Sanborn, 1b 6	;	2	1	1	10	1	1
Norcross, 3b		1	1	1	3	1	2
Dresser, rf		1	1	1	0	0	1
Rowell, ss	50	2	2	2	0	3	1 2 1
Tinkham, 2b		2	3	3	1	1	
Richards, If	1	0	1	1	2	0	0
Total49		10	15	15	27	20	11
10001	,	10	10	10	21	20	11
BOWDO	IN	s.					
Al	В,	R.	18.	TB.	PO	. A.	E.
Wilson, p !	5	0	1	1	0	5	1
Smith, If	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
Snow, rf 4	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Кпарр, с	1	0	1	1	9	1	3
Haggerty, cf	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Maxcy, 88 4	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Staples, 1b	1	0	1	1	11	0	0
Rogers, 2b	1	0	0	0	0	4	5
Gardner, 3b	1	1	1	1	4	0	2
Total37	7	2	4	4	27	12	13
SCORE BY I	NN	IIN	GS.				
1 2	3	4	5	6	7 8	9	
Bates 0 0	0		3	1	2 2	113.	-10
Bowdoins 0	(				0 0	-	- 2
Umpire, Leighton of Port	la	nd.					

Saturday, June 19th, after the Field Day exercises, a game was played on the Androscoggin grounds by the Bates and Colbys, resulting, as will be seen from the score below, in a victory for the Colbys. A third game between them will probably soon be played.

BAT	ES						
	AB	. R.	1B.	TB.	PO.	٠.	E.
Foss, c. f	. 5	2	1	1	0	0	1
Parsons, p		1	U	0	0	8	1
Wilbur, c	. 5	1	1	1	10	0	8
Sanborn, 1h	. 5	2	1	2	10	0	0
Norcross, 3b	. 5	0	1	2	1	0	0
Dresser, rt	. 5	1	1	1	0	0	0
Rowell, ss	. 5	1	0	0	1	2 2	0
Tinkham, 2b	. 5	2	0	0	1	2	2 2
Richards, If	. 4	0	2	2	1	0	2
Total	44	10	7	9	24	12	14
COL	BY	s.					
	AB	. R.	1B.	TB.	PO.	A.	E.
Ryder, ss	. 5	2	2	3	3	2	3
Lord, 1 t	. 5	1	2	2	0	0	3
Worcester, C	. 5	0	3	4	4	1	8
Woodcock, 3b	. 5	0	1	1	3	1	1
Andrews, c f	. 5	2	1	1	1	1	0
Marshall, p	. 5	0	0	0	1	2	9
Judkins, rf	5	2	0	0	3	0	1
Wadsworth, 1b	4	2	1	1	7	0	0
Chaplin, 2b	4	2	1	1	5	2	1
Total	43	11	11	13	27	9	26
SCORE BY	IN	NIN	GS.				
1	2	3 4	5	6	7 8	9	
Bates 0	5	1 0	0	4	0 0	0-	-10
Colbys0	6	0 0	0	1	4 0		-11
Umpire, W. E. Ranger, I	Bate	es, "	79.				

#### IVY DAY.

Friday afternoon, June 11th, the Juniors celebrated Ivy Day. At two o'clock the procession composed of the four classes and headed by Glover's Band was formed, and with Davis of '81 for Marshal, marched through the principal streets and then returned to Hathorn Hall, where they found a large audience awaiting them. The following is the programme:

	MUSIC.
Prayer,	G. E. Lowden.
	OPENING ODE.
Oration,	D. McGillicuddy.
	MUSIC.
Poem,	Miss E. J. Clark.
	CLASS ODE.
	Planting the Ivy.
	IVY ODE.

The Opening Ode, written by C. A. Strout, was sung by the class.

McGillicuddy chose for the subject of his Oration "Backbone." He gave us both in point of composition and delivery a very interesting and entertaining ora-

The Poem by Miss Clark was a production of considerable merit, and exhibited a fine poetic taste. Her graceful delivery added much to its interest and beauty.

After the singing of Class Ode by the quartette, the class withdrew to plant the ivy; after which the tablet was unveiled and the Ivy Ode, by F. A. Twitchell, was sung by the quartette. The class then returned to the hall where the presentations were made by E. D. Rowell, as follows:

Handsome Man-Looking G	lass.			
Homely Man-Halter.	W. P. Curtis.			
Instrumentalist-Horn.	H. E. Foss.			
Base-Ballist—Ball.	C. A. Strout.			
	C. P. Sanborn.			
Popular Man—Cane.	Miss Clark.			
Cheekiest Man-Mask.	W. T. Perkins.			
Vocalist-Gospel Hymns.				
Bore-Gimlet.	W. C. Hobbs.			
Lazy Man-Chair.	J. H. Parsons.			
Ladies' Man-Eyeglass.	Oscar Davis.			
Ponyist-Horse.	C. S. Haskell.			
	F. A. Twitchell.			
Smoker—Pipe and Plug.	O. H. Drake.			
Fop—Red Necktie.	W. B. Perkins.			
Class Defender-Shot Gun.	G. L. Record.			
	or ar account.			

The replies were spicy and full of sharp hits and amusing references, which were well appreciated and enjoyed by the audience.

The Ivy Tablet, which is placed upon the northern wing of Hathorn Hall, is a marble slab 8x10 inches, in the form of a shield, upon which is carved an anchor twined about with an ivy branch; and over this is cut "'81."

We publish below the Class Ode by W. P. Foster, the music for which was composed expressly for the occasion by Prof. E. H. Bailey of Boston:

Mother Earth, dark-faced and worn
Old Mother, sad with nations borne,
We bring this day a gift to thee.
This vine upon thy breast we lay,
While death and age seem far away
And hope lights all the years to be.

Dark Mother, rich in leaves and flowers,
Look kindly on this gift of ours,
To which each year new strength shall bring.
The loud winds blow us from the shore
Of youth,—we shall return no more;
For us there waits no other spring.

Dark-browed Mother, Mother Earth,
Neither in grief come we nor mirth,
But strong in heart and steady-souled,
With quelling eyes we face the years,
For God whose hand upholds the spheres
Will bring each soul at last to fold.

#### FIELD DAY.

The dearth of college customs at Bates has been becoming for some time past more and more a source of dissatisfaction to the students. This encouraging indication of growth and advancement has been followed first by the establishment of Ivy Day by '79, and now by the institution of Field Day. Our first Field Day exercises occurred Saturday, June 19, on the Androscoggin Base-Ball Grounds. At one o'clock, in spite of the heat, and the admission fee of twenty-five cents, quite a respectable audience was collected. As this was our first adventure of the kind, the exercises were probably much less interesting than they will be in the future. Some difficulty was found in keeping the yaggers quiet, who had stolen their entrance through cracks, chinks, and knotholes.

The day was ended by a game of ball, in which we were defeated by the Colby boys. The following is the order of exercises, with the names of the winners. Nos. 16, 17, 18, and 21 were omitted for lack of time. Martin, '80, carried off four of the prizes.

- 1. FIVE-MILE WALK.—Hayes, '80; Heald, '80; Drake, '81; Eaton, '82. Winner, Hayes, '80. Record, 53 min. 44 sec.
- 2. HOP, SKIP, AND JUMP.—Martin, '80; Goding, '81; Parsons, '81; Hoyt, '82; Bartlett, '83. Winner, Martin, '80. Record, 37 ft. 3½ in.
- 3. THREE STANDING BROAD JUMPS (WITH-OUT WEIGHTS).—Farrar, '80; Goding, '81; Emerson, '81; Rideout, '81; Nevens, '81. Winner, Nevens, '81. Record, 27 ft. 1 in.
- 4. STANDING HIGH JUMP.—Rankin, '80; Dresser, '82; Carpenter, '82; Cogswell, '82. Winner, Carpenter, '82. Record, 4 ft. 1 in.
- 5. PUTTING SHOT-25 LBS.—Woods, '80; Davis, '81; Dresser, '82; Skillings, '82; Spaulding, '83. Winner, Woods, '80. Record, 22 ft. 8 in.
- 6. RUNNING BROAD JUMP.—Martin, '80; Rankin, '80; Goding, '81; Sanborn, '81; Carpenter, '82; Hoyt, '82; Libby, '82; Perham, '83. Winner, Martin, '80. Record, 16 ft. 5 in.
- 7. HUNDRED YARDS DASH—3 HEATS.— Deshon, '80; Martin, '80; Parsons, '81; Gile, '83. Winner, Deshon, '80. Record, 10½ sec.
- 8. ONE-MILE WALK.—Judkins, '80; Mc-Kenney, '82; Libby, '82. Winner, Judkins, '80. Record, 9 min. 15 sec.
- 9. RUNNING HIGH JUMP.—Rankin, '80; Dresser, '82; Carpenter, '82; Norcross, '82; Cogswell, '82. Winner, Norcross, '82. Record, 4 ft. 8½ in.
- 10. STANDING BROAD JUMP.—Farrar, '80; Rankin, '80; Emerson, '81; Johnson, '83; Barber, '83. Winner, Rankin, '80. Record, 9 ft. 10 in.
- 11. THROWING HAMMER-20 LBS.-Woods, '80; Davis, '81; Sanborn, '81; Dresser, '82; Douglass, '82; Skillings, '82. Winner, Woods, '80. Record, 54 ft. 1 in.
- 12. HALF-MILE RUN.—Richards, '80; Martin, '80. Winner, Martin, '80. Record, 2 min. 134 sec.
- 13. ONE-MILE RUN—Rankin, '80; Emerson, '81; McKenney, '82; Libby, '82; Bartlett, '83. Winner, McKenney, '82. Record, 4 min. 31 sec.
- 14. POTATO RACE.—Tarbox, '80; McKenney, '82; Bullen, '82; Hunt, '83; Grice, '83; Barber, '83; Spaulding, '83. Winner, Tarbox, '80. Record, 4 min. 3 sec.
- 15. 220 YARDS DASH.—Martin, '80; Emerson, '81; Barber, '83. Winner, Martin, '80. Time not taken.
- 16. HALF-MILE WALK.—Judkins, '80; Mason, '82; Atwater, '83; Spaulding, '83.

17. THREE-LEGGED RACE.—Martin, '80 and Richards, '80; Roberts, '81 and Goding, '81; Murch, '82 and Mason, '82; Hunt, '83 and Jordan, '83.

18. HURDLE RACE.—Martin, '80; Rankin, '80; Parsons, '81; Libby, '82.

19. THROWING BASE-BALL.—Tarbox, '80; Richards, '80; Sanborn, '81; Skillings, '82; Spaulding, '83. Winner, Sanborn, '81. Record, 326 ft. 6 in.

20. SACK RACE.—Rideout, '81; Douglass, '82; Murch, '82; Hunt, '83. Winner, Rideout, '81. Record, 14½ sec.

21. TUG-OF-WAR. -Six men from each class.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

Editors of the Student:

In a recent number of the STUDENT appeared an article on the action of the college authorities in regard to class suppers, the burial of Analytics, the publication of the Garnet, etc., written by a subscriber, and treating the subject from his point of Very likely many of the students sympathize with his opinions as expressed in that article, yet it is none the less true that there is another side to this matter. believe that any fair-minded person, after carefully considering the subject, will admit that the Faculty have strong grounds for the position which they have taken in regard to these things. Our college was founded for the express purpose of aiding young men who were endeavoring, by their own exertions to obtain an education. As one of its friends has said: "If the college has a right to exist at all it is that it may bring a liberal education within the reach of those who would otherwise be deprived of it." With this end in view the expenses have been placed much lower than those of any other New England college, and besides this, additional aid has never been refused to those who have needed and Now, just as surely as class exits, suppers, and things of this kind, which are all good enough in themselves,

and entirely proper in many colleges, are introduced here, so surely will they defeat this object of the college. Customs of this kind once established must be followed. If a class is to have a supper or a celebration of any kind, no one of its members likes to refuse to join with the Few have the courage even to others. own that they cannot afford the expense. Now it is the absence of this class of expenses more than anything else, that has made the cost of a course at Bates so much less than at other colleges. If this is to be changed, if the expenses are to be raised to a level with those of the older institutions, surely students will do better to avail themselves of the superior advantages which some of the latter possess. I am aware that this is not the popular view of the subject, but I think it is but fair that both sides should have a hearing, and that there are two sides to this question ought to be evident to all. STUDENT.

#### PERSONALS.

[Persons possessing information of interest in regard to the whereabouts or positions of the Alumni, will oblige by forwarding the same to the Editors.—EDS.]

'72.—G. H. Stockbridge has been appointed Assistant Professor in John Hopkins University. His work will be in two departments, Latin and German.

'74.—H. W. Chandler, has been nominated for State Senator from Marion County, Fla., by the Republicans of that County.

'74.—F. B. Stanford, who contributed perhaps more than any one else to the founding of the STUDENT is now in town. We regret to learn that he is in very poor health.

'75.—J. H. Hutchins is having excellent success as Principal of Northwood Seminary, at Northwood, N. H.

'76.-A. L. Morey has been offered the

position of Principal of Green Mountain Seminary, at Waterbury Centre, Vt.

'77.—H. W. Oakes was admitted to the Androscoggin Bar, May 15th.

'77.—J. A. Chase occupied the pulpit at the Universalist Church in this city on Sunday, June 6th.

#### **EXCHANGES.**

As we glance over our pile of exchanges, we can perceive the near approach of Commencement in the increased interest and sparkle of the local departments. The editorials, also, seem to be invigorated by the nearness of the summer vacation. The literary departments are naturally somewhat slighted, and inflict upon us a rather dry and uninteresting mass of matter, but partially atone for it by decreasing the amount. In a few of our exchanges the literary articles are excellent.

The Pennsylvania College Monthly is always on time. The article, "Dream Land," is full of dash and spirit, but it is also a little florid. "Oral versus Written Examinations" is well written and, better, it is true. "Ye new local editors" put in a timely plea for all "to pass their imperfections by." The Monthly devotes considerable space to Alumni Personals—rather too much, we think. On the whole the June number is very good.

The University Press contains two good articles, "Milton's Master Piece," and "The Quiet Man." The locals are rather dry, too long and editorial like. The Exchange Editor is anxious to know if the Yale man ever studies. He says: "Perhaps out West, here, in the midst of our primeval forests, where the landscape is diversified only by the bounding antelope and frisky cow, we don't appreciate the noble athletics of the Olympian Yale man."

"Only half of the students of Bates College, Me., are claimed as Christians." What are the other half—Chinese? *Index*. No. Guess again, friend *Index*.

Our Nova Scotia friend, the College Record, from Kings College, Windsor, appears before us with grave and sombre mien, and says: "There is nothing we have such a horror of as American wit. It always seems to resolve itself into two classes, coarse freedom and bad spelling. The latter is certainly the least objectionable of the two, but it was always incomprehensible to us how a man could write 'cow' in this form, 'kow,' and then laugh at it." If this is the idea the Exchange Editor really has of American wit, we cannot blame him for his abhorrence of it. Kings College must be a sober old place; the terms "hazing" and "rushing" are not even understood there. Yet we cannot help liking the dignified countenance of our friend, the Record.

In the Collegian, from a Western college, we find a lengthy poem headed "Bob Ingersoll's Reception in Hell, Presupposed." There are really traces of genius in this poem (if written by a college student), though we think the writer might better have exercised himself upon another theme. It is our opinion that Mr. Robert Ingersoll has done and is doing a good work in attacking the Orthodox idea of hell. There are other things in the same number of this paper well worthy of notice.

Several of our exchanges have taken it upon themselves to review the new poem "Light of Asia." A very good specimen of these reviews we find in the College Index, from Kalamazoo. The same paper quotes its poem, a sonnet, from Sir Philip Sidney. The editorial department is very good, though short.

We have received No. 1, Vol. I., of the William Jewell Student from Missouri. Like most new papers, it devotes altogeth-

er too much space to literary articles. Its articles are well-written, however, and it is a very good specimen for a first number.

It is now less than ten weeks since the first number of Funk & Co.'s cheap "Standard Series" was issued. In this brief time, to supply the demand, they have printed eight hundred miles of paper. This would make a path, three feet wide, of healthful reading matter, from New York to Chicago, or a strip an inch wide around the earth, with 4,000 miles to spare. Were the pages equally distributed, every family in America would have been supplied already with three pages of the "Standard Series" books. This looks as if the "Dime Novel" was being crowded out. We are glad to see these cheap editions of popular English works. We wish them all success. The more of them we have the sooner we shall have an International Copyright Law.

We acknowledge the receipt of "The Little-Tin-God-on-Wheels or Society in our Modern Athens," by Robert Grant; published by Charles W. Sever, Cambridge, Mass. Price fifty cents. This most pleasing satire on Boston society, first published in the Harvard Lampoon, is now issued in a neat pamphlet form. The author has shown much talent in this satire. It is humorous, pointed, and not overdrawn. In addition to this, the pamphlet contains another, "Oxygen, a Mount Desert Pastoral," which is also very good.

#### OTHER COLLEGES.

The library at Yale is open on Sunday.

The Juniors of Michigan University wear a class "plug."

Seven professors have recently been turned out of the Minnesota State University, on account of alleged incompetency. The Alleghany College, Pa., authorities have suspended five students for hazing.

The circulation of the daily *Harvard Echo* is 3,200 a week and is rapidly increasing.

The Faculty and professional staff of Yale is composed of just one hundred persons.

The annual register shows the number of students in Columbia College to be 1494.

Jeff. Davis has been invited by an Indiana University to address their Alumni in June.

Mt. Holyoke Seminary has supplied one hundred and fifteen missionaries with wives.

The great Mohammedan University in Egypt has 10,000 students and 300 professors.

The number of graduates at Oxford is 2815. In the inter-university athletic sports, Cambridge scored 6, Oxford 3.

Yale has been having a dispute about the use of Herbert Spencer's text-books on sociology. The more conservative members of the Faculty say that it is too liberal in religious matters.

The students in Botany at Ann Harbor are required to analyze 100 plants, mount 25, and draw diagrams of 10. The Commencement exercises are postponed to July 1st, one week later than ever before.

At Princeton there has been much opposition to class day. President McCosh, in his mania for fighting against every college custom not absolutely necessary, objected to having the usual class exercises, but the students are this time victorious.

German students know how to drink beer to say the least. Witness the following: "The University of Leipsig has about 3,500 students, each consuming about three gallons of beer per day. Students always smoke in class room till the Prof. enters.—Ex.

The highest salaries paid by any college are those to the Professors of Columbia, who receive amounts varying from \$7,500 to \$3,385; Harvard pays from \$4000 to \$3,000; Yale and Princeton about \$3,500; University of California, \$3,600; Brown, from \$3,000 to \$2,500; Williams, 2,500; Cornell, from \$2,250 to \$1,000; Wesleyan, \$2,500. The salaries paid to Oxford professors vary from £900 to £400.

#### CLIPPINGS.

Is it the office of the Faculty to serve as suspenders for college breeches?—Ex.

A Boston artist painted an orange peel upon the sidewalk so naturally that six fat old gentlemen slipped upon it and fell down.—Ex.

Force of habit. Greek recitation. Student—"Professor, how do you take  $\tau \delta \delta \epsilon$ ?" Professor (abstractedly)—"With considerable sugar, thank you"—Yale Record.

One of the handsomest Sophomores has propounded the following conundrum: Why are Madison girls like boiled potatoes? Answer. Because they are easily mashed.—Madisonensis.

Juliana (as they are going home from Pinafore)—"I think Sir Joseph looks just swell in his white pants." Absent-minded Junior—"And so did his sis—H'm. Yes, very."—Madisonensis.

They were at the concert. She—enthusiastic. He—bored. She (nudging him)—"O, Chawles, do listen to those sweet strains." He—"Eh? strains? Yes, awful strains. Should think she'd bust."—Tripod.

Prof.—"Which is the most delicate of the senses?" Soph.—"The touch." Prof.—"Prove it." Soph.—"When you sit on a pin—you can't hear it; you can't see it; you can't taste it; you can't smell it; but it's there!"

Prof. of Chemistry (in the midst of an interesting lecture)—" Just think, gentlemen, if the revolution of the earth were to cease for one instant, everything would be that minute burned up. The force of motion being changed to—" Cheeky Soph.—" Professor, may I ask a question?" Prof. (impatient of delay)—" Certainly, provided you are quick with it." Soph.—" Aint you glad it don't stop?" "Class excused."—Concordiensis.

In the spring a louder necktie comes
Upon the Freshman's breast,
In the spring the wanton Sopho'ore gets
Himself a beaver crest.
In the spring the Junior prattles like
The cooing of the dove;
In the spring the Senior's fancy lightly
Turns to thoughts of love.

#### CAUGHT.

Softly falls the summer moonlight, On the tranquil ocean tides, Where a boat with youth and maiden O'er the water lightly rides.

Hushed by nature's solemn silence, Whispers he in accents low, "Let us float through life together, Though the tide be ebb or flow."

And she answers, breathing music
Like a low breeze through the pines,
"Yes, dear, if you'll only let me
Hold, as now, the rudder lines."
—Crimson.

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Mark in the presence of the Facultaire;
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—The Beacon.

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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.

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This is a department in the College, established by vote of the corporation July 21, 1870. It occupies Nichols Hall, situ ated 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

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