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C. Cook

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BATES STUDENT.

VOL. VII. No. 6.

COMMENCEMENT NUMBER.

JUNE, 1879.

LEWISTON:
PUBLISHED BY THE CLASS OF '80.
1879.

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THE
BATES STUDENT.

VOL. VII.

JUNE, 1879.

No. 6.

POETRY AND POETS.

BY C. A. B., '72.

WE presume not to take the stool of the instructor here; our place is on the bench of the pupil. What is a poet? "He is a rare bird," said Cornelius C. Felton. We believe it; but when found, what is he? "One skilled in making poetry." Good; now, what is poetry? Let us look to our instructors. Principal Shairp has published some lectures on poetry; what says he? "Whenever the soul comes into living contact with fact and truth, whenever it realizes these with more than common vividness, there arises a thrill of joy, a glow of emotion; and the expression of that thrill, that glow, is Poetry." A poet, then, is one who experiences this "glow of emotion," and has power to express it in words. "The Poet is the man whose emotions, intenser than those of other men, naturally find a vent for themselves in some form of harmonious words, whether this be the form of metre, or of balanced and musical prose." "The mental qualities which go to make the Poet have nothing exclusive or exceptional in them. They differ nothing in kind from those of other men—only in degree. As one well entitled to speak for the poets has told us,—the Poet, the man of vivid soul, shares the same interests, sympathies, feelings as other men, only he has them more intensely. He is distinguished from other men, not by any peculiar gifts, but by greater promptness and intensity in thinking and feeling those things which other men think and feel, and by a greater power of expressing such thoughts and feelings as are produced in him." Here Shairp quotes from Wordsworth. Let us turn to the poets themselves. In their own words they shall tell us of their art and

mission. We will gladly sit, ourselves silent, listening.

Was Macaulay a poet? Perhaps not. We will, however, give him the benefit of the doubt. He may first speak to us. "Poetry is, as that most acute of human beings, Aristotle, said, more than two thousand years ago, imitation. But the range of poetry is infinitely wider than that of any other imitative art or than that of all other imitative arts together. Poetry holds the outer world in common with the other arts. The heart of man is the province of poetry, and of poetry alone. The painter, the sculptor, and the actor, when the actor is unassisted by the poet, can exhibit no more of human passion and character than that small portion which overflows into the gesture and the face—always an imperfect, often a deceitful sign of that which is within. The deeper and more complex parts of human nature can be exhibited by means of words alone. Thus the objects of the imitation of poetry are the whole external and the whole internal universe, the face of nature, the vicissitudes of fortune, man as he is in himself, man as he appears in society, all things of which we can form an image in our minds, by combining together parts of things which really exist. The domain of this imperial art is commensurate with the imaginative faculty." John Wilson, glorious "Christopher North," was a poet, if ever one lived. What says

he? "The distinctive character of poetry, it has been said, and credited almost universally, is *to please*. That they who have studied the laws of thought and passion should have suffered themselves to be deluded by an unmeaning word is mortifying enough; but it is more than mortifying—it perplexes and confounds—to think that poets themselves, and poets, too, of the highest order, have declared the same degrading belief of what is the scope and tendency, the end and aim of their own divine art—forsooth, *to please!* Pleasure is no more the end of poetry than it is the end of knowledge, or of virtue, or of religion, or of this world. The end of poetry is pleasure, delight, instruction, expansion, elevation, honor, glory, happiness here and hereafter, or it is nothing." Let us listen next to a woman's winning voice, that of Mrs. Browning, "queen of all the poetesses." "Poetry has been as serious a thing to me as life itself; and life has been a very serious thing: there has been no playing at skittles for me in either. I never mistook pleasure for the final cause of poetry; nor leisure for the hour of the poet." "Poetry is essentially truthfulness; and the very incoherences of poetic dreaming are but the struggle and the strife to reach the True in the Unknown."

But let us request the poets who now come near us, to express themselves in verse. One after another let them, in harmonious numbers,

chant the praises of their art. Who can think these varied utterances, thus grouped together, tiresome? He would turn petulantly away from a bouquet of rare and fragrant flowers. Ours is the pleasing part of culling and arranging the flowers, careless whether, besides ourselves, many or none admire them.

First we listen to the author of "Festus." Let no lover of poetry be ignorant of "Festus," of which Lord Lytton said, "It is a most remarkable and magnificent production;" and Ebenezer Elliott, "It contains poetry enough to set up fifty poets;" and Mrs. Hall, "It contains some of the most wonderful things I ever read;" and David Scott, "I was astonished to find such a work going on in a mind of the present day;" and George Gilfillan, "We want words to express the wonder which grew upon us, as each page opened like a new star, and we felt that the riches of thought, and imagery, and language scattered through the poem, were absolutely 'fineless,' and that the poet's mind was as vast as his theme." What says Philip James Bailey?

"The poet's pen is the true divining rod
Which trembles towards the inner founts of
feeling,
Bringing to light and use, else hid from all,
The many sweet, clear sources which we have
Of good and beauty in our own deep bosoms,
And marks the variations of all mind
As does the needle an air-investing storm's."

"'Tis the bard's aim to show the mind-made
world

Without, within; how the soul stands with God,
And the unseen realities about us."

"Poetry is itself a thing of God;
He made His prophets poets; and the more
We feel of poesie do we become
Like God in love and power,—under-makers."

Sings Campbell:

"O deem not, 'midst this worldly strife,
An idle art the poet brings:
Let high Philosophy control,
And sages calm the stream of life,
'Tis he refines its fountain springs,
The nobler passions of the soul."

Shelley chants of

the poet's blood,
That ever beats in mystic sympathy
With nature's ebb and flow."

Wordsworth declares poetry to be "the breath and finer spirit of all knowledge;" also "the spontaneous overflow of powerful emotion;" and anon cries out:

"Blessings be with them—and eternal praise,
Who gave us nobler loves and nobler cares,
The poets—who on earth have made us heirs
Of truth and pure delight by heavenly lays!"

In the same mood Tennyson sings:

"Everywhere the broad and bounteous Earth
Should bear a double growth of those rare souls,
Poets, whose thoughts enrich the blood of the
world."

The mellow voice of Longfellow
we hear:

"The Poet, faithful and far-seeing,
Sees, alike in stars and flowers, a part
Of the self-same, universal being,
Which is throbbing in his brain and heart."

All others fall back as *Shakespeare*
speaks:

"The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,
Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to
heaven;
And, as imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name."

We pause to listen but once more.
Cowper we hear :

“Fervency, freedom, fluency of thought,
Harmony, strength, words exquisitely sought;
Fancy, that, from the bow that spans the sky,
Brings colors dipp'd in heav'n that never die;
A soul exalted above earth, a mind
Skill'd in the characters that form mankind;
And as the sun in rising beauty dress'd,
Looks to the westward from the dappled east,
And marks, whatever clouds may interpose,
Ere yet his race begins, its glorious close,
An eye like his to catch the glorious goal,
Or ere the wheels of verse begin to roll,
Like his to shed illuminating rays
On ev'ry scene and subject it surveys,
Thus graced the man asserts a poet's name,
And the world cheerfully admits the claim.”

Varying notes, perhaps, are these,
yet they play upon the surface of
the same deep undertone. We for-
bear all comments or attempted inter-
pretations. The reader is as wise
as we. With two more utterances
from our valued teachers we close.
Henry Giles tells us that poetry is

“the eldest voice of time, the undying
melody of the heart,” “the language
of the spirit, the inward sense of his-
tory, of eloquence, of fiction, and of
philosophy, united to the harmony
of sound;” and Henry Reed re-
marks: “It has been finely said,
'What a glorious gift God bestows
upon a nation when he gives
them a poet!' It might be added,
with a sadder truth, that, when the
poet enters upon his mission of glad-
dening and purifying and spiritualiz-
ing the hearts of men, the world is
ready with the insult, the scoff, the
ridicule, and all the weapons of a
stupid and ignorant enmity. There
is a blindness blinder than the mole's;
there is a deafness deafer than the
adder's; it is the blindness, the deaf-
ness, of literary bigotry!”

TO-DAY.

O RADIANT guest, who, decked in garments fair,
Pausest upon the threshold of the morn!
Upon my waking eyes I see thee dawn,
With wine-red roses in thy shining hair.
Within their depths thine eyes hold secrets rare;
Thy crimson lips, close-curved, yet not in scorn,
Will yield their treasures ere the night is born
To seize us mid its shadows unaware.
I would not give a single, dewy rose
From out the meshes of thy sunny locks,
E'en to be Paris when by Ida's snows,
With Oread fair, he tended alien flocks,
But fain would sing one rapt and tender lay
In praise of thee, O rare and sweet To-day!

E. F. N.

ABOUT READING.

SOME thoughts about reading have occurred to me of late, and being called on by the editors for an article, I offer them to the STUDENT.

It seems to me that the importance of general reading to the student, though it often weighs very little on his mind, can hardly be overestimated. The man of culture of the present day must be a reader in the fullest sense of the word.

Three centuries ago an "Admirable" Crichton was a possibility, at least for the imagination, and we can quite readily conceive that one man might master the knowledge and accomplishments of that age. But who would dream of such a feat in our time? Even to keep pace with the march of current events one must never leave the ranks.

Yet, though the need of activity is greater than ever, how little useful reading is actually done! Many a student who stands high in his class reads little beyond works on special subjects preparatory to an essay or an oration, and even then the results of this reading may often be traced back to some one essayist.

Go into society and notice the conversation, its topics and ideas, and what a small part of it is literary in its character. Go into the political meeting, and listen to the absurdities of some speaker who can neither write nor speak the English language correctly, and who is utterly ignorant

of Political Economy, and one cannot fail to notice a dearth of information, even on the most important subjects. Yet, until there shall be more intelligent readers, nonsense will prevail in society and Communist orators will lead the masses.

"Reading maketh a full man," said Lord Bacon, and his philosophy never spoke a truer word. Take up the essays of Macaulay, perhaps the greatest reader that ever lived, and note the force of his words. He is a full man. He speaks with authority, with the confidence of one who knows his ground, and his words carry conviction. His letters are delightful, and his conversation was charming, conspicuous even in the brilliant circles in which he moved. Not every reader can write or converse like Macaulay, few if any can read as he did, but every one may profit by his example.

But not only is there a lack in the quantity but in the quality of reading. Novels and light reading have far too much attention. And in saying this I would not deny them a place, and a high one, too, in literature. In my opinion, we could ill afford to lose the Vicar of Wakefield, Adam Bede, Les Miserables, Uncle Tom's Cabin, and many others of the same class, or even the so-called juvenile and sensational books which are so often condemned.

But some more solid food is neces-

sary, and these alone are no more sufficient for the healthy mind than a diet of sweetmeats for the healthy body. Now it is no doubt hard, for one who is unaccustomed to do so, to read "solid" books but it is often made unnecessarily hard in two ways; first, by not reading them at all, and taking it for granted that "solid" reading is necessarily "dry"; and second, by attempting and expecting too much at first.

A taste for reading, like nearly all our tastes, is formed by habit, and directed by habit, and is habit. A habit of good reading is to be attained as every other habit, by regular and repeated effort in one direction. We are apt to think it natural disposition, perhaps a heaven-born faculty for enjoying dry things, that enables men to lose themselves in pages that are tedious to us, but it is no more a faculty than is the power of playing on the piano; there are a few whom nature endows with the musical faculty, but the many learn to play only by long and constant training, till the graceful and accurate motion of the fingers over the keys becomes a habit. Though few read well naturally, all may learn the art by training.

To carry the figure a little farther as many by careless practice fail of becoming good musicians, so it is easy by careless reading to fail of becoming good readers. It is not sufficient to read with the eyes alone nor even with the memory alone.

Though little is read it should be read with judgment and a perception of its bearing on the things about it.

Human knowlege and history is a web woven of many threads, every one of which is joined to the rest so that none can be moved without disturbing the whole fabric. To understand the use of one of these threads it is necessary to trace it in its connection with every other and with the whole. To read with interest and profit, then, one should read topically. The reign of George III., of England, for instance, seems of little interest when considered as the period of an English ruler, but when we join with it the growth of liberty in our country and the stirring events of our Revolutionary war, the movements in France towards liberty, the changed aspect of the nations of Europe, and more than all, the great minds who cluster together in that time, matters take on a new light, and we not only read of these men and these events but we live with them.

The reader lives in a world of his own, outside of the material one, wider and more complete. His mind is his kingdom. Facts are at his command, and fancy offers him her choicest treasures. The wise of the earth are his masters, and books are to him companions alike for his "gayer hours" and "darker musings."

SONNETS.

FROM THE GERMAN OF HEINE.

I.

SO lovely shine the dying sunbeams !
Yet fairer still those eyes of thine.
The sunset-glow—thy eyes' brightness,
Bring sorrow to this heart of mine.

The sunset meaneth separation,
Heart's nightfall and heart's heavy woe.
Ah, soon the sea between thine eyes, love,
And my warm heart must coldly flow.

II.

As the bright reflection trembles
On the restless river's tossing,
And the moon, so calm and placid,
Heaven's arch serene is crossing,

So thou movest, O beloved,
Calm and placid, and the quiver
Of the heart which bears thy image
Is the pulsing of the river.

S. T. B.

A PLEA FOR XANTHIPPE.

BY M. T. N., '80.

BIOGRAPHY is humanity reduced to a principle, and at the same time illustrated and applied. While fiction, romance, and poetry become more esteemed with age, biography is less reliable as the era of its subject becomes more remote. The light that is transmitted through the medium of ages gives us curiously colored and strangely distorted images. The men and women of

two thousand years ago seem wholly unlike the people of to-day. Time has stripped them of their humanity, of every human connection and circumstance, and has left nothing but some peculiarity, some great or infamous deed magnified a thousand fold.

Of all the personages of antiquity, there comes to us no name coupled with more odium than of Xanthippe,

the wife of Socrates. Wherever there has been any unusual development of disagreeable traits and unlovely characteristics in woman, they have all been characterized by one word, and that word has been "Xanthippe." But now, after twenty-three hundred years, in this civilized nineteenth century, when it is admitted, not only that women are human beings, but that they, as well as men, have individual rights, now, at least, let her have a fair hearing.

Sober history has allowed her scarcely a dozen sentences, and half of these are invectives or insinuations. But the remainder are authoritative and suggestive. Interpreted by the light of reason they are sufficient to place her reputation beyond a question. That she was a cultured and pious woman, a good and kind mother, an affectionate and dutiful wife, is what we shall attempt to prove.

First, as to her culture. It is acknowledged that Socrates married her for her brilliant conversational powers. Now, feminine loquacity, unless founded in culture and good sense, is not particularly pleasing. It could have had no possible attraction for a man like Socrates. Have we then any reason to doubt her intellectual endowments?

To show her material feelings, it is only necessary to repeat Socrates' words to his son, Lamprocles. Lamprocles, after the manner of boys, is

complaining of the strictness of his mother's discipline. Socrates reproves him with these words: "Can you doubt the kindness of your mother; she who has cared for you unceasingly all your life; who tenderly watches over you in sickness; and, that you recover, she prays to the gods, and even pays vows? Whatever she may do she does all for your highest good." If this was true, must she not have had, at least, a spark of maternal and devout feeling?

You who doubt her conjugal affection, go with me to the prison of Socrates. It is the last day of his life. The law has condemned him to an ignominious death. All the world is against him. But here we find his wife, ready and anxious to administer comfort and solace. Had it been allowed, she would have remained with him to the last moment of his existence, and would then even have bathed his lifeless body with her tears. Look at the scene, and tell me if constancy finds an exception in that woman?

It is insinuated that she was proud and high tempered; that her frequent outbursts of passion imbibited her husband's whole domestic life. Now we may not be able to disprove this, but even if true, may there not be extenuating circumstances? Is her temper of the malignant kind, or is it justifiable?

Socrates when he began life had

a comfortable home. His family was well provided for. It would seem that he lacked nothing to insure happiness. But suddenly his manner of life changes. He neglects his business. He spends his time on the street and in the market-places. In dress, he disregards all the demands of climate and custom. To attract attention, he affects eccentricity. When, forgetting that duty to self and family is the first of obligations, he spends the whole day telling the people what duty is; when refusing all compensation for his instruction, he allows his own family to suffer for the actual necessities of life, is it with malignant anger that she meets him? Is she infuriated because it is her nature? Or does she exhibit only the righteous indignation of a neglected and injured woman seeking to awaken in an infatuated man a sense of personal duty?

To his home, destitute and poverty-stricken because of his neglect of business, he is accustomed to invite the great and rich men of the nation. When his wife, mortified that she cannot make even a show of hospitality, upbraids him for his impropriety and disregard of her feelings, is it with the haughtiness

of the virago, or with only the justifiable womanly pride that, under like circumstances, would be displayed by every noble-spirited matron in our land?

If we search for the cause of their domestic difficulty we shall find it in no incompatibility of temper, but in an essential difference of their natures. Socrates spent much of his time in the regions of imagination. Xanthippe lived wholly among the realities of earth. He could theorize finely what life ought to be. She with energy and industry sought to meliorate the actuality. He thought divinity consisted in having no wants. She thought perfection consisted in the complete satisfaction of one's wants.

It is easy to see that principles so diverse could result in nothing but disagreement. Socrates did much for the world in general, but was unpopular in his own time. Xanthippe, although she lived in the consciousness of unnecessary humiliation, acted nobly her part, and her own time was, without doubt, the better appreciated of the two. But she has been misjudged by the world, because history fails to show the dark clouds under which her life was passed.

POLYMNIAN SOCIETY.

IN accordance with a petition made to the House of Representatives, by the Class of '69, the Polymnian Society was incorporated Feb. 19, 1869. The following is Sec. 1 of the Act of Incorporation: "W. H. Bolster, G. B. Files, G. O. Newhall, J. Chase Jr., C. O. Freeman, I. W. Hanson, A. S. Houghton, L. G. Jordan, A. E. Nash, C. H. Pearson, C. E. Raymond, W. E. C. Rich, I. M. Small, C. E. Wade, G. E. Gay, J. M. Libby, H. G. Lincoln, A. M. Marston, E. J. Goodwin, J. W. Jones, G. H. Stockbridge, their associates and successors, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of the Polymnian Society, and by that name shall have power to prosecute and defend suits at law, to have a common seal, and to change the same at pleasure, and to take, hold, and convey for the objects of their Association, by gift, grant, bequest, or otherwise, any estate, real or personal, the annual income of which shall not exceed five thousand dollars; and are hereby invested with all the powers and privileges incident to similar corporations." In accordance with the Act of Incorporation a meeting was called by J. Chase Jr., and L. G. Jordan, incorporators of the Society. At this meeting W. H. Bolster was appointed President *pro tem.*, and J. M. Libby, Secretary *pro tem.*

The Charter of the Polymnian Society was read and accepted. A committee of three, consisting of J. Chase Jr., A. C. Houghton, and H. W. Lincoln, were appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws, and meeting adjourned to March 12, 1869, when the Society met according to adjournment. G. H. Newhall was chosen President *pro tem.*, and A. N. Marston, Secretary *pro tem.* The report of the Committee appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws was heard and accepted.

The following is the Preamble, showing the objects for which the Society was formed:

"Whereas, It is necessary in order to prepare ourselves for the varied duties of life, to cultivate a correct mode of speaking, and to qualify ourselves by practice to express our opinions in public in a correct manner, and

Whereas, The extension of our information upon all subjects calculated to improve the mind is highly commendable, therefore, we, students of Bates College, by virtue of an Act of Incorporation approved Feb. 18th, 1869, do hereby declare ourselves an Association for these purposes, to be known as the Polymnian Society of Bates College, and adopt for government the following Constitution and By-Laws."

The Constitution provides that the regular officers of this Society, shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian, Assistant Librarian, an Executive Committee of three, four

Editors, an Orator, and a Poet, whose duties are similar to those incumbent on the same officers in like societies.

The following were the names of the first Board of Officers chosen by the Society: President, G. B. Files; Vice President, L. G. Jordan; Secretary, H. W. Lincoln; Treasurer, A. N. Marston; First Librarian, W. E. C. Rich; Second Librarian, G. H. Stockbridge; Editors, W. H. Bolster, C. H. Pearson, J. M. Libby, E. J. Goodwin; Executive Committee, G. K. Newhall, J. W. Hanson, G. E. Gray.

Art. III. of the Constitution provides for the admission of new members, which is as follows: "Written invitations of membership shall be sent by the Executive Committee to all students of the College within one week of their entrance, provided said committee are satisfied of the good moral character of such student or students, and all who shall return their written acceptance of the same, which shall be read to the Society, shall, by a majority vote of the Society become active members on the payment of the initiation fee and signing the Constitution."

The regular order of exercises of the Society, is as follows: "1st, prayer; 2d, reading of the records; 3d, declamation; 4th, essay; 5th, discussion; 6th, paper; 7th, criticism; 8th, business. The books of the Society show that the members, though few in number when the

Society was organized, took great interest in the exercises, especially in the discussion of the various questions presented. The Society has rapidly increased in numbers, and as a natural result the interest and prosperity correspondingly increased each succeeding year.

Among those prominent in its earlier membership, we notice the names of Lyman G. Jordan, '69; A. L. Houghton, '69; Frank W. Cobb, '72; George H. Stockbridge, '72; Charles B. Reade, '72; H. H. Acterian, '74; Martin A. Way, '74.

For the past year the Society has enjoyed a good degree of prosperity. The meetings have been held with customary uniformity, and the attendance, while it might and ought to have been greater, has been reasonably full. During the present term a change was inaugurated in the manner of conducting the weekly meetings, which promises to do much in the way of promoting the interest and increasing the benefits of the Society. This change has already been noticed in the *STUDENT*.

Previous to the establishment of this institution as a college, there existed in the Maine State Seminary a literary society called the "Philomathean." When the Polymnian was incorporated the Philomathean was removed, with part of its Library, to Nichols Latin School. That part of the Library still remaining became the property of the Polymnian Society on the condition of as-

suming the debt of the former. In the absence of records we have no knowledge of the exact number of volumes received from the Philomathean, but an article in the Constitution wisely provides that "not less than 90 per cent. of all money obtained by regular taxes and initiation fees shall be expended on the purchase of books for the Library," so that our Library has been constantly and rapidly increasing. According to the treasurers' reports nearly six hundred dollars have been expended for this purpose. Besides, we have received numerous donations of books. Of the Library every member of the Society has a right to be proud. While not large in the number of volumes, between 700 and 800, it has been collected with great care and discrimination. It would be difficult to find a library of its size, having so excellent a collection. It is especially good in fiction. One can find on its shelves the works of Dickens, Scott, Hawthorne, H. B. Stowe, Cooper, Irving, Wilkie Collins, besides many other novelists of equal or less celebrity. In the department of history we notice the works of Gibbon, Macaulay, Hallam, Prescott, Lecky, Thiers, John S. C. Abbott, and many others. In poetry, the works of Milton, Shakespeare, Johnson, Chaucer, Spenser, Burns, Byron, Butler, Campbell, Coleridge, Tenny-

son, Bryant, Longfellow, Whittier, and others too numerous to mention. The miscellaneous works of the Library are very fine in quality. It is gratifying, too, that the superior Library advantages are improved. Of the books taken out a preponderance are works of fiction, although quite a large number of historical and miscellaneous works have been used during the past year. They are found to be of great advantage in the preparation of debates, etc. The increase in the number of volumes will make an immediate increase of shelf room absolutely necessary. Measures will be at once taken to secure more liberal accommodations for the books. Until such accommodations are provided a further purchase of books would not be expedient.

The present membership of the Society is divided among the four classes, as follows: Seniors, 6; Juniors, 6; Sophomores, 28; Freshmen, 12. The following are the present Board of Officers: President, E. W. Given; Vice President, J. H. Heald; Secretary, W. J. Brown; Treasurer, O. H. Drake; Librarian, W. H. Judkins; Assistant Librarian, O. H. Tracy; Editors, M. C. Smart, W. A. Hoyt, Miss E. J. Clark, F. L. Blanchard; Orator, R. F. Johonnett; Poet, T. J. Bollin; Executive Committee, F. P. Otis, M. P. Judkins, J. E. Holden.

EUROSOPHIAN SOCIETY.

IT is not alone in school that we learn. It is not entirely the routine of daily recitation, the tossing of questions and answers, that gives culture. Take from service all those who have obtained their first and best discipline in public speaking, their knowledge in Parliamentary rules, in the District Lyceum, and you have taken the best part of it. Take from your Alumni rolls the names of those who have been most active in the literary work of your Societies, and you have removed by far the strongest element. This is the first fact that strikes one on searching the old records of our Societies.

But it is a fact that no particular prominence has been given to Society work at Bates, we may say it has been secondary to everything else. After provision for every other possible thing has been made, if there is any time or talent left, the Societies come in for a consideration. But as a general thing those who have engaged with interest in Society work have spent their time not only pleasantly but, as results show, profitably.

As long as the Institution was known as Maine State Seminary, the two Societies, were the Literary Fraternity and Philomathean Society. When the preparatory depart-

ment was removed to Nichols Hall, they took their names with them. Those of the Literary Fraternity who entered College came into possession of its Library and room. Feb. 19th, 1869, they organized and obtained a Charter under the name of the EUROSOPHIAN SOCIETY. The present Constitution and By-Laws was prepared by a committee consisting of Messrs. L. M. Webb, F. H. Morrell, and F. H. Peckham. Twenty-three signed the Constitution and By-Laws as charter members. The first officers were: President, C. A. Mooers; Vice President, Isaac Goddard; Secretary, C. A. Bickford; Treasurer, J. N. Ham; Librarian, C. H. Hersey; Editors, L. C. Graves, F. H. Morrell, L. H. Hutchinson.

The literary exercises were principally discussions, declamations, readings, original essays, and papers. The meetings have always been well sustained. The charter members were, as a whole, interested, working members. Many of them have since distinguished themselves in their respective professions. On the foundation thus laid, a strong Society has been built up. A fair share of the working men of each class have been enrolled as members. Our numbers have slowly but steadily increased until we now number fifty-three, divided as follows: Sen-

iors, ten; Juniors, fourteen; Sophomores, eleven; Freshmen, eighteen. We, as a Society, believe in co-education. For, if we stand by our motto, "*We seek the most beautiful things,*" how can we believe otherwise? Three years' experience also confirms our belief. Five of the eight ladies now in College are Eurosophians. Taking part in all exercises, debate excepted, they act their part with a credit equal to that of the more muscular sex.

The Library contains a few less than 800 well-selected volumes. The books have been carefully selected from the best authors and such books as are not in the College Library. About forty volumes are being added the present term.

The past year has been a successful one. The annual public meeting of the fall term was well attended. The programme was well arranged and well carried out. Every part showed study and care in preparation. The value to the Society of such exercises cannot be doubted.

During the year the order of exercises has been occasionally changed

to give variety and add interest to the meetings. During the fall and summer terms, occasional sessions of "mock Congress" were held, to give practice in Parliamentary etiquette. Eulogies, biographies, invectives, critiques, have sometimes been substituted in place of declamations and readings. The Society Quartette has furnished us many times with select music. Once or twice has the College Orchestra, by its presence, lent enjoyment to the occasion.

Although there are two literary Societies here well supported, still there is not so much of this kind of work done as might be, or ought to be done. Its value to one having a profession in view cannot be over-estimated. There is no work that has so direct bearing upon practical professional work as the drill we obtain in writing, speaking, and debating, yet these occupy a comparatively subordinate position in the College curriculum. Those who desire this kind of discipline must go to the literary societies to get it.

THE BATES STUDENT.

EDITORS.

W. H. JUDKINS, J. H. HEALD, F. L. HAYES, J. F. PARSONS, M. T. NEWTON.

BUSINESS MANAGER: H. L. MERRILL.

EDITORS' PORTFOLIO.

NOTES.

OUR readers will notice, and we hope favorably, a change in the present number. The June number has formerly been issued after Commencement. This year an account of the exercises of Commencement Week will appear in the September issue. The latter number can be kept for reference, if desired, while the daily papers will doubtless give an immediate report of the various exercises as they take place. The advantages secured by having the June number contain an account of Commencement have been thought to be less than those secured by the present arrangement.

The present number is intended to be essentially a *Commencement* one. It has been our object to give that information and discuss those topics which are adapted to the time and occasion. We regret that our multiplicity of duties have prevented us from giving this number the time and labor that it needed. We hope, however, that it will prove an acceptable number.

Comparing a copy of Vol. I. with

a copy of Vol. VII. of the STUDENT, we notice a great change in the contents. Literary matter has been displaced by editorials and locals, and the former monotony relieved by the introduction of varied departments. But in the *form* of the magazine there has been no corresponding change. It would appear to the casual observer that the first number was got up in a hurry, and all the odds and ends that chanced to be left out were scattered promiscuously upon the cover. If any one had ever looked steadfastly at this cover for twenty minutes he would probably never have seen anything right side up again. And what shall we say of the *color* of the covers? The man who proposed that cover must have had a disposition of sombre hue.

It has been suggested that the STUDENT be changed from magazine to newspaper form. Our experience in the editorial line, however, as well as considerable observation among exchanges, has taught us that, for a publication like the STUDENT, the magazine form is by far the neater and more convenient. But there is

one fault that should be avoided. On account of the narrowness of the columns and the coarseness of the type, it is tiresome to follow through sentences of any considerable length. There are two ways of remedying this difficulty, one by making the pages wider, the other by allowing the lines to go across the whole page; the latter seems to us the preferable way.

It is the aim of the present Board of Editors to bring about as many as possible of these desirable changes. But it is a matter of keen regret that so few of them can be made during the present year. After all arrangements and stipulations have been made for a year's publication, it is, of course, impossible to make many changes.

The only hope we have of marked improvements in the *STUDENT* is by a change in the present policy. Every considerable change must be made at the beginning of a year. But it requires on the part of a new Board of Editors several months of editorial work and observation to learn what changes would be advantageous. Now, let there be six editors from two classes, three from each of them; and let, if possible, their terms of editorship be so arranged that only three shall go out at a time. Then there will evidently be every opportunity for improvement.

But in respect to the management of the *STUDENT*, a change is imperatively demanded. The system of

conducting the finances, if, indeed, there has been any system, has been altogether too loose. This system is to collect dues when it comes handy, and to pay bills when it happens to be convenient. The manager has not been required at the end of the year to give account for his management. Nor has he presented to his successor any report of the financial standing of the *STUDENT*. All that has been asked of him is to pay the expenses of his year. Old dues, many of which might be collected, are given to the winds. Each new manager has to begin everything anew. With the exception of having the names of subscribers, he is compelled to do just as though the *STUDENT* were a wholly new publication. He must take upon himself the management of a publication about which he knows nothing, about which he can ascertain nothing except by experience.

Each manager should be required to keep a strict book account. This would remedy a part of the present evils. Furthermore, there should be an assistant manager from a lower class, who, when the chief manager's term of office expired, would step into his place. In this manner can the finances be placed on a sound basis.

We commend these matters to the attention of all who have to do with the *STUDENT*, and especially the Class of '81, into whose hands it is soon to pass.

The reading room is an advantage to the students, in giving them a variety of reading matter, and the very best that can be had in the way of magazines and newspapers. If one wishes the news in regard to a particular thing or of a particular day, he can have it by taking a step or two from his room. He has also at his call all the popular writers, such as contribute to the magazines. But, after all, few make use of the privilege; and it is possible that it would be better for every man to afford one or two papers, and perhaps a magazine, for himself. There are many inconveniences to reading in a public room. Often, there is so much noise as to prevent any attention. Then, even when the papers are not taken from the room, when one has time to read he usually finds others on the same errand, and cannot read what he wishes.

But however this may be, one thing we would insist on as important. Let there be more reading done. We make a mistake when we give our time to the three college studies. Do not let us undervalue hard, steady work; nevertheless, we can do more of it in four years, if we keep our interest in the outside world, and our sympathy with it, alive. He who studies the most hours does not, necessarily, do the most studying.

We say the object of college is not information, but discipline. Very well. But if we can get just as

much discipline and some information too, let us have both. We have too many men who are scholars, good for little else. Let us have the scholars, and practically informed men, besides.

A preacher who was celebrated for the amount of work he could turn off, said that he did it, not by studying directly on his sermons, but by his miscellaneous study, which kept his mind rested and vigorous. So here. Let one study nothing but "Greek roots," as the saying is, for five or six years, and he would just about "dry up." He must have something to give interest and vivacity to his mind. One of our greatest Presidents owed much of his success to newspaper reading.

The second "Ivy Day" at Bates was celebrated, by the class of '80, June 13th. The weather was the finest that could be asked for. A cool breeze added much to the comfort of the out-door exercises. At two o'clock the procession was formed on the Campus by R. C. Gilbert, Marshal of the day. Led by Glover's Band, it proceeded down College Street; from College to Horton; Horton to Pine; Pine to Lisbon; Lisbon to Main; Main to Frye; Frye to College Street again. A full house greeted the students on their return. The following was the programme:

Prayer.	MUSIC.	F. L. Hayes.
Oration.	CLASS ODE.	W. H. Judkias.
Poem.	MUSIC.	J. H. Heald.
	IVY ODE.	

The audience then adjourned to the northwest corner of Hathorn Hall, where a tablet had been put on to the corner finish. Here the Ivy was planted with imposing ceremony, each member participating in it. The tablet was then unveiled. This completed the planting ceremony. The Ivy of '80 is now taking root.

The Class then proceeded to a shady spot in front of Hathorn Hall, where the presentations were made by R. C. Gilbert.

PRESENTATIONS.

Handsome Man, Looking Glass.	E. H. Farrar.
Homely Man, Mask.	I. F. Frisbee.
Best Moustache, Moustache Cup.	J. A. Plummer.
Biggest Eater, Iron Spoon.	A. L. Woods.
Baseballist, Bat.	W. A. Hoyt.
Musician, Tin Horn.	M. T. Newton.
Ladies' Man, Doll.	C. H. Deshon.
Lazy Man, Easy Chair.	E. E. Richards.
Smoker, Big Cigar.	J. F. Parsons.
Ponyist, Horse.	F. L. Hayes.
Dig, Spade.	J. H. Heald.
Popular Man, Tall Hat.	Miss L. W. Harris.

The literary exercises in the Chapel showed careful preparation. The odes, written by Miss L. W. Harris, A. A. Beane, F. L. Hayes, were particularly appropriate. The Orator took for his subject, "Sympathy." He treated it in a pleasing and ingenious manner, identifying it with the object of the present exercises. The Poet took the old subject, "The Journey of Life." But his manner of treating made it seem very original. Mr. Gilbert in mak-

ing the presentations made appropriate remarks to each of the recipients. Responses were made in a humorous vein. All the exercises passed off very pleasantly. This is one of the days which the members of '80 will ever look back upon with the most heartfelt pleasure.

The "Ivy Ode," by Miss L. W. Harris, we take pleasure in publishing:

Accept the tribute of our song,
Ivy vine, fresh ivy vine!
Let mirth and joy thy praise prolong,
Ivy vine, fresh ivy vine!
Be unto us memorial bright,
Of days here spent in search of right;
May we its cause with truth unite,
Ivy vine, fair ivy vine!

And when in future we recall
Ivy Day, our Ivy Day!
From off our hearts shall shadows fall,
Ivy Day, our Ivy Day!
Our victories and failures here,
As trifles then may all appear,
But thou shalt be to memory dear,
Ivy Day, our Ivy Day!

To nobler aims our hearts inspire,
Ivy green, sweet ivy green!
To deeds of love and motives higher,
Ivy green, sweet ivy green!
And as the branches of thy vine
'Round firm support their tendrils twine,
So may we trust in love divine,
Ivy green, blest ivy green!

An Ivy Collation in the evening appropriately closed the exercise of the day. The Juniors and ladies, making a party of over thirty, assembled in the parlors of the DeWitt, when, after a pleasant hour spent in conversation, the bountiful hospitality of the proprietors, Messrs. Murch & Quimby, was heartily enjoyed. The floral decorations were elegant. After the supper, toast responding, recitations, promenading, and music, prolonged the festivities to a late hour. As the appropriate termina-

tion of a most successful Ivy Day, the occasion will long be happily remembered by every member of '80.

We append the Ode sung at the conclusion of the festivities:

Dear Classmates! We pause for a moment of pleasure,

A moment of rest, on our studious way.

May joy, from each heart, flow in bounteous measure;

The sunlight of life and the sunshine of day.

Oh! happy the thought that this meeting expresses;

And bright be the scene recollection to keep;

And honored the bond which its memory blesses,

To twine friendship's vine in a symbol complete.

May we date from this moment a stronger devotion,

A deeper set purpose, our duty to do.

Let our Maker be loved with a truer emotion,

Let our hearts be linked stronger in brotherhood true.

We have thought that a biographical analysis of any graduating class, on the event of their graduation, would be read with interest, and, that the record, if continued for any number of years, might prove of valuable reference. We accordingly have taken pains to find out the following facts as to the class of '79. We give each member in alphabetical order.

Bollin, Thomas James, was born in Lexington, Va., April 23, 1846. He was a slave until his eighteenth year, or until the Emancipation Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln. On his arrival in the North, at Lewiston in 1866, he began his education. He fitted for college at Nichols Latin School and entered Bates College in the fall of '75. He fitted in a total of 60 weeks. He has been in Col-

lege 127 weeks. He has taught no school while in College, but has earned \$500. His College expenses have been \$500. He affirms no religious belief. Intended profession, Teaching. He stands 5 feet 9 inches high, and weighs 150 pounds.

Briggs, Edgar Merrill, was born in Parkman, May 28, 1854. He fitted for college at Pittsfield, spending a total of 50 weeks in the fitting school. He has been present at College 124 weeks, has taught 4 terms while in College, earning \$900. His College expenses have been \$1000. In religious belief he is a Baptist. He chooses Law as his profession. He stands 5 feet 9 inches in height, and weighs 155 pounds.

Buker, Frank Leonard, was born at Litchfield, Aug. 30, 1851. He spent a total of 61 weeks in fitting for college at Nichols Latin School. He has been present at College 97 weeks of his course, has taught 6 terms, has earned \$800, and spent \$1000. In religious belief he is a Baptist. Teaching will be his profession. He is 6 feet 1 inch in height, with a weight of 185 pounds.

Given, Emery Winfield, was born at Auburn, Oct. 1, 1856. He fitted at Auburn High School in a total of 120 weeks. He has been in attendance on his College duties 120 weeks. He has taught 3 terms away from the College, and has performed much extra labor in Nichols Latin School, covering a period of 6 terms.

His total earnings are \$550; total expenses, \$1000. He is a Baptist in religious belief and will take Teaching as his profession. He stands 6 feet high, and weighs 155 pounds.

Howard, Fletcher, was born at Leeds, Oct. 5, 1853. He fitted at Hebron Academy with a total attendance in weeks of 80. He has been present at College 93 weeks of his course, has taught 6 terms, has earned \$1200, and spent \$1500, more or less. He is a Baptist in religious belief, and will take Medicine as his profession. He stands 6 feet high, and tips the beam at 220 pounds.

Johonnett, Rodney Fuller, was born at Newport, June 30, 1855. He consumed a total of 84 weeks in his fitting course at Pittsfield. He has a total attendance at College of 110 weeks, having taught 5 terms and earned \$830. His College expenses have been \$1250. He is a Methodist in religious belief, and will choose as his profession the Ministry. His height is 5 feet 5 inches, and weight, 120 pounds.

Lane, Willard Ernest, was born at Danville, June 28, 1853, and fitted for college at Nichols Latin School, consuming a total school attendance of 55 weeks in his fit. He has been present at College 94 weeks of his course, has taught 5 terms, earned \$700, and spent \$900. He is a Universalist in religious belief, and will take the profession of Medicine. He stands 5 feet 7 inches in height, and weighs 170 pounds.

Lombard, Thurston Merrill, was born at Auburn, Sept. 18, 1855. A part of his fit he secured at Auburn High School, the remainder at Nichols Latin School. His total fitting weeks are 146. He has been at College during his entire course 146 weeks. He has taught no terms of school, but has earned \$150. His expenses have been \$1000. He will enter none of the professions, but devote himself to business. In religious preference he is a Universalist. He is in height 5 feet 8 inches, and weighs 140 pounds.

McCollister, Elisha Atwood, was born in Canton, Mar. 25, 1852. He fitted for college at Hebron Academy in a total of 48 weeks. He has been in attendance at the College 118 weeks of his course, has taught 4 terms, earned \$450, and spent \$1600. He is a Universalist, and will adopt Medicine as his profession. He stands 6 feet in height, and weighs 213 pounds.

Moseley, Simon Connor, was born at Bowdoin, Jan. 6, 1858; fitted for college at Nichols Latin School, with 80 weeks attendance. He has spent 120 weeks in attendance on his collegiate studies, has taught 3 terms, earned \$250, and spent \$1200 for College expenses. Unitarianism is his religious belief and Law will be his profession. His height is 6 feet 1 inch, and weight, 148 pounds.

Otis, Frank Pierce, was born at Garland, May 8, 1852. He fitted at Pittsfield with a total attendance of

77 weeks. He has been in attendance at College 101 weeks of his course. Meanwhile, he has taught 5 terms, earned \$1000, and spent \$1400. He is a Congregationalist in religious belief, and will choose Law as his profession. His height is 5 feet 11 inches, and weight, 167 pounds.

Perkins, Lewis Melville, was born at Mechanic Falls, Feb. 2, 1856. At Hebron Academy he spent a total of 80 weeks in fitting for college. Freshman and Sophomore years he was at Colby University, coming to Bates during Junior year. During his course he has been in attendance on his studies 91 weeks, has taught 9 terms, earned \$1000, and spent \$1400. He is a Methodist in religious belief, and will take Teaching as his profession. He stands 5 feet 8 1-2 inches high, and weighs 150 pounds.

Ranger, Walter Eugene, was born at Wilton, Nov. 22, 1855. He fitted at Wilton Academy, attending there a total of 110 weeks. During his course he has been in attendance on his studies 87 weeks, has taught 7 terms, earned \$1100, and spent \$1500. He is a Congregationalist in religious belief, and will follow Teaching as his profession. He is 5 feet 6 inches in height, and weighs 160 pounds.

Sargent, Charles Morris, was born in Springfield, N. H., March 26, 1867. He fitted for college at New Hampton, N. H., consuming a total of 120

weeks in his fit. His total number of weeks in college is 86. Freshman and Sophomore years he spent at Colby University. While in college he has taught 4 terms; earned \$450. His total expenses have been \$1900. In religious belief he is a Baptist. Teaching will be his profession. He stands 6 feet 2 inches high, and weighs 175 pounds.

Smart, Melville Clarence, was born at Maxfield, Feb. 18, 1853. He fitted at Pittsfield. In the fitting course of three years he was present but a total of 75 weeks. He has a total College attendance of 67 weeks. While in College he has taught a total of 96 weeks, and earned, including pay for board while teaching, \$1464.50. He has expended nearly the amount earned. In religious preference he is a Congregationalist. Teaching will be his profession. He is 5 feet 10 inches tall, and weighs 160 pounds.

Tuttle, Alison Eugene, was born in Stratford, Aug. 7, 1857. He fitted in Farmington, consuming 120 weeks in his fit. He has been in attendance at College 100 weeks. Meanwhile, he has taught 3 terms, earned \$400, and spent \$1200. He will take no profession, but engage in business. He stands 5 feet 11 1-2 inches in height, and weighs 180 pounds.

It may be of interest to know that the total number of weeks in the full four years' course is 146. The yearly expenses, as given in the College

Catalogue, range from \$155 to \$206. Clothing, of course, is not reckoned in this estimate.

The following is a review of the collegiate year:

August, 1878.—Fall term began the 20th. Lyman Nichols, Trustee and benefactor of the College, died at his home in Boston; no recitations at College on the day of his funeral. On the 29th occurred the first rope-pull at Bates, between the Sophomores and Freshmen, resulting in a victory for the former.

September.—On the 19th occurred the semi-annual supper given to the students by the Main St. Free Baptist Society, when the Sophomore Quartette made its first appearance before the public. President's Reception to the Freshmen on the evening of the 26th. On the 28th the first game of base-ball for the season was played at Readfield with the Kent's Hill Nine, resulting in a score of 10 to 3 in favor of the Bates. '79 voted to publish Bates's first annual, to be called *The Garnet*, from the College color. A room in Hathorn Hall was fitted up for a Natural History Room.

October.—Oct. 5th the annual base-ball game between the Sophomores and Freshmen was won by the former, by a score of 36 to 4. On the same day was played a return game with the Kent's Hill Nine, resulting in a victory for the Bates, with a score of 15 to 3. Oct. 12th

the Skowhegan Reds beat the Bates at Skowhegan, with a score of 16 to 6. Oct. 26th a return game was played at Lewiston, in which the Reds again beat the Bates, with a score of 9 to 5. On the 18th occurred the First Division of the Freshman Declamations at the College Chapel; Cogswell and Snow were put over. On the 19th, the Eurosophian Society held a public meeting in the Chapel. On the 25th, at the Declamations of the Second Division, Tracy and Perkins were put over. During the month a valuable clock, the gift of Mrs. North, of Bristol, Conn., was put up in the Chapel. One morning about this time a calf was found in the Freshmen's seats; soon after a melancholy Soph departed on the down train. About this time, also, the music of the horn was wont to be heard; the result of which was that the Faculty denied themselves, for a time, the society of another Soph. A Freshman refuses a school with a salary of \$1500. The President sails for Europe.

November.—On the first day of this month the Third Division declaimed to a crowded house; the prize was awarded to E. B. Forbes. The Reading Room papers were sold at auction at much lower figures than usual. Prof. Stanton offered prizes for a Society Champion Debate, to come off in the summer term; the Societies accepted the proposal, and Moseley, Hayes, and Newton were elected from the Eurosophian, and

Johonnett, Briggs, and Judkins from the Polymnian. Fall term closed the Friday before Thanksgiving.

December.—The whole of this month was vacation, during which about 70 of the students taught winter schools. During the vacation the recitation rooms of Professors Hayes and Stanley were thrown into one, making the large Mathematical room, now occupied by Prof. Rand.

January, 1879.—Spring term began Tuesday the 7th. '81 and '82 each receive a new member. Only a small part of the students in, and everything quiet.

February.—Students return, one by one, from teaching. Nothing occurred out of the usual routine till the 27th, which is the day of prayer in colleges; recitations were omitted and immediately after morning prayers a rousing prayer-meeting was held in the lower Chapel, at which all the students were present. In the afternoon a sermon was preached before the students in the Chapel, by Rev. A. C. Hogbin, followed by remarks by Rev. Messrs. Bowen and Dickerman. The day's exercises finished with the most stirring prayer-meeting that has been held in College for many a day.

March.—All through this month there was a marked religious interest in the College, which has continued throughout the whole year, quite a number of the students making a public profession of religion. During the whole of the month

till the close of the term, a half-hour prayer-meeting was held every night after recitation. The College Orchestra organized. The base-ball team of '79 chosen, and put in training in the Gymnasium. March 19th a reception to the Seniors by Prof. Angell. The Prize Declamations of the Sophomore Class, March 21st, 25th, 27th, in the College Chapel; from the First Division McGillicuddy and Twitchel were put over; from the second, W. B. Perkins and Foss. The prize was finally awarded to McGillicuddy. Reception given to the Juniors on the 26th by Dr. Bowen. On the 28th the Annual Senior Exhibition. Term closed the same day; a vacation of a week and a half followed.

April.—Summer term began on the 8th. '82 has a new member. General repairs made in the recitation rooms of Hathorn Hall, and a new recitation room fitted up in Parker Hall. Two Sophomore Debates this month; the prize at the first was awarded to McGillicuddy, at the second, to Haskell. Prof. Chapman of New Market, N. H., gave a Reading in the Chapel. Class caps purchased by the Sophomores.

May.—'80 has a new member. Perkins and Ranger, of the Senior class, took a tramp, the former making 60 miles in one day, the latter 40. Class hats purchased by the Freshmen; the hats are made of straw and trimmed with the class and College color. *The Garnet*, the

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The following is a review of the collegiate year:

August, 1878.—Fall term began the 20th. Lyman Nichols, Trustee and benefactor of the College, died at his home in Boston; no recitations at College on the day of his funeral. On the 29th occurred the first rope-pull at Bates, between the Sophomores and Freshmen, resulting in a victory for the former.

September.—On the 19th occurred the semi-annual supper given to the students by the Main St. Free Baptist Society, when the Sophomore Quartette made its first appearance before the public. President's Reception to the Freshmen on the evening of the 26th. On the 28th the first game of base-ball for the season was played at Readfield with the Kent's Hill Nine, resulting in a score of 10 to 3 in favor of the Bates. '79 voted to publish Bates's first annual, to be called *The Garnet*, from the College color. A room in Hathorn Hall was fitted up for a Natural History Room.

October.—Oct. 5th the annual base-ball game between the Sophomores and Freshmen was won by the former, by a score of 36 to 4. On the same day was played a return game with the Kent's Hill Nine, resulting in a victory for the Bates, with a score of 15 to 3. Oct. 12th

the Skowhegan Reds beat the Bates at Skowhegan, with a score of 16 to 6. Oct. 26th a return game was played at Lewiston, in which the Reds again beat the Bates, with a score of 9 to 5. On the 18th occurred the First Division of the Freshman Declamations at the College Chapel; Cogswell and Snow were put over. On the 19th, the Eurosophian Society held a public meeting in the Chapel. On the 25th, at the Declamations of the Second Division, Tracy and Perkins were put over. During the month a valuable clock, the gift of Mrs. North, of Bristol, Conn., was put up in the Chapel. One morning about this time a calf was found in the Freshmen's seats; soon after a melancholy Soph departed on the down train. About this time, also, the music of the horn was wont to be heard; the result of which was that the Faculty denied themselves, for a time, the society of another Soph. A Freshman refuses a school with a salary of \$1500. The President sails for Europe.

November.—On the first day of this month the Third Division declaimed to a crowded house; the prize was awarded to E. B. Forbes. The Reading Room papers were sold at auction at much lower figures than usual. Prof. Stanton offered prizes for a Society Champion Debate, to come off in the summer term; the Societies accepted the proposal, and Moseley, Hayes, and Newton were elected from the Eurosophian, and

Johonnett, Briggs, and Judkins from the Polymnian. Fall term closed the Friday before Thanksgiving.

December.—The whole of this month was vacation, during which about 70 of the students taught winter schools. During the vacation the recitation rooms of Professors Hayes and Stanley were thrown into one, making the large Mathematical room, now occupied by Prof. Rand.

January, 1879.—Spring term began Tuesday the 7th. '81 and '82 each receive a new member. Only a small part of the students in, and everything quiet.

February.—Students return, one by one, from teaching. Nothing occurred out of the usual routine till the 27th, which is the day of prayer in colleges; recitations were omitted and immediately after morning prayers a rousing prayer-meeting was held in the lower Chapel, at which all the students were present. In the afternoon a sermon was preached before the students in the Chapel, by Rev. A. C. Hogbin, followed by remarks by Rev. Messrs. Bowen and Dickerman. The day's exercises finished with the most stirring prayer-meeting that has been held in College for many a day.

March.—All through this month there was a marked religious interest in the College, which has continued throughout the whole year, quite a number of the students making a public profession of religion. During the whole of the month

till the close of the term, a half-hour prayer-meeting was held every night after recitation. The College Orchestra organized. The base-ball team of '79 chosen, and put in training in the Gymnasium. March 19th a reception to the Seniors by Prof. Angell. The Prize Declamations of the Sophomore Class, March 21st, 25th, 27th, in the College Chapel; from the First Division McGillicuddy and Twitchel were put over; from the second, W. B. Perkins and Foss. The prize was finally awarded to McGillicuddy. Reception given to the Juniors on the 26th by Dr. Bowen. On the 28th the Annual Senior Exhibition. Term closed the same day; a vacation of a week and a half followed.

April.—Summer term began on the 8th. '82 has a new member. General repairs made in the recitation rooms of Hathorn Hall, and a new recitation room fitted up in Parker Hall. Two Sophomore Debates this month; the prize at the first was awarded to McGillicuddy, at the second, to Haskell. Prof. Chapman of New Market, N. H., gave a Reading in the Chapel. Class caps purchased by the Sophomores.

May.—'80 has a new member. Perkins and Ranger, of the Senior class, took a tramp, the former making 60 miles in one day, the latter 40. Class hats purchased by the Freshmen; the hats are made of straw and trimmed with the class and College color. *The Garnet*, the

annual publication, edited by the Seniors, makes its appearance this month. Two games played with the Atlantics of Portland; the first was stopped by the rain, after 13 scores had been made by the Bates and 3 by the Atlantics; the second resulted in a victory for the Bates Nine with a score of 4 to 3.

June.—On the morning of June 12th Chapel exercises were conducted by Prof. Stanton, for the first time within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, but it is the sincere hope of the students that it is not the last time. A game with the Bowdoins resulted in a victory for Bates, by a score of 9 to 8. The Sophomores took their *nominal* exit, at the DeWitt House, on the 12th, although it is understood that the Faculty have not yet decided whether they will all take an *actual* exit or not. On the afternoon of the 13th the Juniors celebrated the usual exercises of Ivy Day, and in the evening partook of Ivy Supper at the DeWitt. On the evening of the 18th the Sophomores buried Analytics. On the 19th occurred the return game between the Bates and Bowdoins, in which the latter were beaten with a score of 10 to 7. On the 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st occurred the examinations of the various classes. Commencement is yet to come, which, if it passes with equal success with the preceding weeks, will conclude a very successful year at Bates.

LOCALS.

Vacation!

'79, Adieu!

"In your mind."

"A beautiful figur."

The nine has "braced up."

The boys begin to scatter.

"Chloroform" is the green of leaves.

Once more we hold the State Championship.

Processions, suppers, exits, and funerals are the order of the day.

Fifteen to four indicates a mistaken judgment in estimating curves.

How the poetry has been ground out lately! It must be indigent to the soil.

The Sophomores this year introduce the custom of burying "Anna Lytics."

Owing to unavoidable circumstances, our correspondence will be omitted in this number.

The Juniors have petitioned the Trustees to have a day set apart for Field Day and Ivy Day.

The Latin School "Union" have just issued their third annual, *The Nichols Echo*. It makes a neat appearance, and we understand meets with a ready sale.

Since the class exit a Soph has been known to exhibit a dilapidated pair of pantaloons and mournfully ask, "Who keeps that big black dog on Upper Main Street?"

The Bowdoin game is set down for Thursday, June 19th; the Colby game, Saturday, the 21st.

Excuses: "Lowell motioned to adjourn." "We don't blame the Sophomores, but Harlow handed in our names."

A goodly number of the boys are to wait on summer resorters during vacation. A new adaptation of higher education!

We overheard a young lady telling a Junior a fairy story about Fizz and Fuzz. Doubtless she had that Juniors moustache in view.

A certain member of the Junior Class says that, of all the flowers which he has analyzed, the *two-lips* are the most interesting.

A Sophomore thus translates the sentence: "Ipse capillato diffusum consule potat," "He drinks wine diffused from the long-haired consul."

A few of the boys return to their paternal mansions to witness to the truth of that divine announcement: "By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat thy bread."

On Wednesday, June 11th, the Second Nine played a match game of base-ball, on the old Androscoggin grounds, with a picked nine of Lewiston, beating them 12 to 11.

The Sophomores wish to extend their thanks to the "Recentes Homines" for the *very courteous* treatment of their invitation to join in the funeral procession of "Anna Lytics."

In preparation for their public meeting for the fall term, the Polymnian Society have chosen W. H. Judkins as orator, and A. A. Beane and Miss E. J. Clark as editor and editress.

The many visitors to Bowdoin during the late meeting of the Boating, Athletic, and Base-Ball Associations, had an excellent time. The issue of the base-ball game did not, of course, mar the pleasure.

We learn from the Librarian that the addition to the College Library has not been as large as usual the past year. Only 208 volumes have been added. The present number, exclusive of pamphlets, is 5608.

The Senior blacks his boots,
And elbows up his way,
Makes his little bow,
And says his little say.
Then he makes another,
And waits for his bouquet;
While the people clap their hands,
And the band begins to play.

A Soph who recently received a present of blue-eyed-grass, from an admired and admiring (?) lady acquaintance, was surprised, on inquiring its significance, to learn that its scientific name is *Sisyrinchium*, meaning pig's snout.

A reception was tendered the Seniors on Thursday evening, 19th inst., by Prof. Hayes and lady, at their residence on Mountain Avenue. A very pleasant and profitable evening was spent. The Professor gave the class some account of his German life, which was very interesting. All present most heartily enjoyed the Professor's hospitality.

In the absence of Prof. Rand for the last four or five weeks, Mr. Drake was chosen by the class of '81 to conduct their recitations in Mathematics. Much credit is due to Mr. Drake for the painstaking manner in which he has filled the place.

June 6th, Middle Class of the Latin School gave Prize Declamations at Nichols Hall. The parts showed much care in selection and preparation. The College Sophomore Quartette furnished music for the occasion. The prizes were awarded to H. D. Moore and H. R. Ham.

On Thursday evening, May 29th, a reception was tendered to their friends by the lady teachers of the Lewiston Normal Practice School. Members from each of the classes in College were present to enjoy the very pleasurable entertainment afforded.

The new edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, just issued, is believed to be, in the quantity of matter it contains, by far the largest volume published. It now contains about 118,000 words defined, and nearly 15,000 words and meanings not found in any other one dictionary. The Biographical Dictionary, just added, supplies a want long felt by the reader and student, in giving the desired information so briefly. Never was any one volume so complete as an aid in getting an education.

The local papers came near having to record a sad accident. As a certain Junior was passing along the street, the wind lifted his hat off, landing it directly in the wheel track. A hastily driven team passed directly over it, and only saved itself from a capsize by a sudden stop. The carriage received no damage except a severe concussion from the collision. The hat, we are glad to say, was uninjured.

The burial of Anna Lytics, after numerous delays on account of weather, took place June 18th. The corpse was looking remarkably well, considering the time it had been kept. Although the roads were very muddy, a large company of sincere mourners followed the bier. The body was given to the fire and the spirit to the care of Charon, from the summit of David's Mountain. *Nunc requiescat in pace.*

The Sophomores had their *exit*, June 12th, at the DeWitt. The President, H. B. Nevins, presided. E. D. Rowell acted as toast master. "Our *Alma Mater*," "Class of '81," "Ladies of '81," "Girls of Lewiston," "Base-Ball," and "The Sophomore Quartette," were each toasted in turn. Odes, prepared for the occasion, were sung. W. J. Brown was Orator of the evening. W. P. Curtis was Prophet. A very pleasing poem was prepared by Miss E. J. Clark. C. L. McCleery gave an interesting Class History. It

was a very enjoyable occasion. The class voted the first exit a grand success.

The Base-Ball Nine, although no one thinks of comparing it with the "old Nine," is doing solid work. Thus far it has showed a clean record in every game. Base-ball is our only Collge game and ought to have the ready support of every student and graduate. Although the finances of the Association have improved of late, yet it is still in debt. To those of the Alumni that have played upon the Nine, we would suggest a consideration of the financial standing of the Association.

On Thursday evening, 19th inst., a reception was tendered to the Juniors and ladies by Prof. Angell and lady, at their residence on College Street. The evening was most pleasantly passed in agreeable conversation and in viewing the Professor's large collection of pictures. It is very gratifying to think now, when their direct relations must terminate, that the Professor and the class have always been so kindly associated together; and the thanks of the class are due and tendered to him and his lady for their free-hearted hospitality.

Exercises for Commencement Week.
—Sunday at 2.30 P.M will occur the Baccalaureate exercises; in the evening the address before the Theological students. Monday evening is the Junior Exhibition. Tuesday P.M.

comes the Theological Anniversary, and Tuesday evening the Commencement Concert. Wednesday P.M. is the Anniversary of the Alumni; Wednesday evening, the address of Col. Higginson before the Literary Societies. Thursday is Commencement Day; Thursday evening are Class Day exercises, and Friday evening the Reception at the President's.

One of the great contrasts between the school books used by the fathers and mothers of the land, when young, and those now used by the children, is the use of pictures. As a curious instance of illustrating the meaning of words by pictorial illustration, the pictures in the new edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary in connection with the following twelve words, *Beef, Boiler, Castle, Column, Eye, Horse, Moldings, Phrenology, Ravelin, Ships, Steam Engine, Timbers*, illustrate and define the meaning of more than 340 words and terms, as may be seen by examining the Dictionary.

Base-ball has still continued to flourish among us with customary vigor. The slight illness of the pitcher prevented the expected and desired game with the Colbys. On Decoration Day the First and Second Nines played a game on the Androscoggin grounds. Oakes pitching in place of Parsons. The old-fashioned curves were a little too much for the Second Nine although they managed

to score three runs. The first nine scored twelve runs. The Saturday following, May 31st, the first nine, Tarbox pitching, played with the High School Nine, winning an easy victory by a score of 15 to 1.

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Bates 9, Bowdoin 8.—Ten innings.

—Bates and Bowdoin met on the diamond for the first time this season, at Brunswick, on Saturday, June 7th. Great interest was felt in this game, from the fact that neither nine had lost a game during the season, as well as from the old spirit of rivalry between the two nines.

The boys were cheered by a great number of Bates students in their trip.

At two o'clock an immense crowd had assembled on the Delta Grounds to witness the game, and the usual offers of sporting men were made, and as quickly taken.

The game was called at precisely 2.30 with the Bowdoin at the bat. In the first inning the Bowdoin secured one run while the Bates were blanked. Bowdoin failed to see the home plate again until the seventh inning. In the third inning Bates settled down to work and scored four runs.

At the end of the sixth inning the score stood: Bates, 4; Bowdoin, 1. At this point Parsons, who had been sick for nearly three weeks, and consequently unable to practice, showed signs of weakness, and the result was three runs for Bowdoin,

in this inning, two in the eighth, and one in the ninth.

Bates came to the bat in the ninth, with three runs to tie and four to win. It was evident to their friends that the boys meant "*business*."

Parsons went to bat first and dropped a beauty over Gardner's head and trotted to first.

Foss struck hard to short and was declared out at first by a decision of the umpire, which was, to say the least, open to criticism.

Hoyt struck a long fly which Winship captured. A safe hit by "Perk" and an error by Smith let in two men.

Lombard then sent a hot grounder just inside first base, and Parsons came in amid great excitement, thus leaving the score 7 to 7.

Smith in the tenth was given his base on balls. Norcross took in Snow and Winship failed to Wilbur. Maxcy sent Smith to third and Lally sacrificed to second, Smith coming in. For Bates, Norcross led off with a two baser, Parsons going out at first. Foss struck a sacrifice to second and brought Norcross in, securing his own base on a fumble by Maxcy. Perkins struck hard to center, and Foss, thinking of the maxim "Now or never," started from second for home, which he reached just in time to score the winning run.

A few remarks ought to be made in regard to the umpiring of the game.

Our captain was allowed to choose one of two men selected by Bowdoin to umpire the game, neither of whom were known to him, and neither of whom had any reputation as an umpire.

To umpire such important games, men should be chosen who are known and who have experience, in addition to ability and knowledge of the game.

The Bowdoins claim that no fault was found with the umpire during the progress of the game, and that the dissatisfaction was an after thought; but the fact is, that the boys felt all through the game that they were being crowded, especially in the matter of balls and strikes. But all are liable to mistakes, and perhaps Mr. Payson failed in ability, rather than in honesty.

BATES.

	AB.	IB.	TB.	R.	PO.	A.	E.
Sanborn, lf.	6	0	0	2	9	1	0
Lombard, 3b.	6	1	1	0	3	2	4
Wilbur, c.	6	1	1	1	5	3	4
Ranger, 2b.	5	1	2	0	4	1	1
Norcross, rf.	5	1	2	1	2	0	0
Parsons, p.	5	1	1	1	1	2	6
Foss, ss.	5	0	0	1	1	4	2
Hoyt, lf.	5	3	3	1	4	0	2
Perkins, cf.	5	3	3	2	1	0	0
	48	11	13	9	30	13	19

BOWDOINS.

	AB.	IB.	TB.	R.	PO.	A.	E.
Wilson, p.	6	0	0	2	0	6	2
Smith, ss.	6	2	3	1	0	3	3
Snow, c.	6	1	1	2	7	1	1
Winship, cf.	6	2	3	0	3	0	0
Maxcy, 2b.	6	1	1	0	2	3	2
Perry, lf.	6	2	2	1	5	0	1
Lally, rf.	5	1	1	0	0	0	0
Gardner, 3b.	5	1	1	0	1	2	2
Ring, lb.	5	1	1	2	12	0	2
	51	11	13	8	30	15	13

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bates	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	2-9
Bowdoins	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	1-8

Umpire—H. S. Payson, Bowdoin, '80.
Scorers—Bates, H. L. Merrill; Bowdoins, H. B. Wilson.

Bates 15, Colby 4.

On Saturday, June 14th, our nine visited Waterville and played the first game of the series with Colby. The batting and base running of Bates was remarkably fine, while their fielding was, as a whole, good.

In the eighth inning "Boozy" retired from the pitchers points and gave way to the right fielder.

The boys speak of their trip as a very pleasant one, and speak in high terms of the cordiality of their reception and kindness of their treatment.

The game was umpired to the satisfaction of all, by Mr. Lyford, Colby, '79.

BATES.

	AB.	IB.	TB.	PO.	A.	E.
Sanborn, lb.	6	3	2	3	8	0
Lombard, 3b.	6	1	0	0	3	1
Wilbur, c.	6	5	3	5	6	3
Ranger, 2b.	6	0	2	2	2	3
Norcross, r. f.	6	1	2	2	0	0
Parsons, p.	6	1	0	0	2	7
Foss, s. s.	5	2	0	0	4	1
Hoyt, l. f.	5	1	1	1	1	0
Perkins, cf.	5	1	1	1	1	0
	51	15	11	14	27	15

COLBYS.

	AB.	IB.	TB.	PO.	A.	E.
Ryder, s. s.	5	0	1	1	0	0
Wallig, 3. b.	5	1	1	1	4	2
Barker, l. f.	4	0	0	0	9	0
Worcest. r. c.	4	0	0	0	7	1
Weld, 2b.	4	1	2	2	1	2
Shaw, lb.	4	0	1	1	3	1
Dennison, c. f.	4	0	0	0	1	0
Bosworth, p.	4	2	1	1	2	7
Chaplin, r. f.	4	0	1	1	0	2
	38	4	7	7	27	15

Umpire—Lyford, Colby, '79.

Bates 10, Bowdoins 7.

The second game with the Bowdoins was played on the Androscoggin grounds, June 19th, before a large and interested audience composed of many ladies and gentlemen in addition to a large number of students from both colleges. The

game was called at 3.25; the Bates at the bat. Only one run was scored by either club until the fourth inning, when the Bates scored four runs and no Bowdoin man saw his first. In the seventh inning the Bates scored two runs, while Smith, of the Bowdoins, knocked the ball over the fence inclosing the grounds, and made a clean home run, a feat that has not been performed since Record made his well-known home run three years ago in our game with the Lowells. In the ninth the Bates scored three runs, while the Bowdoins sent one man over to home plate. We append the score which is a sufficient commentary on the good playing of our nine:

BATES.									
	AB	R	1B	TB	PO	A	E		
Wilbur, c...	.5	1	2	2	14	2	3		
Sanborn, 1b.....	.5	1	2	3	4	0	1		
Ranger, 2b.....	.5	2	2	2	1	2	0		
Lombard, 3b.....	.5	1	4	5	3	2	1		
Norcross, r. f.....	.5	2	2	2	0	0	0		
Parsons, p.....	.5	1	1	1	1	7	4		
Foss, s. s.....	.5	1	1	1	2	2	4		
Hoyt, l. f.....	.5	1	2	2	1	0	2		
Perkins, c. f.....	.5	0	1	0	1	0	0		
Total.....	.45	10	17	19	27	15	15		

BOWDOINS.									
	AB	R	1B	TB	PO	A	E		
Wilson, p.....	.5	1	2	3	2	6	0		
Smith, s.s.....	.5	1	1	4	1	2	1		
Snow, c.....	.5	1	1	1	3	0	3		
Winship, c. f.....	.5	1	1	1	0	0	0		
Haggerty, 2b.....	.5	1	1	1	1	4	2		
Perry, l. f.....	.5	0	0	0	1	0	4		
Lally, r. f.....	.5	0	1	1	0	0	1		
Gardner, 3b.....	.4	1	0	0	4	0	2		
Ring, 1b.....	.4	1	0	0	15	1	0		
Total.....	.43	7	7	11	27	13	13		

Umpire—George T. Wilson.
Time of game 1 hour, 35 minutes.

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.]

Of the 172 graduates of Bates College, so far as known, 39 have no

avowed religious preference and 133 have. Of the latter, 93 are Free Baptists; 20, Congregationalists; 8, Universalists; 3, Baptists; 2, Episcopalians; 2, Catholics; 1, Methodist; 1, Christian Baptist; 1, Unitarian; 2, unknown. Among these are to be reckoned 22 ministers, 14 of whom are now occupying Free Baptist pulpits (besides these, 7 are preparing for the Free Baptist ministry); 5, Congregationalist; 1, Baptist; 1, Methodist; 1, Christian Baptist. In addition to these, 15 of the graduates of the Theological department, who are now occupying Free Baptist pulpits, received their academic education elsewhere.

'67.—Prof. J. H. Rand has been suffering for some time with a painful disease of the eye, which has obliged him for the time being to rest from his College work.

'70.—A. L. Houghton, pastor at Lawrence, Mass., has been granted a four months' leave of absence, with the purpose that he may have opportunity for complete recovery of his health.

'70.—I. G. Hanson, Attorney at Law, formerly of Mechanic Falls, has become Clerk of Courts for Androscoggin County, and has removed his office to Auburn.

'73.—E. A. Smith has control of the editorial department of the *Morning Star* during the absence of its editor-in-chief on a European tour.

'73.—Rev. C. H. Davis has closed his pastorate at Prescott, Wisconsin, and is now taking a vacation.

'73.—L. R. White, a graduate of Harvard Medical School, is practicing Medicine in Belville, Kansas.

'73.—A. C. Libby, who has for several years been engaged in Civil Engineering in this city, and who did most of the surveying for the Lewiston Water Works, is now employed in surveying the route of a railroad from Denver to Leadville.

'74.—F. T. Crommett, who graduated last May from the Boston University Law School, has opened a Law Office at 194 Washington Street, Boston.

'75.—A. T. Sally (class of '79, Theo. School) recently completed five months of very satisfactory service in supplying the Roger Williams Church, Providence, R. I. Owing to the absence of its pastor, Mr. Houghton, Mr. Sally begins a three months' engagement with the F. B. church in Lawrence, Mass., on the first Sunday in July. Some time in October he expects to sail for Europe with intent to spend a year or two in study at some German university.

'76.—A. L. Morey is to enter Bates Theological School in the fall. He has engaged to supply the Free Baptist church at Lisbon Falls during the coming year.

'78.—F. H. Briggs has joined the

firm of E. F. Packard & Co., shoe manufacturers, Auburn.

'78.—C. F. Peaslee has been teaching, during the spring, in the Dirigo Business College at Augusta.

'78.—E. B. Vining is teacher of Virgil and Mathematics at Gould's Academy, Bethel.

'78.—J. Q. Adams (Bates Theo. School) preaches during the summer vacation at South Montville.

'78.—Class Secretary writes us that "The method of class correspondence, adopted by '78 at their graduation last summer, has proved a perfect success. The plan is such that in a single envelope is included a letter from each member of the class, written on paper of very light weight and uniform style, so that the whole can be sent under a three cent stamp. As it passes in alphabetical order through each member's hands, he removes his own letter and inserts a new. It has now nearly completed its third round of the class, and recently finished, within 110 days, a journey of 1500 miles, besides making the numerous stops necessary to receive its cargo of news." We hope subsequent classes will adopt a similar plan; for if every member of a class knows the whereabouts of every other, with comparatively little correspondence, the editor in charge of this department will be able to make it much more newsy. This opportunity is

taken to repeat the request that all the Alumni who know of any interesting facts in regard to classmates, that have not been published in the *STUDENT*, will be so kind as to forward the same.



EXCHANGES.

The *Oberlin Review* has come to us for the first time. It contains an interesting article about the "Negro Exodus." It is written by one who has spent his life in the South, writes from personal knowledge, and with commendable candor. He attributes much of the disorder to the swindling Jews who furnish the negroes with their necessaries, and cheat them out of their possessions. The editorials are short but quite pithy. The exchange editor makes some pointed remarks about various exchanges, and then "gets down and out." There is a dearth of local news and spicy items.

The *Williams Athenaeum* contains an article on "The English Novel in Social Reform" that is interesting and original. In an editorial we find the following expression: "These improvements will make the part of Williamstown in which the college stands a very Garden of Eden, wanting nothing but the serpent and — the woman. The former we can well do without, and may not an invasion of co-education principles sometime give us the latter?" Ah! how is this? Can it be that thoughts

of co-education are creeping even into this Puritanical College? The editorials of the *Athenaeum* are generally to the point. But those locals, by their inviting conversational form, raise the expectations to the highest pitch and then disappoint them.

The *Nichols Echo* for 1879 is a model of neatness. Of its contents we shall, perhaps, be able to mention but one article. The essay on "The Study of the Classics" is well worth the perusal of every student and teacher. We would call attention to the improvements suggested in the method of teaching the classics. After one has drilled for five years in the intricacies of Greek and Latin syntax, and has spent a year in forgetting the principal part of what he has learned, is it any wonder that he gets disgusted with the study? We hope many teachers will find and improve the opportunity to read this excellent article.

The *Southern Collegian* has had a fit. The cause, we suppose, is that one of our exchanges a short time ago remarked that the only readable thing in the *Collegian* was a sonnet clipped from the *BATES STUDENT*. Now it really seems to us that, if there were any grounds for the above criticism, the *Collegian* ought not to say anything very bad about us, for that would suggest an unpleasant inference in regard to itself. If in the *STUDENT* there be such a dearth of interesting matter, what should we infer as to the condition of the *Col-*

legian? But we always had a better opinion of the *Collegian* than some of our exchanges have. Now as to that criticism of the *STUDENT*, we enjoyed it well. We have had vapid criticisms enough, and are glad the *Collegian* attempts something else, even though it makes only a big splash. We simply suggest, however, that we do not print essays on "Union" for the advantage of our Southern exchanges. They are supposed to be wholly above such "inane reflections." Neither did we print the article on "Wit" for the advantage of the *Collegian*; for we think it is wholly above that, too. At least, we never have heard it accused of exhibiting any wit, nor do we think it guilty of that crime.

OTHER COLLEGES.

Russia has only nine colleges.

Hillsdale is to have a new Gym.

There are eleven Brazilian students at Syracuse University.

The *Chronicle* declares co-education at Mich. University a success.

The first Missionary Society in the country was founded by Samuel J. Mills, when a student at Williams.

At Dartmouth the students are allowed a week's vacation, in order that they may have time for base-ball contests.

The University of California has received a gift of a large brick building, worth \$60,000, for the purpose

of establishing a College of Dental Surgery.—*Ex.*

Base-Ball.—This season has been one of great interest upon the diamond. Yale, Harvard, and Princeton have strong nines. Brown University, too, has put a strong team into the field, which has won many laurels and threatened to snatch the college championship from the older colleges. According to the latest reports we have at hand, Yale seems to be ahead. The *Harvard Advocate* thus sums up the games thus far played: "Up to the present time, Yale has won six games, with one lost; Brown, five games, with two lost; and Harvard has won four and lost four. If Yale beats Brown, and we beat Yale, who wins the championship?"

The Yale Freshmen have beaten the Harvard Freshmen with a score of 6 to 5.

CLIPPINGS.

Tutor—"Now, Mr. Y., you may translate from *pone*." Mr. Y.—"I—I don't use one, sir!"

The other day a student translated "*Ich will keine Alte, keine Verbluhte, sondern eine Junge, Frische:*" "I want no faded old maid, but a young Freshwoman."—*Beacon.*

The dairy-maid pensively milked the goat,
And, pouting, she paused to mutter,
"I wish, you brute, you would turn to milk."
And the animal turned to butt her.

There was once a hardy young sinner,
Whose maxes grew thinner and thinner;
For the sake of the name
He abandoned all shame,
And became an inveterate chinner.

Prof. S.—“How was Martin Luther killed?” Fresh.—“He was excommunicated by a bull.”

I never crammed a lesson fine
And tried to catch my tutor's eye,
But that he'd call all names but mine,
And calmly, col'dly pass me by.

A Soph's secret of success in teaching: “Let the angle of *infliction* always equal the angle of *infraction*.”

Latin room—Freshman translates *acto equo temere*, “A horse acting at random.” Prof.—“Your horse certainly acted at random, Mr. ———.”
Explosion.

Sidney Smith once rebuked a swearing visitor by saying: “Let us assume that everything and everybody are damned, and proceed with your subject.”

“A fair and innocent child of co-education asked a gallant Senior for the loan of his pony on logic, but was answered tenderly, that the animal couldn't bear a side-saddle.”

It is highly important that when a man makes up his mind *tew bekum* a rascal, that he should examine himself *clusly*, and see if he ain't better *konstruced* for a *phool*.”—*Bil-lings*.

Barkis was willin'.—The paternal author of an heiress was approached by a youth who requested a few moments' conversation in private, and began: “I was requested to see you, sir, by your lovely daughter. Our attachment—” “Young man,” interrupted the parent, briskly, “I

don't know what that girl of mine is about. You are the fourth gentleman who has approached me this morning on the subject. I have given my consent to the others, and I give it to you; God bless you.”

Senior B—— was heard murmuring to himself the other morning, as he entered the recitation room “Just think of Ben. Butler stealing spoons, and then writing a book like Butler's Analogy.”

A PARABLE.

Mr. M'Chinnor (may his tribe decrease!)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of Greece,
And saw, upon the wash-stand in his room,
Making it rich like some Egyptian tomb,
A tutor, writing in a book of gold,
Exceeding cheek had made M'Chinnor bold,
And to the Presence in the room he said:
“What scribblest thou?”

The tutor raised his head,
And smiling, answered with unconscious glee,
“The names of those who grind unceasingly.”
“And is mine one?” said Chinnor.

“Nay, not so,”
Replied the tutor. Chinnor spake more slow,
But grinning still, and said: “Well, then, I pray
Write me as one who bootlegs every day.”

The tutor wrote and skipped. Commencement
night
He came again, with a great wakening light.
And showed the names whom scholarships had
blessed—
And lo! M'Chinnor's name led all the rest.
—Acta.

The following, from *Harper's* for last August, is a copy of a letter written some years ago by Dr. H. D. Paine to the New York Medical Club:

SCIENS, SOCIALITE, SOBRIETE.—Doc-
tores: Ducum nex mundi nitu panes; tri-
tucum at ait. Expecto meta fumen tu te
and eta beta pi. Super attento, uno.
Dux, hamor clam pati, sum parates, hom-
inie, ices, jam, etc. Sideror hoc. Anser.

One of the “fumen” replied in kind.

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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.

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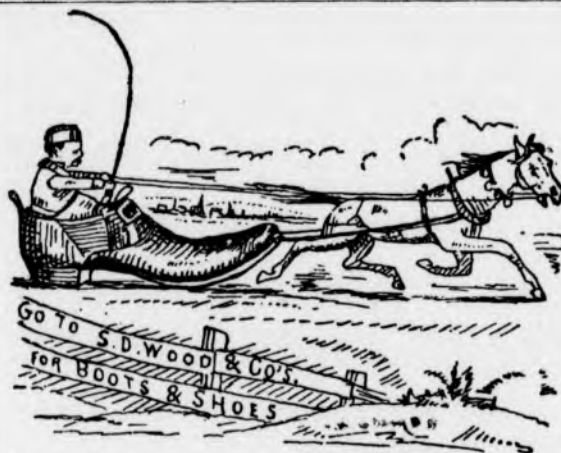
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