

2-1878

# The Bates Student - volume 06 number 02 - February 1878

Bates College

Follow this and additional works at: [http://scarab.bates.edu/bates\\_student](http://scarab.bates.edu/bates_student)

---

## Recommended Citation

Bates College, "The Bates Student - volume 06 number 02 - February 1878" (1878). *The Bates Student*. 2153.  
[http://scarab.bates.edu/bates\\_student/2153](http://scarab.bates.edu/bates_student/2153)

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Archives and Special Collections at SCARAB. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Bates Student by an authorized administrator of SCARAB. For more information, please contact [batesscarab@bates.edu](mailto:batesscarab@bates.edu).

THE  
BATES STUDENT.

VOL. VI.

FEBRUARY, 1878.

No. 2.

THE STUDY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.—II.

BY G. C. CHASE.

A HUNDRED years ago literature and the cognate branches of learning were designated by scholars as "*litterae humaniores*," or, by the English equivalent, "the humanities." No term could be more fitting. Next to religion, literature has been the chief agent in humanizing the race, in nourishing the feeling that "a man is a man," whatever his race, color, or condition. The elements of human nature are the same in all ages and in all climes. Homer, Æschylus, and Plato stretch their hands to ours across the centuries. Any genuine literature is worthy of affectionate study. But there are many reasons for assigning English literature the most important place.

It is in English literature that the grandest personality has found expression. Shall we compare it with the literature of Greece, or that of Rome? I grant that for mere ele-

gance of form, for artistic execution, the ancients are still unsurpassed. But will the best products of a pagan civilization of two thousand years ago outweigh those of our modern civilization with Christianity as its chief corner-stone? Can a literature, whose substance is dead myths and whose inspiration springs from the personification of nature, awaken the mind to a more intense love of truth than a literature freighted with the wealth of all the added centuries, and throbbing with the life of a Christian civilization? As we have already said, literature has to do with substance as well as form; and, while classical literature may justly claim preëminence in form, modern literature is incomparably grander in thought and sentiment. To illustrate my meaning, let me take an example from our own literature. The most *finished* poem



in our language has for its subject a lock of hair clipped from a girl's head; but shall we, therefore, say that "Pope's Rape of the Lock" is a production superior to "Shakespeare's Hamlet"?

But if English literature is superior to classical literature, its pre-eminence is not less marked when compared with other modern literature. And again we assign as a reason, that it gives expression to a nobler and more complete personality. That English and Anglo-American literature are superior to other modern literature, should be no marvel to him who has traced the genealogy of the English race. For in the veins of the English people flows the blood of the Celt, the Teuton, and the Romanized Northman. The union in one people of elements drawn from all the races that have helped to shape modern civilization will explain in part the boundless energy, the stubborn strength, and the versatile genius that have made the natives of the British Isles and their progeny in America the two foremost nations of the globe. Add to this a language enriched by tributes from the language of every other civilized nation, and then remember that no other people in Europe has felt in equal degree the influence of modern Christian thought; that no other people is so genuinely Protestant,—and you will be prepared to expect, what the most rigid comparison will prove,

that in originality, compass, and power the English language is without a peer. Hence, even to the student to whom the English tongue is strange, a knowledge of English literature is indispensable, if he would know the course and feel the influence of distinctively modern thought. But to us who speak the English language as our mother tongue, there are peculiar incentives to acquaint ourselves with its literature. It is our birthright. In it the wisest and best of our race have bequeathed to us their contribution to the world's progress. It is a living picture gallery of the most gifted men and women that have enriched our language with the products of their own hearts and minds. Better than any formal history, it shows us the part that our race has acted in the great drama of the world's life. It imbues us with English tastes, makes us proud of English achievements, nourishes loyalty to English institutions and ideas, and is a powerful conservator of all that is good and beautiful in English customs. It acquaints us with the moods and methods of the English mind, and prepares us to enter with the greatest advantage to ourselves a society where these are predominant.

For let no one suppose that in the rush and sweep of our noisy American life, we are to be borne away from the old English moorings. The heart and soul of that life is still



English. If we of the Puritan's land are proud that New England is moulding the destiny of America, let us not forget to be grateful that it was the Old England out of which sprang the New. The stronger our affection for America, the deeper must be our reverence for England. To every true American, England is what it was so lovingly called by Hawthorne—"The Old Home." Let us mark how another American regards England. Says Mr. Emerson: "In all that is done or begun by Americans, we are met by a civilization already settled and overpowering. The culture of the day, the thoughts and aims of men are English thoughts and aims. . . . The Russian in his snows is aiming to be English. The Turk and Chinese also are making awkward efforts to be English. The practical common sense of modern society, the utilitarian direction which labor, laws, opinions, and religion take, is the natural genius of the British mind. . . . The American is only the continuation of the English genius into new conditions more or less propitious. . . . England has inoculated all nations with her civilization, intelligence, and tastes." From this striking testimony to the power of English thought and the vigor of English life do we not derive an additional incentive to the study of English literature? But the claim of English literature to a large place in our educational system may be

urged on grounds yet more specific.

It is not my purpose to dwell at length upon the importance to every one of a ready command of his own language. The good and the bad use of words has been fitly symbolized by the old fable of the two maidens. From the lips of one fell pearls; from the lips of the other, vermin. Who has not blushed at some blunder of speech? Who has not felt the charm of words fitly spoken? Precious as is the gift of song, more precious is the gift of speech. The art of graceful conversation is the most desirable of accomplishments. I remember that an old philosopher has said, "Speech is silver, but silence golden;" but I remember, also, that a still older philosopher has said, "A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver." Moreover, in a country like ours, where everybody aspires to the fame of public utterance, and where orators are as plenty as in ancient Athens, too much stress can not be laid upon the early acquisition of a correct, graceful, and fluent use of language. Nothing can be a better corrective of what, in vulgar phrase, is called the "gift of gab"—which means, I believe, a torrent of words utterly divorced from ideas.

But how shall we acquire that just and exquisite utterance which is the charm of the home circle, the pulpit, and the platform alike? Not from the study of Grammar. The



speech of grammarians is proverbially stiff and pedantic. The golden age of Greek Literature had long been past when the first Greek Grammar saw the light. Plato's grammatical knowledge was limited to the distinction between the noun and the verb. A similar account might be given of Latin Literature and Latin Grammar. When Spenser was writing his "Faery Queene," the first English Grammar was just making its appearance. It is doubtful whether Shakespeare ever saw an English Grammar, unless he made the acquaintance of that written by his friend, Ben Jonson.

Neither can the Dictionary teach us how to use language. As Mr. Marsh has clearly shown, no Dictionary can ever teach us the precise meaning of words, for the meaning of any given word varies with the connection in which it is used; and the number of combinations into which a word may enter, and consequently the number of meanings that it may have, is endless. Words are as subtle, as elusive as thought itself; yet when the right word is found, it may be out of twenty synonyms, the cultivated mind approves it at once. Whence has it acquired this fine discriminating sense? Not from the Dictionary.

Neither can Rhetoric ever enable us to compose with taste and energy. Rhetoric, at its best, can merely supply us with methods of criticism; and criticism is only an after-

thought. Is there any significance in the fact that Grammar, Dictionaries, and Rhetoric have never made their appearance in any language until that language has produced its best literature?

The question returns, How shall we learn to talk? how shall we learn to compose? and experience answers, "Just as the child learns." He first observes the language of others and then uses it himself. Good language, like good manners, is the result of long-continued familiarity with good models. No book of etiquette ever converted a clown into a gentleman; no book *about* language ever gave one command of his mother-tongue. Could a child *hear* from his infancy nothing but the purest and most idiomatic English, it is certain that he would *use* nothing but the purest English. But such is the good fortune of very few. The desired model must be sought elsewhere; and where can it be found save in literature?

Moreover, there are themes for which even the finest models of conversation can furnish no adequate vocabulary, no fitting style. Men do not exchange their noblest thoughts at the breakfast table, nor even in the drawing-room or saloon. The moments of loftiest inspiration are moments of solitude; and the birthplace of the grandest utterances that have fallen from the lips of eloquence or trembled upon the poet's pen has been the place of



solitude. Into these hiding-places of genius we can enter only in silent companionship with the great authors.

Unless our command of language is to be limited to common themes and every day-matters, we must early begin our acquaintance with choice literature. And of all choice literature there is none comparable to our own. Much, indeed, may be accomplished by careful translations into English from the best classical models. This is an excellent practice, but should never be substituted for an appreciative study of our own great masterpieces. Choate, indeed, formed an effective style by a somewhat exclusive reliance upon this method; but, after all, with how great loss to himself may be seen by a comparison of his speeches with those of Webster. The latter, without neglecting the classics, sought his models in the best literature of his own tongue. In the long, loose sentences, sometimes stretching over pages, often crowded with Latin derivatives, may be traced the results of the one method; and in the compact style and vigorous Anglo-Saxon vocabulary, those of the other.

It is a mistake to suppose that a good prose style is best ensured by the study of prose writers alone. Let any one take the trouble to examine, and, after making due allowance for difference in theme, he will find the great poets simpler and

more perspicuous than the best prose writers. The percentage of Anglo-Saxon words actually employed by them, counting each word as often as it occurs, is considerably higher in the poets than even in so simple prose as that of Addison, Swift, and Irving. Mr. Marsh's carefully prepared list exhibiting the results drawn from a comparison of selections from the works of thirty writers, nearly one-half of them poets, shows the advantage to be almost uniformly with the poets; several of them using more than ninety per cent. of Saxon words. This choice of native words renders their style more simple and direct; but not only do they excel in simplicity and directness. They are more precise in the use of terms. You remember what Coleridge has said: "You might as well think of pushing a brick out of a wall with your forefinger as attempt to remove a word out of any of the finished passages of Shakespeare."

To say that a study of poetry will cultivate that sense of melody so indispensable to a good prose writer is superfluous. But to what end is this praise of poetry? Not to disparage prose, but to show how dependent is a good prose style upon generous study of all the forms of literature.

It would be natural to expect that a study which more than any other contributes to the formation of a noble character, which more than



any other renders intercourse with our fellows a source of highest good as well as purest enjoyment, would be most ardently and intelligently pursued. On the contrary, no branch of learning is more generally neglected, and, when not wholly ignored, more superficially studied and taught. Many a girl reads Moliere or Racine who has never read a line of Spenser or Wordsworth. Many a boy has read Homer and Virgil and Cicero, who is totally ignorant of Milton and Burke and Webster. Many a college student reaches his Senior year without ever having read a single play of Shakespeare; and lest I should seem to speak out of a limited acquaintance with facts, let me quote from Prof. Lounsbury of Yale College: "Assuredly it is no wild statement to make that in many of our colleges a man might go through a four years' course and never hear once, from the lips of any of his teachers, the names of Shakespeare or Milton; and there are still very few of our schools in which he would ever be reduced to the necessity of reading a single line of their works."

How shall we account for these facts? By the inadequacy of the common conception as to the real nature of the study of English literature. Many a student will gravely assure you that he has taken a course in English literature, when he may not have read the whole of a single production. To devote a term or

two terms to some manual of English literature is usually thought a most generous arrangement. But if manuals are thus substituted for literature itself, it is speaking mildly to pronounce them worse than useless. Relied upon exclusively, the best manuals can only confuse us. What memory can retain their catalogues of names and dates, their "glittering generalities," their undistinguishable distinctions! A little reflection and reference to our own experience will reveal the absurd pretensions of most of these works. A just and discriminating knowledge of even one great author can be gained only by years of devoted study. But the manuals promise us an acquaintance with all the authors, even the most obscure. We find them just what we ought to expect—patchwork. The criticism and analysis that they pretend to offer, represents the work of no competent scholar, but has been vamped and re-vamped by a thousand nameless dabblers, until the question of their paternity has become hopelessly unanswerable. It has been shown that even the best of the manuals are sometimes false and misleading. Yet the study of these medleys is called the study of English Literature! What an insult to the shades of Chaucer, Spenser, and Shakespeare! A literature that challenges the admiration of every other civilized people, a literature whose masterpieces present ideals so lofty



that in the pursuit of them the greatest geniuses of Germany have confessed themselves pilgrims and strangers, is known to the youths in our own schools and colleges, to those who may claim its treasures as their rightful inheritance, only through that shallow and too often hypocritical substitute, the manual! What wonder that the empty results of such a method of study should at length be manifest, and the mind refuse to accept stones for bread!

How, then, shall we study English Literature? The answer is obvious if we recur to our definition. Literature is the expression of personality. We must make the acquaintance of an author just as we make the acquaintance of a man. Read the works themselves. To read about Chaucer can never make us

even his fellow-pilgrims to Canterbury. But to read Chaucer is more than to be his companions; it is to be Chaucer himself. *Chaucer lives again in us*, and once more in the pleasant April weather he is

“Redy to wenden on my pilgrimage  
To Canturbury with ful devout corage.”

Strange as it may seem, an author may be better known from his works than from himself. In his works an author gives the best part of himself to humanity, or rather, he gives himself when at the best; and so far do a man's conceptions and aspirations sometimes surpass his acts that it were better for him were no record of his outer life ever made. Francis Bacon, in his works, and Lord Bacon, in his acts, were very unlike men.

---

## WAITING.

BY K. H.

OH, the field was white with daisies,  
As she gaily tripped along,  
And her heart had caught the music  
Of the old, old song.

“Oh, the robin knows it too,”  
And she raised her eyes so blue.

She was waiting for her lover,  
As she leaned upon the stile,  
And, like every other maiden,  
Dreaming did beguile.



"Ah, the earth is fair to see  
I love all, and all love me."

But one sometimes tires of *dreaming*,  
Even of the loved one's face;  
And, how oft with too much waiting,  
True love loses grace.

"Ah, me, birdie, do not sing,  
For you know I'm listening."

Listen long, my little maiden,  
For the dew has left the grass,  
And no footfall of your lover  
Shall the old stile pass.

"Ah, me, how the flowers fade,  
Too much sun is worse than shade."

Has the little heart ceased throbbing?  
Are the fair morn roses fled  
From the face so lately blooming?  
Margie's hope is dead!

"Ah, me, I am weeping here,  
And the daisies all look drear."

---

## THE SPHERE OF LEGISLATION.

BY AUGUSTINE SIMMONS.

THERE are only two theories concerning government. One teaches that reigning dynasties exist by some divine right, and that the people are created to support these dynasties and to be governed by them. The other maintains that government exists for the people, that it is their machine for performing an indispensable work, is responsible to them, and should employ only such power as may be delegated to it. From the last theory, it follows that government is itself an evil, but a necessary one, accepted as the sole alternative of the worse evil, anarchy. Hence, as mankind grow wiser and better,



the functions of government may and should be diminished, since the simpler and less burdensome it becomes, provided it ensures the rights of person and property, the better it is. But a multiplicity of statutes, many of them designed for special cases and embodying no broad principles capable of general application, tends only to weaken the force of the more important laws by rendering their execution liable to be neglected, or, if performed at all, tame and inefficient. The statement is often heard that for a legislature to act and take the chances of success is wiser than to do nothing. To this plea the rejoinder is, that not only are the results of legislative enactments sometimes negatively bad, but they are often positively so. They do not simply fail; they frequently make worse. Generally speaking, our legislators, neither perceiving nor duly considering remote results, look only to the immediate consequences of their acts. In every such case it will be found, upon careful inquiry, that many things other than those intended have been acted upon; and hence, in all directions, a multitude of changes more or less appreciable has been produced. It is not surprising, then, that in their efforts to cure specific evils, legislators often cause collateral evils wholly unanticipated.

To guard the subjects of a government against aggression, either

individual or national, is a straightforward and tolerably simple matter; to regulate directly or indirectly the personal behavior of subjects is an infinitely complicated matter. It is one thing to secure to each man unrestricted liberty to obtain his own good; it is a widely different thing to pursue that good for him. To do the first efficiently, the government has simply to look on while the citizens act, and to forbid unfairness; to do the last efficiently, it must know each man's wants better than the man himself knows them—must, in short, possess superhuman intelligence. Therefore, even if legislatures should perfectly fulfill their legitimate functions, there would be no sufficient warrant for extending their sphere; but considering the imperfections that generally characterize the proceedings of legislatures, small indeed is the probability that they could discharge duties of a more intricate nature—such as pertains solely to the individual. If it is the business of government to protect each individual against others, it follows that all further governmental duty must be to protect each individual against himself. There can be no other classification; for evidently all the obstacles that lie between a man's desires and the satisfaction of them arise either from the counter desires of other men or from his own inability. It is the prerogative of government to pre-



vent him from injuring society ; but it cannot rightfully assume to hinder him from yielding to his appetites and passions, provided that in so doing, no direct wrong be perpetrated against society. Legislation cannot increase the moral force of the divine law. A criminal experiences no remorse for having violated a statute. If he feel any compunction of conscience at all, it is in consequence of having transgressed a higher law. The advocates of a prohibitory liquor law and of compulsory education can safely base their arguments upon the principle that the state has a right to protect itself ; but to seek for social reform through statutes is as idle as to expect to seek water freely flowing through an aqueduct of sponge.

Individual reform must, in the main, be effected by individual labor.

The errors of legislation thus briefly noticed, are prolific sources of danger to a republic ; but it has more to fear when its legislators begin to regard themselves, and to be regarded by others, as independent. When they undertake to regulate as well as protect ; when they manage for themselves and for corporations instead of for the people ; when they enlarge their own powers and impatiently press against and overleap constitutional limitations —then a republic has occasion to be alarmed, for its professed defenders pass beyond the domain of their authority and usurp the higher place instead of keeping in the lower.

---

## FIRST SNOW.

FROM THE GERMAN OF MORITZ HARTZMANN.

ON the trees there lies the first snow,  
 Trees yesterday green in their leaf ;  
 O'er our dreams there comes the first woe,  
 Dreams yesterday glad with belief.

First snow doth the sun quickly melt,  
 As he lingers in radiance o'er it ;  
 First woe's wound too deeply is felt  
 For joy's beam to ever restore it.

—*Undergraduate.*



## EDITORS' PORTFOLIO.

---

### NOTES.

THE following correspondence will explain itself:

*Bates Manufacturing Company,*

Lewiston, Jan. 16, 1878.

President Cheney—Dear Sir: Upon hearing the sad news of the death of our friend and patron, Benj. E. Bates, Esq., of Boston, it was deemed advisable that some public service should be held in commemoration of his many deeds of kindness and generosity to us as a city and a people. At a meeting held this day of a committee from the City Government, Bates College, and the agents of the Corporations, it was thought advisable and fitting that you should be invited to prepare and deliver, in Lewiston City Hall, at a time suiting your convenience, an eulogy on the life and works of the deceased. Please accept.

Awaiting your reply, we are

Very respectfully yours,

C. I. BARKER,

B. F. HAYES,

E. RUSSELL,

Committee of Arrangements.

*Bates College, Lewiston, Jan. 22, 1878.*

C. I. Barker, Esq., Agent Bates Manufacturing Company; Rev. B. F. Hayes, D. D., Prof. in Bates College; Hon. Edmund Russell, Mayor of Lewiston:

Dear Sirs,—In reply to your note of the 16th inst., inviting me to speak in the Lewiston City Hall at memorial services relating to Benjamin Edward Bates, allow me to say that I will comply with your request, and name as the time, Sunday

afternoon of Commencement week, the twenty-third day of June next. You call me, gentlemen, to the performance of a sad duty, and yet I only do you justice when I say that I appreciate the honor done me in calling me to speak of one so worthy to be spoken of—one whom I so dearly loved. Very truly,

O. B. CHENEY.

In view of the fact that President Cheney is to deliver an address at the time referred to, detailing the history of Mr. Bates's life, and of his connection with the College, he has thought best not to prepare an article of this character for the present number of the *STUDENT*.

This accounts for the non-appearance, in this number, of the expected article, in reference to Mr. Bates, from the President's pen. His address of June 23d, however, which takes the place of the annual Baccalaureate sermon, will be published in the June number of the *STUDENT*, together with an engraving of Mr. Bates.

---

With considerable justice, boating claims the first place among our athletic sports. Its popularity, no doubt, depends on the attendant pleasure and excitement as well as on the honor gained by a victory. And then, from an athletic point of view, there are



numerous inducements to choose this sport in preference to foot-ball, cricket, or base-ball. For, from the degree of excellence to which boating is carried, more solid muscle, steady nerve, and practiced skill are required than in any one of the others. A victory is never gained by mere good fortune, but by a severe trial of manly skill and strength. An oarsman, too, is not subject to the many inconvenient accidents so common among ball-players. He is not likely to have dislocated fingers, troublesome bruises, or broken limbs. He gets the discipline and honor without the risk.

To these reasons add the favor of public opinion, and it will not be wondered at that boating has been so rapidly and so generally introduced into our American colleges. The subject has not been seriously considered at Bates, nor do we wish it to be thought that we are now advocating its introduction. Not by any means. For, in spite of the excellent material to be found among our students, we are not quite ready yet to take up so expensive an amusement. The time may not be far off, however, when our College will have a crew on the river, and show as much pluck and enthusiasm at the oar as it has at the bat.

Although we have no crew and are not likely to have one for years, we can nevertheless show the interest we feel in the boating matters of

other colleges, and can stand by, attentive spectators, while our elder brothers fight it out as best they may. Next season promises to be of unusual interest to all that care for boating. The Inter-State Rowing Association meets at Newark during the Summer. Nearly all the college crews are in active preparation for this, and for more special contests.

The regular Harvard-Yale race, as usual, gives rise to considerable expectant interest. Yale has eleven men in training under Captain Thompson. The crew will be comparatively light and young. The average in weight of those in training, while the men are in thick, winter clothing, is one hundred and eighty pounds, and in age twenty years. The Harvard crew, on the other hand, is said to be the "heaviest of any amateurs' boat-load known," so that the coming contest will be between the Yale light and the Harvard heavy weights. The training at Yale consists of a run of one and a half to two and a half miles daily, in the Gymnasium, and rowing from four to seven hundred strokes at the rowing weights; and about the same course is pursued at Harvard, except that, perhaps, there is less running and more rowing. No smoking and pastry are indulged in, meat and vegetables forming the staples for food. This is probably a fair sample of the training of each of the other crews.



Wesleyan is very much interested in boating, and is in good condition, financially, to enter a race. Trinity has men constantly in training, and can furnish a four or six-oared crew on very short notice. Her boat-house was carried away by the ice, but \$600 has been raised, with which it is proposed to erect a new building on the Connecticut. Dartmouth, it is thought, will not be able to row this summer on account of the destruction of her boat-house and boats. We are told that Bowdoin has men in training, but does not manifest much enthusiasm. A New England Rowing Association is proposed, in which Wesleyan, Trinity, Amherst, Dartmouth, Brown, and Bowdoin are to be represented.

Rutgers has, as yet, no crew in training, but counts on material equal, if not superior, to that of the old crew. It expects to obtain again the honors won last year.

At Columbia, the students, as represented by the *Acta* and *Spectator*, are delighted, in a manly way, with the prospect of sending a crew across the water next summer. It is to enter the Henley races on the Thames, and, perhaps, the "exposition races" on the Seine. The Henley regatta, which is to boating men what the Derby is to jockeys, will bring out many first-class crews; and, in addition to this, arrangements are being made for a race with Oxford or Cambridge. The expense will be quite an important matter,—

about three thousand dollars; but the money will probably all be raised during the winter, by public entertainments, under direction of the students.

No fault can reasonably be found with the independent position taken by the Columbia Boat Club. No claim is made to the championship of American colleges, but the crew is sent in just the same way that it would be sent to any open amateur regatta in our own country. It is very evident, however, that to a certain extent all the colleges of America will be represented by this four from Columbia; and especially, if it enters a race at Paris during the Exposition.

---

Ye shades of Attila and Nero!  
Why walk ye the earth again, incarnate  
in students' bodies? Were you so  
tormented in triple Hell that you  
preferred to return to this lodging-  
house of Sin and Death?

Hence! We need you not! Be-  
gone to the stern tribunal of Minos  
and his dread associates! And may  
the awful Triad bury you in deeper  
darkness and under heavier chains  
for your crimes in Parker Hall.  
May they cause your worthless  
skulls to be bruised by shattered  
furniture, your wretched limbs to  
writhe over the heat of burning  
doors, and your quivering flesh to  
seethe under melted fragments of  
glass, till you shriek in agony and  
groan in unavailing remorse.



Would that you had been content with your former Tartarean abode! Then you never would have seen Bates College; you never would have urged students on to "work out their taxes," nor have deprived them of all sense of law and *decency*; you never would, for your own base purposes, have originated those galling incidentals.

Powers of Evil, bethink yourselves in season! Remove! *or by all our hopes of justice, WE'LL SPOT YOU!*

---

"One of the most baneful habits that a student acquires in college is that of depreciating conversation. It is one of the rare things to find a company of students discussing a sensible topic. All the talk of students, outside of the recitation room, is banter."

These words we quote from the *Amherst Student*, and our reason for giving them is that they seem to be as true of students at Bates as at Amherst. One finds few students with whom it is pleasant and instructive to converse. Is that too sweeping a statement? Apply to it the test of experience and see if it is false.

Of course we do not expect to find an Emerson in each one of our college friends. It is very seldom that one has a natural talent for carrying on an entertaining conversation; and for this reason there is the more need of attention to the

acquisition of this important art. Every thing of value must have cost, and it is a self-evident truth that conversational skill is valuable. We ought not, then, to grudge the pains necessary to obtain it.

As tools are sharpened by friction, so a man's wits are quickened by contact with the intellectual emery of his associates. But it is not sufficient merely to become dexterous in the use of words. Rev. John Hall says, "Words are but representatives — greenbacks; behind which there ought to be the coin of thought, feeling, and intelligence." A man may, for a time, pass in the best society on nothing but words; but when people begin to suspect the lack of coin, he becomes the worst of depreciated currency. There are, then, these two things necessary to a good conversationist: intelligence, native and acquired; and dexterity in the use of words.

Now could not clubs be formed for the express purpose of "discussing sensible topics?" We have clubs for almost everything else, and why not have them for conversation? It will very readily be seen that there should not be too many members in a club of this kind. We should think that six would certainly be enough. The works of standard authors might be taken up; selections read; and discussions held on the style, method of treatment, ideas advanced, or whatever else might



come up to claim attention. Questions of general interest might be considered, political movements watched and commented on, and news of scientific and educational circles exchanged.

If the plan is practicable, now is the time to put it in execution. Spring will soon be here with its inducements to ornithology, botany, and base-ball. But at this season, an hour a day, which might otherwise be wasted, could very easily be spared without loss to studies or healthy exercise. It seems to us a very excellent plan, and one that would be the source of a vast amount of improvement and general culture. We make the suggestion and wait to see how it is received.

---

Many people seem to believe that the pursuance of a college course, in nine cases out of ten, results in a loss of health; that he who applies himself to a four years' course of study comes out as completely devoid of strength and vigor as if he had been ground out of a mill, built for the specific purpose of squeezing out dash and energy while yet retaining a remnant of life.

How these ideas obtain among people otherwise sensible and well-informed, we can scarcely conceive. Nevertheless, these ideas are held, and not only by "doting mammas" whose "good-bye" to the boy bound for college never fails to be accompanied by "Be sure not study too

hard and become sick!" but they are also held by men that ought to know better. We heard one of the most popular preachers ever located in this city, indignantly declaim in the pulpit, because of the "thousands of living skeletons, made so by hard study, that yearly go forth from Bates, Bowdoin, and the other colleges in the land."

Now, we protest, in the name of common sense, against all such heresy. We plead, for the sake of humanity, that this poor old skeleton of an idea, which has been dragged forward so often as an argument against a liberal education—that these poor bones, which must ache with handling, and which ought to have been dust and ashes years ago—be at last laid away to rest. Yes, let us bury them, but decently, with all due regard for the feelings of those that have so often found pleasure in frightening timid people by conjuring up this grisly creature of the brain. For the sake of these deluded but well-meaning people, we would wrap this skeleton,

"Ghastly, grim, and ominous,"

in its best robe; we would make all possible pretence that it once had life and power; we would vigorously chant the "*Requiescat in pace*," and write "*Hic jacet*" over its grave.

Therefore, we admit that there is a spark of truth in the idea; that some do graduate with health and



constitution impaired or broken down. This number is, however, relatively small. Indeed, should the health statistics of the young men working at trades be taken, we doubt if so good an average be obtained as from the health statistics of the young men in college. Furthermore, of the cases of sickness that do occur in college, *few if any* are caused by hard study. We are willing to have the truth of the statement tested that nine-tenths of these cases result from causes far removed from hard study. Even where the habits and principles of the student admit no chance of irregularity or dissipation, we contend that sickness is not caused by hard study; but that the same disregard of the laws of health, the same lack of exercise coupled with close confinement, would have caused sickness had the mind been perfectly at rest.

The following table of statistics materially aids in proving our point, viz.: that a college course is not injurious to health. These statistics were gathered by the "Department of Physical Education," from the students at Amherst College during the last sixteen years:

|              | Number in each Class. | Number Sick in each Class. | Proportion of the Whole No. | Proportion of Whole No. Sick. | No. Sick out of every 100. |
|--------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Freshmen...  | 1146                  | 294                        | 1.000                       | 1.000                         | 25.7                       |
| Sophomores.  | 1108                  | 268                        | 0.967                       | 0.912                         | 24.2                       |
| Juniors..... | 966                   | 223                        | 0.843                       | 0.759                         | 23.1                       |
| Seniors..... | 883                   | 170                        | 0.770                       | 0.578                         | 19.2                       |
|              | <hr/> 4130            | <hr/> 955                  |                             |                               |                            |

Bearing in mind that at this college regular daily exercise is required of every student, let us see what this table shows.

First, then, of the 4,103 men that have been in the college during this time, 955 men, or 23 1-4 per cent. have been entered on the sick list. Further, if the number of the Freshman class be represented by 100, the relative number of the Sophomores is 97; of the Juniors, 84; and of the Seniors, 77. Comparing now the number of sick men in each class, and again representing that number in the Freshman class by 100, the relative number of the Sophomores is 91; of the Juniors, 76; and of the Seniors 58. Comparing these results, we find that the ratio of the whole number of Seniors to the whole number of Freshmen is 77 to 100; but the ratio of the sick men in the two classes is only 58 to 100. In other words, there is a decided improvement in health throughout the course.

Other statistics, taken at the same time with the above, show that there is an increase within the course, in height, girth of arm, capacity of lungs, and in lifting power. A point of interest connected with these statistics, and one that seems to show the cause of increase is, that the increase in arm-girth and in strength is rapid up to the Senior year; but then a decrease begins. This is explained by the fact that in the Senior year many drop their sports and



athletic exercises and apply themselves more closely to study.

These statistics seem to answer the charges of poor health in college pretty effectually. They show that with a proper observance of hygienic laws, with regular and sufficient exercise, a man entering college may expect to graduate with much superior health and physical powers, and this, too, without any loss of studious habits or of relative scholarship.

We desire to call attention to our column of PERSONALS. In one sense this column is out of our control—that is, we have but little means of ascertaining any facts of interest regarding the Alumni, especially regarding the earlier Alumni. Every graduate likes to know where his former associates are situated and what they are doing; but, of course, cannot find time to write to all, and, in many cases, soon loses sight of them entirely. Now, to write one letter to us will take but little time, and our address is always known. If every graduate will keep us supplied with *his* or *her* whereabouts and business, we guarantee to keep *all* supplied with these facts. Those departments that depend more fully upon our own efforts, we promise to make as complete and interesting as possible; but, if we are not supplied with Personals by others, this column must fall short. Therefore do not be over-modest, but send us

matters pertaining to yourself, if you know nothing pertaining to other graduates, and you shall be repaid by learning facts of interest concerning old friends.

Under the auspices of the Auburn Y. M. C. A., Rev. Joseph Cook spoke at Music Hall, on the evening of Feb. 14, upon the subject, "Canon Farrar, or Repentance after Death." Mr. Cook was greeted by rather a small audience. This fact, coupled with the one that the same hall has been nightly filled for eight weeks by the playing of a third-class theatre, does not speak very highly for the intelligence and good sense of the people of Lewiston and Auburn.

Mr. Cook will speak at the same place the evening of Feb. 21, upon the subject, "Cheat, Be Cheated, and Die."

We hope the young men will receive the patronage which they merit for engaging the services of this strong, scholarly, accurate thinker.

Tuesday evening, Feb. 12, a number of the students went to see Rignold in *Henry V.* With his imposing presence and richly modulated voice, he acted "Royal Harry" to the life. If we were to select the places where his superb acting and finished elocution were most noticeable, we should choose the accusation and sentence of the conspirators, the scene before Harfleur, and the soliloquy and prayer. The support



of the company was hardly adequate, although the parts of Fluellen, Pistol, and Bardolph were well sustained.

The notice of the death of Mr. Burnham, formerly of '77, which occurs in the PERSONALS, has been delayed to this late day because we have had no means of ascertaining the facts until the present time.

---

### EXCHANGES.

The *Hamilton Literary Monthly* is "solid" in every respect. The literary department of this number is of an unusually high order. The first article shows much careful study and investigation. The article upon "The Ethics of Longfellow's Poetry," we think the best of the number. It shows that the author has good taste, careful discrimination, and a thorough appreciation of the beauties of Longfellow's poetry.

We take up the *Tufts Collegian* for February and peruse its contents with pleasure; but we are inclined to think that this number of the *Collegian* falls a little below the usual standard. It would be showing hardly a proper respect to keen wit to smile at the supposed witticisms in the local column. The criticisms in the column headed "Book Reviews," are, for the most part, sound; but we think that the editors must be firm believers in the proverb, "*Labor ipse voluptas*," to maintain this department.

We have received the first number of the eleventh volume of the *Trinity Tablet*. It is really what it is intended for—a newspaper. It contains many items of interest concerning the college and students. Whatever one can say against the *Tablet*, it is sure to escape the common criticism of heaviness.

The *Washington Jeffersonian* is a new visitor on our list. It has some defects which will no doubt be remedied in the future. The articles are well written and contain some sound ideas. The article upon "Society Libraries" is a good presentation of this side of the question. We regret that we have not seen the article in the preceding number.

The *Rochester Campus* is a well-conducted sheet. The literary department is really excellent. The first article is rather dry, yet it is a meritorious production. The article on "Obstacles to Literary Production in America" we pronounce the best of the number. The poem is fully up to the average standard. The editorials might be improved. The locals are subject to criticism in one respect, and we think the editors will see at once how to remedy this fault. Yet we understand very well that locals are of peculiar interest to students and are not composed for an extensive circle of readers.

When we consider that the *Dartmouth* is published weekly, we cannot help admiring the energy of its editors. We count among our exchanges some monthlies that, copy



by copy, are its inferiors. In the last number we notice a communication from Prof. Young of Princeton. The article is as interesting as its subject, "Scientific Progress in 1877," gives promise of. In speaking of the Phonograph, he says:

"As has been pointed out by another in describing this remarkable invention, we are now in presence of the startling possibility that the voices of the dead may be re-heard; so that as we keep by us the likeness of a friend, and his written words, we may also preserve his tones and accents. Music is no longer evanescent, the voices of great singers will not die with them, but remain as long as the metal in which they are embodied lasts."

From the fact that the Exchange Editor has devoted his whole department to a consideration of the merits and demerits of the *Niagara Index*, we should judge that exchanges have been rather scarce at Dartmouth during the week past. With a recent number we received a very artistic photograph of Prof. Sanborn.

---

### CORRESPONDENCE.

[All our readers are requested to contribute to this department. Communications should be of interest to the students, courteous, and accompanied by the real, as well as the fictitious names of the writers.—Eds.]

BATES COLLEGE, Feb. 14, 1878.

*Editors of the Student:*

Gentlemen,—The taxes assessed this term for repairs have caused some dissatisfaction among many of the students. We offer a few remarks upon the matter.

The Faculty take the position that if the students will report those that do the damage, such persons shall be made to bear the expense of repairs and shall be disciplined in addition; but, if the students will not report these parties, all must bear the expense—innocent as well as guilty. In some respects this position is correct. It must be remembered, however, that in many cases the guilty parties are unknown to their fellow students as well as to the Faculty; and, further, however much a student may deplore an injury to the College buildings, or however much he may regret the drain thereby occasioned to his own purse, yet, even for these reasons, he scarcely feels justified in subjecting a fellow student to disgrace. We are aware that the College authorities, in their ignorance of the persons doing the damage, are placed between the difficult alternatives of paying the cost of the repairs themselves or of putting it upon the students; but the position taken by Faculty places the students between alternatives equally difficult. Either we must bring some of our own number into disgrace or else pull our pocket-books to the extent of the damage. We suggest that the best way to get out of this difficult state of affairs is to stop the infliction of damages upon the buildings. But since these damages are now inflicted, and since the question, Who shall pay the taxes, the College or the students? has good argu-



ments on each side, is it not more just for the College to share the expense of repairs equally with the students rather than to put them wholly upon the students?

But, if the students are to foot the whole bill, ought they not to have some voice in regard to the outlay of the money? For instance, can the students be blamed for feeling somewhat indignant at paying out \$100 or more to repair the bowling alley, and, at that, have not a pin or ball provided to use therein? Said the visitor to the showman, "Which is the monkey and which the man?" "It makes no difference to me," replied the showman, "you pays your money and you takes your choice." The matter in hand is only partially similar. We pay our money, but what about the other part?

ALIQUIS.

*Editors of the Student:*

Noticing the establishment of a department of Correspondence in your magazine, I beg leave to use the same to point out what seems to your correspondent to be an error, so apparent that its continuance up to the present time is a matter of surprise. I refer to the singing, or attempts at the same, at the chapel exercises.

Lest I be misunderstood, and thought to criticise from an improper spirit, permit me to say at the start that the chapel exercises, as a whole, are well conducted. I feel

confident in saying that the students are not bored by long Scripture lessons and tedious prayers; both are short and appropriate. The entire exercise never lasts over ten or twelve minutes.

But of the singing I have not a word of commendation, but rather a word of condemnation. Singing, as an act of worship, does not consist in making hideous noises; if it did, we have it perfected.

Several changes and improvements would give us excellent music. First, a change of singing books oftener than once in twenty years would be desirable. To rotate upon ten or a dozen selections, term after term, becomes, even to the most devoted son of Apollo, somewhat monotonous. With such singing books as we find in the Chapel, the best trained choir in existence could not keep up an interest in singing. Their selections would be anticipated.

Again, there should be some one chosen as leader, whose business it should be to furnish good music. In other colleges there may be found well organized college choirs, furnished with an organ and necessary books. As a college, we have abundant musical talent, talent that furnishes music at the public exercises of the College, and the only thing needed to put that talent into operation at the chapel exercises, is the expenditure of a few dollars. If sufficient interest was taken by the authorities to provide an organ and suitable books, a College choir would



be formed at once which would substitute melody in the place of discord. But as long as an instrument and books are not furnished, I suppose we must listen to the daily attempts of somebody "to start the tune."

Y.

### PERSONS AND THINGS.

Mr. William Cullen Bryant, Mr. Longfellow, and Mr. Bayard Taylor, have recently been elected honorary members of the Literary Academy of Athens, which is under the special patronage of the Queen of Greece.

Tennyson has several new poems almost ready to put into print. One of them is like the "Northern Farmer" in style.

On the front of Charles Reade's house has lately been painted, in large letters, the inscription, "Naboth's Vineyard." This is supposed to refer to a prevalent idea that some one covets the site, desiring to pull down the modest tenements and erect magnificent mansions.

C. H. Denison, a lawyer of Bay City, Michigan, has lately been demonstrating the philosophy of curved pitching.

Joseph Cook thinks that the six greatest works of fiction of the last century are: Richter's "Titan," Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister," Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables," Scott's "Ivanhoe," Thackeray's "Newcomes," and Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle

Tom's Cabin,"—with a wide interval between the first three and the last three.

### LOCALS.

Mac is back.

The Juniors are studying Political Economy.

The larger part of our pedagogues have now returned.

Isn't it about time to have a "pome" on Spring?

New code of morals—steal decently, but not outrageously.

We suggest that the students arrange a mock trial for some Saturday of this term.

A Junior translates, "*Pack schlechter Tücher*," "a pack of dirty handkerchiefs."

Our new plan of publishing the names of contributors is meeting with general favor.

Several concerts have been given since our last issue, by local talent, with marked success.

Thursday, the last day of this month, will be observed at Bates as the day of prayer for colleges.

We asked a Senior what part of Rignold's acting he liked best. "The place where he says, 'patiently and yieldingly.'" Ah!

Pres. Cheney has arrived home again. He has met with excellent success in raising money for the College fund.



Senior's idea of the comical—three Freshmen and a Prep sitting in a row at a lecture, chewing chocolate cakes.

St. Valentine's day passed with scarcely any observance on the part of the students. The good old saint is sadly neglected in these latter days.

Two Senior braves recently went out on the war-path. Cause—the new regulation. Result—they now hang up a scalp in their back-room. Ugh!

The Faculty have our hearty thanks for placing a set of excellent Indian clubs in the Gymnasium. We hope the students will use, but not abuse the same.

While Prof. Stanton has been unable to attend his recitations, the Sophomores and Freshmen have had two doses of Mathematics per day. Hence that wailing and gnashing of teeth.

Freshmen come in late to the recitation in Mathematics. Prof.—“What would you do if I should be as late as you have been this morning?” Cheeky Fresh (promptly)—“Cut!”

The Polymnian Society held its first meeting of the term on the evening of February 15th. The question, “Is Theatre-Going Profitable?” was discussed, and decided in the negative. Four new members were admitted,—Record, Haskell, Williams, and Wood, all from '81.

Some wicked Freshmen, desirous of a “long rest,” lately fastened the door of their recitation room from the inside. They didn't get the rest, however, for the Professor immediately consigned them to the lower regions.

Upon reading the proof of the above, we see that the last sentence is liable to be misinterpreted. We simply meant to say that the Professor sent them into the lower Chapel.

The injury to Prof. Stanton proved more serious than was anticipated at our last issue. He was unable to hear recitations for more than two weeks; but we are happy at seeing him again in his accustomed place.

Scene in Junior Recitation Room: Prof.—“How is the fact under consideration demonstrated?” Junior (promptly)—“The same as the preceding.” “Prof.—“Yes, but how is that?” Junior—“Well—I don't know.”

Murray's Theatre, which has been playing here for eight weeks, has “heaved a massive groan,” and departed to uncropped pastures. The Professors will hereafter expect a larger attendance in the morning at prayers.

The Bowdoin students have organized a dramatic club called the “Dorics.” They propose to present the play of “Our Boys” in Augusta, Bangor, Skowhegan, and other places, and say they shall



"scoop Lewiston in" on the return trip. We doubt not it will go hard with us; but, nevertheless, we shall try to survive the "scoop."

"Andy," that amiable Junior, has a watch that, up to this point, has made the best time on record. Since January 1, 1878, it has got away with two Julian Periods and promises to arrive at the Millennium by the 4th of March next.

The Juniors have had fifteen recitations per week, including Wednesday afternoon and Saturday morning, and still they are not satisfied. One of them suggests that they might learn a psalm and recite on Sunday morning.

As will be seen by referring to the NOTES, Pres. Cheney will deliver an address at City Hall, on Sunday of Commencement week, in memory of Benjamin Edward Bates. This address takes the place of the annual Baccalaureate sermon.

The recent discussion at Auburn Hall between ex-Gov. Dingley and Solon Chase, Esq., afforded the students a fine chance to hear both sides of the present financial question. We consider Mr. Dingley one of the best financiers in the State.

We notice that quite a number of the lower classmen do not subscribe for the STUDENT. The STUDENT is a *College* journal and should receive the support of every member of the College. The STUDENT will soon pass into the hands of these classes,

and, if they do not patronize it now, they can not expect to receive in turn the patronage of other classes.

At prayers one morning lately, the Professor conducting the exercises selected the fourteenth chapter of Hosea, and laid particular stress on the clause, "We shall not ride on horses." The Sophomores, strange to say, saw something in this to be pleased about.

A student that has been a member of two colleges, thus describes the difference between them: "At one college, if you meet a Professor, he says, 'How do you do? prospering pretty well? Enjoy religion now?' At the other college, the Professor says, 'How do you do? prospering pretty well? have a cigar?'"

The Millennium has come; or, at least, the lion and the lamb have lain down together, and when the lion got up the lamb was still left. The Freshmen have recited to a Sophomore for two weeks and still there is no rebellion. Some complaints, however, have been made against the principle of doing thusly.

One of our worthy Professors has been in the habit of keeping the Senior Class from ten to thirty minutes after the bell rings for the close of the recitation. The Seniors felt this to be a grievous ill, especially at noon; so they concluded to apply the following balm: Each valiant Senior armed himself with a



mighty doughnut and marched in to the recitation. Promptly at bell-time every man produced his doughnut and began munching. They were excused.

We were much surprised lately to see a most reverend and dignified Junior, whose mind has been supposed to be bent on higher things, get down on his knees at the feet of one of our lady students. Perhaps this is all right, but we suggest that he might have chosen a more appropriate time than right after recitation in the presence of a large number of students; also, he might have found a more convenient place than on the ice at the corner of Hathorn Hall. Further, we suggest that if he will persist in taking such times and places for the unbosoming of his private affairs, in behalf of the reputation of the class—to say nothing of the feelings of the lady—we suggest that, next time, he try to be a little more graceful and a little less emphatic.

---

### OTHER COLLEGES.

#### AMHERST.

Just seventy-nine men in '79.

The base-ball nine have commenced practice in the Gymnasium and will keep it up regularly until spring.

#### BROWN.

The books are to be removed to

the new Library about the first of March.

The students are not satisfied with the present arrangements for a Gymnasium, and wish to have one of their own.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Some of the crews at Yale have been practicing on the river. How is that for January?

Dartmouth and Princeton complain bitterly of the slight attention given to oratory by their Faculties.

President White of Cornell says that the lady students there stand ten per cent. higher than the gentlemen.

A bill has been recently introduced into the New York Assembly for the abolishment of the College of the City of New York.

Mr. F. P. Knight, a resident of China, has collected \$10,000 to support, for three years, two Chinese instructors at Harvard, who are to fit young men for positions in China.

The Faculty of the University of Michigan have decided to abolish the Commencement appointments for this year as an experiment. Instead of the usual ten appointees from the Senior Class, a committee of the Faculty has been appointed to secure an orator to deliver the address. The Faculty have also resolved not to graduate any students who may on Class Day act with disrespect toward the Faculty.



Hitherto the Class Historian and Seer have always taken occasion to give utterance to insinuations and oftentimes insults against the Faculty. This is stopped once for all.

---

◆ ◆ ◆

### CLIPPINGS.

"I'm saddest when I sing," said a Sunday evening warbler. "So's the whole neighborhood!" roared an unmusical voice in the street.

Scene—Physiology class room: Professor—"Miss M—, give the number of teeth and their names." Student—"Really, Professor, I have them all at my tongue's end, but I can't give them."

An Irishman on seeing a vessel very heavily laden, and scarcely above the water's edge, exclaimed, "Upon me sowl, if the river was but a little higher the ship would go to the bottom."

Imported Professor to Hardened Junior (referring to Electives)—"What are you going to take, Mr. —?" H. J.—"Oh, thank you! I don't care if I do. I'll take a hot scotch."—*Spectator*.

A little girl remarked to her mamma, on going to bed, "I am not afraid of the dark." "No, of course you are not," replied her mamma. "I was a little afraid once when I went into the pantry to get a tart." "What were you afraid of?" asked the mamma. "I was afraid I could not find the tarts."

We had always thought that a green Freshman was the most shiftless thing in the world; but one of our exchanges says: "The most shiftless thing in the world is a Vassar College student taking a bath."

Prof. in Physics—"I once knew a woman whose facial nerves were paralyzed; now, Mr.—, would there be any danger in such a case?" Perverted Junior—"Danger! certainly; always danger until she has the lock-jaw."

The Junior in the preceding must have been a relative of the man who proved that there were no female angels, by referring to the passage, "And there was silence in heaven for the space of half an hour."

A Freshman always sits on the opposite side of the room from his girl; a Soph occupies a chair on the same side of the room; a Junior sits on the further end of the same sofa that his girl occupies; but a Senior—oh, my!

Squabbles, an old bachelor, showed his stocking, which he had just darned, to a maiden lady, who contemptuously remarked: "Pretty good for a man darner." And Squabbles remarked: "Yes, good enough for a woman, darn her."

A lad reciting some poetry to his mother, gave, among other things, the "Burial of Sir John Moore." "What do you like best in the piece?" asked the mother. "Few and short were the prayers they said," was the boy's reply.



He went up to his room the other afternoon, and noticed that there was only one match remaining in the box. "Now, if that shouldn't burn to-night when I come in," soliloquized he, "what a fix I should be in." So he tried it to see if it was a good one. It was.



### 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.]

'71.—Abbott and Hersey have left Springfield, Mass., where they have been practicing law, to resume its practice at Keene, N. H.

'73.—N. W. Harris was admitted to the bar at the last term of the S. J. Court for Androscoggin County. He intends to practice in Boston.

'74.—H. H. Acterian, one of the best flute players in the State, assisted Prof. Ballard in his concert recently given in this city.

'75.—J. R. Brackett is building up a large school at Foxcroft. He is at present in this city.

'76.—M. Douglass teaches the Spring Term of Lee Academy.

'77.—Died, October 23d, 1877, at his father's residence in Garland, Mark Emery Burnham, aged 26 years. Mr. Burnham, formerly of this class, maintained his standing into the Senior year, and, had his health not failed, would have graduated with his class. During his

stay in College, he was highly respected, both by Faculty and students. His character and class standing were of the highest order; and he was considered one of the most talented men ever matriculated at this College. He was eminently fitted for teaching, and had taught with marked success at different places in this State, at Lapham Institute, R. I., and lastly at the Normal School in Tougaloo, Miss. His disease was of a lingering and incurable character; but he resolutely held out to the end. Of his long sickness, of his patience under suffering, a member of the family writes as follows:

"During the summer [of 1877] he became able to walk about the house and door-yard, and take short drives; but as fall came on he began to fail again. He took his bed the 11th of September, and from that time was able to sit up but little; could talk but little and suffered much. He was patient and cheerful through his long and tedious sickness, quietly acquiescing in the Divine will, often saying, 'I shall be glad when I get through; it will be all rest, all joy!' He made all arrangements for his burial and peacefully passed away. He was conscious to the last. When friends gathered around his dying-bed, unable to speak, he greeted them with smiles."

Thus passed away one who, had he lived, would undoubtedly have been an honor to our College, and a leader among men.

'78.—M. Adams will soon return to College, and will be able to graduate with his class.



# BATES COLLEGE.

## FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.

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

## CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

### TERMS OF ADMISSION.

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

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

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

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

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

## COURSE OF STUDY.

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

## EXPENSES.

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

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

## THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

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

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

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

Tuition, room rent, and use of libraries free.

COMMENCEMENT, Thursday.....JUNE 27, 1878.

For Catalogue or other information, address

OREN B. CHENEY, PRESIDENT, *Lewiston, Me.*



## NICHOLS LATIN SCHOOL.

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

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

### BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

FRITZ W. BALDWIN, A.M., PRINCIPAL.....Teacher of Latin and Greek.  
ASHMUN T. SALLEY, A.B.....Teacher of Mathematics and History.  
EMERY W. GIVEN.....Assistant Teacher in Latin.  
HORATIO M. REYNOLDS.....Teacher of Elocution and Rhetoric.

For further particulars send for Catalogue.

A. M. JONES, *Secretary.*

**H. S. GARCELON, Pharmacist,**

Next to Post Office.

Fine Cigars and Toilet Goods a Specialty.

Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

**FRANK E. STANLEY,**

Photographer and Crayon Artist,

Phœnix Block, Auburn, Me.

**A. S. MELCHER,**

Dealer in Fashionable

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers,

76 Lisbon Street, Lewiston.

FOR  
CUSTOM SHIRTS

*And Gents' Furnishing Goods,*

**AT LOWEST PRICES.**

—GO TO—

**LYDSTON'S SHIRT STORE**

135 Lisbon St., Lewiston.

P. S.—Be sure and buy only the "O K"  
Shirt. Prices \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75.

Liberal reduction made to students.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF CHOICE

**Flour, Groceries, Provisions, &c.,**

In the City, can be found with

**DAY, NEALEY & CO.,**

Cor. Main and Bates Sts., Lewiston.

Bottom Prices always guaranteed.



**CLOTHING CLEANSED,**  
—OR—  
**Dyed, Pressed, and Repaired.**

Kid Gloves cleansed and Silk Hats made over.  
Orders by Express will receive prompt attention.

R. DAGGETT, 1 Ash St., Lewiston, Me.

**LONGLEY & THOMPSON,**  
—DEALERS IN—  
**HATS, CAPS, AND FURS,**

Traveling Bags, Valises, Umbrellas, etc. Manufacturers  
of Ladies' and Gents' Furs. [ ] We guarantee  
our Prices to be the Lowest in the City.

Opp. P. O., Cor. Lisbon and Pine Sts., Lewiston.

**OSGOOD & CO.,**

—DEALERS IN—

**Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,**

Coin Silver and Rogers & Bros.' Plated Ware.  
Watches and Jewelry repaired by Experienced Workmen.

81 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

**C. E. HILTON,**

—DEALER IN—

**Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers,**

No. 94 LISBON STREET,  
LEWISTON, ME.

[ ] Also, Ladies' and Gents' Custom Boots Made to Order.  
REPAIRING Neatly Done.

**C. W. CURTIS,**

**PHOTOGRAPHER**

PAUL'S BLOCK,

LEWISTON, ME.

**HATCH & HODGKINS,**

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

**Groceries and Provisions**

3 Central Block, Lewiston, Me.

[ ] **MOTTO.**—Quick Sales and Small  
Profits.

E. T. HATCH.

E. S. HODGKINS.

**Razors Honed at A. A. Shorey's**  
**Hair Cutting and Shaving Rooms,**

Upper Main Street, Lewiston, Maine. Opposite J. K.  
Blanchard's.

**Shorey's Hair Cream is the "BOSS."**

It leaves the Hair moist and soft, and is far superior to  
any other in the market. It positively contains no material  
injurious to the hair. Try it once and you will use no other.

**Price 25 cts. per Bottle.**

Prepared by A. A. Shorey, Lewiston.

**S. B. WOOD & CO.,**

—DEALERS IN—

**Boots, Shoes, and Slippers.**

FINE HAND-SEWED WORK—ALL WIDTHS.

50 Lisbon St., - - Lewiston, Me.

**G. W. FURBUSH,**

**LIVERY STABLE,**

Park Street, near DeWitt House,

LEWISTON, MAINE.

**That Little Book Store.**

**J. M. FERNALD, Bookseller,**

46 1-2 Lisbon St., Lewiston.

[ ] New and Second-Hand Books Cheaper than anywhere  
in New England. Old books bought. Libraries supplied.

**RAILROAD**

**Dining Hall and Restaurant,**

Lower Main St., Lewiston, Me.

**W. H. VICKERY, Proprietor.**

Cigars and Tobacco constantly on  
hand. Meals at all hours.



**DOUGLASS & COOK,**  
**COLLEGE AND SCHOOL**  
**Text-Books,**  
**PERIODICALS AND STATIONERY.**

—ALSO,—

**Picture Frames,**  
**ROOM PAPERS,**  
And the usual accompaniments of  
**A FIRST-CLASS BOOKSTORE.**  
**No. 1 Odd Fellows Block, Lewiston.**

**THOMAS E. SYKES,**  
**Merchant Tailor.**

20 per cent. saved by going there.

**PEARL DRAKE, Cutter. Warranted PERFECT FIT.**  
**19 Lower Main St., Lewiston, Me.**

**L. S. GOULD,**

—PROPRIETOR OF—

**Lewiston Dye House,**  
**2d Door from Canal Bridge,**

**Main Street, - - Lewiston, Me.**

☞ Silks, Woolens, Worsteds, and Cotton Goods of every description, dyed or cleansed in a superior manner. Also, Coats, Pants, and Vests dyed, cleansed, or pressed.

**DR. E. BAILEY,**  
**SURGEON DENTIST,**  
**No. 2 Centennial Block,**  
**LISBON ST., LEWISTON, ME.**

Formerly a student of Dr. A. K. Gilmore, Bath, Maine.

**JOHN N. WOOD,**  
Dealer in all kinds of  
**COAL, WOOD, PRESSED HAY,**  
**Straw, and Cedar Posts.**

Middle Street, LEWISTON, Near M. C. R. R. Depot.

**JOHN A. TRACY,**

—DEALER IN—

**Fruit, Confectionery,**

**TOBACCO, CIGARS, PIPES, &c.**

Paper Collars, Stationery, and a Fine Assortment of Toilet Articles.

**120 Main St., Lewiston.**

**Sawyer's Steam Laundry,**  
**Franklin Street, Lewiston, Me.**

**New Price List.** Shirts 10 cents, Collars and Cuffs 3 cents each. Work done at 6 hours' notice.

**C. H. POOLE, Proprietor.**

**WHITNEY & ROWELL, Merchant Tailors,**

AND DEALERS IN

**Woolen Cloths and**  
**Gents' Furnishing Goods,**

SIGN OF GOLDEN FLEECE,

**123 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.**

**Ballard's Orchestra.**

This organization has been in existence for several years, and has furnished music for numerous exercises of Colleges, Seminaries, High and Normal Schools, Musical Conventions, Lectures and Levees, and has given Concerts in various parts of Maine.

Address, L. W. BALLARD, Lewiston, Me.

**SMITH & PECK,**  
**Merchant Tailors,**

AND DEALERS IN

**Gents' Furnishing Goods,**

**63 Lisbon Street.**

**J. W. PERKINS & CO.,**

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

**Dry Goods, Carpetings, and Feathers,**

**No. 2 Odd Fellows Block, Lewiston.**

JOS. W. PERKINS,

CHARLES F. GOSS.



RICHARDS & MERRILL,  
**Merchant Tailors,**

AND DEALERS IN

Ready-Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c.

We have always on hand a very large and choice selection of Foreign and Domestic Woolens, in latest styles and novelties, which we make to order, and guarantee in Fit, Trimmings, and Workmanship, equal to any that can be had in Maine

No. 1 Lyceum Hall Building, Lewiston, Maine.

**FOSS & MURPHY,**  
Hatters and Furriers,  
46 Lisbon Street,  
(SIGN, BIG HAT.) LEWISTON, MAINE.

**THE BATES STUDENT.**

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Published by the Class of '79, Bates College.

TERMS — \$1 a year, invariably in advance; Single copies, 10 cents.

Single copies will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents and stamp.

The STUDENT will be furnished to all subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance, and until all arrearages are paid, as required by law.

Rates of advertising, 75 cents per inch for the first, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

MISSING NUMBERS.

If any subscriber fails to receive a copy of the Magazine when due, we would thank him to inform us, and the mistake will be immediately rectified.

The Magazine will be for sale at the following bookstores: Benjamin Chandler's, Douglass & Cook's, and Stevens's, Lewiston; Willard Small & Co.'s, Auburn; and Loring, Short & Harmon's, Portland.

Literary communications should be addressed to the "Editors of the Bates Student." All subscriptions and business letters to

**FLETCHER HOWARD,**  
Lewiston, Maine.

**A. B. CROSBY,**  
ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHER,

86 Lisbon Street, Lewiston.

**BRADFORD, CONANT & CO.,**

Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

**FURNITURE**

*Carpets and Looking Glasses.*

**BONNALLIE & MARSHALL,**  
Livery, Sale, and Boarding Stable,

PARK ST., LEWISTON, ME.

First-Class Teams to Let at Reasonable Rates. All orders for Funeral Parties will receive prompt attention.

HORSES BOARDED BY DAY OR WEEK.

**J. S. FIELD & CO.,**

**Steam Bakery,**

No. 10 FRANKLIN ST.,

Lewiston, Maine.



1877 SINGER 1877

Sold over its HIGHEST Competitor,

153,022 Machines.

It is the Simplest Shuttle Machine in Existence—the Easiest to Manage—the Most Durable and the BEST; doing every variety of Practical work of all others combined.

Beware of Imitations and Humbugs.

Machines of all kinds repaired. Oil, Needles, Thread, Twist, etc., for sale. Also,

E. Butterick & Co.'s Patterns of Garments

FULLER & CAPEN,

Sole Agents,

61 Lisbon Street, Lewiston;

92 Water Street, Augusta.

**S. S. HERSEY,**

— DEALER IN —

**Hardware, Stoves, Tin Ware, Lead Pipe**

Kitchen Furnishing Goods, Pumps,  
Oven, Ash, and Boiler Mouths,  
Britannia, Japanned, Glass,  
and Toilet Ware,

Cor. COURT and MAIN STS., AUBURN.

FESSENDEN I. DAY,

*Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers,*

No. 5 Journal Block,

LISBON STREET, LEWISTON, ME.

BUY YOUR

**Cigars, Tobaccos & Cigarettes**

— AT —

Perkins's Cigar Store,

3 Odd Fellows Block, Lisbon St.

FINE PRINTING. LOW PRICES.

—O—  
**P R I N T I N G**

OF ALL KINDS, EXECUTED AT THE

**Journal Job Office,**

**LEWISTON, MAINE,**

One of the Largest Printing Houses east of Boston.

—O—  
Having a very extensive Job Printing Establishment furnished with the very best appliances of Presses, Type, and Workmanship, we especially solicit orders for Fine Printing of all kinds,

*For Manufacturers or Business Men,*

—SUCH AS—

TAGS, LABELS,

PAY ROLLS,

BLANK BOOKS,

And every variety of Printing in use.

We also make a specialty of

**First-Class Book and College Printing**

—SUCH AS—

PROGRAMMES,

CATALOGUES,

ADDRESSES,

SERMONS, &c.

Don't send out of the State for these goods, for we guarantee to give

**Good Work at Low Prices**

☐ All orders addressed to the undersigned, will receive prompt attention.

N. DINGLEY, JR., & CO.,  
Lewiston Journal Office, Lewiston, Me.