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THE
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VOL. VI.

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No. 7.

DEMOCRACY AND SKEPTICISM.

BY S. C. M., '79.

IF you could travel back the highway of time and visit Athens as it was in that refined age of Pericles, and if you should ask the cultured Athenian whether any advancement could be made in the civilization of the age, no doubt he would be surprised to hear such a question, and would answer at once in the negative; or were you to ask the voluptuous Roman of the Augustan era the same question, doubtless he would answer the same. Now, when the Athenian or Roman had answered your question in the negative, if you could by some magical process have shown him plainly our nation as it is at the present, what conception could you form of his surprise? We live in a changed world. Man has outdone himself, and is looked upon by his own species as a prodigy. Wonderful inventions have completely changed civilization. The organization of

our government was an event of so great importance that it forms an era.

Democracy existed in name in ancient times, in reality, only in modern. That form of government which has for its fundamental principle "that all men are born free and equal before the law," originated in our own country. This cardinal idea, the very essence of democracy, would at no time have been applicable or practicable in any of the so-called democracies of antiquity. So entirely different were they from the modern in their form and institutions, that, except in the name, no trace of similarity can be found to exist between them. In Athens, the most democratic of the ancient republics, and at a time when the voting population was largest in proportion to the whole, one in forty had the right of franchise; while in aristocratic England,

at the present time, that right is given to one in twenty. Yet we are not inclined to think that England is very democratic in form. Since the organization of our government the world has witnessed great changes in many of the nations of Europe. Some have been completely revolutionized; nearly all have softened down the rigid rule of monarchy. These tendencies manifested during the present century may be attributed to three causes: The great utility of democracy as seen in the United States; the suicidal tendencies of monarchy as exhibited by the French Revolution; and a course of lessons given to the crowned heads of Europe by Napoleon Bonaparte. The civilized world has been gradually preparing itself to enter upon a broader sphere of liberty.

Democracy is now seen to possess the highest utility for the human race by making all labor for the interest of their fellow-men. It is the spirit of democracy that makes bold independence and universal love of humanity, the characteristics of modern thought. It is democracy that fosters the spirit of investigation, making all men seekers for truth, not from a selfish motive, but from a generous desire to benefit all mankind.

As one of the results of this great progression, our modern system of education is radically new. In a past age the scholar was known as a

person who had mastered the ancient languages and their literatures. Such a system of education tended to create refinement and elegance, and at the same time tended to keep the better part of the mind paralyzed. The present age is, indeed, the Age of Reason. Modern education aims to cultivate to the greatest extent the reasoning powers. The wonderful growth of science and the great attention bestowed upon it, lead the mind to deal with facts. The natural consequence is, that never before have there been so many, so persistent, so noble seekers for truth. Yet many of these are known as skeptics. Doubting is only a negative process of establishing belief. But unfortunately there is much opprobrium heaped upon the skeptic, even though he disbelieves but a little. Those radical, annihilating skeptics are anomalies and exceedingly few. Yet little discrimination is made between those who will not receive any part of the Scriptures and those who will receive them all with some slight modifications. Theology is a science, and as such is capable of growth and development. Those learned in this science studiously prevent its development. Among the clergy free discussion of puzzling questions in Holy Writ is a thing unknown. Bishop Colenso thought he had something new to offer upon certain points of interest. He offered it. Now he is looked

upon by his order as a second Judas. There is always something about the supernatural that excites curiosity and invites speculation. This remark applies itself fitly to the Bible. This has been looked upon by the inquisitive mind as the forbidden fruit was looked upon by Eve; but the wily serpent of modern speculation has tempted beyond resistance, and the deeply religious seem horror-struck at the skepticism of the age. English writers, nursed in aristocracy and envious of the success of all nations but their own, have conjured up in their gloomy imaginations two hideous monsters—Democracy and Skepticism—that are to stalk together through every civilized nation and level all to chaos. But the most noble and hopeful writers of the age laugh at their fears. It is true that the probabilities are that de-

mocracy will at some future time prevail in Europe; and when that day comes, millions will gladly hail it. It is equally true that free discussion upon theological subjects will continue to grow freer. But it by no means follows that Christianity is to be driven out before blighting atheism. Those sacred truths taught by the meek youth of Galilee were never before so potent, so universally believed, so well understood and interpreted.

Our future cannot be doubtful. When we pause and reflect upon our origin and present greatness, our mind goes back to that exiled pilgrim band whose history is, and ever shall be, dear to every American heart. That spirit which laid the foundation of our greatness, still supports the structure. The National heart beats warm with love toward God and Humanity.

AT NIGHT.

BY E. F. NASON, '72.

I COME, beloved, at the midnight hour,
 I Come when the deep'ning shadows, dusk and drear,
 Beneath the spreading branches crouch and cower;
 I come, though dark and sullen storm-clouds lower,
 To greet thee here.

And wilt thou come, by some vague yearning led,
 To this, our trysting-place in days of yore!
 Shall I not hear thy slow and stately tread,
 And feel thy hand rest lightly on my head,
 As oft before?

Shall I not see thy trailing robes of white,
 And scent the dewy odors thence exhaled?
 With trembling lift my eyes to beauty's sight,
 The rare, sweet presence of the summer night
 To me unveiled.

What though the rain be bending bud and flower,
 And lightning's flash illumine the darkening sky;
 Though wind-swept meadows be love's only bower,
 I heed nor rushing rain nor tempest's power,
 So thou art nigh!

And thou, too, in that dim and distant land,
 That holds thee far from him who loves thee so,
 Dost ever sigh for earthly tie or band?
 Dost ever stretch to earth an eager hand,
 Longing to go?

High mountains rise and gloomy rivers flow,
 Between my earth and thy far-distant home,
 Life's night is dark, and I have far to go,
 My strength oft fails, yet well indeed I know
 I soon shall come.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

BY M. P. J., '80.

AMONG those leading spirits who, to some extent, molded but more particularly directed the current of political feeling in Massachusetts in her early revolutionary history, the name of Samuel Adams stands forth with marked prominence. Nor were his labors and reputation confined to the State of his birth; his connection with the early history of our nation, renders him an historic character of great interest to the world.

In order to rightly understand and appreciate the character of this man, a knowledge of the times in which he lived is necessary. For great emergencies call from obscurity into prominence some who would otherwise have lived and died "unhonored and unsung." Illustrations of this principle may be seen in the

lives and careers of Luther, Cromwell, and Grant.

Samuel Adams was born in Boston, Sept. 27th, 1722. He belonged to a family of considerable local distinction which had long been settled there. He fitted for college at the Boston Latin School, and entered Harvard at the age of fourteen years. His father's business misfortunes obliged him to leave college before he had completed his course; but his faithfulness as a student was such that the Faculty conferred upon him the degree of A.B. The sudden death of his father, soon after Samuel left College, compelled the latter to give up his chosen profession—the ministry—and follow his father's business. But for business he had neither taste nor capacity. Hence, success, as a man of business, he never enjoyed. Adams was destined to play a more active part in life than that of a plodding merchant. His State, his country, had need of him; and to their peril and distress he cheerfully responded. We find him at an early age acting as leader of the popular party against parliamentary measures.

Boston at this time—though a small city—was yet important as the seat of government for the colony. Here was first exhibited that hatred for tyranny and love for just rights, which, spreading like a contagion, soon drew and bound together the thirteen colonies in one indissoluble union. The character and early

training of the settlers of Massachusetts reveal to us the secret of the conduct and power displayed by their posterity. "They did not," says M. de Tocqueville, "cross the Atlantic to improve their situation or to increase their wealth; it was a purely intellectual craving which called them from the comforts of their former homes; and in facing the inevitable sufferings of an exile, their *object* was *the triumph of an idea*. And when the hand of their sovereign was laid heavily upon his colonial subjects, we find the people of Massachusetts, and especially of Boston, true to their character and the motives that had urged their ancestors to brave the perils of the sea.

By degrees, the rights and liberty for which they had endured so much, and which they prized so highly, were being taken away from them. This condition of things aroused the patriots to action; and among those whose warm blood was kindled to a fiery glow, was the subject of this article. A stern patriot, an ardent lover of liberty, a devoted Christian, a valiant warrior for the truth, he found his place, at last, in fighting tyranny, in helping to lay "broad and deep" the foundations of a free and glorious republic.

But Mr. Adams was not a revolutionist, in the general acceptation of that term. What he urged at first, what he labored to accomplish, was not the overthrow of the existing government, but resistance to laws

that would have made the people slaves instead of subjects. Says John Adams of his early endeavors, "He is always for softness, delicacy, and prudence, when they will do, but is staunch and stiff and strict and rigid and inflexible in the cause."

In 1774 his sphere of action was greatly enlarged by his election, as delegate, to the Continental Congress. There he was associated with such men as Joy, Hancock, and Jefferson for eight years, taking an important part in the deliberations of that body. Says Jefferson: "I can say that he was truly a great man; wise in council, fertile in resources, immovable in his purposes, and had, I think, a greater share than any other member, in advising and directing our measures in the Northern war." Gov. Hutchinson testifies to his ability thus, "The most artful and insinuating politician I have ever known." Of like significance was the action of Gen. Gage in excepting Samuel Adams along with Hancock from pardon, in case the colonists submitted to the demands of the crown.

After retiring from Congress our hero assisted John Adams in framing a constitution for Massachusetts. In 1789 he was chosen Lieutenant-Governor, and in 1794 Governor of his native State. Three years later he retired to private life.

In reviewing the career of Mr. Adams we cannot fail to be struck with the strength of his attachment

for and devotion to the liberties of his fellow-citizens. In him the love of liberty and justice amounted to a passion, and did not fail of an expression, even though his head might be endangered thereby. He cannot, with strict truth, be called a statesman, but rather a politician of the highest grade. He had no administrative ability. He not only failed as a man of business, but as collector of taxes for Boston he proved a defaulter—the reason for this being sheer incapacity. Indeed, he could not have supported his family had not his wife been a most economical helpmeet. As a speaker, he was interesting and eloquent. As a writer, he was ready, natural, and pointed. While in his early manhood it fell to him to frame replies to Gov. Hutchinson in the contest between the Governor and the colonial legislature. Later in life his pen was employed in labors more enduring. I have already indicated one direction in which these labors were exerted. While engaged in political labors, which too often blunt the moral perceptions and destroy all religious life, he, nevertheless, maintained his standing as a true and faithful Christian. Says Edwards of his Christian character, "At a time when the new order of things was inducing laxity of manners, and a departure from the ancient strictures, Samuel Adams clung with greater tenacity to the wholesome discipline of the fathers."

PEACE.

BY S. A. P.

WHEN Orpheus touched his lyre divine
The stone of Sisyphus stood still;
E'en Tantalus forgot his thirst
And the Furies dire were moved at will.

So sweet those sounds the wind was hushed,
Was stayed the river's flow,
And, listening 'round him as he played,
Were wild beasts crouching low.

O, that some harp to gentle hand
With note resounding far,
Had soothed the savage thirst for blood,
And stayed the tide of war

Ere moaning wind came in
And blood-red wave that tells
Of agonies, and heart-breakings,
And slaughters, near thee,—Dardanelles.

CAN NEW ENGLAND RETAIN HER RELATIVE IMPORTANCE
IN THE UNITED STATES?

BY F. L. H., '80.

THE preëminence of the New England States in the American Union has hitherto consisted in these five points, namely: Population as compared with territory; political power; wealthy intelligence and general diffusion of knowledge; and morals. In these points New England has, during the last few years been losing her prominence; not necessarily because in these respects

she has been declining, but because she has not kept pace with the other portions of the United States.

Between 1860 and 1870 the only States in the Union that did not gain in population were Maine and New Hampshire. Every New England State but one—and that Massachusetts, which barely held its own—fell in the scale of comparative population. The average decrease of

the six States from 1860 to 1870 was nearly two per cent. Such facts need no comments.

Further, the number of inhabitants required to secure representation in Congress has, within a few years, been increased. The result of this change is that New England is entitled to fewer representatives than before. This fact serves not only to corroborate the proof of the relative decrease in her population, but also to show that a blow has been struck at her political preëminence. One of the chief causes of New England's leadership in politics is her superiority in the dissemination of correct political notions; but these have become so thoroughly broadcast, that in this respect she no longer takes the lead. During our early history New England derived great advantage from Puritan institutions, but these have ceased in many respects to exert any peculiar influence, and even those effects still in operation can no longer be said to be distinctly local.

More than to any other one of the Puritan institutions, except the church, New England owes her preëminence to the school-house, but the time has come when this advantage can be equally claimed by other parts of the United States. In the West, to-day, there is a higher standard of common-school education, and the applicant for a position as teacher is subjected to a more rigorous examination than in the

States of New England. At the recent Centennial Exposition it was a Western State that took the first prize for the best educational exhibit. It is the common-school that is the key to the intelligence of a community, yet it will not be amiss to notice that first-class colleges and universities are no longer confined to the Eastern States.

In regard to the comparative wealth of New England, it requires only that our attention be called to the utilization of the resources of the West during the past twenty years, to show us that in this respect also she must be falling from her former degree of supremacy.

It has for some time been a cause of anxiety to our economic, that the native population is gradually leaving the country, either for the more fertile farm-lands of the West, or for our own manufacturing centers. It is becoming alarmingly rare for the son to remain on the farm that his fathers have tilled. By no means is it exaggerating to say that in many cases whole farms are abandoned and the buildings allowed to go to ruin. Frequently, however, they fall into the hands of foreigners, who are beginning to form a large class of our population. Accordingly, we see that the composition of the people is continually changing, and the old Puritan element, which has been the salt of New England, is fast losing its strength.

Whenever we have caught a glimpse of the dangers threatening us, we have taken refuge in the hope that our religious character, which, as has been already intimated, was the chief ground of New England's superiority, would preserve us from taking a lower position in the scale of importance; but even this hope is denied us. Few New Englanders are prepared for the statement that this portion of the United States is more likely soon to be ruled by a Catholic majority than any other portion of equal extent; yet statistics furnish us with reasons to fear this. In the United States, as a whole, the proportion of Catholics to Protestants is as one to seven; but in the New England States the Catholics form nearly twenty-five per cent. of the whole population, and seventy-five per cent. of the births occur in Catholic families. There is, again, a continual immigration of Catholics and a correspondingly emigration of Native Americans. We are wont to sup-

pose that the Catholics congregate chiefly in cities; but statistics show that the foreign population of New England is about equally divided between city and country, and that the number of Catholics going into the country and buying farms is increasing every year. About one-half of the Connecticut Valley, the best farming land in Massachusetts, is owned by Irishmen. It will be readily seen that at the above rate, unless something unforeseen prevents, by the time the generation just born takes the place of its fathers, New England will be largely Catholic.

The tendencies during the past few years indicate what is likely to continue in the immediate future. So plain does it appear that the causes, which have hitherto given New England her preëminence, are either entirely removed or are exerting less and less influence every year, that there seems to be but one answer to the question whether she is likely to retain that preëminence.

GALILEO BEFORE THE INQUISITION.

AN ORIGINAL DECLAMATION BY E. W. G., '79.

TWO hundred and forty-five years ago, in the Convent of Minerva, at Rome, an aged man, charged with heresy and menaced with torture, stood before the terrible judges of the Inquisition. This man was the renowned mathematician, inventor,

astronomer, and philosopher, Galileo Galilei. He has dared to teach contrary to the decision of the church, and *must be silenced*. Sentence of imprisonment, during the pleasure of the Inquisition, has just been pronounced against him. With bowed

head but with strong and manly bearing, he ventures thus to reply:

Revered and Holy Masters,—charged as I am with the unspeakable crime of heresy, it is with feelings of deepest humility and abasement that I dare speak in your dread presence. I wish to appear becomingly submissive to the will of Heaven shown through the decree of this most Holy Order. But, the justice of our Eternal Master is ever attended by gentle mercy. I pray your Highnesses, let also *your* decision be tempered with compassion.

Think not of the whitened locks, bent form, and shrunken limbs before you. Regard not the marks made by seventy long years of hardship and care. But, consider in mercy the dear ones hourly expecting my return yonder at Arcetri. Spare the pious, loving daughter, whose lamp of life is burning low in damp convent walls. Drive not the gentle nun to the anguish of grief and despair! Let not her pure soul pass to the unknown shore, oppressed with the thought that the aged father dies a living death in the horrible dungeons of the Inquisition!

I can expect no further lenity? Remarkable mildness has already been shown me? Was it mildness to compel an old man, weak from disease and worn out with constant toil, to make a month's journey in

the dead of winter, over wastes swept by the keen Alpine wind, here to your tribunal? By your lenity I have lain in prison for months, waiting trial. That was a token of your mildness last night when a familiar of the Holy Office, with harsh, insulting words, closing my cell window shut out the starry beauty of the night, my only consolation in trouble.

You have condemned me to imprisonment,—and for what crime? Because I taught what I believed to be the truth! I am “vehemently suspected of heresy,” a charge that a branch of your order, in a neighboring country, deems sufficient to condemn a man to the awful death at the stake. And THIS, because the wonders opened up by the telescope have led me to believe that the earth moves and the sun *does not*. You say the earth cannot move because it has no limbs fitted for motion! Shall I believe *you*, rather than the wonderful instrument whose Cyclopean eye scans the mountains and valleys of the moon, and marks the changes and movements of the heavenly galaxies? No! Here in the presence of my Maker, I fear not to say it! From the ceaseless flowing of the tides, from the uniformly changing seasons, from the worlds that people space, I believe “it does move!”

EDITORS' PORTFOLIO.

NOTES.

WELL, vacation has gone by, and once more the familiar clang of the College bell gives hourly warning of the flight of time. The summer months have passed all too quickly in healthful recreation at resorts among the mountains and along the coast, and in appreciation of *dolce far niente* at the "old home"; but the urgent call of duty sounds in every stroke of the Chapel bell, and almost daily some lagard turns his truant steps up the beaten paths.

Seventy-nine has put off the easy independence of Junior year and wears the complacent look and dignified (?) bearing of seniority. Eighty has passed along to eighty-one, the old plug hats and the uncontrollable cane-rushing, horn-blowing spirit that characterizes the second year at college, and with satisfied equanimity turns its attention to the delights of *Ich habe*, and the wonders of "resultant motion." Eighty-one no longer carries a cane by stealth and in the night-time, but openly and in broad day, as if it gladly acknowledged its freedom from the pressure of college custom and of Sophomoric misrule.

And here is eighty-two, strangers now, but not to remain so long.

Here's our hand, companions, and may our acquaintance be long and pleasant. Though we are aware "unsolicited advice is the most vexatious of all the sorts of vice that prevail," we cannot help indulging our editorial propensity and giving the benefit of our experience to those who are where we were only a short while ago. Do not be afraid of thinking too much of your classmates. Foster a class feeling, not of animosity to other classes but of sympathy and brotherly regard for your own. Avoid all class disputes and divisions. Upon the feeling between classmates depends the answer to the question whether the four years at college shall be the pleasantest in the student's whole life or full of bickering and discontent. Let the bond of union be so strong that it will outlast the brief time spent in college walls, and prove a fruitful source of enjoyment *for life*.

As we begin another year of study, doubtless many new and good resolutions are formed by those students who have heretofore been disposed to groan under what they deemed too heavy burdens. They have resolved to study eleven or twelve hours each day. No burden

could be imposed now which they could not easily bear. Whence all this pluck and courage? There has been a long vacation. Books have been thrown aside. The mind has had no care. The body has been invigorated by healthy out-of-door exercise. Now we venture to give a suggestion. Studies are, of course, of the first importance, therefore prepare well each lesson. But resolve that after you have done this you will employ a certain portion of time each day in healthful exercise. There is no sort of amusement that gives so good exercise as base-ball. This is the national game and *the special* game of all American colleges. At our College we have made it a source of amusement, pride, and profit. We have put nines into the field and won victories over every club in the State. At the present time, without wasting one minute of time, we can do the same again. It is needless to say anything to inspire interest in the cause of base-ball. We know every student of the College wishes the nine all possible success. We hope that every member of '82 will become a member of the Base-Ball Association.

To every real student, the Library is the one thing of the many pertaining to our College which he esteems most highly. It is almost the first acquaintance he makes upon entering on his four years' course of

study. He visits it regularly two or three times during the week. It becomes to be to him a counselor, teacher, and social friend.

His acquaintance with it grows more intimate as he advances in his studies. He is interested in its welfare because whatever promotes this directly aids him. Now we do not intend to find any serious cause for complaint. We all agree that there are more books in the Library than we can find time to read. We also know that it is well selected. But there are works published every month that we could read with profit. Standard works in Science, History, and Fiction published during the last two years ought to be within the reach of every student. This is nothing more than he has a right to expect. We think the College cannot afford to let such an essential as the Library get behind the times. Our attention has been called to this repeatedly, and we mention it now simply because we believe it to be attributed to oversight, and that it will receive the Librarian's prompt attention.

We learned from our local papers during the last vacation that Mrs. North, of Bristol, Conn., whose daughter, Miss Jennie Rich North, was the valedictorian of the class of '77, and therefore of newspaper fame, had, with becoming benignity, magnanimity, and generosity, presented to the distinguished Faculty

of our honored institution a clock, the same to be appropriately placed in the College Chapel. What could be more natural than that we should expect upon entering the Chapel for the first time after vacation, to see, in some conspicuous locality, the elegant old-fashioned time-piece. But, strange to relate, there was nothing that gave any evidence that a clock was present, not even so much as the ticking of a watch. Now we know that "*to be*" denotes indefinite future time, but we hazard the opinion that the donor intended that the recipients would immediately place it as directed. At present there is no indication that we shall ever see it. We shall probably bear our heavy disappointment, but it would have been a source of comfort and convenience to have had this time-honored article placed here *pro bono publico*, by which we could have measured those things which have neither breadth nor depth but—length. *Nota Bene*—We don't mean lines.

Heretofore the custom has prevailed at Bates for the classes to elect officers in order of seniority; but this year, owing to the fact that a large number of '79 are absent, the Senior election has been delayed until the last. As necessity will soon force the class to an election, we take this occasion to offer a few remarks concerning it.

College life is a world in minia-

ture and has political "machines" of its own, and wire-pullers anxious to operate them.

From its greater importance and from the greater honor supposed to attend elevation to office in Senior year, this election generally develops an unusual amount of wire-pulling. Often hard feelings are engendered which embitter the remainder of the course and may last for life. Rival societies, personal ambitions, prejudices, jealousies, at these times are made the hinges of class divisions. Not unfrequently the result is a bolt and two sets of officers each claiming to be rightfully chosen—a Nichols *vs.* Packard case—and the consequent struggle for control.

'79, we are sorry to say, has not been altogether free from wire-pulling and wrangles. Yet we firmly believe that machine politics in '79, if they ever existed, are now forever dead and buried. The last year has drawn the class into greater harmony than ever before existed in its midst, and we have ample reasons for stating that as far as possible '79 is now a unit.

Therefore our object in writing this note is not to urge a union of the class, for that already exists, but to call attention to the fact that great care should be exercised in the election of officers. The class has to select men to represent it before the public at a time when the best fruits of its four years' labor

are expected to be brought forth. In the selection of these men the class standing is at stake. More than this a committee must be chosen to make all arrangements for the concert and other class exercises of Commencement Week. Further, this committee has charge of all class expenses and receipts.

In order to fill these positions satisfactorily, attention must be given to the selection of officers before the day of election. We do not mean in the way of soliciting votes for this or that aspirant; but we mean that every member of the class, without regard to any other one's opinion, shall carefully select in advance the men he wants, and then quietly vote for them—a majority of all the votes thrown being necessary for a choice.

In order to accomplish the end in view—the right man in the right place—this selection should be made without regard to society, personal prejudice, or former ill feeling. If every man votes on this basis just the thing intended will be accomplished. Doubtless there will be honest differences of opinion in the election; but if each one willingly submits to the majority, '79's Senior election will be marked by the utmost harmony and good feeling, and a set of men will be elected capable of honorably representing the class and of taking care of its interests. From every indication at present, we feel that the election

will be just what it ought to be; and that '79 will, on next Commencement, step down and out with perfect harmony in its ranks and an honorable record behind it.

If any of the students are particularly anxious to become food for Indian tigers, they will do well to read up on the subject of missions in the following books recommended by the energetic missionary, Rev. Mr. Phillips:

1. *These for Those: Our Indebtedness to Foreign Missions; or, What we get for What we Give.* Rev. W. Warren, D.D., Portland. \$1.50.

2. *Foreign Missions:* Dr. R. Anderson, Boston. \$1.25.

3. *The Great Conquest: Miscellaneous Papers on Missions.* Rev. F. F. Ellinwood, New York. 60 cts.

4. *The Martyr Church of Madagascar.* \$2.00.

5. *History of the Missions of the American Board in India.* Dr. Anderson. \$1.50.

6. *Forty Years in the Turkish Empire, or Memories of Rev. Wm. Goodell, D.D.* Dr. Prime. \$2.50.

7. *Life of Dr. Judson* by Dr. Wayland; 2 vols.

8. *The Land of the Veda.* Dr. Butler.

We are glad to note that baseball, which so far this term has been so dead, is again reviving, and there is now a prospect of a good, lively season.

Saturday, the 28th, our Club goes to Readfield to play the first game of the college year. We are glad that the club is going, but sorry that

it is in no better condition. Three of the nine are absent, Tuttle, Ranger, and Perkins. Their positions will probably be filled by Hoyt, '80, Nevens, '81, and Norcross, '82. The team has scarcely been on the field together; and so, with new men and a nine out of practice, we cannot confidently predict a victory, for the Hill generally puts a good team into the field; but still we believe that the nine, if it keeps cool, will win. But if beaten we think it better policy to show our pluck by playing than to hang off waiting for more practice and the return of the old players. No practice is so good as that derived from regular games, and without the stimulus of games the nine will not do the proper amount of practicing. If beaten now, the club will get into trim to beat next time. Our bad defeat last summer, by the Portland Reds, was owing to the fact that the Club had had no practice in regular games. Further, by playing now we shall get new men ready for the future. The prospects of the nine for the season never looked better, and we hope that a series of games may be arranged with the other college nines in the State.

The funeral day of Mr. Lyman Nichols was observed by the omission of recitations. It is by a strange coincidence that we are again called upon to notice the death of one whose name is inseparably

connected with our Institution. Mr. Nichols, though not so generous a benefactor as Mr. Bates, has, nevertheless, exerted a peculiar influence in building up the prosperity of the College. It was through him, as President of the Franklin Company, that the donation was made which decided the location of the College at Lewiston. He was one of the founders of the business enterprise of the city, and his influence, continually exerted in our favor, has been of considerable importance. Our preparatory department, the Nichols Latin School, received its name from him, thus inseparably connecting his name with the future fortunes of the College.

On the whole we believe no student can afford to lose the privileges that the societies offer him. To the Freshmen we say that the best time to join is now. It generally happens that men who put off joining one year put it off for the rest of the course. The best time to break in is when but little will be expected of one. At least one who does not enter till his Sophomore or Junior year experiences the disadvantage of competing as a green hand with men in lower classes, but with more experience as debaters. Hence, students entering society at a late period of their college course rarely ever take an active part in its work. Especially in this country, the col-

lege graduate is expected to be able to speak in public without hesitation, and this he cannot do unless he has trained himself by practice, which only society work affords. The expenses are not so great as to deter any one from joining; so we hope that '82 to a man will join one of the societies, and grasp the training which they hold out to the faithful worker.

EXCHANGES.

Although we have received a considerable number of exchanges, yet many more of our old acquaintances, whom we are expecting every day, fail to put in their appearance. With the July number of the *Kenyon Advance* the old Board of Editors retire. We think they have done their work conscientiously and well. The last number is not up to the general standard. It may possess peculiar interest for its own College students, but, filled as it is chiefly with Class History and Prophecy, it is not exceedingly entertaining to the disinterested reader. The Prophecy shows toilsome effort for effect, and in some places is as dull as the original text of a Delphian Oracle. We are fully confident that the new Board will make their first number as readable as the one that preceded it.

The *Pennsylvania College Monthly* opens well with an interesting article entitled "Reminiscences of

College Life." There are some good thoughts in the article "Some Reflections on Collegiate Education," and also in the article entitled "Arrogance of Opinion." The monthly presents a fine external appearance and will repay the reader well for the time spent in the perusal. Perhaps the only criticism that might be passed upon it would be that it lacks some of the distinguishing features of most College magazines.

The literary department of the *Amherst Student* will, of course, escape criticism because it consists wholly of prize essays. The Editorials, Locals, Exchanges, etc., are very good.

There must be a living interest in College journalism at Dartmouth. The publication of such a paper as the *Dartmouth Weekly* means no less than work. The editors never fail to give us something newsy and spirited. The issue for September 19th contains a fine poem under the title of "The Close of Day." There is also a page or more of Foreign Correspondence, Locals in dialect, and a long Necrology of Dartmouth College Alumni for 1887-8. Its column of Personals is full, and it handles exchanges with a coolness and candor which is very commendable.

Our neighbor, the *Colby Echo*, was among the first to greet us upon our return. The *Echo* is steadily gaining ground. We notice first

the poem, "Unhidden," by H. L. K. The initials look familiar. We think this writer deserves well of the *Echo*. His prose article, "A Submarine Adventure," is very good, but we are reminded of Poe at once by the title; and, indeed, throughout there is a similarity to Poe's style of plot and treatment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Editors of the Student:

I wish to avail myself of your Correspondence Column to call the attention of the Faculty and students to a matter suggested by an editorial in one of your recent issues. I refer to the plan of fitting up a room for the special use of the Christian Association. It is not necessary to enumerate the advantages to be derived from this arrangement; these are allowed by all, and it only remains to consider the practicability of the idea. It was thought that the room best adapted to the wants of the Association was the one opposite the Mathematical Recitation Room in Hathorn Hall, but that is being taken up as a Natural History Room. Since that is the only unoccupied room in Hathorn, we must turn our attention to Parker. It would, of course, be better to be able to hold the meetings in the other building, but still the advantages of a pleasant, comfortable

room during the winter will more than offset the disadvantages of having a room in the dormitory. Room 39 can be made as large and as pleasant as the Reading Room, and though next to it, is separated from it by a brick wall that prevents the passage of disturbing sounds in both directions. This room can be fitted up with little expense and will be as pleasant as any in the building. This plan certainly seems practical, and I, for one, earnestly hope it may be carried out.

Yours truly, ZATE.

Editors of the Student:

Are we not to have a Glee Club this term? Because we have lost the Quartette of '78 is no reason that we should give up entirely and let the interest already started die out before it has made a trial to live. There is a plenty of musical talent in the College and a little practice will give us an organization we shall be proud to own. A Glee Club, too, will awaken interest in College Songs and make it a little less dull about the halls and Campus. "A word to the wise," etc.

RUFUS Q.

LOCALS.

Who is Limby?

"I shall use you rough!"

Term began August 20th.

The Sophomores are reading Alcestis.

Mayor is on the editorial staff of the *Gazette*.

Nine Juniors have quietly stepped down and out.

Some of the Sophomores went home to vote—of course.

Students are expected to seat themselves alphabetically in Chapel.

A Junior defines quartz as a composition of *mica, feldspar, and granite*.

The latest rendering of Cicero's "*incidimus linum*" is, "We got upon a line."

The literature of the Institution is about to be enriched by the addition of "Bollin on the Soul."

"What's in a name?" "The Senior Club," for instance, with two Seniors and six or eight Juniors in it.

The wicked Soph hugs himself and grins, because he thinks the Freshmen could elect only four officers.

The editors intend to make a canvas of the students for political and other statistics, to publish in the next issue.

The number of Seniors is so small that, to make themselves visible at prayers, they have to sit as closely together as possible.

W. A. Hoyt, '80, has been chosen Captain of the nine. The regular days for practice are Monday afternoon, Wednesday afternoon, and Saturday morning.

The room opposite the Mathematical Room is being fitted up for a Natural History Room.

Sophomoric matters have been very quiet since the rope-pull, probably in anticipation of the annual game of base-ball.

We offer a nickel-plated gold medal to the man who will invent and introduce a better subject for conversation than the plans and prospects of Greenbackism.

The compositors request our chief to put a mark at the top of his copy sheets that they may know which side up to hold them when they undertake to decipher his hieroglyphics.

A Freshman was slightly astonished at the number of pedal salutes he received on coming out of recitation, but the matter was explained when it was shown that his broad back had borne the sign, "Kick me, please."

Countryman, mistaking a Professor for a student—"New cider! New cider, sir?" Prof., blandly—"No, thank you." And several faces disappear from the front windows to divide into a grin that breaks things.

Prof. to Senior, who is reading a newspaper: "Mr. M., did you ever teach school?" "Yes, sir." "Did you allow your scholars to read in recitation time?" Very quietly, "Yes, sir, I sometimes compelled them to read." Then followed a slight agitation in the back seats.

A few evenings since a Theologue observing a brilliant object in the sky, and after discoursing eloquently on the starry heavens to some young ladies in whose company he was, identified the body as the planet Mars. To the unlearned it was a balloon, direct from the circus grounds, *en route* for the sky.

A party lately inquired the way to the Pomological Fair, and was directed by some one connected with the Colleges to the Driving Park where a shooting match was in progress; and then he was heard to mutter, "Pomology must be scientific for pigeon shooting."

A Senior, called up suddenly, is asked to define the line of the equinoxes. Mac, with customary glibness, goes in for a ten strike. "It is a plane—a—a point—having two sides opposite—passing through the ecliptic—with the equator at right angles." Prof.—"No—No! Not so!"

Thursday, August 29th, witnessed the first rope-pull at Bates. The day preceding, a challenge was presented by '81 and was promptly accepted by '82. At the appointed time both classes assembled in full numbers upon the base-ball field. The bystanders manifested considerable interest in the result, which was doubtful on account of the nearly equal numbers of the two classes. All being ready, at the signal of the Umpire, the

mighty tug began. The rope held for a moment, and then took a hitch Sophomorewards, stopped, and then gradually moved on, until, amid shouts and laughter it was borne past the goal by triumphant '81. '82 pulled well and we are glad to see them so plucky. The Captains were E. D. Rowell, '81, and J. C. Perkins, '82. Umpire, W. E. Ranger, '79.

Isn't it lonesome this term? No practical jokes, no hazing, no hilarity, no concerts on the Campus, no rollicking, uproarious bands of students coming in late at night, no horn tooting, no Faculty meetings, no base-ball, no items for our reporter, no excitement whatever. Our Local Editor wanders around in listless despair, dry quill over his ear, and looks forlornly at the blank pages for the STUDENT. Oh! Sophs, relieve him from his sorrows.

Avoid a Senior, escape him, skip him. If you merely ask him how he is, he will sieze you by the arm, and ejaculate with vacant, staring eyes and panting breath: "My dear sir, by persistent exertion of philosophical consciousness, concentrated by the most strenuous attention, I am able to inform you that the Ego, for which you interrogate, is in complete possession of the usual special faculties, and as soon as I have made accurate observations and comparisons of its coacervation of phenomena, I will endeavor to in-

struct you concerning the individual *corpus* that allows the conscious soul, through the senses, to come into contact with external and alienated objects."

This is the time of the year when elections, political, social, and religious, occupy the attention and call out the votes of Senior and Fresh, Junior and Soph. So numerous have been the elections that it is no wonder the Sophomore in Class meeting was bewildered and cast two votes for Wm. P. Frye instead of one for Class Orator.

Thursday evening, the 19th, was the occasion of the semi-annual supper given to the College students by the Main Street F. W. B. Society. After supper, songs, select readings, etc., enlivened the evening. The Sophomore Quartette here made its first appearance before the public and showed talents worthy of training. We hope that it will practice so as to fill the place of the Quartette of '78. The evening passed very pleasantly, and we take this opportunity for extending the thanks of the students to all participating in the arrangements made for our reception.

At the supper lately given to the College boys by the Main Street F. W. B. Society, the young ladies, as usual, centered their charms and attentions upon the Freshmen. Whether they do this in order that the Freshman, being sensitive, as all

Freshmen are, may not feel slighted, or in the belief that his heart is more susceptible to female charms, and that they may thereby be stamping themselves upon this plastic material for the future Senior, we are unable to say; but be that as it may, the Fresh sometimes proves too much for the arts of the fair charmers, as the following incident of the evening will show. An '82 man, having been told that a certain young lady desired to be introduced to him, straightened up and sternly said, in stentorian tones: "Well, no! Didn't come down here to get acquainted with the ladies. Thought I'd just come down and survey the country and look the people over and get something to eat!" (Immense applause by the Sophs.) Oh! Fresh, may the maternal precepts get so strong upon thee through all the years of thy pursuit after knowledge.

The Christian Association has got into working order for the term. There is a marked increase of religious interest among the students, showing that the Association is doing just what we predicted it would do, and that the students are ready to work when allowed to do it in their own way. At present meetings are held only once a week, on Wednesday evening from 7 till 8 o'clock. There is some talk of resuming the Sunday afternoon meetings, but the idea is opposed by

some members. What we most need at present is a special room in which to hold the meetings. We believe that an effort is on foot to obtain and fit up such a room. We hope that it will meet with the encouragement it deserves.

We are glad to be able to report a favorable condition of our Debating Societies. In each a good degree of interest is being manifested. Each has received several new members since the opening of the term, and larger accessions are expected before its close. More than this the two societies are running in harmony with each other. None of that antagonism which so often prevails between rival societies, is seen here. Each holds out hands of welcome to all new comers. The greater part of the time during meetings is devoted to discussions upon topics of the day. The financial issue has received its share of attention. Almost to a man the debates have shown the students to be advocates of hard money doctrines. Wild theories and communistic fallacies excite their merited contempt.

Below we give a list of the members of the Freshman Class:

C. R. Adams...West Stewartstown, N. H.
 F. L. Blanchard.....Lewiston.
 H. S. Bullen.....Belfast.
 H. Carpenter.....Houlton.
 H. H. Chase.....Unity.
 W. G. Clark.....Sangerville.
 W. H. Cogswell.....Sanbornton, N. H.
 Miss C. O. Davis.....Bryant's Pond.
 J. W. Douglass.....Gardiner.

R. H. Douglass.....East Dixfield.
 G. A. Eastman.....Exeter.
 B. G. Eaton.....Hermon.
 G. P. Emmons.....Georgetown.
 Miss M. E. Farnham.....Auburn.
 Miss A. R. Forbes.....East Hebron.
 Miss E. B. Forbes.....East Hebron.
 Miss I. B. Foster.....East Hebron.
 A. D. Gray.....Dover.
 C. H. Hall.....Lewiston.
 I. L. Harlow.....Auburn.
 B. J. Hinds.....Fairfield.
 C. E. Lander.....Gardiner.
 C. H. Libbey.....Boston, Mass.
 S. A. Lowell.....West Minot.
 A. W. Manson.....Houlton.
 C. E. Mason.....Munson.
 L. T. McKenney.....Dexter.
 Miss J. S. Merrill.....Auburn.
 J. F. Merrill.....Lewiston.
 I. M. Norcross.....Winthrop.
 C. L. Nutting.....Plymouth, N. H.
 A. D. Park.....Mexico.
 W. A. Paul.....Auburn.
 D. E. Pease.....Phillips.
 J. C. Perkins.....Lewiston.
 F. D. Record.....Auburn.
 E. R. Richards.....Farmington.
 W. Skillings.....Norway.
 J. H. Snow.....Lewiston.
 L. M. Tarr.....Brunswick.
 L. M. Thompson.....Mechanic Falls.
 O. H. Tracy.....West Minot.
 W. V. Twaddle.....Weld.
 G. G. Weeks.....Fairfield.
 W. P. White.....Auburn.

Below is a list of the officers of different organizations, which may be useful for reference. The Seniors are waiting for a fuller attendance of the class before electing their officers for the next Commencement.

BATES CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Primarius.....Prof. B. F. Hayes.
 President.....F. P. Otis, '79.

Vice Presidents.

M. C. Smart, '79; J. F. Parsons, '80; B. S. Rideout, '81; Pease, '82.
 Corresponding Sec'y... W. H. Judkins, '80.
 Recording Secretary... W. J. Brown, '81.

Standing Committee.

R. F. Johonnett, E. W. Given, '79; F. L. Hayes, J. H. Heald, '80; G. E. Lowden, W. P. Curtis, '81; J. H. Snow, F. L. Blanchard, '82.

POLYMNIAN SOCIETY.

President.....E. W. Given, '79.
Vice President.....J. H. Heald, '80.
Secretary.....W. J. Brown, '81.
Treasurer.....O. H. Drake, '81.
Librarian.....W. H. Judkins, '80.
Assistant Librarian.....Not Chosen.

Executive Committee.

F. P. Otis, '79; M. P. Judkins, '80; J. E. Holton, '81.
First Editor.....M. C. Smart, '79.
Second Editor.....W. A. Hoyt, '80.
Third Editor.....Miss E. J. Clark, '81.
Fourth Editor.....Not Chosen.
Orator.....R. F. Johonnett, '79.
Poet.....T. J. Bollin, '79.

EUROSOPHIAN SOCIETY.

President.....W. E. Ranger, '79.
Vice President.....I. T. Frisbee, '80.
Secretary.....W. B. Perkins, '81.
Treasurer.....H. S. Jordan, '80.
Librarian.....M. T. Newton, '80.

Executive Committee.

E. A. McCollister, '79; F. L. Hayes, '80;
D. McGillicuddy, '81.
First Editor.....S. C. Mosely, '79.
Second Editor.....C. A. Holbrook, '80.
Third Editor.....W. P. Foster, '81.
Fourth Editor.....Not Chosen.

JUNIOR CLASS.

President.....H. L. Merrill.
Vice President.....A. A. Bean.
Secretary.....Miss E. H. Sawyer.
Treasurer.....E. H. Farrar.
Orator.....W. H. Judkins.
Historian.....A. L. Woods.
Prophet.....M. T. Newton.
Poet.....J. H. Heald.

Odist.....L. W. Harris.
Chaplain.....F. L. Hayes.
Toast Master.....J. A. Plummer.
Marshal.....R. C. Gilbert.

Executive Committee.

C. H. Deshon, O. C. Tarbox, W. A. Hoyt.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

President.....H. B. Nevens.
Vice President.....J. E. Holton.
Secretary.....H. E. Foss.
Treasurer.....C. S. Cook.

Executive Committee.

O. H. Drake, W. C. Hobbs, Miss M. K. Pike.
Orator.....W. J. Brown.
Poetess.....Miss E. J. Clark.
Odist.....W. P. Foster.
Toast Master.....E. D. Rowell.
Historian.....C. L. McCleery.
Prophet.....W. P. Curtis.
Chaplain.....G. E. Lowden.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

President.....W. H. Cogswell.
Vice President.....L. M. Thompson.
Secretary.....Miss C. O. Davis.
Treasurer.....I. L. Harlow.

BASE-BALL ASSOCIATION.

President.....S. C. Mosely, '79.
Vice President.....H. E. Foss, '81.
Secretary.....R. F. Johonnett, '79.
Treasurer.....E. A. McCollister, '79.
Manager.....F. Howard, '79.

Committee.

T. M. Lombard, '79; R. C. Gilbert, '80;
C. P. Sanborn, '81.

Directors.

H. L. Merrill, '80; C. S. Cook, '81; L. Thompson, '82.

First Nine.

W. E. Ranger, A. E. Tuttle, E. W. Given, T. M. Lombard, and L. M. Perkins, '79; H. E. Foss, C. P. Sanborn, F. H. Wilbur, and J. H. Parsons, '81.

Second Nine.

S. C. Mosely, '79; W. A. Hoyt, R. C. Gilbert, E. E. Richards, and C. B. Rankin, '80; H. B. Nevens, E. D. Rowell, J. H. Goding, and C. S. Cook, '81.

Hoyt, Richards, Nevens, and Rowell were selected as substitutes for absent members of the first nine.

**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.]

'73.—Married in Ashland, N. H., Sept. 17th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Prof. A. B. Meservey, Nathan W. Harris, of Auburn, Me., and Miss Manilla H. Smith, of Ashland.

'73.—E. P. Sampson has been elected Principal of Foxcroft Academy, Foxcroft, Me.

'74.—Rev. H. H. Acterian (Bates Theological School, Class of '77) preaches at North Anson, Me.

'75.—J. H. Hutchins has been engaged as Principal of Northwood Academy, Northwood Ridge, N. H.

'75.—A. M. Spear has been admitted to the Kennebec Bar.

'76.—E. C. Adams has secured the position of Principal of Beverly High School, Beverly, Mass.

'76.—W. H. Adams has been elected Principal of Fryeburg Academy, Fryeburg, Me.

'76.—W. O. Collins, having met with excellent success as Principal of Norway High School, Norway, Me., has engaged for another year with increase of salary.

'76.—Marion Douglass has recently been admitted to the Kennebec Bar.

'76.—C. S. Libby is Principal of the Athens High School, Athens, Me.

'76.—I. C. Phillips has a situation as Principal of the Wilton Academy, Wilton, Me.

'77.—C. V. Emerson is meeting with fine success as Principal of the Bowdoinham High School, Bowdoinham, Me.

'77.—H. W. Oakes is studying law in the office of Frye, Cotton & White, of this city.

'77.—A. W. Potter is teaching at Gorham, Me.

'77.—G. H. Wyman, formerly editor of the *STUDENT*, is studying law at Bangor, Me.

'77.—Miss J. R. North has been elected Assistant Principal of the Rockland High School.

'77.—Married in Lexington, Mass., September 7, by Rev. Mr. Wescott, Mr. L. A. Burr and Miss Lizzie A. Dunning.

'77.—F. F. Phillips has been elected Principal of the Rockland High School, Rockland, Me.

'78.—J. Q. Adams has entered the Bates Theological School.

'78.—Morius Adams is teaching Georgetown High School, Georgetown, Me.

'78.—F. H. Bartlett has been elected Principal of Brewer High School, Brewer, Me.

'78.—C. E. Brockway is teaching and preaching at Wilton, Iowa.

'78.—M. F. Daggett is teaching at West Waterville, Me.

'78.—F. D. George has entered Bates Theological School.

'78.—J. W. Hutchins, former editor of the BATES STUDENT, has the position of Principal of Lebanon Academy, West Lebanon, Me.

'78.—B. S. Hurd has obtained the position of Assistant in Edward Little High School, Auburn, Me.

'78.—C. E. Hussey is teaching the High School at Milton Mills, N. H.

'78.—A. M. Flagg is teaching in Colebrook, N. H.

'78.—E. V. Scribner has entered the Medical Department of Bowdoin College.

'78.—E. B. Vining is Assistant Principal of Gould's Academy, at Bethel, Me.

'78.—A. Gatchell is teaching in Illinois.



OTHER COLLEGES.

Of the 375 members in Congress 191 are college men.

The last graduating class at Oberlin numbered thirty-one.

Yale has 114,000 books in her library, and Harvard 228,000.

The chapel service at Princeton has been changed to five o'clock in the afternoon.

The University of California, Johns Hopkins University and Michigan University, have abolished Commencement orations.

Roberts College, at Constanti-nople, had 118 students left after the war, out of 230.

Four hundred colleges in the United States; three thousand seven hundred Professors.

Harvard is having a Gymnasium erected which will be the finest in the country, costing \$50,000.

Twenty-six ladies graduated at the last Commencement of the New York Medical College for Women.

The Smithsonian Institution reports that Prof. Watson of Ann Arbor, Mich., announces the discovery of a new planet.

Kennedy, Yale's favorite oarsman, has gone to Chataqua Lake, Canada, where he is to take part in a race which occurs on the 28th inst.

At Amherst, Class Day, J. E. Tuttle of Perry, will be Historian, C. H. Percival, of Waterville, Orator, and C. T. Goodrich, of Warren, Marshal.

The Faculty of Oberlin College have made half an hour's gymnasium exercise compulsory upon the students for four days in the week.

Some practical jokers at Cornell fired off a cannon near one of the buildings. It exploded in the discharge, doing damage, in broken glass, etc., to the amount of \$93.27.

The Library at Trinity contains 18,000 volumes, of which some 400 are duplicates. The library fund amounts to between \$20,000 and \$30,000. The trees on the Campus

are to be cut down, and the Campus is to be adorned with fountains, walks, and smooth lawns.

A Cornell graduate affirms, in the *New York Tribune*, that the annual expenses while in college were thirty-six dollars and six cents for board, and one dollar and fifty cents for washing.

A scholarship in the *Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques* at Paris, has been allotted to the University of Virginia. The standard for graduation at the University of Virginia is 75 to 83 1-3.

Prof. Loomis, of Yale College, has published "Algebraic Problems and Examples." As it is without a key, the consternation among the Yale Freshmen who use the volume as a text-book, is said to be *sine precedent*.

'78 at Rutgers entered college with 62 members, and graduated with 32; 25 A. B.'s and 7 B. S.'s. The laboratories were open during July and August for special courses in blowpipe, analysis-mineralogy, analytical chemistry, etc.

The debt of the University of Chicago has been reduced to less than \$100,000. President Abernethy resigned, and Dr. Anderson was elected to his place. The only two secret societies there, are the *A. K. E.* and the *W. Y.*, but a third is to be started in the fall.

The University of Freiburg has lately received a very important addition to its Ethnological and Biological Museum, in twenty-nine large cases of specimens collected during the last few years in Egypt, by Dr. F. Moos. This is one of the most extensive gatherings of the kind ever brought into one building, as it embraces over 300 skulls of mummies from the graves of Thebes, Dendera, and the Pyramids; seventy to eighty mummies of various kinds; enormous quantities of flint instruments (over 10,000 pieces). Besides these there were various articles of special interest, such as vases, ornaments, etc.

CLIPPINGS.

A Cincinnati paper says: "The latest thing in hose—the feet." Does the man put on his stockings over his head?

The man who dreamt he dwelt in marble halls woke up to find that the clothes had been pulled off from him by his wife.

The Freshman, who said that "alumni," when treated on charcoal with nitrate of cobalt, turned blue, must have meant alumina.—*Ex.*

A Prep. closes his patriotic oration in this eloquent style: "Yes, our country shall remain till Gabriel plays his last trump, and orders up the Universe."

Prof.—“What is a Function?”
 Junior—“Well, sir (deliberately), a fellow's mark, for instance, is, I think, a function of a fellow's recitation, his behavior, and the caprice of the Faculty.” (Sensation.)

Senior—“Do you know why our college is such a learned place?”
 Freshman—“Of course; the Freshmen always bring a little learning here, and as the Seniors never take any away, it naturally accumulates.”
 —*Ex.*

A peddler, overtaken by another of the fraternity on the road, exclaimed: “Halloo, what do you carry?” “Patent medicines,” was the reply. “Good! you go ahead, I carry gravestones,” was the rejoinder.

This is the way a Junior talks to his chum who is just trying the good old way of the Sophomore:

Ecce! in media nocte
 Quo video te, soci docte?
 Cum pulcra puella
 Aliique umbrella?
 Heu! video statu in hoc te!

—*Colby Echo.*

After-dinner Orator: “It's in the wonderful insight inter 'uman nature that Dickens gets the pull over Thackeray; but, on t'other hand, it's in the brilliant shafts of satire, t'gether with a keen sense o'humor, that Dickory gets the pull over Thackens. It's just this: Thickery

is the humorist, and Dackens is the satarist. But, after all, it's 'bsurd to instoot any comparison between Dackens and Thickens.”

A Sabbath-School teacher tried to further impress upon his class the lesson he had been teaching—trust in God—by calling their attention to the motto on our national coin; so he held up a Bland dollar, and asked: “What is that?” “Ninety-two cents,” said a sharp little fellow. “No, I mean what motto is that?” “In God we trust.” “Right. For what shall we trust in Him?” “For the other eight cents.”—*Colby Echo.*

If you are a medium or low average, but specially gifted student, and you wish to write a heavy article, I will give you an abridged pocket edition of low-stand college boys of former years: Spenser, Locke, Bacon, Blackstone, Burke, Gray, Gibbon, Hume, Poe, Richardson, Scott, Beaumont, DeQuincey, Bolingbroke, Lord Chesterfield, Akenside, Fielding, Milton, Ben Jonson, Hallam, Bulwer, Pope, Steele, Thackeray, Thomson, Wardsworth, Coleridge, Byron, Motley, Barry Cornwall, Southey, Kingsley, Macaulay, Charles Sumner, Goethe, Lessing, Story, Kent, and many whose names, out of respect for their families, I must not publish. Hundreds more, also, of all nations, swell the list.

BATES COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.

REV. OREN B. CHENEY, D.D.,
President.

THOMAS L. ANGELL, A.M.,
Professor of Modern Languages.

REV. JOHN FULLONTON, D.D.,
Prof. of Ecclesiastical History and Pastoral Theology.

REV. JAMES ALBERT HOWE, D.D.,
Professor of Systematic Theology and Homiletics.

JONATHAN Y. STANTON, A.M.,
Professor of Greek and Latin Languages.

GEORGE C. CHASE, A.M.,
Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.

REV. BENJAMIN F. HAYES, D.D.,
Professor of Psychology and Exegetical Theology.

THOMAS HILL RICH, A.M.,
Professor of Hebrew.

RICHARD C. STANLEY, A.M.,
Professor of Chemistry and Geology.

JOHN H. RAND, A.M.,
Professor of Mathematics.

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

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

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

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

COURSE OF STUDY.

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