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MAY, 1877.

No. 5.

THE
BATES STUDENT.

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AMERICAN COLLEGES.

IT has become fashionable in certain quarters to decry whatever is distinctively American, and to laud, indiscriminately, foreign institutions and customs. Perhaps this tendency is nowhere more apparent than in connection with our higher institutions of learning. The more discerning American scholars understand the origin and significance of all this, and its only effect is to make them adhere more closely to existing systems, and to accept less readily any change, especially if suggested from that quarter.

But if this fawning sycophancy really represses any just criticism, it is unfortunate both for us and our institutions. Our colleges have certain characteristics which make the culture afforded by them distinctively American, and which must not be lost. They possess excellences and afford advantages which could not well be exchanged even for the broader training of the German

university. But to acknowledge their faults is no humiliation, and to seek their removal reflects no discredit on the wisdom and generosity of their founders. It is the purpose of this article to suggest some of the defects and weaknesses in our system of higher education, as they appear to the writer.

It seems quite unfortunate that the college is so widely separated from the public school. In none of the States do the public schools, outside of the cities and larger towns, make any attempt to fit their pupils for college; and it could scarcely be accomplished if attempted, since the requirements for admission are so various. Between the public school and the college there is a broad gulf, bridged only by certain private institutions—seminaries and academies—which maintain a precarious existence, and exercise an irresponsible influence. Between the college and the public school there is no

real sympathy. The college can scarcely be called a part of the national educational system. In no country is the separation between Church and State wider than in our own; and, as matter of fact, with few exceptions, while the public school belongs to the State, the college belongs to the Church.

There are doubtless many advantages accruing to the college from the fostering care of the Church; but there are evident disadvantages, also, under the present system. The average pupil in the public school regards the effort to obtain a collegiate education—unless he intends to become a physician, a lawyer, or a clergyman—purely as a work of supererogation.

On the other hand, the college has no recognized connection with the civil service. Liberal culture is no necessary qualification for public life in America. In Germany the majority of every legislative body, and all the heads of departments, are university men. How different in America! If a collector is to be appointed for the port of Boston, the influence of the Parker House is more potent than that of Harvard University. Is not this the legitimate result of divorcing the college from the State and isolating it from the public school? While the German university rests upon the gymnasium, and introduces to the professions and to public office, the American college (to use the words

of a recent critic) “rests upon nothing, and ends in nothing.”

The truth seems to be that its relation to the public schools, and to the civil and political institutions of the country, is not yet well determined; and until its true position shall be fixed and understood, its usefulness must be seriously impaired. There is no question of more general interest to the whole country than that of the reform of the civil service; but, after our way of thinking, no thorough reform will ever be secured until the training of the college obtains some recognition in the basis of appointment to office.

The fixed course of study which still prevails in most American colleges must be regarded as a hindrance to profound scholarship and the proper training of individual minds. All minds cannot be run in the same mould. Such an attempt puts upon the student the stamp of his college, instead of bringing out and making indelible the mental impress put upon him at his birth. Prof. Agassiz used to denounce, in the strongest terms, a mere textbook education. If the student is to be free from this bondage to textbooks anywhere, it must be in the college. He should not be kept a mere school-boy under tutors, when he ought to be developing the judgment and self-reliance of a man. Does not this constant use of textbooks in a fixed curriculum also

account, in part at least, for the observed lack of facility and correctness in English composition among college-bred men?

These abuses are gaining recognition. Elective studies are already allowed, to some extent, in the leading colleges; and lectures, with collateral reading and examinations, are beginning to take the place of the cramped and mechanical recitation from the text-book.

What seems to us another defect in the college system is the material basis upon which it is established. The popular conception makes the prerequisites for a college to consist of imposing piles of brick and stone. The first thought in the mind of the founder of such an institution is "buildings." Suitable buildings, containing lecture rooms, libraries, and cabinets, are a necessity. But we venture the opinion that the dormitory plan, generally in vogue in this country, is a hindrance to the highest success of the college. It absorbs, and renders useless for the general purposes of the college, a vast amount of capital. If the money expended for the erection of dormitories were judiciously

invested as endowment funds, more and better instructors could be employed, larger libraries and cabinets could be furnished, and all the facilities for thorough study could be greatly increased. The difference, in this respect, between the American college and the German university is that while the foundation of the former is *buildings*, the foundation of the latter is *men*. Three years ago the University of Strasburg had eighty-three professors and instructors, and six hundred students, without a single building of its own. The dormitory plan also usually necessitates that bane of college life, almost unknown in Germany, "chumming,"—a custom so damaging to individual development and independent research.

The real foundation of the college is not buildings, but men and money. The demand is for men, eminent in their chosen departments, together with sufficient endowment, or State support, to make the college independent of local or party patronage. It can then devote itself to its legitimate work of instruction, the result of which will appear in a broader and more thorough culture.

THE DESERTED CHURCH.

THE dear old church is falling to decay,
 The roof with clinging moss is overgrown;
 All have deserted it: some gone astray,
 And some into the better land have flown.

Where is the holy man of God, who taught
 From this time-worn yet consecrated stand,
 Who spoke the sacred word with sweet peace fraught,
 And brought the weary souls unto His band?

The friends who used, with voices sweet and clear,
 To sing of his pure and unbounded love,
 To glorify the blessed Saviour here,—
 Have left us for the heavenly home above.

The bell—it, too, is silent, mute, and still;
 We listen all in vain for its sweet chimes;
 We ne'er shall hear it echoing o'er the hill,
 A sad reminder of the olden times.

The man of God no more shall preach the word
 Within this desk, now falling to decay;
 No more the people, by his teaching stirred,
 Shall sit within these walls to read or pray.

No more the dear, sweet voices shall we hear;
 No more—for they are hushed by Death's cold hand;
 No more, till in His likeness they appear,
 And we are called to reign in that bright land.

All, all are gone. The church, deserted, stands;
 The spire points upward to the deep blue sky,
 Where the great Church, that was not built by hands,
 Cares for the precious souls who never die.

The Church of Christ will never know decay;
 It will stand fast, though earthly churches fall;
 Its shining lights will glow along the way,
 For the Good Shepherd watches over all.

JOHN MILTON.

IN the year 1632 a man left the classic shades of Cambridge, whom Macaulay thus eloquently describes: "John Milton, Poet, Statesman, Philosopher, the glory of English literature, the champion of English liberty."

When Milton stepped from the shadow of the University into the arena of active life, he found the tastes and thoughts of his countrymen in a state of transition. The popular mind was fast turning from the enjoyment of classic literature to the discussion of political questions. The nation was just on the eve of the great conflict between monarchical despotism and civil liberty. No phase of this transition state was entirely in harmony with Milton's nature or convictions. By nature he was a true poet and scholar. But the days of Spenser, Shakespeare, and Ben Jonson were fast passing away. In politics, Milton was a lover of justice and liberty. But the bigotry and tyranny of Charles I. was shamelessly stultifying justice and degrading liberty.

In view of Milton's great influence in shaping the thought of future ages and in directing the changes of his own time, I trust it will not be uninteresting to consider briefly: First, his personal character; and second, the manner in which he bore the responsibilities of public life.

But where shall we look for the truest index of a man's character? Undoubtedly in his published works. Would you know the character of a hidden spring? Look at the stream that flows from it. Would you know the character of a man's heart? Study the thoughts that flow from it. So let us study the character of Milton. First, as revealed in his poetry; second, as revealed in his prose.

In his poetry Milton discloses great reverence for music. In his imagination the song of

. . . "Circe with the sirens three,"
. . . "takes the prisoned soul and laps it
in Elysium."

Scylla grows silent with tearful attention, while the hoarse roar of terrible Charybdis sinks to a "murmur of soft applause." But in Paradise Lost music gains a victory before which the conquest of Scylla and Charybdis becomes insignificant. The infernal pit is the scene of action. Apostate forms with hellish din strive to obliterate their shame and pain. The yells of fiendish strife and clash of fiendish arms weigh down the murky atmosphere.

. . . "Armies rush
To battle in the clouds, . . .
. . . and couch their spears
Till thickest legions close; with feats of arms
From either end of heaven the welkin burns.
Others, with vast Typhoean rage more fell,
Rend up both rocks and hills, and ride the air
In whirlwinds; hell scarce holds the wild uproar."

But suddenly the soothing notes of an immortal song rise from a quiet valley, when lo! the infernal tumult becomes hushed and still.

"The song was partial; but the harmony
Suspended hell, and took with ravishment
The thronging audience."

Indeed, in Milton's ideal world, there's music everywhere,

"Above, about, and underneath."

The early song of the lark, the reverberating bass of the distant hound, the whistle of the ploughman, the blithe song of the milkmaid, the merry clatter of the sharpening scythes, all softened and blended by the cool morning air, have, for him, a soothing charm such as the mother's love-song has for her child.

But reverence for music is by no means the only virtue of Milton's verse. Scarcely less intense than his love of music is his appreciation of the beautiful and picturesque in nature. His muse delights to picture

"Russet lawns, and fallows gray,
Where the nibbling flocks do stray;"

and far in the distance,

"Mountains, on whose barren breast
The laboring clouds do often rest."

In the interval between these views the eye is pleased by

"Meadows trim with daisies pied,
Shallow brooks, and rivers wide;
Towers and battlements it sees
Bosomed high in tufted trees."

He entreats the goddess to bring him

"To arched walks in twilight groves,
And shadows brown, that Sylvan loves,
Of pine, or monumental oak."

There, near the bank of some

quiet stream, he would hide from the "garish eye" of day, and, lulled by the hum of bees, the whispering pine, and the murmuring brook, he fain would seek repose and sleep.

But it was not love of music and delight in natural scenery alone which placed Milton among the greatest of poets. Other inferior poets have both these characteristics as plainly marked as he. But we find that while Milton's muse was capable of truthfully portraying the graceful and picturesque, she was equally capable of vividly painting grandeur and sublimity. Channing says, "he is in truth the sublimest of men. He rises to the contemplation of objects of grandeur and awfulness, not by effort or discipline, but by a native tendency and a godlike instinct. He enters on the description of the infernal regions with a fearless tread, as if he felt within himself the power to erect the prison-house of fallen spirits, and to embody in their chief an archangel's energies and a demon's pride and hate." All the power and glory of heaven, all the pain and wretchedness of hell are drawn with startling vividness and matchless power. Throughout *Paradise Lost* are scattered word-pictures whose grand sublimity is unrivaled in literature.

Here then is the key to one phase of Milton's greatness. An intense love of music, a lively appreciation of the beautiful and picturesque, coupled with the love and mastery of

grandeur and sublimity, indicate a nature of strong and well developed sensibilities.

The second characteristic that is traceable in Milton's poetry places him far in advance of his time. There is a notion prevalent in some minds that a poet must be a kind of barbarian. That somehow he is not made like the rest of mankind, but is so permeated by intense desires and passions that practices, which would be intolerable in other men, must be overlooked in him. This relic of barbarism was not only especially cherished in Milton's time, but was carried so far that lewdness and debauchery characterized the age. The three best representatives of the time are Edmund Waller, John Dryden, and Wm. Wycherley. Waller was emphatically a surface man. Chambers says, "He was easy, witty, and accomplished; but cold and selfish, destitute alike of high principle and deep feeling." Dryden was, undoubtedly, a great poet, but his earlier writings are stained by moral rottenness. Chambers makes the sweeping assertion that "All Dryden's plays are marked with licentiousness," and Allibone adds, "His genius was debased by the false tastes of the age, and his mind vitiated by its bad morals." Speaking of the immorality of the restoration, Taine says: "The hero of this society was Wm. Wycherley, the coarsest writer that has polluted the stage. We find in him no poetry

of expression, no glimpse of the ideal, no system of morality which could raise or purify men. He shuts them up in their own uncleanness and settles himself along with them." Bear in mind now that these are representative men, and then mark how grandly John Milton rises above them. In all his poetry there is not a single sentiment which even the fastidious tastes of the present day can call in any sense impure or unchaste; on the contrary, the beauty and desirableness of virtue is sung again and again. Emerson well says, "The idea of a purer existence than any he saw around him inspired every act and every writing of John Milton." He says of himself, "this I know, if God ever instilled an intense love of moral beauty into the breast of any man, he has instilled it into mine," and thus nobly does he close his masque of Comus:

"Mortals that would follow me,
Love virtue, she alone is free;
She can teach ye how to climb
Higher than the sphery chime;
Or, if virtue feeble were,
Heaven itself would stoop to her."

Keen sensibility and lofty ideas of virtue have now rewarded our search. Noble qualities both, and equally necessary to a good poet. But something still remains. Two more inseparably connected qualities must be found in all true poets, viz., strong imagination and great descriptive power. They are supplements of each other. No man can succeed as a poet who does not possess both

in some degree. "Logicians may reason about abstractions, but the great mass of men must have images," says Macaulay. And the business of the poet is to put ideas into such word-pictures that the dullest head may comprehend them. That Milton possessed these faculties in wonderful perfection, a single statement will show. In *Paradise Lost*, Milton's subject comprehends all that mankind loves or fears, viz., Heaven, Earth, and Hell; and so vividly has he illustrated and described it that the general suffrage of critics has placed his work in the highest rank of human compositions. Picture after picture passes before us, in this pen-panorama, any one of which is abundantly worthy of a painter's skill.

With this brief glance at Milton's poetry we turn to his prose. We find revealed there two important qualities, viz., magnanimity and great argumentative power.

Magnanimity, in plain English, means sacrifice of self for the sake of great principles. Now the very fact that Milton engaged in controversy at all is conclusive evidence of his devotion to principle. It could be shown by a multitude of quotations that his desires were in complete antagonism to such an occupation. His chief delight was in "calm and pleasing solitude," and in "beholding the bright countenance of truth in the quiet and still air of delightful studies." It was with

intense disgust that he interrupted these chaste enjoyments to embark "in a troubled sea of noises and hoarse disputes." But "when God commands," says he in his own noble manner, "But when God commands to take the trumpet and blow a dolorous or a jarring blast, it lies not in man's will what he shall say or what he shall conceal." This was ever the key-note of action. His knowledge of right was always the voice of God. And obeying this voice in the conflict between liberty and despotism, "he became liberty's most devoted and eloquent champion." His argumentative ability is fully equal to his other qualities, and completely overshadows all his contemporaries. He crushes opposing arguments with irresistible logic, and lays bare their sophisms with biting sarcasm. Imagine now all the great natural qualities which we have discovered strengthened and beautified by the most profound learning of his day, and our estimate of Milton's character might be thus expressed. A strong and highly cultivated intellect, sensibilities keenly alive to all impressions, and a will trained always to respect and obey the voice of conscience. Certainly no man was ever more thoroughly equipped to bear great responsibilities or successfully contend with tyranny and despotism. But how did he use this splendid array of talent?

The premonitory growl of the

civil war reached Milton in Italy. Praised and feted by scholars, poets, and state dignitaries, his travels everywhere were simply triumphal marches. A thousand personal considerations urged him to pass unheeded his country's need. But the cry of liberty, writhing in the toils of tyranny, thrilled Milton's soul like the blast of a bugle. Turning his back upon all allurements of pleasure or profit he threw himself with impetuous energy into the great conflict. Freedom of speech and of the press had been violated. Property holders had been robbed by royal order, and men compelled to worship God according to the dictates of the King, instead of conscience. All these abuses drew down in turn the terrible blows of Milton's logic and sarcasm. From his return to England to the restoration of the Stuarts, he fairly lived in the midst of battle. Again and again deceived, outraged, and robbed by their perjured king, the people felt no security until his royal head rolled from the headsman's block. Yet this only multiplied their difficulties. The blow which cut short the career of Charles the First, jarred royal Europe like an earthquake. The Czar of Russia chased the English envoy from his court. The French Minister left England, and all conspired against a people who had dared to bring a king to justice. Rumors impeaching the Puritans, and a book extolling the so-called

royal martyr, were scattered broadcast throughout England. At the right moment Salmasius was hired to defend the rights of kings and fasten upon the executioners of Charles the stigma of regicides.

All these agencies were well calculated to stir up hatred and opposition, and had no refutation been offered, the days of Cromwell and the protectorate might have been quickly numbered. Only one arm in all England was able to avert the danger. But that arm was ready to strike. It mattered not to Milton that the terrible loss of eye-sight must be the result. His country's honor was in danger. Liberty, justice, and truth shamefully insulted and slandered, and what was eye-sight to him? Strike he ought and strike he would, though eye-sight and life as well should pay the penalty. And Green says, "The restoration found him of all living men the most hateful to royalists; for his defence of the English people justified throughout Europe the execution of the King."

He had grandly accomplished his great task. But he was blind. His physician's warning was not unfounded. The terrible strain on already weakened eyes completed the ruin, and the scholar's most precious treasure was laid on the altar of his country's good. But though blind his work was by no means done, for he continued in the discharge of official duties until the

return of the monarch drove him into retirement.

We have already considered magnanimity as an element of Milton's character. We have already seen it manifested in his devotion to duty. But nowhere is this grand quality so grandly displayed as in the last few years of his life. On the return of Charles II., barely escaping with his life, Milton saw his books burned by the common hangman, and himself in disgrace. His friends were scattered or murdered. Liberty, justice, chastity, truth, everything for which he had labored and suffered, seemed buried in eternal ruin. Poor, blind, sick, disappointed in all his best hopes, he found himself surrounded by a crowd of filthy revellers, "bloated with wine," hardened by crimes, staggering in obscene debaucheries, "half human, half bestial," like the rabble of Comus. In the midst of these he was compelled to sit, to be grinned at, chattered at, and jeered at by the whole infernal rout. If ever bitterness and despair could be justified, it would have been justified in John Milton. But here is his greatest triumph. Neither blindness, sickness, disappointment, nor abuse had power to disturb his "serene and majestic calm." "Serious, perhaps stern in temper, no power could render him sullen or fretful." Deprived of eye-sight, he yet revelled in the midst of entrancing views. While the rabble hissed and shouted he withdrew to a world

of his own building, peopled by the children of his own imagination. While the loathsome herd wallowed in the gutters of moral and intellectual miasma, John Milton called around him "sages, heroes, prophets, and apostles;" listened to the mythology and wisdom of Greece, Rome, and Palestine, and rejoiced in the sunlight of celestial truth. From this super-mundane world came forth *Paradise Lost*, *Paradise Regained*, and *Samson Agonistes*, the crowning glory of his life-work; the fit consummation of a noble existence.

A stranger, standing under the majestic dome of St. Paul's, awe-struck by the massive architecture and splendid appointments of the huge edifice, inquired for the monument of its designer. The simple answer was, "Look around you. He who planned this structure needs no other monument." Does any one desire memorials of John Milton's genius? Look around you. Long before our Declaration of Independence he declared that all men were created equal, and the very principles for which he fought are the boast and pride of the American Union. England, freed from bondage, and America, the land of the free, can repeat with equal pride the burning words of Macaulay: "John Milton, poet, statesman, philosopher; the glory of English literature, the champion of English liberty."

MAY.

BLUE was the sky as e'er of old,
The green fields all agleam with gold,
Filled was the air with sweets long told;
"May" was the robin's song so bold.

"We may," and lilies swayed to bloom;
"We may; the sun has chased the gloom,
The frost is fled, there's light and room;
We rise all glad from out our tomb."

Over the moor to mountain's crest,
"We may," was echoed from each breast;
And flower-eyes oped, the spring to test,
With life and love anew confessed.

"You may," the sunbeams showered down;
"You may," the April cloudlets frown;
"You may," sang birds o'er vale and town,
"We tire of gray, and white, and brown."

"You may put on your fairest green,
And shake the shimmering light between,
Make this the brightest spring e'er seen;
You understand the signs, I ween."

So maples shook their tassels bright,
And elm-boughs swayed their fringes light;
And every blossom, blue, red, white,
In languid beauty rose to sight.

Spring's breath has touched the farthest rills,
And sent them bounding down the hills;
Sight, sense, and sound such music fills
As quickens life, and strengthens wills.

And so, the spring is fairly on,
The spring of nature's soul is drawn;
Be winter's shackles from us torn,
Like late frosts from the sunny morn.

EDITORS' PORTFOLIO.

TYPES OF STUDENT CHARACTER.

AMONG collegestudents, as among men of the world, there is a great diversity of character. But owing to more intimate association, student life presents much greater opportunities for the study of human nature. And this is one of the greatest advantages of a college course, viz., the opportunity given the student to study the characters of those equal in age and position. There, by comparison, unless too blinded, he can judge of himself, curb his evil propensities, and cultivate his good qualities. Let us observe some of these eccentrics.

Doubtless the "dig" has received as much criticism as any character. His sole ambition is the accomplishment of his routine work; by grinding and hard labor he seeks the position which the more gifted attain through natural ability. He scarcely thinks of attempting any reading outside of his lessons, or of heeding the necessities of social culture. Rank is often his great incentive, and for this he strives—not for true culture and improvement. His energies are wasted, his thought cramped; and still he grinds away, to the neglect of exercise, health, and prosperity. He breaks down the very foundation of success in

life. His class standing may be high, but he knows nothing outside of his books. He never indulges in the pleasures of college life and the association of his fellow-students. The knowledge of bare facts, dug from moth-eaten books, is his idea of an education. Such are not the men who in after life do credit to their *Alma Mater* and benefit themselves and their fellow-men.

Another class includes the popular fellow. He is one of that sort who are always ready for a good time. He must be everywhere, say everything, and do everything except college work. He is ever social, and for the sake of popularity will attempt anything. He is always full of talk and gossip, and never fails to converse without saying anything. Pleasant ever, he spends his time in making his friends feel it; in fact, he is altogether too good.

The wire-pullers are another class. They have a wonderful faculty of making every occasion suit their purpose. They are cordial and treat you with greatest regard, merry, or sedate, just as circumstances demand. Flattery is one of their most useful tools. If they wish you to join their society they will anticipate favors that you might ask. They perfectly understand the

arts of feigning and dissimulation, and, in fact, are generally despicable.

Another class are the boors. They are fortunately confined, in most cases, to the lower classes, and after considerable developing are endurable. But their very obtuseness blinds them to their own greenness; and until the developing process is well advanced, they seem particularly anxious to display their defects, not having sense enough to conceal them by silence. Awkwardly they belch forth their crude ideas, apparently thinking that he who makes the most noise is worthiest of distinction.

The grumblers form another class. They are never content, however favorable things are. They would hardly be satisfied if they could have their own way about everything. They find fault with their class, and its officers. The various college associations are in their view managed every way but rightly. They chide the managers of the college magazine; in fact, nothing can suit them. Their opinion is to them the only correct one, and they are provoked if others do not think so. Doubtless the world needs a few such characters to bring into notice faults and needed changes, but one hardly wants to make such his bosom friends.

The men of cheek are another set. If they accomplish anything it is cheek that does it; nothing is too bold, nothing impossible to them.

One should surely have self-respect, but an unbounded conceit is unendurable. To be sure, an abundance of self-confidence is often advantageous in first placing one in high position; but unless there is some foundation, he will soon fall farther below his level than his cheek places him above it. The college course, however, is so short that many a one, as it were, sails through without being discovered. But we prefer to be free from him who makes cheek his ruling principle of life.

The ideal student we will not attempt to picture; his qualities are everywhere approved and wherever he goes he is respectful and respected. No one complains of his selfishness; all are glad to meet him and make him a friend, but usually his intimate acquaintances are few and choice. It would indeed require the skill of a Raphael or Angelo to conceive of a model student.

NOTES.

The issue of the June number of the *STUDENT* will be delayed until after Commencement, in order that we may give to our subscribers a full report of the various exercises. Students leaving town before that time, and wishing their *STUDENT* sent to them, will please leave their names and address with the Business Manager.

The College has recently received quite a valuable addition to its

department of Natural History,— about two hundred specimens of birds and reptiles, together with several small animals; also about seventy-five specimens of minerals. They were collected and prepared principally by J. A. Whitman, formerly of Auburn, Me., but now of Beaufort, S. C. Among the many valuable specimens, we might mention an alligator of nearly full-grown size, an opossum, an albino gray squirrel, a black squirrel, and a fine specimen of wild turkey; also, a case of small birds, marked for the brilliancy of their plumage. With this addition our department of Ornithology is quite complete.

We hope to see a large number of the Alumni at Lewiston on Commencement week. You all have an interest in the growth and prosperity of your *Alma Mater*, and we think that you can well express your regard by visiting her while she celebrates her anniversary exercises. Graduates have frequently told us that the four years spent in college were the happiest years of their lives; therefore it cannot do otherwise than afford you pleasure to rest a while from your various employments and visit again the scenes of your student life, which always awaken pleasing reminiscences.

The programme for Commencement exercises, which is found in another column, it will be seen, is very attractive, even more so than

in previous years. The concert will undoubtedly be the most brilliant one ever given in Lewiston. Miss Cary needs no commendation, for her success here the last two years insures her a full house among the music lovers of Lewiston and Auburn. The other eminent artists will add much to the attractiveness of the programme.

The oration before the literary societies will be delivered by Wendell Phillips, and many who never, as yet, have had the pleasure of listening to the "silver-tongued orator," will thus have an opportunity to do so. As we said before, we hope to see a large number of the Alumni present, and we vouchsafe to you ample returns for any sacrifice which you may make in this direction.

It may not be improper at this time that a few words should be said concerning the aim and policy of the *STUDENT*; especially, since several local criticisms have come to us from rather unexpected sources. While we were living in fond security and congratulating ourselves upon the many favorable criticisms which we have received from the college press, behold, a storm burst upon us from another quarter and "disturbed" (?) our editorial equilibrium somewhat. In regard to this and a few other things we wish to speak. Let it be understood that we shall endeavor to make the *STUDENT* distinctively a college

paper in which to discuss college topics, while at the same time giving considerable space for articles of literary merit. And it shall be our aim to discuss these subjects and urge reforms, when they are necessary, in a manly and courteous style. It is not within our province to create college sentiment; we cannot do it; we can only be its index, and nothing yet has appeared in our columns that does not echo the sentiment of a majority connected with the College. Never shall we intend wrongfully to wound with shaft of pen the feelings of a single individual. Under all circumstances shall the magazine subserve the best interests of the College, and sustain the Faculty in all wise measures of government.

We shall endeavor to give with each issue all the College news which will be of interest to our readers, and faithfully present the workings of our institution. Its excellences we shall praise, and we shall not consider it our duty to conceal its defects, but bring them into notice that they may be remedied.

We have been criticised for not giving more space to the discussion of "living questions," "questions of vital interest," that "have a practical bearing." Now we editors had fondly persuaded ourselves that our pens had done considerable work in the editorial line, besides furnishing several articles for the literary de-

partment. And when this amount of work, together with the regular College studies, must be accomplished by two editors, they find very little time to manufacture new ideas upon the leading topics connected with the college world. In the matter of editing a college paper, as in many other things, nearly every one thinks that he could do the job better than the ones having it in hand. And if those who are so free with their criticisms would use part of the time thus spent, in writing up an article for the literary department, or in discussing, themselves, some question of "living interest," they would find an increased interest in the *STUDENT*, as would our readers at large; besides, they would greatly relieve the editors, who are now robbed of their time by piecemeal, and forced to do their work in a somewhat imperfect manner. We shall be careful that nothing appears in the *STUDENT* which need disturb the tranquillity of any one; a good joke, however, we shall take the liberty to publish, and those who are sensitive on this point should be careful how they display their eccentricities, for "There's one among ye taking notes," etc.

The evening of May 23d was the occasion of a very pleasant surprise party, given by the class of '78, Bates College, to Prof. Angell. While the Professor was attending a meeting at the College, in the

early part of the evening, the members of the class, accompanied by ladies, assembled at his home, and on his return took him completely by surprise. The Professor at once comprehending the situation was at his ease, and proceeded to entertain the company with interesting anecdotes of his foreign travels, and by exhibiting his pictures, of which he has a very fine collection. An hour was spent in this manner, when the Professor was invited forward and J. W. Hutchins, in behalf of the class, presented him with an elegant study chair, having the number '78 worked upon it; at the same time alluding to the very pleasant relations which have always existed between the Professor and the class. An appropriate and feeling response was made by the Professor, after which the quartette sang several pieces, one of them an especial favorite of the Professor and his classmates when at Brown University. The company then partook of a bountiful repast which had been prepared with especial care, showing that the surprise to the family had not been so complete. A social time followed, when, at a late hour, the party withdrew. This occasion will be looked upon by the class as one of the pleasantest in their college course.

The Polymnian Society held a public meeting at the College Chapel, on Monday evening, May 7th. The President of the Society, Mr. O. B.

Clason, '77, presided. The following was the programme of the evening:

MUSIC.

PRAYER.

Reading of Records.

Declamation,

C. F. Peaslee.

DISCUSSION.

Resolved, That Suffrage, in the United States, should now be restricted to persons having a Common School Education.

AFF.

B. T. Hathaway,

C. E. Brockway.

NEG.

A. L. Lumbert,

G. H. Wyman.

MUSIC.

Oration,

Paper,

E. H. Besse.

{ J. W. Hutchins,

{ E. W. Given.

MUSIC.

Business.

The declamation was well delivered and showed careful preparation on the part of the speaker.

The discussion was spirited and very interesting, each of the disputants acquitting himself with honor.

The oration by Mr. Besse, on John Milton, was really a masterly production. The character of England's great poet and patriot was clearly and ably set forth from his writings. The effort fully merited the praise given it by an appreciative audience.

The paper was spicy and well read; it contained several "student maxims," worthy of general adoption. Music was furnished by the Junior Quartette, and added considerably to the interest of the exercises.

This is the first public that has been given by either of the societies for several years, and it is hoped that the interest now awakened will continue, and that in the future each society will hold at least one public meeting every term.

The annual prize declamations of the Sophomore class occurred at Main Street Free Baptist Church on the evenings of May 11th and 25th. The programme for each division is given below:

First Division.

- MUSIC.
PRAYER.
MUSIC.
1. Work. Carlyle. E. A. McCollister.
 2. Centennial Oration. Anon. * T. J. Bollin.
 3. Old South Church. Wendell Phillips.
E. M. Briggs.
- MUSIC.
4. Extract from Webster. F. L. Buker.
 5. The Sleeping Sentinel. Janvier. T. M. Lombard.
 6. Virginius to the Roman Army. Kellogg.
M. C. Smart.
- MUSIC.
7. Evil Beast. Talmage. W. E. Lane.
 8. Limit to Human Dominion. Swain. L. M. Sessions.
 9. Nationality. Choate. Fletcher Howard.
- MUSIC.
DECISION OF COMMITTEE.
BENEDICTION.
- *Excused.

Second Division.

- MUSIC.
PRAYER.
MUSIC.
1. The Polish Boy. Ann S. Stephens. G. N. Howard.
 2. The Slave Trade. Webster. A. E. Tuttle.
 3. Centennial Oration. Baker. G. W. Way.
- MUSIC.
4. Unjust National Acquisitions. Corwin. W. E. Ranger.
 5. Evil Beast. Talmage. W. E. Lane.
 6. The Black Horse and His Rider. Sheppard. E. W. GIVEN.
- MUSIC.
7. Nationality. Choate. Fletcher Howard.
 8. The Duty of the American Scholar. Curtis. S. C. Mosely.
 9. Virginia and Massachusetts. McDowell. F. P. Otis.
- MUSIC.
DECISION OF COMMITTEE.
BENEDICTION.

The exercises on each evening were creditable to the class. Howard and Lane were selected from the First Division to participate in the Second. The prize was finally awarded to Fletcher Howard, with honorable mention of Ranger.

The First Division substituted vocal music for the customary instrumental, thus affording a very agreeable change. Gilbert's Orchestra furnished music for the Second Division.

The programme for the annual Commencement exercises of Bates College is as follows:

Friday P.M., June 22—Examination of Junior class.

Saturday A.M., June 23—Examination of Sophomore class; afternoon, examination of Freshman class. Examining Committee, Rev W. H. Bowen, D.D., Rev. G. S. Dickerman, G. B. Files, A.M.

Examination of the Theological School, forenoon and afternoon, June 23. Examining Committee, Rev. J. L. Phillips, Rev. W. H. Bowen, D.D., Rev. A. Given.

Sunday forenoon, June 24—Baccalaureate exercises in Main Street Free Baptist Church. Sermon by the President. Sunday evening, at 7.30 o'clock, annual sermon before the Theological School, by Rev. J. L. Phillips, returned missionary from India.

Monday evening, June 25—Original declamations by members of the

Junior class, at Free Baptist Church.

Tuesday, June 26—At 8 A.M., annual meeting of the Corporation. Afternoon, at 2.30, Anniversary of the Theological School at Free Baptist Church. Tuesday evening, Concert at City Hall, under the direction of the Senior Class, by Miss Annie Louise Cary, Contralto; Miss Lillian B. Norton, Soprano; Mr. W. H. Fessenden, Tenor; Mr. M. W. Whitney, Basso; and the Boston Philharmonic Club. Tuesday, at 9 A.M., Examination for Admission to College.

Wednesday—Commencement Day; Charles Clark, Marshal. Exercises at City Hall, to open at 10 A.M. Wednesday evening at City Hall, Oration before the united Literary Societies, by Wendell Phillips.

Thursday, 10 A.M.—Oration and Poem before the Alumni Association. Orator, G. C. Emery of Boston; Poet, Miss Mary W. Mitchell of Vassar College. Thursday evening, Class Day exercises at City Hall.

Friday evening—President Cheney will give a reception to the graduating class and their friends.

BASE-BALL.

We have every reason to feel proud of our base-ball nine; never has our College, or even the State, been able to boast of so successful a team. Wherever they have played they have shown themselves gentlemen as well as excellent ball-players. This season we think has made it

manifest that Bates, without intrigue, so much indulged in by some, can win her victories. Others may make more talk and pretensions, but braying is not always a sign of merit. We hope the present interest in base-ball will not abate. Under-classmen should continually be practicing up to take the positions left by those graduating. And now our nine has been so successful, we hope they will try their strength with clubs out of the State as well as in. The Bowdoin nine does not seem at all inclined to play us, and other clubs are not very willing. We will report in order the games which our boys have played since our last issue.

Bates vs. Colby.

The Colby University nine, wishing to try its strength with Bates, appeared on the Androscoggin's grounds in Lewiston, May 2d. The day was quite cool, somewhat interfering with fine play. During the first six innings neither nine scored, but in the seventh the Bates did some very heavy batting, demoralized the Colbys, and run in seven men. In the eighth innings they made two more scores. Throughout it was evident that the Bates had control of the game; they batted their opponents with ease, while the Colbys hardly drove the ball out of the diamond. Among the noticeable features of the game were the catching of five fly balls by the Colby center fielder; the cutting off

of four men at the home plate by the Bates; the fine pitching and catching of Oakes and Record. We append the score:

BATES.							
	A.B.	R.	IB.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Clason, 2d b.	5	1	0	4	3	3	1
Lombard, 3d b.	5	1	1	4	1	1	2
Oakes, p.	4	0	3	8	1	9	1
Noble, l. f.	4	1	0	5	0	0	0
Record, c.	4	2	1	8	8	2	1
Burr, s. s.	4	1	1	4	1	0	1
Potter, c. f.	4	2	0	8	0	0	0
Clason, 1st b.	4	1	2	6	13	3	0
Hoyt, r. f.	4	0	1	3	0	0	0
Total	38	9	9	50	27	18	6

COLBY.							
	A.B.	R.	IB.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Bosworth, p.	4	0	0	0	1	3	0
Gibbs, 1st b.	3	0	0	3	11	2	0
Merriam, 2d b.	4	0	0	0	3	3	4
Perkins, c.	3	0	0	3	2	2	4
Barker, c. f.	3	0	3	5	5	0	0
Drummond, 3d b.	3	0	1	2	2	2	3
L. M. Perkins, s.s.	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Mathews, r. f.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Patten, l. f.	3	0	1	0	1	0	0
Total	30	0	5	13	27	13	11

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

Two-base hits: Bates—Record, 1; Burr, J. Struck out—Bates, 3; Colby, 5. Umpire—G. Wilson of Lewiston. Scorers—Bates, Briggs, '78; Colby, Brownson, '77.

Bates vs. Dirigo.

This game was played in Portland, May 19th, on Presumpscot Park. As the Dirigos had quite a reputation, our boys expected a hard battle, and were somewhat disappointed in gaining so easy a victory. The Dirigos are very pretty players, but were no match for Bates that day. After the fifth innings, in order to hasten the completion of the game and reach the train, the Bates sold out as easily as they

could, not attempting to run; on the ninth innings they did not strike at all, simply put out the D.'s and then left the field. During the six innings in which our boys batted they made eight base hits, while their opponents made but four in nine innings. The fielding on both sides was good. Bates, however, excelled, making but three errors, and those were quite excusable. Oakes gave the D.'s one base on called balls, while Driscall gave four. The Dirigos struck but one fly ball to the field, and that was captured by Potter. In the fifth innings Record struck a line ball over the center fielder's head. P. R. Clason stopped two successive grounders very prettily. Lombard caught a hot line ball in the sixth. Throughout the Bates playing was almost faultless. Below is the score:

BATES.							
	A.B.	R.	IB.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Clason, 2d b.	5	0	2	2	0	2	0
Lombard, 3d b.	4	1	0	4	4	0	1
Oakes, p.	4	1	1	9	1	7	1
Noble, l. f.	4	0	0	3	0	0	0
Record, c.	4	0	2	4	7	4	1
Burr, s. s.	4	1	0	4	0	2	0
Potter, c. f.	4	2	2	8	1	0	0
Clason, 1st b.	4	1	0	7	14	0	0
Sanborn, r. f.	4	1	1	4	0	0	0
Total	37	7	8	45	27	15	3

DIRIGOS.							
	A.B.	R.	IB.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Campbell, c.	4	0	0	2	5	3	2
Knights, l. f.	4	0	1	5	0	0	0
Blades, c. f.	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
McGlinchy, 3d b.	4	1	0	4	0	1	2
Lynch, r. f.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Corridan, 1st b.	3	0	2	2	10	4	1
Mahany, s. s.	4	0	0	0	4	2	1
Dooley, 2d b.	3	0	1	1	2	3	0
Driscall, p.	3	0	0	0	0	1	2
Total	32	1	4	14	24	14	8

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bates.....	1	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0-7
Dirigos.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0-1

Struck out—Bates, 4; Dirigos, 8. Time of game—1 hour 45 minutes. Umpire—James F. Day of Portland. Scorers—Bates, F. H. Briggs; Dirigos, Mr. Green.

Bates vs. Colby.

Saturday, May 26th, our nine went to Waterville to play a return game with the Colbys. The result was much like the previous one in Lewiston. While Bates batted and fielded with greatest ease, Colby with difficulty could do either. The C.'s succeeded in choking their opponents one innings only, while the B.'s choked every innings but one. And the man who made the single score was fairly put out on second by a throw from Record, as the Colbys acknowledge, but the umpire did not see it. C.'s pitcher gave five bases on called bells; Bates, none. In the second innings Oakes caught two balls from the bat, one a very swift liner. In the fourth innings Record struck a long line ball far beyond the left fielder, which stopped, however, as soon as it struck the ground. The following is the score:

BATES.									
	A.B.	R.	IB.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.		
Clason, 2d b.	6	2	2	8	1	3	0		
Lombard, 3d b.	6	2	3	11	1	2	2		
Oakes, p.	6	1	1	9	2	5	0		
Noble, l. f.	5	1	1	4	0	0	0		
Record, c.	5	2	1	8	11	0	3		
Burr, s. s.	5	1	1	7	1	3	1		
Potter, c. f.	5	1	4	13	0	0	0		
Clason, 1st b.	6	0	0	0	9	0	0		
Sanborn, r. f.	5	4	3	18	2	0	0		
Total	49	14	16	78	27	13	6		

COLBY.									
	A.B.	R.	IB.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.		
Bosworth, p. & l. f.	4	0	0	0	1	6	2		
Gibbs, 1st b. & c.	4	0	0	0	8	0	8		
Merriam, 2d b.	4	0	0	0	1	3	2		
Perkins, c. & c. f.	4	1	2	7	5	2	4		
Barker, c. f. & 1st b.	4	0	0	0	5	0	1		
Drummond, 3d b.	3	0	1	1	2	1	1		
L. M. Perkins, s. s.	4	0	1	1	1	1	0		
Mathews, r. f.	3	0	0	6	2	0	1		
Patten, l. f. & p.	3	0	1	1	2	0	0		
Total	33	1	5	16	27	13	19		

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bates	4	2	2	1	1	0	2	2	1-14
Colby	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0-1

Two-base hits: Bates—Noble, 1; Record, 1. Colby—Perkins, 1. Struck out—Bates, 4; Colby, 4. Time of game—2 hours 10 minutes. Umpire—Ned Lord of Colby, '77. Scorers—Bates, Briggs, '78; Colby, Brownson, '77.

Bates vs. Dirigos.

This game was played on the Androscoggins' grounds, Lewiston, May 30. Both nines being so well known, a very large number assembled to witness the game, which was called at 2.55 o'clock P.M., with our boys at the bat. From the first innings the Bates led, and the game, though long and tiresome, was in their hands. Both Record and Campbell received slight injuries while catching, but their fine playing did not seem affected by it. Six of the Dirigos made three desperate efforts to hit Oakes's pitching but found the ball lodged in Record's hands. In the sixth innings Record caught two pretty tip fouls; in the seventh P. R. Clason finely fielded a grounder to first, and Noble captured a very difficult fly ball. The following is the score:

BATES.							
	A.B.	R.	IB.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Clason, 2d b.	5	1	0	4	2	3	1
Lombard, 3d b.	5	2	1	8	0	0	1
Oakes, p.	5	0	2	9	2	6	1
Noble, l. f.	6	0	1	3	1	0	1
Record, c.	4	1	0	4	10	3	1
Burr, s. s.	5	2	2	11	1	2	1
Potter, c. f.	5	2	2	11	2	0	0
Clason, 1st b.	4	0	1	3	9	2	1
Sanborn, r. f.	4	0	1	3	0	0	0
Total	43	8	10	56	27	16	7

DIRIGOS.							
	A.B.	R.	IB.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Campbell, c.	4	0	0	0	7	1	2
Blades, c. f.	3	0	0	0	1	0	2
Knights, l. f.	4	1	0	4	1	0	0
McGlinchy, 3d b.	4	0	1	2	4	0	1
Lynch, r. f.	4	0	0	3	0	0	2
Corridan, 1st b.	4	1	1	6	12	2	1
Mahany, s. s.	4	0	1	2	0	2	2
Dooley, 2d b.	3	0	0	0	0	4	1
Driscall, p.	3	1	0	5	2	5	4
Total	33	3	3	22	27	14	15

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

Struck out—Bates, 4; Dirigos, 7. Time of game, 2 hours 20 minutes. Umpire, G. Wilson of Lewiston. Scorers—Bates, F. H. Briggs; Dirigos, J. H. Bradley.

EXCHANGES.

Our exchange column is necessarily limited for this number.

We express our thanks for the copy of the *Boston University Year Book* lately received. This institution, although so young, has flattering prospects. It contains colleges of Liberal Arts, Music, and Agriculture; also schools of Theology, Law, Medicine, Oratory, and Science. The whole number of students is 665. The officers of instruction number 99.

We have received the *College Echo* from the College of the City of New York. Although young it takes its

rank high among college journals. Its articles are all well written, and its managers seem endeavoring to make it first-class in mechanical make-up, as well as literary merit.

PERSONALS.

'67.—W. S. Stockbridge is Principal of Lapham Institute, North Scituate, R. I.

'69.—Miss M. W. Mitchell, Professor in Vassar College, is to deliver the Poem at the annual meeting of the Alumni Association on Commencement week.

'69.—Dr. C. A. Mooers of Lawrence, Mass., has recovered from his recent illness, and resumed the practice of his profession.

'70.—W. E. C. Rich is teaching in the Grammar School, South Boston, Mass.

'74.—F. T. Crommett has resigned his position as teacher at South Paris, Me., and is about to enter the Harvard Law School.

'74.—J. F. Keene is soon to sail from Portland on a six-months' voyage to South America.

'75.—A. M. Spear has recently resigned his position as Principal of North Anson Academy, which he has successfully filled for two years, and has entered the Law Office of Hutchinson, Savage & Sanborn, of this city.

'76.—E. R. Goodwin has been elected Principal of Yarmouth Academy, Yarmouth, Me. We received a call from him recently.

ODDS AND ENDS.

"Nuf ced."

Prof. Burrell hasn't appeared yet.

A Freshman thinks that Ed. Student has a good many letters.

Conundrum: What is a "precautionary measure?" The leaving of canes down town.

The east end of Parker Hall is highly favored with musical instruments and good performers, too, judging from the "music in the air," which can be heard at almost any hour of the day.

A Junior thus answers two questions at once. Prof. (discussing the advantages of the metric system)—"If you should ask a boy how much the common quart of water weighs, what would he say?" Junior—"I don't know."

An economical Fresh, who wished to treat his classmates, was endeavoring to obtain a quantity from the soda fountain at reduced price, when at last the dealer, in disgust, said: "There, I'll give you this glass if you will leave this store and never enter it again."

Two Freshmen were discussing the Rev. Joseph Cook. One thought his marvelous success was owing to the superior educational advantages which he had enjoyed; the other, noted for his cheek,

thought it was his self-confidence which had made him such a power, remarking: "If I had more confidence in myself I could do a great deal more."

Two Juniors, who were having a little sport at the base of Mount David, in the way of a friendly squabble, were espied by one of our well-to-do citizens. He, mistaking them for a couple of intoxicated Hibernians, left his team and hastened to the supposed scene of mortal combat. Imagine his discomfiture when he comprehended the situation. It is safe to say that he will never consider it his duty to meddle with the sport of college boys hereafter.

Five or six Sophomores passing by the cabinet room just before recitation, stepped in to look at the specimens, when a considerate classmate turned the key upon them. One of their number, somewhat heathenish in his religious tendencies, bowed down before a Pagan Idol (presented to the College by some Foreign Missionary), and besought deliverance. At the close of the recitation they were released in not a particularly amiable state of mind. They concluded, however, to consider it a joke, as they evaded that hour's recitation.

COLLEGE ITEMS.

Croquet is nearly as popular as base-ball.

The usual Senior vacation began May 30th.

There are fifty-five female students at Cornell.

The Sophs who elect French are now reading Cinna.

Oberlin has changed its long vacation from winter to summer.

The Juniors in German are reading Schiller's Maid of Orleans.

The class pictures of the Dartmouth Seniors cost them \$3000.

Amherst has purchased a new base-ball field at a cost of \$1,250.

Wellesley added over three thousand volumes to its library last year.

The Laws of the College are being revised, preparatory to publication.

One division of the Freshman class at Amherst recites in Latin at 6.30 A.M.

The Seniors are circulating auto-graph albums and photographs in abundance.

Baccalaureate, the opening exercises of Commencement Week, occur June 24th.

Dartmouth's Gymnasium cost \$22,000, and is said to be the finest in New England.

The Senior class of Cornell have chosen a lady essayist for the Class Day exercises.

Sixty of the seventy-two students at Andover Theological Seminary are college graduates.

Class Day poet at Boston University is a woman, as is also another of the Class Day officers.

A Yale Senior is worth \$9,000,000, and intends to study law to qualify himself to manage his estate.

At Cornell, Juniors and Seniors who intend to be journalists, are about to receive special instruction in journalism.

Miss Dyer, a graduate of the Boston School of Oratory, is giving lessons in elocution to a number of college students.

The Juniors at Colby have voted to have an "Ivy Day" at the close of the year, and have elected officers for the occasion.

Owing to the loss of a letter, the Harvard-Bates base-ball game was not played May 12th. We hope to arrange a game with them for the latter part of June.

Vassar College is to have a thousand-dollar elevator. The girls have almost worn the banisters out sliding down, so the Faculty think it will be cheaper to provide an elevator.

The Juniors have completed their study of Zoölogy, and are now taking Chemistry under Prof. Stanley and Botany under Prof. Hayes.

The second game of chess between Bates and Colby is not yet finished, so of course not won by Colby, as stated in some papers.

Bright college boys: Everett graduated at 17 years; Webster at 15; Story at 20; Channing at 18; Longfellow at 18; Emerson at 18.

Persons out of the city, desiring tickets for Commencement Concert, can obtain them by addressing O. B. Clason, Bates College, Lewiston, Me.

A new plank side-walk has been laid on Skinner street from College street to the Theological Seminary, to the joy of the Theologues.

For the benefit of candidates for admission to Amherst, who live in the West, Examination Boards are to be appointed in Cincinnati and Chicago.

The young ladies at Wellesley College have organized a base-ball club. The uniform is to be of blue knickerbocker and red stockings (not barber-poled).

The college campus is now beginning to show its beauty, and could we have those sand-bars repaired and some other necessary work done, we might well feel proud of it.

Wendell Phillips is to deliver the Oration before the Literary Societies, on Wednesday evening of

Commencement Week. He has chosen for his subject, "Charles Sumner."

Arrangements are being made to connect, by telegraph, the Amherst Observatory, which is to be the center of observations on the transit of Mercury next year, with the National Observatory at Washington.

Prof. S. S. Bloch gave a reading in the College Chapel, Monday evening, May 28th. It was attended by many of the students and quite a large number from the city. His humorous selections were especially well rendered.

The Seniors, accompanied by Prof. Stanley, recently went on a geological excursion. They visited Minot and vicinity, obtaining some very fine specimens. They also had opportunity to examine the collection of Mr. Bearce, which is one of the finest private collections in the State.

Tabular view of New England's undergraduates, for this spring, taken from the *New York World*:

	Senior.	Junior.	Soph.	Fresh.	Total.
Harvard, 1636.....	200	178	229	243	850
Yale, 1700.....	173	193	223	163	752
Dartmouth, 1769.....	82	95	91	79	347
Amherst, 1821.....	79	86	80	75	320
Brown, 1764.....	57	64	59	70	250
Williams, 1793.....	41	50	44	56	191
Wesleyan, 1831.....	31	38	60	55	184
Bowdoin, 1802.....	43	25	24	49	141
Mass. Inst. Tech., 1861.	33	23	42	36	134
Bates, 1863.....	19	24	24	47	114
Colby, 1810.....	17	24	30	38	109
Boston Univ., 1873....	32	21	26	26	105
Trinity, 1823.....	23	21	22	37	101
Vermont Univ., 1791..	18	19	22	33	92
Maine Agricul., 1868..	16	17	36	22	91
Holy Cross, 1843.....	13	18	29	29	89
Tufts, 1854.....	17	19	27	26	89
Mass. Agricul., 1867..	12	17	15	36	80
Boston College, 1864..	10	11	19	20	60
Middlebury, 1800.....	13	14	9	17	53
Norwich, 1834.....	4	4	6	13	27
Total.....	931	961	1,111	1,170	4,179

CLIPPINGS.

Why is mathematics a good drill?
Because it is a bore.

Prof. to Prep.-Latin Student—
“Conjugate *fleo*.” “*Fleo, bugere, lousi, chinctum.*”

Tutor in Mechanics—“What is time?” Soph—“I don’t—why, yes; time’s money.”

At Cornell they call the students Pups., short for pupils we suppose; no other definition would possibly be correct.

Young lady to Junior—“Man should not be alone.” Junior—“Correct.” Young lady—“*Therefore he should buy a dog.*”

A Freshman invented a good example of euphemism, when he said: “I’d like to throw my overshoe at that Soph. *with my foot in it.*”

Prof.—“Miss Z., tell me what is that instrument called by which we ascertain musical pitch?” Miss Z. (hesitatingly)—“Pitch-fork.” Audible giggling in the class.

First Soph—“Say! do we have any German exercise to write for to-morrow?” Second Soph.—“No, I guess not.” First Soph.—“Well, there’s one lesson I’ve got then.”

A young preacher writes: “I can sway my audience just as I please—move them to laughter or to sleep—especially the latter when I inflict them longer than fifteen minutes.”

A worldly youth asked his pious neighbor last Sunday, “What do you say when you kneel down on coming into chapel?” “Now I lay me down to sleep,” was the prompt reply.

“May they always live in peace and harmony,” was the way a Yankee marriage notice should have wound up: but the compositor made it read, “May they always live on peas and hominy.”

The Professor in Greek having called forth a burst of applause from his class by some statement of his, remarked that the young gentlemen were “livelier with their feet than with the other end.”

Adam must have felt pretty cheap when he was bounced out of Paradise, rushed out into a cold and heartless world, and having no friends, not a cent in his pocket, and not much pocket to speak of.

An up-town girl sat on her lover’s hat the other night, and kept him three hours over time. The next time that young man goes to see his girl, he should hang his hat on a nail, instead of holding it in his lap.

The *New England Journal of Education* says the following is a *verbatim* copy of a letter recently received by a schoolmaster out West: “Cur, ass, you are a man of no legs, I wish to enter my son

in your skull." (Sir: as you are a man of knowledge, I wish to enter my son in your school.)

"It was pitched without," said a clergyman in church; and a young base-ball player, who had been calmly slumbering, awoke with a start, and yelled "Foul." The first bass came down from the choir and put him out.

It is said that the Vassar girls actually sent an invitation to his Majesty of Brazil to stay till September, when "he could see 700 young ladies simultaneously eating green corn off the cob to slow music."

A Sophomore sneezed. Prof. Q.—"You would better leave the room, Mr. P., if you have to sneeze again." Mr. P.—"All right, Professor, when you give me an example in Calculus I shall need to go out to sneeze."

Scene: College Street. *Dramatis personæ*: Student and Prof. Student—"Professor, have you read Congressman ——'s last speech?" Prof.—"No, I have not." Student—"By thunder, you ought to." Terrific applause in galleries.

Professor enters the doorway and realizes the truth of the cry, which the Juniors, who are following, at once shout forth, "Cow in the recitation room!" "Cow in the recitation room!" Prof. remarks, "Yes, I see. That accounts for the number of calves around the door."

Question for Freshman debate: *Resolved*, That Staymaticalities are surreptitiously injurious to metaphysical susceptibilities, and cause that prevarication of monstrosities preliminarily advantageous to pusillanimous nonconformities.

A Western lawyer who was defending a man on trial for wife-murder, sought for some euphonious and innocent phrase with which to describe his client's crime, and finally said: "He winnowed her into paradise with a fence rail."

Scene in Mechanics: Festive Junior puts his pedal extremities on the seat in front of him. Instructor, *loq.*—"Mr. Z——, if it would not be inconveniencing you too much, I would like to be able to see the gentlemen in the back part of the room."

A Professor, a teacher of German, was one day very much disturbed by an unruly benchful of boys. At last, in his despair, he exclaimed, "Dat bench vill leave de room, and vill stay outside." Whereupon the young rascals carried out the bench, left it outside, and blandly returned to other seats. "No, no," cried the Professor, "I do not mean dat. I mean de poys vill go out, and de bench vill return." So the youngsters, to the confusion of the Professor, brought back the bench, and sat on it, as though this was all that could reasonably be expected of them.

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Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class are examined as follows:—
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All candidates for advanced standing will be examined in the preparatory studies, and also in those previously pursued by the class they propose to enter, or in other studies equivalent to them.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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