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# The Bates Student - volume 05 number 10 - December 1877

Bates College

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DECEMBER, 1877.

No. 10.

THE  
BATES STUDENT.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

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EDITED BY FRANCIS O. MOWER AND J. WESLEY HUTCHINS.

BUSINESS MANAGER: FRANK H. BRIGGS.

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1877.

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BATES STUDENT.

VOL. V.

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PLATONISM AND CHRISTIANITY.

UNCONSCIOUS, instinctive faith, doubt, and rational belief mark successively the progress of thought in the individual and the race.

The inspiration of spiritual ideas and of abstract truth awaits, for its complete realization, the ideal and sensible embodiment of the manhood of the race. The elevation and purity, the permanence and unity of Christian sentiment and faith, from which sprang medieval art with its mingled earnestness and pathos, literature with its profound ethereal conceptions and humanizing spirit, and philosophy with its universality of touch, are redolent with the fragrance of a divine atmosphere, in whose secret chemistry all mysteries lie hidden.

In Christ, the God-man, and Plato, the philosopher, the truth and its method, the substance and the form, the soul and the body of our civilization are revealed.

The God-man's breath sweeps the harp-strings of the universal soul,

but the divine strain of adoration and of love, caught up by the angels and blended with the voices of heaven, were lost in the din of fanaticism and superstition, unless inwoven with its moving, waving lines of empyrean harmony, were the threads of subtle, philosophic thought.

The hand of the minstrel strikes the key-note of the melody and touches it with life; but the ideal beauty of its realized form is rendered only in the anthem of a race.

Faith is the celestial fire that pervades and vivifies all thought, that penetrates the inmost soul of things, and reveals the invisible, the eternal.

Christianity is the complete expression of the realities of faith; Platonism, those of doubt.

How shall man know God and duty? What are the powers, the methods, and the objects of thought? Plato answers, and applies induction, the method of his master, Socrates.



And this key that unlocks the universe, the heaven above and the earth beneath; that from fin of fish and wing of bird, from shell and rock, constructs an alphabet to spell out the name and record of the Almighty,—reveals to him the being of man and the infinity of God.

Plato taught men how to think; Christ taught men how to act. Impelled by the twofold impulse of faith and philosophy, the spiritual ideal, the law of holiness, the vital element in our civilization, has, in its every mode of utterance, revealed itself in living permanency of power. Impressing itself upon Roman law, the source of our civilization; upon scholasticism, the preserver of past and author of modern culture; upon dogma, the iron mould of faith and morals; upon the whole sphere of life,—it unites the intuitions of faith and the deductions of logic, it forms the mechanism of society and infuses it with life. It is a dynamic force that antagonism, friction, decay even, only develops more abundantly.

Christianity, thus vitalized with

God-given energy, though encased in her heavy armor of despotic legalism, paralyzed and enslaved, bound fast to the Procrustean bed of dogmatism through twelve centuries of nightmare and terror, yet remained sound at heart.

In her struggle for supremacy she flung aside the "two-edged sword of Platonism," only to become the slave of dogma; but no dogma, no infallible creed ever revealed to a race its right to be. But the method of Plato—the method of rational, scientific thought, born of a philosophy complete and final, and embracing in one grand conception, God, man, nature—inspired the childhood of our race to embody in its works of art, its cities, its temples, its statues, its paintings,—the ideal of faith and worship. Impressing the skepticism of its youth, it announces its coming manhood, when, freed from the bondage of creed and the bondage of sect, the race shall, in the worship of spiritual ideals, be moulded into sympathy with the God-man.

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#### AMERICAN CULTURE.

IT may be an admitted fact (however humiliating to our national pride) that in much that constitutes a broad, thorough culture, America must acknowledge the Old World's present superiority. But, if there

is any stimulus in hopes bright in the blossom, we need entertain no anxiety for the full, ripe fruition of a cisatlantic scholarship. When we are compelled to accept ten foreign authors as standard to one of our



own, we are quite liable to conclude that the muses are too timid to undertake an ocean voyage. In our impatience, it is not taken into consideration that, in the literary race, we started a long way in the rear. But, although late in setting out, it is by no means obvious that we will be outstripped in reaching the goal.

Since materials give us a foresight of results, we may arrive at a few safe conclusions by comparing the means at the hand of culture in the two continents. It may be claimed that England, or Germany, or France, or Italy, have an inexhaustible treasure in the mines of their past literatures, from which they can enrich the productions of the present and future; but a past literature is valuable only for its ideas, and, since there can be no privileged monopoly of ideas, America has the same accumulated wealth to adorn the work of her hands.

However, more than all else, the composition and life of the nation itself determine the reach, the thoroughness, and the efficiency of its culture. This is clearly attested in the studied, philosophizing literature of plodding, thinking Germany; in the versatile scientific literature of shifting, experimenting France; and in the light, almost ephemeral productions of gay, romantic Italy. Turning to England, one sees less that is individual, and a partial blending of the others. Her literature, like her people, is a harmo-

nious, powerful union. Britain is great in culture, simply because there are Celtic, Saxon, Norman, and Italian threads in the whole warp and woof of the nation's life. It is her boast that her thinkers think for the whole world; and, considering what her composite nationality has wrought, and what her commerce has borne to her and carried from her, we can see that it is not altogether a British conceit.

England is not preëminent in one branch of culture alone, but in many. The several tongues that have contributed to the wealth of her language, and the different races that are mingled in her population, give a diversity to her literature and a ripeness to her culture not attainable by the more secluded nations of the Old World. Outside of Great Britain, everything conspires to make the European nations individual in character, and therefore *sui generis* in their literary attainments. Some one muse may indeed sing with enrapturing melody and in wondrous perfection; but the others, with stammering tongues and inharmonious tones, must in shame remain silent.

In view of these facts, what is the almost inevitable future of American letters? This is emphatically the gathered nation of the world's history. Here is the rendezvous of the races. To look now upon the conglomerate mass, it may to some appear a great, ominous mystery. The gloomy po-



litical economist is frightened at the future, yet he finds the present caring well for itself. The faint-hearted socialist foresees certain ruin tomorrow; still he admits a wonderful progress to-day. So the doubting literary prophet sees only utter annihilation for American culture, yet he concedes that there have been wonderful developments in the past, and that now, even, there is a rapid progression. But to one who will look at the future in the glorious light that the past has achieved, and, by seeing what obstacles weakness has overcome, trust the future to our comparative strength,—to such a one our culture, in grandeur and magnitude, becomes a fixed reality.

Already the mighty energies are at work. The fusion of the world's nationalities is in its furnace heat. The flames threaten destruction, yet it is only their vigorous activity in consuming the dross and precipitating the gold. A hundred years serves only to carry a people's literature out of its infancy; but even in its childhood, we see the buoyancy and activity that indicate a vigorous, well-proportioned manhood.

Another element exerting a wonderful influence upon our culture, is the condition of American society.

Our whole social system strengthened by our political institutions has a tendency toward equality; and with equality there must be competition. This strife is already manifest in our business relations, and only a few years can pass before it must pour its flood into every channel of thought and enterprise. Like our own Mississippi, which, with brimming banks, in its rush to the sea, seeks out and swells every bayou to a river, and by its sediment leaves behind a soil that challenges the world for fertility, with flowers and fruit vying with Eden in beauty and abundance,—so the great deluge of strife, that rushes through our whole national system, will find many courses for its waters, and leaving behind its invigorating influences upon every department of endeavor, will secure a luxuriance of fruitage unknown to more sluggish lands. Culture will reap in these ripened fields well-filled sheaves for herself.

We have endeavored to look at this subject in the clear light of observation and fact. Although the prospect is so hopeful, it must be admitted that culture, here, has mountains of difficulty to scale; but the climbing will strengthen her sinews, and inspire her courage, until, alone on the highest peak, she sees the lesser heights below.

## LONGINGS.

I LOVE these deep hills rolling onward and onward,  
The green at my feet far away turning grey,  
Where the long flying zephyrs their sighings turn songward,  
And clouds stoop with kisses the moments they stay,  
The purple and gold bed  
Of shadows, deep folded,  
Rolling and rolling away.

Full knee-deep the grass stands and waves in the meadow,  
Where daisies are nodding and nodding heyday,  
As calling the clover to come to the shadow  
From maples, flung over the brown dusty way,  
Dun mists of the morning,  
The river banks fawning,  
Rising and rolling away.

A whirring of wings with a rapturous trilling,  
And down drops the lark from his sun-seeking flight ;  
The usual chatter of robins ; the billing  
Of doves in mid-air, as they wheel to alight ;  
The drowsily dronings  
Of bees ; but these croonings  
Never can make my heart right.

My soul flies along with the beck, from the hill-face,  
That winds like a string through the heather away,  
To leap o'er the precipice, dash in the mill-race,  
Impatient with objects its currents allay ;  
For a parental face,  
For a long, long embrace,  
Flowing and flowing away.

I long for a bit of that deep hollow sounding,  
The roll on the beach, then the ebbing ; the play  
Of emerald waves, which in rolling and bounding,  
Fling high o'er the rocks and the grasses their spray,  
The deep hollow sounding,  
The bounding and bounding,  
Rolling and rolling away.



I long for a while of it, far heaven meeting :  
 The peeps on the rocks in the waters delay ;  
 The shouts of the fishers the far away greeting ;  
 The wandering gulls in their void pathless way :  
     The far away glimmer  
     Of sails, that grow dimmer,  
 Sailing and sailing away.

Away and away till the heavens receive them ;  
 And still they sail on though I cannot see,  
 And still do the shoals and the waters deceive them,  
 E'en though the blue heavens conceal them from me ;  
     O, will there be shrinking,  
     And danger of sinking,  
 When heaven shall envelop me ?

I long,—but my soul flies away like the river  
 That's coming and going and yet at the sea :  
 Nor mountain, nor meadow, nor sunshine can ever  
 Persuade the bright river contented to be ;  
     The longing and glowing,  
     Is coming and going,  
 Reaching to eternity.

And sometimes I catch just a bit of the sounding,  
 The hollow retreating, the ripple, and play,  
 A glimpse of the billows, that bounding and bounding,  
 Come up to a shore with their white foaming spray ;  
     A far away glimmer  
     Of sails, that grow dimmer,  
 Sailing and sailing away.

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### SHAKESPEARE'S RICHARD III.

**I**N considering the historical value of Shakespeare's "Life and death of King Richard III.," we meet many difficulties. There is no part of English history, since the conquest, so obscure, uncertain, and contradictory, as that of the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster. Historians differ so widely that it would not be difficult to find some authority for almost any fancy of the poet. This piece



is not a history but a tragedy, and deviations from the accepted account can generally be explained by this fact. We are strongly impressed with the deeds and circumstances of the characters represented, and it is important to see how far our ideas are corroborated by history.

Shakespeare generally gives a correct account of the transactions of the age in which his scenes are laid. The *dramatis personæ* are all historical characters. They generally enter in their proper places, say what might be expected, and act as history reports.

The reader is most deceived in regard to time. From the imprisonment of Clarence to the death of Richard, seven or eight years elapsed; yet, in the drama, it seems hardly as many days. The genius of Shakespeare compresses the events of almost a decade into twenty-four acts.

“Jumping o’er times,  
Turning the accomplishments of many years  
Into an hourglass.”

There is great scope for the imagination in the narration of events which transpired so long before. We must give the poet credit for all he wrote that might have taken place without contradicting the common statement of facts. There are, however, some instances in which he overleaps the boundaries of truth for the sake of effect. For example, Gloster is represented as

wooing Anne by the bier of her father-in-law, and she so far accepts his proposals as to receive a ring. This seems so unnatural that the poet himself exclaims:

“Was ever woman in this humor wooed?  
Was ever woman in this humor won,  
With curses in her mouth, tears in her eyes,  
The bleeding witness of her hatred by?”

History gives no hint of such a meeting, but states that, for some time after the death of Henry, Clarence concealed Anne, and she disguised herself in various ways, in order to elude the search of Gloster. And it is stated that after her capture she did not give her consent to the marriage. It is certain, however, that he feared she would leave him, for he procured the passage of an act of Parliament empowering him to hold full possession of her property, even if she were to divorce him.

We note another instance in Act II., Scene 1. Gloster could not have been present at the reconciliation, as he was at this time commanding the king's forces in the north. He is evidently brought into the play at this point to increase our detestation of his character. Again, Queen Margaret was imprisoned in the tower for five years after the battle of Tewkesbury. Being ransomed at the end of that time by Louis XI., she spent the rest of her life in France. Her introduction is merely for effect, not being founded upon truth. Her terrible curses and



their acknowledged fulfillment give the plot an intensity of interest that could be acquired in no other way.

Besides the deception in regard to time, which is a necessity of tragedy, and in addition to positive misrepresentation, there is a third source of error, viz.: The bad traits of Richard are brought fully to view and even magnified, while his more amiable qualities are concealed; every doubtful circumstance is made to appear against him, and even truth is sacrificed to make him seem a monster of wickedness. For this purpose, "false, perjured, fleeting Clarence" is made the object of our sympathy. The poet would have us believe that he was murdered by assassins hired by Gloster, while, in fact, he was tried and condemned to death by Parliament. Moreover, he leaves us to infer that the difficulty between Richard and Buckingham was occasioned by Richard, who, on account of his avarice, refused the latter the Hereford estate, but it is certain that the full demands of Buckingham were satisfied in this particular. Again, Richard is charged with the murder of his wife and also of King Henry, of which there seems to be no proof. Richard was a man of talents and courage, born at a time when

"England had long been mad, and scarred herself,

The brother blindly shed the brother's blood,  
The father rashly slaughtered his own son,  
The son, compelled, been butcher to the sire."

He was brought up amid scenes

of commotion, accustomed to witness the most cruel and remorseless conflicts between branches of the same family, and trained to be ambitious, daring and unscrupulous. As might be expected, he became a monster of wickedness. But justice compels us to say that Shakespeare makes him appear even worse than he was. It is seldom that a writer portrays such abominable wickedness in his principal personage, that we do not sympathize with him. It may be said that Milton undeveloped Satan by making him the hero of his poem. But the whole design of Shakespeare's *Richard III.* is to paint such a fiend that

"Earth gapes, hell burns, fiends roar, saints pray,

To have him suddenly conveyed from hence."

He succeeds so well that we are relieved when Richmond says "the bloody dog is dead."

We might adduce other instances, but we have brought forward enough to prove that the poet cannot be relied upon in every particular. If we regard history valuable only as it enables us to ascertain what the precise truth of the case is, then Shakespeare is valuable only as a great dramatic poet, and not as a historian. But if the thing most necessary for the purposes of general education is to understand what the story is, in detail, which has generally been received, and to which the allusions of orators, poets, statesmen, and moralists refer—then



Shakespeare is almost indispensable. His narration surpasses that of the historians as a beautiful and elaborate picture surpasses a concise description of the principal points of a landscape. The Duke's personal appearance, his deceit, his unnatural alliance with Anne, the injustice of the execution of Rivers, his artifices for obtaining possession of the government, the feelings of both leaders before the battle, are depicted with a clearness unapproached by any historian. We can not think of the events of those times without emotion. We behold Richard

"Deformed, unfinished, sent before his time  
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up,"

hear him speak, perceive his thoughts, and see him most the devil when he seems a saint. We hear Clarence disclose the terrible forebodings of his dream, see him pray God to spare his guiltless

wife and poor children, hear him beg and plead in vain for life. We see the Princes in the Tower

"Girdling one another  
Within their alabaster innocent arms:  
Their lips four red roses on a stalk,  
Which in their summer beauty kissed each  
other."

We behold hardened, bloody villains

"Melting with tenderness and mild compassion,"

weep like children over their sad work which

"Smothered  
The most replenished sweet work of nature,  
That, from the prime creation, e'er she framed."

We hear Richard cry in mingled despair and rage,

"A horse! a horse! my kingdom for a horse!"

All seems a reality. Though we cannot rely upon Shakespares in every particular, yet he teaches us lessons that we can learn from no other master as well.

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THE LAND OF DREAMS.

FAR, far away, so strangely far—  
Across the seas, beyond the bar;  
None but yourself may catch the light  
That breaks in golden gleams;  
None but yourself behold the sight—  
This beauteous Land of Dreams!

A land so real that all beside  
Seems tossing like the wav'ring tide;  
For there the days are ever clear,  
Each wind a soothing gale,

Some doubtful joy is ever near  
Your ship about to sail.

A rosy radiance fills its sky,  
There birds sing ever far and high,  
The nights and days blend quietly,  
Glad waking and glad rest,  
As heaven's blue melts into the sea,  
It's wonders full to test!

So comes the Dream-land spell on all—  
It's subtle power may you inthrall,  
Some day you'll visit Dream-land too,  
O happy, happy thought!  
Wander its green glades through and through,  
Then wake to find it nought.

Yea, nought to all the world may know,  
Nought to the outward life and show,  
Yet, something they can never give,  
Pleasure without a pain,  
Something to trust in, and believe—  
To lose and find again.

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#### NOTES OF FOREIGN TRAVEL.

THE journey from Paris to Geneva was formerly one of the most fatiguing on the continent, but now there is a direct route by rail and the distance can be traveled in about fourteen hours. Between Culoz and Bellegrade the traveler obtains a fine view of the valley down the river Rhone. The alternate cornfields, vineyards, and forests, with the Alps in the background, present a beautiful and picturesque landscape. He hurries by deep gorges, which the action of the water has cut through the solid rock; and as the tourist nears Geneva he can but notice the neatness and the apparent thrift of the peasants. Geneva offers attractions which no other city of the same size presents. On account of its position it has been subject to many controversies. Previous to 122 B.C., Geneva is supposed to have formed a part of the territory of the Allobroges, which fact Cæsar mentions in his Commentaries.

About this time it was subjected to the Roman rule, and must have been a town of considerable im-



portance, for there are still to be found relics of the old fortifications, and many ancient coins. There are traces, too, of one of the old Roman towers, so interesting to the antiquarian. Since then its history has been varied, sometimes subjected to the house of Savoie, at others partially or entirely throwing off its yoke in its struggles against oppression. A radical change took place, however, in John Calvin's time. Protestantism gained the ascendancy in 1535, and a year later Geneva dates its existence as a free state. John Calvin, a talented Protestant, arrived in 1536, and for twenty-eight years may be said to have almost ruled the town, for no "affair of state was transacted without his consent." However much glory he may have achieved, there is an indelible stain upon his character, for causing the Spanish physician Servetus to be burnt alive, solely because he professed different views of the Trinity. Much might be said of Geneva's history down to the present time, but let this suffice, while we note a few of the many objects of interest in the town.

Geneva is divided into two unequal parts by the waters of the Rhone, which flow into the lake muddy and discolored, but flow out clear and of a deep azure hue. The quarter on the right bank presents few objects of interest, having few remarkable edifices except the old Protestant church, behind which is the tomb of the seventeen patriots

who fell in the attempted surprise of the town in 1602, and the English church. The Rue Jean-Jacques Rousseau, house No. 69, is where J. J. Rousseau was born. Six bridges are thrown across the Rhone, communicating with the principal parts of the opposite portion of the town. "Near the centre of the long wooden bridge in front of Hotel des Bergnes, is the short suspension bridge, turning to the left at right angles, leading to the Ile Rousseau," a pleasant place to enjoy the coolness of the lake and to obtain a good view of the banks of the river. Here we find a bronze statue of J. J. Rousseau, seated in a contemplative attitude, having a pen in the right hand and a manuscript in the left. This is the work of the celebrated French sculptor, Pradier, and placed here in 1837. From the northern extremity of the bridge of Mount Blanc, we get a view of Mount Blanc with its neighboring peaks.

Crossing the bridge we find ourselves in front of the large National Monument, consisting of two enormous bronze statues. Near at hand is the English Garden, in which are many fine walks and fountains. The principal object of interest, however, is the great *Rilievo* of Mount Blanc. It represents an extent of two hundred and forty-three square leagues, offering to view the chain of Alps from Martigny, Le Buet, St. Gervais, the Col de la Seigne, allée Blanche, valley of Aosta, etc. The summit of Mount Blanc is twenty.



nine inches high, and the Mer de Glace occupies a length of three feet. There are also many trees and houses represented. This *Rilievo* cost its author, M. Séné, ten years' labor, and is considered a wonderful work. The following inscription, "Etienne Séné, fecit commencé en 1835 fini 1845 á Geneve," is found on the side of the work. The Cathedral of St. Peter, "The mother church of the Calvinistic Protestant doctrine," is built on the site of the ancient temple to Apollo. The present edifice, having three large towers, one of which is 130 feet high, was erected in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries entirely in the Gothic style, except the portico, which was added in 1749, and is supported by five immense Corinthian columns. This is of Grecian architecture. The entire absence of all decoration in the interior is contrary to the expectation and former experience of the traveler.

In the ancient chapel of Virgin Mary is the tomb of Duke of Rhoan, a celebrated Protestant leader who fell in the battle of Rhenifeld, Germany.

Our guide points out to us the very chair John Calvin used and the pulpit from which he preached. His remains are in the cemetery of Plain Palais, but where, no one in Geneva can tell, for no monument marks the place. There is an inscription engraved in marble and placed in the wall of the church to his memory. Other objects of in-

terest may be seen here, such as statues of the Apostles, and of church dignitaries of note.

Next we pass through the Arsenal, where we find a fine collection of ancient arms. Opposite the Arsenal is the Hotel de Ville, constructed in the Florentine style, and having a paved stairway winding up so gradually that a horseman or a carriage can easily ascend it. We were shown the room where the arbitrators met to settle the Alabama claims, which event of course makes it doubly interesting to the American traveler. The Common and Grand Council rooms, also the room of the Queen in which is a portrait of Marie, are worthy of notice. In front of this building Servetus was burnt alive by the order of Calvin.

The Academical Museum, Theatre, and Botanical Gardens are very interesting. The Public Library, founded in 1551, by Bonnivard, affords special interest to the lover of history. Here is a large collection of ancient manuscripts and autograph letters of celebrated writers. It is impossible to mention in one short letter a hundredth part that might be said of this interesting city, which, on two important occasions, has taken the lead of all Europe; first, when the voice of John Calvin recalled a great part of Christendom from the Papal sway; and again in 1846, when it was the means of causing the war of the Sonderbund.



## EDITORS' PORTFOLIO.

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### FAREWELL.

"All the world's a stage,  
And men and women merely players:  
They have their exits and their entrances."

AND with this issue of the STUDENT the present Editors make their bow and retire from the stage, whereon they have acted their part in the editorial drama. Over our attempts to make the STUDENT the real exponent of Bates, whether they have been successful or not, the curtain falls. We only wish that we could have played our part better.

A short time since we were disposed to hail with "joy unspeakable" the time when we should sit down to write our last editorial: but now it is with some reluctance that we do this. Yes! the experiences and associations of the past year have been for the most part pleasant.

To those who have generously contributed to our columns we extend our heartfelt thanks. To those who have as faithfully promised to do so and then have disappointed us, we wish no harder fate than to run a college magazine for a year and have the same game played on them. We have been on the point of breaking the third commandment just ten times (we publish ten numbers of the magazine during the year), but some one has happened

into our sanctum just in season to prevent it. We will say, however, if any one has an excuse for using strong language occasionally, it is an editor. We forgive those who thus tempted us to sin, hoping that they will not try the patience of succeeding Editors in the same way.

The present Editors have labored earnestly and conscientiously, and they have as strenuously avoided any attempt to raise the character of the STUDENT so much as to utterly discourage their successors; on the other hand care has been taken that the STUDENT lose none of its former excellence while on our hands. If we have reached the golden mean we are more than satisfied.

The financial basis of the STUDENT is now a safe one; and, being the only publication supported here, its circulation must increase each year.

With words of hearty welcome to the incoming Board we unite a sincere wish for their success. The class have acted wisely in increasing the number of Editors. '78 attempted this, but failed to carry out the plan. The little blue STUDENT is too suggestive of the "blues" when there are only two Editors to look after it. We shall ever feel a deep interest in the welfare of the STUDENT, and we hope that its future will be one of un-



usual prosperity. But our editorial work is done, and, as we cross the threshold of the "STUDENT Sanctum" for the last time, we wish our friends a Happy New Year, and reluctantly write—Farewell!

#### THE STUDY OF HISTORY.

That a large majority of our Bates graduates go forth from the walls of their *Alma Mater* with but very little well-defined historical knowledge, is a fact worthy of careful consideration. This same is doubtless true of the graduates of very many of our colleges, while from articles recently published in several of our leading exchanges, we judge that it is emphatically true in regard to some of them. We do not wish to be understood as finding fault with our present course of study; for we think that it has been carefully selected and well arranged, and that the Faculty endeavor to make the course practical so far as it is possible to do; yet we cannot believe, of the thirty or forty studies in our curriculum, that all should take precedence to the study of history. As the present course is arranged, the first four weeks in the spring term of the Freshman year are devoted to historical study, and this is the only provision made for it during the four years. But it is almost invariably the case that three-fourths of the class are teaching at that time, and thus the real benefits are reduced to a minimum.

We shall not attempt to give in

this article the true basis upon which it should be studied, nor to assign to it a definite space in our course of study, but simply to state the facts in the case as they really exist, in the hope that something more than a passing thought will be given to them, and that the "powers that be" will give the subject due consideration and decide whether history has not claims to a place in the curriculum worthy of recognition.

Of the advantages and real value of historical knowledge to persons in almost every station in life, we need not speak; they are only too obvious. It is especially important for every citizen of a free republic like our own to know something more than that he lives, that he has tasks to perform, that this age is a stirring one; he should understand the lessons which history teaches, that he may the better discharge the duties which he owes to his country and to his fellow-men; he needs to know something of the stirring ages of the past, of the events of great nations, that he may with one hand grasp the past and with the other seize the future in order that the great chain of historical events may not be broken; he should be able from a careful study of history to learn the causes in accordance with which nations have their rise and fall. Nor are we prepared to say that the discipline resulting from the study of a well arranged course in history, would be less



beneficial than that from many studies already taken; to study the history of the overthrow and upbuilding of nations, and deduce valuable lessons therefrom, is discipline of the very best kind. And studies which are at once practical and disciplinary certainly have a double claim upon our attention.

But it may be said that students have ample time outside of their regular studies for historical reading, and that they should acquire their knowledge of history in this way, without making it a regular study of the course. We admit the force of this remark, but experience teaches that the majority of students do not, when the matter is left in their own hands, acquire this knowledge. It is a lamentable fact that so much time is squandered in college which should be devoted to good thorough work in some branch of study; but the student who attempts to map out for himself and pursue a course even of historical reading, would labor under serious disadvantages and make slow progress. Indeed, according to the present arrangement of sixteen exercises per week, the average student finds but very little time for any outside work, whatever. Finally, we need a fixed portion allotted to the study of history, and a teacher of experience to stand before us in the lecture room and display the truths which will animate us to deep research, one whose mind can go back to the days of antiquity and

bring up before us the soul-stirring scenes of what once really existed. In this way would a good foundation for historical knowledge be laid, and the student could further pursue the study with both pleasure and profit.

## NOTES.

The unexpected delay in issuing this number of the *STUDENT* is due in part to unavoidable hinderance at the printing office.

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Through the kindness of President Cheney, who served as Moderator of the Freewill Baptist General Conference, holden recently at Fairport, N. Y., we have received a copy of the closing address made by him to that body. It consists of a few well-chosen remarks on the present condition and future prospects of the Freewill Baptist denomination.

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We bespeak for our successors the hearty support of all the friends of the institution. The names which appear on the editorial staff are a sufficient guarantee that the *STUDENT* will contain articles of unusual interest during the year to come. Nor does an editor thrive on mere expressions of sympathy and goodwill; he needs something more substantial. Well-written pages on topics of general interest are what will cause an editor to "bloom in eternal youth." Let the new Board be well supplied with this kind of material. But above all, do not



promise an article and then fail to send it in on time; to do this is meanness personified.

It seems quite probable that our Reading Room will be kept in better style during the coming year than during the past. We give below a list of the papers and magazines now on file. Others are to be added if finances will warrant:

DAILIES.—Lewiston *Evening Journal*, Boston *Morning Journal*, Portland *Press*, Boston *Herald*, Auburn *Daily Herald*. SEMI-WEEKLIES.—New York *Tribune*, New York *World*, Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, New York *Evening Post*. WEEKLIES.—Kennebec *Journal*, *Gospel Banner*, *Morning Star*, *Maine Standard*, *Christian Union*, *Harper's Weekly*, *The Nation*, *Dover Enquirer*, *New England Journal of Education*, *Religious Intelligencer*, *Dexter Gazette*, *Scientific American*, *Literary World*, *World's Crisis*, *The Independent*, *Bridgton News*, *Rockland Weekly Courier*, *Portland Transcript*. MAGAZINES.—*Harper's Monthly*, *Scribner's Monthly*, *Lippincott's Magazine*, *The Galaxy*, *Atlantic Monthly*, *Phrenological Journal*, *International Review*, *Littell's Living Age*, *Baptist Missionary Magazine*, *The Republic*, *The Folio*.

The work of removing the "accumulated dust of ages" from the rooms on the shady side of Parker Hall is being rapidly carried forward. From what we have ourselves seen, we can affirm that the Prof. did not exaggerate the matter in saying that shovels, not brooms were wanted. We understand that all the rooms are to be cleaned and put in thorough repair during the year, and that measures will be taken to have them kept so. This is a step in the right direction and we hope to see the plan fully carried out.

From some inexplicable cause, very many students, when they come to college, seem to leave behind them every idea of neatness and of pleasant surroundings, and proceed at once to convert their rooms into a receptacle for such a promiscuous collection as is usually found in a common "junk store." We are emphatically of the opinion that students not disposed to take proper care and make a proper use of their rooms should be denied the privilege of rooming in the buildings. This seems the only way in which the evil can be remedied.

We are also pleased to notice that the Gymnasium building is undergoing thorough repairs, and that new pieces of apparatus are to be added to what we already have. It seems now that that "little notice" over the Gymnasium door "forbidding persons to trespass, etc.," might well be taken down, and that a surer preventative to the misuse and destruction of the apparatus would be to keep the building securely locked except at such times as shall be found most convenient for regular gymnasium practice.

The Sophomore Prize Debates, which have so often resulted in failure, were holden this year with considerable success. The debate of the first division occurred Monday evening, Nov. 19th; that of the second division, Friday evening, Nov. 23d. At both exercises President Cheney presided. The Senior Quar-



tette furnished music. The absence of Mr. Hurd, 1st tenor, was supplied by Shattuck, '81. We append the two programmes :

*First Division.*

MUSIC.  
PRAYER.  
MUSIC.

DEBATE.

QUESTION.—*Do the New England Colleges devote too much time to the study of Latin and Greek ?*

AFF.	NEG.
O. C. TARBOX.	Miss L. W. HARRIS.
R. C. GILBERT.	J. F. PARSONS.
* M. T. NEWTON.	J. H. HEALD.

MUSIC.  
Award of Prize.  
Benediction.

\*Excused.

The affirmative argued that the modern demand of studies is to give scientific information and practical foundation for life, not polish; that pure ideas, deep thought and fluency of speech as well cultivated by modern languages, and accuracy as well by the exact sciences.

The negatives maintained that classics must be studied to understand ancient and modern literature and its mythology; that classics are the chief avenue to ancient history; that they awaken fresher and more noble thoughts, better discipline the mind to keen observation and reasoning, give fundamental truths and a greater breadth of culture, purity of conception, fluency of speech, and better habits of study than any other studies can; that the value of classics is proved by their age and long esteemed worth.

The prize was awarded to J. H. Heald.

*Second Division.*

MUSIC.  
PRAYER.  
MUSIC.

DEBATE.

QUESTION.—*Resolved, That Great Britain has a better claim than the United States to be considered a nation of the first rank.*

AFF.	NEG.
Miss E. H. SAWYER.	I. F. FRISBEE.
W. H. JUDKINS.	C. B. RANKIN.
H. L. MERRILL.	*A. A. BEAN.

MUSIC.  
Award of Prize.  
Benediction.

\*Excused.

The affirmatives maintained the better claim of Great Britain to superiority because of its greater advancement in literature and science, its sounder commerce, its more systematic government and favorable location, its greater area of serviceable land, larger population, more complete school system, more developed culture and education, vastly superior universities, greater wealth and power among nations, more competent army and navy, greater protection and liberty given its people.

The negatives argued that the American school system, which is the foundation of our government, is superior; that the greater progress and growth of the United States' industries attests its greater life and energy; that its mineral and native wealth is superior; that its government is better, and the laws of justice and society better administered.

The prize was awarded to W. H. Judkins.

The exercises of both divisions



were highly commended by the Committees of Award, and the arguments declared of a much higher order than such debates usually present. The second and third divisions hold debates next term.

MANAGER'S NOTE.

Before retiring from the management of the *STUDENT*, we desire to thank all those who have coöperated with us in our labors.

We wish especially to acknowledge the courtesy and promptness of those who have had charge of our work at the *Journal's* office.

We are indebted to the business men of Lewiston and Auburn, who, even during "hard times," have so willingly filled our advertising columns. While it has been a favor to us, we trust it has not been without profit to them.

To the class of '78 we would say that we wish we could have served them more efficiently. We are conscious of mistakes, but for them we ask indulgence.

Considering the embarrassing circumstances under which we commenced our work, we feel that the class has given us as hearty support as could be expected.

To the Manager of '79 we extend our best wishes. With the entire confidence and support of his class, we are confident that the *STUDENT* will improve under his management.

F. H. B.

EXCHANGES.

As we for the last time sit down with our exchanges before us, it is not with feelings akin to gladness alone, for our relations have in many respects been of the most pleasant nature. During the year we have suffered not at all from harsh criticisms, for in nearly every instance we have received quite favorable mention.

To our exchanges we owe an apology for our frequent negligence in this department, occasioned by the press of other work; but now that the incoming Board is double the size of the present, we hope and doubt not that those journals which merit criticism, and which we should have been glad to notice, will receive their due mention.

From our perusal of these numberless sheets we have obtained an acquaintance and knowledge of other colleges, their methods of instruction, the relations of their Professors and students, and had awakened within us an interest in the welfare of American colleges before unthought of. We trust that your future criticism of the *STUDENT* will be as just and honest as in the past.

The *Volante*, from the University of Chicago, is a paper that is always alive and wide awake. But why does it not use better paper? The quality of that upon which it is now printed is poor, and in color still poorer. Otherwise it is one of our best exchanges. The November



number contains an excellent article on "Oratory—How Improved." It gives many valuable hints and would do credit to any publication.

The *Carthaginian*, from Carthage, Ill., we have received for the first time. We are attracted to it because it is in character so much like ourselves. The article on "Meteorology" is the only one which we have had opportunity to read; its thoughts are deep and very interesting. Put in a little more local, brother.

The *College Echo*, from the College of the City of New York, has hardly a superior. In typography it is first-class, and in quality of matter is not less. "The Question of Specialties" is very ably discussed in the November number, and the many disadvantages derived from the general culture given by the regular college course before taking professional studies well presented.

The *College Mercury* is short and sweet. It is published semi-monthly. Although it does not claim to be in the first rank, it always contains some valuable articles. That entitled "The True Province of the American College" has many good ideas on the physical, mental and moral training in our colleges and universities.

With much interest have we noticed the numerous complimentary notices of the *Colby Echo*, both because it is a near neighbor and because it merits the highest praise. It is one of our neatest exchanges, and its articles, both editorial and

literary, are always readable. The article on "Crutches" contains many thoughts very appropriate to a college paper. Among its notes on Other Colleges, we notice the following: "Bates has the honor of the first lady graduate.—*Amherst Student*. Has it?" Most assuredly the above is a fact. Miss Maria Wheelwright Mitchell graduated from Bates in the class of '69. She is the first lady who has the honor of having completed and received a diploma from the full classical course at any college in New England.

Below is a list of our exchanges:

*Cornell Era, Alumni Journal, Yale Literary Magazine, Targum, University Herald, Packer Quarterly, Harvard Advocate, Hesperian Student, Brunonian, College Olio, Madisonensis, University Press, Oxford and Cambridge Undergraduates' Journal, Trinity Tablet, Chronicle, Denison Collegian, Bowdoin Orient, Capitol, Alabama University Monthly, Archangel, College Journal, Crimson, Transcript, Niagara Index, University Review, Tyro, Aurora, College Mercury, Amherst Student, Dartmouth, Lewiston Weekly Gazette, American Newspaper Reporter, Alfred Student, Irving Union, Vassar Miscellany, Argosy, University Monthly, Tyro (Canadian Lit. Ins.), Tripod, Central Collegian, News, Golden Sheaf, Undergraduate, College Reporter, Boston University Beacon, Nassau Literary Magazine, Pennsylvania College Monthly, Wittenberger, Yale Record, Wabash, Besom, Ingham Circle, Rochester Campus, Williams Athenæum, Hamilton Literary Monthly, Neoterian, Cheltenham Record, Montpelierian, Oberlin Review, Dalhousie Gazette, Berkeleyan, Collegiate Journal, Acta Columbiana, Colby Echo, University Magazine, School and Home, Aurora (Iowa Agri. Coll.), Bureau of Education, Columbia Spectator, Jewel, Qui Vive, Round Table, Lasell Leaves, Pen and Plow, Athenæum, Kenyon Advance, College Courier, Carthaginian, The R. H. S., College Record, College Index, College Herald, Volante, College Journal, Tufts Collegian.*



## LOCALS.

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The fall term closed November 23d for a vacation of six weeks.

The Examining Board were not over numerous at the Fall Examinations.

The whole Sophomore class have made very accurate plots of the College Campus.

Sophs, you did not cut the wicks in the Chapel lamps hardly short enough, the other evening.

The Manager desires subscribers who have not settled for the STUDENT to send \$1 as soon as possible.

The annual auction sale of Reading Room papers and magazines occurred near the close of the term. Wyman, '77, and Brockway, '78, served as auctioneers.

O, thou cruel Senior! thou who hast a heart hard enough to take the life of that innocent College cat, to break its back, and then knock its head off with a cudgel!

The latest instance of cheek is that of the Senior who went to the Prof.'s house to "make up" Psychology, but was suddenly taken with such a fit of loquaciousness that the Professor found it impossible to ask a single question.

The picks and shovels which were found occupying the Freshmen seats in Chapel the other morning, were quite suggestive of the digging usually indulged in by that class;

but the figure would, perhaps, have been better carried out, had '81 placed a well-trained "horse" in the Sophomore section.

Amusing incident: A Junior, wishing to pass a brilliant eve, takes a little nap, requesting his chum to awaken him in season for his appointment. . . . Junior wakes up about midnight and finds that his chum has taken his appointment unto himself, and left poor Junior to enjoy it alone.

Our Business Manager has received a postal with its message side undefaced. "A word to the wise is sufficient," says the proverb, but what maxim will apply when there's *nary* a word? Some Managers might interpret it, "Please discontinue," but certainly that cannot be the meaning now. The card is postmarked Monmouth. Writer, please send the other side.

The following have been assigned as subjects for the Senior Public Orations, next term:

Dialectic Poetry of America. The Treatment of the Uncivilized Races by the Civilized. Democracy and Literature. Sanitary Conditions. The Third French Revolution. The Ideal Element in Education. The Arts of Destruction in their Relation to Civilization. Is Eloquence Declining? American Humor. Is Culture an End? Relations of the Higher Institutions of Learning to Christianity in our Country. Francis Bacon as a Man and as a Philosopher. Can the Drama be made a useful Educator? The Modern Method of Criticism. Journalism and Crime. The Credit System. Is the Power of England Waning? Is there Ground for Popular Prejudice against Liberally Educated Men? Comparative Value of Periodical Literature. Influence of Speculative Minds.



Junior reciting on Chaucer, comes to these lines:

"Full redy hadde he his apotecaries,  
To send him dragges, and his letuaries  
For ech of hem made othre for to wynne."

Prof.—"What is the meaning of 'apotecaries?'" Stud.—"Don't know." Prof.—"Of dragges?" Stud.—"Drays or drags." Prof.—"Translate the next line." Stud.—"For each of them made wine for the other." Prof.—"That is sufficient." Student seizes his book and makes a retreat amid cheers.

A new musical association has been formed in College, to be known as the "Amphion Quartette." It is composed of the following members: J. F. Shattuck, 1st Tenor; B. S. Hurd, 2d Tenor; F. O. Mower, Baritone; R. E. Gilkey, Bass; F. H. Briggs, Pianist and Director. This is intended to be a permanent organization, and as members graduate their places will be filled from the lower classes. The Quartette will endeavor to introduce a higher grade of music into the College, and furnish music at many of our public exercises.

The following is a list of Bates' students who are swinging the pedagogic cane during the present winter, with their respective addresses, as far as we have been able to learn:

## SENIORS.

D. M. Benner ..... Leeds Center.  
C. E. Brockway ..... Georgetown.  
A. M. Flagg ..... Auburn.  
A. Gatchell ..... West Bowdoin.  
F. D. George ..... Bath.  
C. E. Hussey ..... Alton, N. H.  
J. W. Hutchins ..... Georgetown.  
F. O. Mower ..... Machiasport.  
C. F. Peaslee ..... Augusta.

## JUNIORS.

E. M. Briggs ..... Richmond.  
C. E. Felch ..... Carroll.  
E. W. Given ..... Nichols Latin School.  
F. Howard ..... Minot.  
W. E. Lane ..... Leeds.  
E. A. McCollister ..... Milo.  
F. P. Otis ..... West Garland.  
W. E. Ranger ..... Georgetown.  
M. C. Smart ..... Deering.  
S. C. Mosley ..... Canton Point.  
C. M. Sargent ..... Mast Yard, N. H.

## SOPHOMORES.

A. A. Bean ..... Farmingdale.  
D. W. Davis ..... Edes Falls.  
C. H. Deshon ..... Leeds.  
J. Donovan ..... Raymond.  
W. B. Ferguson ..... Brooks.  
I. F. Frisbee ..... Nichols Latin School.  
R. C. Gilbert ..... Southport.  
Miss L. W. Harris ..... East Monmouth.  
F. L. Hayes ..... Whitefield.  
J. H. Heald ..... Dixfield.  
C. A. Holbrook ..... So. Bristol.  
W. A. Hoyt ..... Bristol.  
W. H. Judkins ..... Bowdoin.  
H. L. Merrill ..... Yarmouth.  
E. G. Moore ..... Alna.  
M. T. Newton ..... Rumford.  
J. W. Nichols ..... Farmington.  
J. A. Plummer ..... Farmingdale.  
W. A. Purington ..... Greene.  
C. B. Rankin ..... Woolwich.  
E. E. Richards ..... New Portland.  
H. M. Reynolds ..... Nichols Latin School.  
Miss E. H. Sawyer ..... West Minot.  
J. Scott ..... Exeter Corner.  
A. L. Woods ..... Searsport.  
S. S. Wright ..... Litchfield.

## FRESHMEN.

F. R. Baker ..... Shapleigh.  
W. J. Brown ..... South Freeport.  
H. E. Coolidge ..... Livermore.  
O. Davis ..... Stockton.  
O. H. Drake ..... Wellington.  
F. C. Emerson ..... St. George.  
A. D. Gray ..... Dover.  
W. C. Hobbs ..... East Dixfield.  
J. E. Holton ..... Collinsville, Conn.  
W. S. Hoyt ..... Paris Hill.  
G. E. Lowden ..... Freeport.  
C. E. Marr ..... Burnham.  
J. H. Parsons ..... Coaticook, P. Q.  
W. T. Perkins ..... Athens.  
E. T. Pitts ..... East Corinth.  
G. L. Record ..... West Auburn.  
B. S. Rideout ..... West Corinth.  
H. S. Roberts ..... Farmington.  
E. D. Rowell ..... Dover.  
C. P. Sanborn ..... Weld.  
F. P. Sprague ..... Harpswell.  
A. E. Tash ..... Corinth.  
F. W. Wiggins ..... Pittsfield.  
C. W. Williams ..... Georgetown.  
C. A. Strout ..... Monhegan Island.



## OTHER COLLEGES.

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### AMHERST.

There is a strong feeling against hazing.

Gas is to be introduced into the College.

The *Student* complains of noise in the reading-room.

The Gymnasium is soon to be provided with a spirometer.

Interest in foot-ball is reviving, and a college team has been chosen.

### BOWDOIN.

Several changes have recently been made in the Faculty.

Valuable articles have disappeared from some of the students' rooms.

"Two Seniors, three Juniors, seven Sophomores, and twelve Freshmen drill."

One result of prolonging the summer vacations so late into the fall, has been the practical abolition of the Autumn Field Day of the Athletic Association at Bowdoin.

### BROWN.

Electives are increasing in number.

Base-ball is flourishing more than for some time past.

The navy is free from debt, and owns a good boat-house. The outlook for a good crew next summer is flattering.

Brown rejoices in a large, well lighted, and well ventilated Gymnasium. Instruction is given in boxing and fencing.

### CORNELL.

Foot-ball is becoming popular.

The *Era* asks for a Chapel choir.

The Gymnasium has been refitted.

Cornell has 182 Freshmen, 20 of whom are ladies.

The chess committee for match games with other colleges has been appointed.

The navy has been almost entirely relieved from its heavy debt by the generous contributions of students and citizens.

### COLUMBIA.

A University Nine is talked of.

The prospect for new buildings is discouraging.

The Columbia student can cut prayers three times in two weeks.

The Columbia Glee Club, at present, consists of twenty-seven members.

One hundred and sixty subscriptions of four dollars each have been received for the payment of the Boat Club debt. Forty more are needed.

Prof. Drisler has formed a class of Seniors for the study of the Greek Testament. The class meets every Monday afternoon, at one o'clock, and the study is entirely voluntary.

Should the College of Physicians and Surgeons become a separate institution, the trustees propose to establish a *genuine* Columbia Medi-



cal School, connected with the College, as the School of Mines is at present.

## HAMILTON.

We have heard of Freshmen being fooled; but the Hamilton Freshman who rented a seat in chapel for two dollars and a half was far gone.

Hamilton has withdrawn from the Inter-collegiate Literary Association because of a change in rules relating to the Oratorical contest, in which it carried off the prize last winter.

## HARVARD.

163,000 volumes in the library.

The College offers 109 scholarships.

Twenty Freshmen are in training for a crew.

The *Lampoon* is suffering from unpopularity.

A new dormitory, costing \$18,000, is to be built.

The boating flags are to be placed in the library.

The present college choir is the best one Harvard has known for years.

A recent attempt at hazing was promptly stopped by the Sophomores themselves.

After October, 1879, a course of three years in the Law School will be necessary for a degree.

The new class at the Harvard Medical School numbers but sixty, a falling off of nearly half from previous years, on account of the

rigid entrance examinations adopted this year for the first time.

## PRINCETON.

The library has \$25,000 to spend for books this year.

Last year the college paid \$2,400 for broken glass alone.

The Glee Club has admitted five new men and now consists of fifteen members.

The College Orchestra has received two additions and engaged a Weber grand piano.

Princeton has furnished from her list of graduates, forty-two presidents of other colleges.

The grounds and buildings of the college have lately been put under the protection of the police.

## TRINITY.

The Athletic Association intends giving an exhibition in the Gymnasium.

The study of Anglo-Saxon is an important part of the work of the Juniors.

Base-ball has gone completely out of fashion at Trinity, and foot-ball has come in.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Vassar College has a \$12,000 library.

Only two lady students at Wesleyan this year.

The University of Moscow, Russia, had 1,500 students last year. It is 122 years old, and has a library of nearly 175,000 volumes.

## CLIPPINGS.

The girls of an Illinois seminary amuse themselves by spitting at a mark.

Found in a Soph's volume: "Cursed be he that moves my *Bohns*."

Prof.—"What would be the proximum genius of man?" Senior—"Woman!"

Lamb-like Fresh—"May I see you home?" "Yes; get on the other side." *Sophs applaud*.

Prof. to class—"Translate into German: I can not laugh." Junior (*sotto voce*)—"Ich bin dum sober."

Definition of goose-quill: It is an instrument taken from the pinions of one goose to express the opinions of another.

Class in Astronomy—Prof.—"Suppose that hat to be the sun." Student—"Professor, do you suppose the sun is inhabited?"

First Sen.—"About this Spencer: Just where does the Knowable leave off, and the Unknowable begin?" Second Senior—"Amfino!"

A spinster lady of fifty remarked the other day that she could go alone at six months old. "Yes," said her hateful young half-brother, "and you have been going alone ever since."

One of the Professors discussing the reality of external objects, said: "Take for a homely illustration that gentleman who sits in front of you."

A Michigan farmer asks of the Faculty of Yale "if it costs anything extra if his son should want to learn to read and write as well as row a boat?"

Prof.—"Thus saith Bacon—*great Bacon*." Juniors smile audibly. "Stupendous porker!" says one. "Descendant of Ham, I think," murmurs another.

A Baltimore belle, just home from Vassar College, when told by the waiter that they had no gooseberries, exclaimed—"What has happened to the goose?"

Prof.—"What is the Latin for man, separate from woman?" Pupil—"Vir." Prof.—"What is the word for man embracing woman?" Pupil—"Don't know."

A smart one says that the main point of resemblance between a college and a cemetery is the number of deadheads to be found in both. Pass round the hat.

Brown wants the Vassar girls to come and slide down on their cellar door. Better go, girls. It will be better fun than riding up and down in that \$1,000 elevator.



A fair one in the Sophomore German class was called upon to give the present indicative of the verb "Stechen." "Ich steche, du stechest, er stuck,"—and there she *stuck*.

One cannot be too careful this weather. A student recently changed his heavy winter cane for a light bamboo, and the consequence was a severe cold that laid him up for a week.

Recitation on Butler's Analogy. Prof.—"Mr. S., will you please pass on to the 'Future State?'" Mr. S.—"Not prepared." Mr. S. is advised to prepare himself before the "final examination."

A man innocently spoiled a sermon and prayer by exclaiming, while the tears rolled down his cheeks, "Lord, thou knowest I have been an awful sinner—the chief among ten thousand and the one altogether lovely."

A Sophomore, the other day, was heard to speak disparagingly of a Freshman. He called him a "gosling." We advise the Freshman not to be despondent. Let him wait a year. He must be a gosling before he becomes a goose.

A clause in the Freshman constitution reads thus—"No feller shall take the same gal to two different Freshman readings or socials till he has taken in turn each other gal in the class. Neither shall he be allowed to draw cuts for the same, as the Sophomores do."

Verdant Freshman to Prof.—"What authority have you for saying that we had a class-meeting?" Undecided Prof.—"N-n-none of your b-b-business." Prof. and Fresh. shaken up.

The Professor in Astronomy was illustrating the motion of the planets by means of the gyroscope, when a witty fellow made bold to ask if "the heavenly bodies *hum* like that?" The Professor stopped to wipe his glasses, then: "Yes, sir. The Music of the Spheres!" Much wooding up.

A witness for the prosecution in a murder case was thus questioned: "You say you saw the man shot and killed?" "Yes sir." "You said, I think, that the charge struck the deceased on his body, between the diaphragm and the duodenum?" Witness—"No, sir, I didn't say no such thing. I said he was shot between the hog-pen and the wood-house."

She was a very modest girl (just from Boston), and when the observatory astronomer said: "Take a glance through the telescope, Miss, and you will see Venus in all her glory," she frigidly drew back and replied—"No, thank you, sir; I have no desire to look at any member of my sex who dresses as she is represented to." The astronomer froze in his boots, and it wasn't a very cold night either.

## PERSONALS.

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[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.]

'66.—Addison Small has been elected publisher of the bi-monthly magazine soon to be issued under the auspices of the Free Baptist denomination.

'68.—Prof. G. C. Chase read a paper on "English Literature," before the Maine State Educational Association at their annual December convention.

'69.—Miss M. W. Mitchell, for some time past Professor in Vassar College, has opened a school in Boston, the prime object of which is to prepare young ladies for college.

'70.—F. H. Morrell is teaching at Irvinton, N. J., and is meeting with marked success.

'71.—J. T. Abbott and C. H. Hersey are partners in the practice of law in Springfield, Mass.

'72.—J. S. Brown, by earnest request, has withdrawn his resignation as Principal of the Lyndon Literary Institution—a position which he has successfully filled for several years, and will continue in charge of the school.

'73.—E. P. Sampson will have charge of the *Ellsworth American* during the temporary absence of the editor.

'73.—J. H. Baker still continues Principal of the High School at Denver, Colorado.

'74.—F. P. Moulton has been elected to take charge of the Classical Department in the New Hampton Literary Institution, at New Hampton, N. H.

'74.—T. P. Smith is studying medicine in the Harvard Medical School. P. O. address, 194 Washington Street.

'75.—J. R. Brackett is teaching in Foxcroft, Me.

'76.—H. Woodbury at present has charge of the High School at Lincoln, Me.

'77.—G. A. Stuart has been elected Principal of North Anson Academy, No. Anson, Me.

'77.—C. V. Emerson is meeting with excellent success in teaching at Bowdoinham, Me.

'77.—J. A. Chase, who, since graduating, has been studying law in Boston, is now teaching the Grammar School at Yarmouth, Me.



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1877.



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