The Bates Student

Vol. XXII. No. 2.
For Positions to Teach, APPLY TO

TEACHERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ENGLAND,

36 Bromfield Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Bates Students have been very successful with us. F. B. SPAULDING, Manager.

Shaw's Business College, Portland.

Open the entire year. Is the only one in New England which has its Theory and Practice in separate apartments, conducts a Ladies' Department, and refuses to accept payment in advance. Send for Catalogue.

F. L. SHAW, Principal.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y.

Local examinations provided for. Send for a Catalogue.

VICTOR BICYCLES

For '94 have again "made the pace" in cycle advancement.

Ask Victor riders, Victor enthusiasts and Victor agents about it. They are found everywhere.

Send in your name for catalog.

OVERMAN WHEEL COMPANY.

Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit, Denver, New York, Chicago, San Francisco.

EASTERN TEACHERS' AGENCY

E. F. FOSTER, Manager,

50 Bromfield Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Send stamp for Registration Blank and Circulars.
THE BATES STUDENT


THE BATES STUDENT
A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE JUNIOR CLASS OF BATES COLLEGE, LEWISTON, ME.

BOARD OF EDITORS.
Miss A. W. Collins. H. N. Knox.
F. S. Wakefield, Business Manager.
E. G. Campbell, Assistant Manager.

TERMS.—$1.00 per year, in advance; single copy 10 cents.
Subscribers not receiving the STUDENT regularly should notify the Business Manager.
Contributions cordially invited.
Exchanges and matter for publication should be addressed EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT, BATES STUDENT, LEWISTON, MAINE; business letters to F. S. WAKEFIELD, MANAGER OF STUDENT, LEWISTON, MAINE.

Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at Lewiston Post-Office.

Printed at the Journal Office, Lewiston.

CONTENTS.

Vol. XXII., No. 2.—February, 1894.

EDITORIAL, . . . . . . . . 27

LITERARY:
America Unvindicated, . . . . . 32
Socialism, . . . . . . . . 33
Progress, . . . . . . . . 36

POETS' CORNER:
Friendship, . . . . . . . . 39
Woodland Memories, . . . . . 39
In Thee, My Soul, . . . . . . 40

COLLEGE NEWS AND INTERESTS:
Locals, . . . . . . . . 40

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT, . . . . . 44
Personals, . . . . . . . . 46

COLLEGE EXCHANGES, . . . . . 48

INTERCOLLEGIATE, . . . . . 50

MAGAZINE NOTICES, . . . . . 51

Editorial.

THERE is an impression altogether too common that the college education of the present day consists in a very great degree of physical and in a very slight degree of mental culture. The usual method of answering this charge employed by the student is to term the offender an "old fogey" or an old "moss-back," nor is his ideal student necessarily near-sighted, round-shouldered, dyspeptic or consumptive. It is indeed barely possible that he be a fairly liberal-minded man, who has heard so much about college athletics and so little about college intellectuality as to have arrived at the natural con-
elusion that the one has to some extent absorbed the other.

This decision is due not so much to the excess of athletics as to the lack of prominence of the true work. Yet we have faith to believe that, notwithstanding this deceptive surface, the old stream beneath flows on deeper, broader, and more irresistible than ever before.

College athletics owe their present position, and, in many cases, their very existence to the rivalry between different institutions. Both on account of this spirit and because of a fascination peculiar to them, they are brought conspicuously before the public.

On the other hand the true work of the college is a silent work. It makes no immediate demand upon the public attention. It produces no sudden transformations. It does not make the man, but gives him the power to make himself, and if the opportunity be improved, so naturally does the result follow as to appear to have been brought about easily by inherent qualities, and the influence of the college in their development is often overlooked.

If this same power which gives so great an impetus to the mere accessories could be utilized in giving life, earnestness, and enthusiasm to the real object of an education, then would not only a great intellectual impulse be imparted, but the bringing of the true work before the public would go far toward refuting the charge of degeneracy.

If oratory is not the prime object of the college, it is at least closely related to the object. The greater part of our exchanges are fresh from scenes of intercollegiate debates, and their enthusiasm attests the success of the move. A large number of the colleges throughout the country, even our sisters upon the shores of the Pacific, have seen and accepted the great opportunity for benefit offered, and we feel that the old Pine Tree State is not maintaining her reputation for progressiveness in allowing herself to remain behind in this most important move. Bates would be well pleased if she should be able in the spring to vanquish Bowdoin and Colby upon the diamond; but would it not add much more to her standing as a college in the eyes of the great majority of people if she were to defeat them, this winter, upon the platform in joint debate?

Moreover, a double interest would attach itself to this contest. Bates boasts of the superiority of her literary societies over the secret societies of other colleges, and in return receives the contempt of her rivals. Let the results of these two systems be placed side by side and it will soon be seen who has the best ground for self-glorification.

The subject of intercollegiate debates in Maine is not a question for some future generation to decide; it should be acted upon now by the various colleges. Shall we, this winter, make some move toward bringing about a series of intercollegiate debates in Maine, or shall we be content to remain in the rear in this matter, confine our intercollegiate contests to athletics, and
refuse to one of the most vital and essential elements of an education the impulse which it is in our power to give?

There is, we think, a tendency among students to be a little slack in business affairs. But when the whole student body in their business relations with one another through the various college societies and associations, not only become slack, but even disregard all business customs and laws, then we think it is time to call a halt.

This slackness manifests itself more in the Athletic Association, though the other organizations are by no means free from objectionable practices. There has not been, to our knowledge, any treasurer’s report made for the last three years; he handles, yearly, a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars, and is required to give no bonds. Several hundred dollars of gate receipts and subscriptions from friends of the team, annually collected by the manager of the Base-Ball Club, never pass into the hands of the treasurer. Would such practices be allowed by business men? If not, why should they be allowed here among students, who are fitting themselves to meet with men of the world? We do not say that anything has been wrong, but the opportunity has been too tempting.

But how can existing evils be remedied? We answer, by complete re-organization of the Athletic Association. Let us begin like business men, draw up a constitution and by-laws, naming the duties of each and every officer, and specifying the time of their election. After these have been criticised and revised by a committee of alumni, let them be presented to the state authorities, and have the Association chartered under the state laws. Among the many new features which should be introduced are a committee to approve bills, an auditing committee and advisory committee of alumni.

When this has been done, let copies of the charter, constitution, and by-laws be printed and distributed among the members of the Association. Then there can be no “snap elections,” no officer can overstep the bounds of his office. Then there will be no need for the constitution to again mysteriously disappear.

The present management of the Student thoroughly believes in Bates and would say nothing to injure it in the least degree, but wishes to advance the interests of the institution that has aided so many young men and women. For this reason we wish to bring clearly before the authorities the need of better ventilation in Hathorn Hall.

Ever since we have attended recitations we have suffered from the foul air, especially when the mercury falls low enough to require steam. When one can sit out of doors comfortably the windows can be opened and pure air obtained. These rooms are closed from sunrise to sunrise, week after week. It does not seem to occur to those in charge that cold air may be as impure as warm air, so instead of changing it the steam is turned on every morning to warm up rooms that are
actually odorous. One room has a class in it from eight until noon with no change of air except when some one, whose sense of smell is very sensitive and whose lungs object to second-hand air, ventures to open a window and permits a draft to strike the neck of some one subject to a cold, and by the time the benefactor of his companions reaches his seat some one closes the window with emphasis. Such ventilation is extremely insufficient and dangerous.

Science teaches that expired air is vitiated to the extent of nearly five per cent and is no longer respirable with safety. Every person must have eight hundred cubic feet of space in order to breathe air fairly pure, and this should be renewed at the rate of more than a cubic foot per minute. It requires five times this supply of fresh air to keep the eight hundred feet free from odor. In each minute a person breathes four hundred and fifty cubic inches of air. Allowing eight hundred feet for an individual, the English and Classical rooms of Hathorn Hall ought not to have over twelve persons in them, and a much less number in the French and Botanical rooms, even if the sixty cubic feet of air per minute be admitted to keep the room odorless. The fact is that these rooms have at least twenty-five and oftener thirty-five and forty persons in them at a time. According to the above figures, and supposing that the rooms are thoroughly ventilated (which is not the case) after each class vacates it, each person has to breathe vitiated air for half an hour or for as much longer time as the occupants of the room exceed twenty-four. Since one class generally follows another, it must be admitted that class number two breathes very impure air.

Is there not some way to constantly supply Hathorn Hall with the amount of pure air necessary to comply with the laws of hygiene?

ANY regard politics as degrading and hold them in disrepute. Yet these gentlemen have a sort of a dignified respect for a name which had been cherished by their grandfathers and is kindly regarded by their parents. They are contented and do not know, indeed, do not wish to know, just what that name represents.

Such people are everywhere. Our college has her share. And because of this, politics have been disregarded in our societies, lest some one’s fancy might be questioned. The time has come when fancies must give place to facts. Upon this, a privilege for the people to exercise their wisdom, depends the destiny of our country. And as long as intelligent people support institutions of corruption, so long will they exist, and the larger the membership the greater the evil. This has been and is the case with our political parties. Both may be wrong, but one is better than the other. Scholars must investigate and pave the way for the people even in this field. Therefore college students can scarcely justify themselves in not giving an occasional glance at our political machinery. And there is no better time and opportunity for us to begin
this investigation than in the literary societies of our college.

Two nights in each term would give us six political debates in a year which would, in a general way, acquaint us with the leading political issues. Such a knowledge would be of unquestionable value, since it would have to do with the future success of our country.

SHOULD any one undertake to write about “English as She is Spoke” at Bates, it would require much time and space. But a few words on the subject may not be amiss, as there seems to be an urgent need for an improvement in the use of the English language. Several causes lead to its abuse. Of these, slang is an element which tends to diminish one’s vocabulary by putting correct expressions one side, and substituting for them stock phrases, any one of which may apply to a variety of subjects. A person who makes a practice of using slang (which, by the way, grows upon one), sooner or later finds himself in a company where he feels that his pet expression will not do, and the result is, either from force of habit he does use it, to his own mortification, or he appears ill at ease in trying to think of the proper word to say.

A second obstacle to the correct use of English is carelessness. As students of Rhetoric and English Literature, we ought to make practical applications of these studies. We all could, with little trouble, correct our incorrect language if it were repeated to us for that purpose. How much better it would be were we able to rectify our speech before utterance. But if at any time our errors are pointed out to us, should we not consider it both a privilege of our instructors and a favor toward us, rather than any discourtesy?

There are some people who are overparticular in speech and who give us the uncomfortable impression that each word is well weighed before it is spoken. Between such a mode of speech and the careless, heedless sort there is a point which we should all endeavor to reach.

We hear the Greek and Latin languages called beautiful, but we have at our command a language as euphonious as either of these.

Shall we not, then, by self-criticism and mutual help, try to become better versed in the art of speaking our own language?

The University of Chicago has the finest observatory in the world.

Bob Burdette bids us remember that the good things in this world are always cheapest. Spring water costs less than whiskey; a box of cigars will buy two or three Bibles; a state election costs more than a revival of religion; you can sleep in church every Sabbath morning for nothing, but a nap in a Pullman car costs $2 every time; the circus takes fifty cents, the theatre $1, but the missionary box is grateful for a penny; the race horse scoops in $2,000 the first day, while the church bazar lasts a week, works twenty-five or thirty of the best women in America nearly to death, and comes out $40 in debt.—Ex.
AMERICA UNVINDICATED.

BY L. J. BRACKETT, '94.

It would have pleased me had a guiding angel marked out for me a different path. I would rather sing of America's triumphs, I would sooner glory in her prospects, than enumerate her mistakes or disparage her future. But let no duty plainly seen be thoughtlessly put aside.

While with you even in the Parliament of England I would make the proud boast, "I am an American"; and in the Congress of the United States the no less eloquent appeal, "I am a Yankee"; yet I would not forget that because I am an American and a Yankee a mighty responsibility for America's ascendancy and New England's supremacy rests upon my shoulders.

America is a unique nation. Claiming more and aiming higher than any other country, ancient or modern, she has accomplished much—has much still unaccomplished! I would not attempt the rôle of Dr. Strong and elaborate upon the open dangers of immigration, Romanism, Mormonism, intemperance, or socialism, although in pointing out a few inconsistencies of our republic I may hint at any of these.

Why this sudden chaos in state and federal administration? Why is the maimed veteran of '64 and the worthy official of the past four years suddenly deprived of his trust and his revenue? Because a new party has come into power. This is the method of our civil service.

What this upheaval at Homestead? Only a strike? A strike in a perfect industrial order? Have philanthropists advised and socialists reorganized in vain? Is Carnegie a tyrant? Is the smith a discontented demagogue? Where, then, your brotherhood; where your industrial felicity?

And what means this tumult at the mouth of the Mississippi? Oh, the citizens have taken the law into their own hands. On what pretext, pray? The jury has been bribed and such a course is necessitated. But what is this law of violence, and where is your unimpeachable judicatory system?

And why this mob in the cotton-state of the sunny South? A national election? But is not that curly-headed man allowed to vote? Oh, he is a negro! Is this the equality of which our constitution boasts? For this did Grant light and Lincoln emancipate? For the white man alone did Christ die?

And what is that dark cloud which obscures the western horizon? Naught but the black and damned stain of polygamy, rising above the Salt Lake of Utah. Is this a democratic, an American, a Christian institution? Did God plant the American nation to nurture so benighted a growth?

More than these, from the day approaching manhood first directed my thought upon the theories and prob-
lems of the day, a constant object of perplexity has been the license question, the custom of selling the privilege to distil and vend intoxicating liquors, or to maintain and protect a house of ill-fame. What an anomaly! If the liquor traffic is a profitable, an honorable, a legitimate business, where the justice of added taxation? If the liquor traffic does bring poverty, disgrace and ruin to nations, shall a few paltry dollars wrung from the widow and the orphan atone the destruction of American homes? Shall we compromise with evil? Will the glitter of the enticing dollar allure the American conscience still farther from the solid rock of uncompromising right? Will the ship of state venture ever the molten billows of soul-bought and blood-purchased gold? Doubly worse, shall the house of ill-fame continue the alleged protector of American virtue and guardian of American society? Woe unto a social order which seeks safety in the eternal sacrifice of the unfortunate fallen. Cursed be the community whose only salvation is in the degradation of the few.

Yet ours has been a march of unparalleled progress. In our people and in our institutions has been found the solution of world-honored and time-battled problems. We have freed the slave, proclaimed human equality, separated church from state. We have solved many intricacies of government and lightened many difficulties of livelihood. We have emphasized the grandeur of Christian civilization. Puritan devotion and Yankee ingenuity stand to-day for the mightiest of God's handi-

work. In the one are found the grand lineaments of Christian character and manful integrity. In the other is seen the tremendous agent of unprecedented industrial and political prowess.

We boast of the noble deeds and unimpeachable qualities of our fathers and grandfathers. Standing on the eve of a new century we see gathered on the shores of Lake Michigan emblems of the progress and prosperity of the ages. Before the assembled representatives of every tongue and nationality shall not we consecrate our talents to a work so nobly begun? Yea, aiming ever higher shall we not add to the national firmament stars even more lustrous? Already warned by the crumbling tomb of Roman greed and self-indulgence, shall we not give timely heed to the yawning chasm of Grecian jealousy and disunion, and unanimously pledge ourselves: We will choose public officials for fitness rather than party alliance. We will master the labor problem through other means than the boycott and the strike. We will make judicial bribery and mob violence things of the past. We will enfranchise the negro. We will not tolerate polygamy. We will not license beggary, crime, immorality. We will not compromise with evil. We will vindicate America's claim to the leadership of nations.

SOCIALISM.
BY A. J. MARSH, '94.

"Whither are we drifting," is now a very pertinent introduction to almost any subject. It may be doubted if there was ever before such
an era of change. Religion, science, politics; within the last ten years every one of us can recognize material changes in each of these departments of thought.

Perhaps nowhere is there greater uncertainty at the present time than in the settlement of economic questions; in the relations of labor and capital and their several relations to the realm of politics. It is a pleasant exercise of the imagination, and can be called little more than this, to outline the first organization of society and government. We may suppose that man in the primitive stages of his existence first joined with his fellows for mutual protection from the wild beasts of the mountains or from other savages of the next valley. The next step in the progress of the tribe was division of labor. Previous to that as they had nothing to do with one another so they had nothing to fear, but as the texture of society began to be woven, as the thread of individual lives began to cross and intertwine with one another, so a mutual distrust was engendered and functions of government were extended to protect individuals from each other.

Men looked upon their fellows as their competitors and opponents. Trade and commerce instead of being for mutual advantage came to be carried on for the sole profit of the trader. Even as late as in the last century it was regarded as an axiom that there could be but one gainer to a transaction.

But there has been made a great discovery; a discovery by whose side, when its full results are accomplished, neither steam nor electricity can stand as a rival. It has, after long centuries of experiment, been discovered that selfishness is not profitable. This discovery has revolutionized the church. It is fast eliminating bigotry and priestcraft. It has made a great change in polite society, where now, far different from olden times, a man must be unselfish to be a true gentleman.

It is working its way like leaven through the maze-like avenues of trade. The whole industrial system is bowing recognition of its approach. Factory after factory, industry after industry, is learning that it is better and more profitable to work with their neighbors than against them. Government, as usual, is the last to feel the impulse, but even that is becoming converted. Slowly at first, but of late years more and more rapidly, the selfish man is becoming an outlaw. The government is declaring again and again the duty of each man's sharing his profits with his fellows. This same subject is usually called Socialism, but many, mainly through ignorance, shrink from that term. They incorrectly confound Socialists with Communists. Some might be surprised even to learn that Socialists and Anarchists are direct antipodes, yet such is the fact. Socialism is nothing more nor less than the application of the principle of unselfishness.

When our government has recognized a great good, when it has seen a necessity kept from the people by the selfishness of private gain, it has come to the rescue. It has generously given us free schools, furnishes roads and
bridges, carries our mail, and provides
for our wants in a score of ways. Many of our conservative statesmen
are at the present time discussing plans
which will probably soon be put into
action for government telegraphs,
express agencies, and, most important
of all, control of railways.

There can be no doubt that all the
tendencies of government, of legisla-
tion, and of public opinion are toward
Socialism. How are we to regard this
tendency? Is it an evil offshoot of
modern civilization, something to be
fought and guarded against; is it, as
many are inclined to think, a logical
outgrowth of the sentiments of the
present time?

Has the development of public
opinion, of philosophic reasoning, nat-
urally deducted the principle of Social-
ism? Have our modern ideas of
justice, our ethical sentiments regard-
ing man’s conduct toward his fellows,
his duty to others as well as himself,
his responsibility for his possessions,
paved the way for this? Who can
answer this question? But if we
cannot at present read the answer in
the signs of the times,” it is intensely
interesting to see the changes that have
been wrought in the recent past. The
people of the most advanced countries
have been wont to express their thought
of all that was to be desired in the
way of government and social condi-
tions under the term of liberty.
Accordingly this word has changed as
the people have changed, as the times
have changed.

Up to within the last century liberty
was understood not to mean the liberty
of each and all alike, but the liberty of
a certain class. This was the liberty
which our forefathers came to this
country to escape, but which they
nevertheless brought with them, liberty
for themselves but none for a Roger
Williams or any one who differed from
them in doctrine. Few of the common
people until recently knew of a liberty
which actually applied to them. This
glorious nineteenth century, which we
do well to laud so highly, will go down
to history as the era of development
of individual liberty. What are the
results? One of the most immediate
was the emancipation of slavery in
every civilized nation in the world. An-
other is to be seen in the tendency
of modern governments towards repub-
licanism. We have not time to enum-
erate the results. There is no field of
labor or thought which has not already
felt the influence of this radical revolu-
tion, and the changes have but begun.

The method of solving problems in
arithmetic consists in tracing the rela-
tions back to unity and thence to the
required amount. The problem of
human government and of the organi-
zation of society has puzzled some of
the keenest intellects our world has yet
produced. Human relations have been
traced by families, by classes, and con-
ditions; this nineteenth century has by
successive gradations traced the rela-
tions back to unity, and the idea of
individuality is developed. Can it be
that this great question is approaching
its solution? Shall the twentieth cen-
tury, with this as a starting point,
organize society as a whole? Shall the
selfish interests of each one, the con-
conflicting claims, the antagonizing elements of commerce, trade, and production, the interference and friction of political and social preferences and choices, shall all these be made to vanish and we find instead an organization where individual exertions shall be made for the good of the whole; where self will be forgotten, since it will be served more effectually by losing sight of it for the time being and placing only before our eyes the good of the entire people; when by a long pull and a strong pull and a pull all together the multitudinous wheels and gearings of the vast machinery of our social and economic system shall fit into one another, press upon their bearings and start round and round in perfect harmony, leaving mankind to spend their time and energy of thought upon higher and broader and deeper questions than how to be fed and protect our lives and homes from the encroachments of our neighbors?

This is the bright hope which is before our friends, the Socialists. They are not the howling ruffians who incite mob and violence. They are thinkers, reasoners, yes, stronger still, they are philosophers. We may not share in their sanguine expectations, we may not arrive at the same conclusions, but we must respect the men, we must recognize the glaring defects in our present system, we must perceive that even while we are gazing, as though we were on board a fast express, the scene is entirely changed so rapid is the evolution.

We who are young and expect to see a good part of the twentieth century, will cross the threshold with awe and advance as curiously, as anxiously, as into a wonderland, a genii's cavern, or a fairy's bower; for unless the time has come when we can no longer judge of the future by the past, unless all signs and portents and indications have lost their significance, we shall in the next half-century behold changes by the side of which all the world's history since the death of Christ will be feeble in comparison.

PROGRESS.

BY A. B. HOWARD, '96.

It is a curious fact that often we know the least about the things with which we are the most familiar. We would most of us prefer to try our hand at defining some of the longest words in our language rather than some of the shortest ones, and we would attain a greater measure of success therein. The physiologist can tell what muscle is the agent of a certain action, what nerve conducts the impulse, what bone furnishes the leverage, but after all, as to the true secret of the action he is silent; he doubtless calls it "nerve force"; but what is nerve force?

We hear the word "culture" on every hand; we hear it as it falls from many mouths. But what is culture? Her countless devotees, when called upon to furnish a description of their patron saint, to locate her shrine, to post signboards to direct us to her pleasant retreats, answer mysteriously that culture is development, thus escaping the burden of definition. And we in turn come to a vague and indefinite concep-
tion of culture as some blissful, pre-
millennial condition; an airy fabric of
something, somewhere, sometime.

The word "progress" is another of
these evasive subtleties that continually
assail the ears of mankind. It has
some qualities in common with the term
"culture," there being this difference,
that its advocate can point to more
tangible evidences of its existence, such
as our press, our railroads, our free
institutions; progress religious, civil,
scientific. The times in which we live
are especially prolific in the manifesta-
tions of a certain sort of evolution,
which to the unreflective mind are
unmistakable evidences of true prog-
ress. *

It is often a difficult task to make
clear to the ordinary man why the
things just named are not necessarily
the sum and substance of our best
advancement. He sees only the fact
that the roar and clangor and shriek
of the busy world has increased
tenfold in the past hundred years.
He sees the thunderbolt of Jupiter
wrested from his hand, broken into a
thousand pieces, and the fragments
wielded by his hand. He sees the
ancient absurdity that the unknown
seas were peopled with terrible crea-
tures, grandly exemplified by the
marine monsters which glide from port
to port, driven by his hand and con-
trolled by his will. He sees Ossa piled
upon Pelion; and like the physiologist
with his "nerve force," like the seeker
of culture, seeing results without
exactly understanding causes or tend-
cencies, he lumps it all under the vague
but convenient heading,—Progress.

Progress of this sort would enslave
men on all sides and in all conceivable
ways. We have been called upon to
dash to the earth the ideals and the
policies which have made this nation
the foremost one of all the earth, and
annex Hawaii, an alien land and an
inferior race, in the name of progress.
We are called upon in the name of
progress to adopt woman suffrage, and
to impose a double burden of what is
now too vast, too unwieldy, and too
unsatisfactory a system; we are called
upon to dig a canal in Central America,
in order that the over-heated centres of
trade may be heated yet seven times
hotter; we are called upon to build a
navy—we, a nation whose watchword
has ever been peace—in the name of
progress; we are called to the higher
criticism of the scriptures, under the
flag of progress. We are called upon
to extend our railroads, our telegraphs;
to double the capacity of our printing-
presses, already swelled to bursting
with the dregs of literature, and all in
the name of progress. University
extension is clamoring at the doors
of every little college in the land; swell
the curriculums, gather together under
one roof law school, medical school,
dental school, commercial department,
music department, art department, and
the result will be—progress.

I do not wish to pose as a pessimist.
I do wish to examine the claims of some
of these nineteenth century products
in the light of a different standard of
progress than that which is commonly
accepted. The question naturally
arises, what is true progress? I would
offer as a partial answer the negative
question, can any extension of capacity which carries with it almost as great
potency for evil as for good, be con-
sidered as truly progressive? The
railroad and the telegraph have opened
up the resources of our country; they
have brought Maine into touch with
California; they have made the ad-
vances of one section the common prop-
erty of the others, and they have also
made the grain-grower of Dakota sub-
ject to the whim of the New York
speculator; they have created a world's
market, so that whereas the farmer of
a century ago supplied a local market
regulated by supply and demand and
the intrinsic value of the product, now
he supplies the syndicates at prices
regulated by telegraph and cable to
the starvation point. The grain eleva-
tors of Chicago have doubtless been
objects of admiration and interest to
countless thousands this past summer,
but our minds may well turn from
them to their legitimate product, the
deserted hillsides of New Hampshire
and the mortgaged farms of Kansas.
The cities with their iron arteries are
fast sucking up the life of the rural
districts. Foreigners are coming in
and taking up our lands. What will
the end be?

It would be folly to try to define the
province of the newspaper in shaping
the existing prominence of our nation,
and yet there is nothing more answer-
able for social decline in the country
places than the metropolitan daily and
the country weekly. The culmination
of progress in this line is the Sunday
newspaper, a sixty-page monstrosity,
containing a few grains of wheat in
several bushels of chaff, and meeting
no earthly want. Pernicious literature
will bear a comparison with standard
secular literature, as to the magnitude
of its effects. If the enthusiastic dis-
ciple of progress were to be asked
the remedy for some of these things,
he would probably refer to some such
scheme as is presented in Edward
Bellamy's book. We have all wandered
through the dreary mazes of "Looking
Backward," and we find the same key-
note struck—progress—the merging of
the individual into the corporate, the
reduction of life to the sameness of
rule and compass.

It is an evident truth that the world
is not progressing as rapidly as the sur-
face of affairs would seem to indicate.
Man has limited the circle of the earth
to a few paces, brought every quarter
of it into instantaneous communication
with himself, revolutionized the me-
chanical arts, brought the implements
of warfare to such a state of perfection
that it is not safe for nations to go to
war, and says, "Behold my progress!"
while at the same time the sin and suf-
fering and want of earth, in no wise
diminished, march hand in hand with
all the progress. He has supposed
himself thoroughly conversant with
true advancement, but he has only said
"Let the unknown quantity be called \(x\),"
the equation still remaining unsolved.
And it will remain unsolved until he
comes to realize that not lateral but
vertical expansion is the thing sought
for; not the extension of temporal
facilities, but the uplifting of the race,
is the thing desired; not "how much
can I do?" but "how well can I do?"
is the thing necessary; until he comes to realize that the things which he has been pleased to term progress, the press, the railroad, and the telegraph,

are but the shifting conditions attendant upon the true advancement of the race and the development of character.

---

Poets’ Corner.

[Contributions are solicited for this department.]

FRIENDSHIP.

Dreary mountains in the distance,
Dreary sand-wastes all around,
And the dreary, dreary landscape
Seems in misery to abound.

In a deep and lone depression
Lies a sickly, stagnant pool.
Brakes and bushes fringe its borders,
Keep its waters ever cool.

All around its reeking edges
Snakes and adders bask and crawl,
On the rotting logs within it
Clumsy turtles, sleeping, sprawl.

But upon that stagnant water
Floats a lily pure as love,
Gath’ring in its waxen petals
Warmth and sunshine from above,

Storing round its golden stamens
Perfumes such as angels know.
Waxen petals, golden stamens,
Drawing beauty from below.

And this dainty regal lily,
Floating on the stagnant tide,
Yields its beauty to the landscape,
Sheds its fragrance far and wide.

Friendship, like a fragrant lily,
Blooms in beauty here below,
Shines among its mean surroundings,
Gath’ring only to bestow.

Sin and Sorrow flee before it,
Want and Woe cannot endure,
Friendship lives, and will forever,
Like a lily white and pure.

—J. B. H., '94.

WOODLAND MEMORIES.

A grove of pines with soft, rich carpet brown
Of piney needles steeped in sunshine warm,
And rain and dew and whisperings of the wind.

Upon them, lying low, the sunshine falls again,
Aslant among the stems of the tall trees
Whose roots are fed by the wide, gleaming river.

There in that restful woodland solitude
The song of the hermit thrush first greeted me,
A song, once heard, remembered long.

Another grove, far distant from the first,
But here the ground is carpeted all o’er
With softest shades of velvet masses green
Fit for the fairies, if they yet but live,
To dance on moonlit evenings as of old.

Ne’er seen but once, still cherished as then seen
Lest, seeking it again, its charm be fled
And marred the woodland picture, which returns
Oftimes when weariness and care abound.

Saplings close set and tangled shrubbery dense
Just budding forth in spring-time hours,
And far o’erhead, but full in sight,
A bird with breast of richest hue,
Like sweet rose petals of the fragrant June,
The grosbeak, singing in the morning air
His rolling song of hope and happiness.

The day was brighter for his presence there
And, though the snow flies fast, I seem to see him yet.

—N. G. W., '95.
IN THEE, MY SOUL.
In Thee, who doeth all things well;
In Thee, who maketh life from dust;
In Thee may all my being trust;
In Thee in whom all virtues dwell.

How pleasant are the thoughts that come
From that divine that lives within.
Inspired by that which hateth sin,
At which Temptation's voice is dumb.

But for these thoughts my life were tossed
Upon an ever-restless sea,
Where, drifting, I should ever be
In deepest doubt and darkness lost.

But through these thoughts, as 'twere, a light,
A beckoning hand I seem to see.
I follow and I come to Thee,
Out of the darkness of the night.

My soul, why wander oft so far
From that which is eternal truth,
From that which gives eternal youth,
And is thy only guiding star?

Be faithful to thyself, and teach
Thy brother man the truth that is,
That thine own light by kindling his
May to remotest darkness reach.

—F. L. Pugsley, '91.

College News and Interests.

LOCALS.

I.
"The Autumn leaves are falling,
They're falling everywhere.
They're falling in the atmosphere,
And also in the air.

II.
Oh! The Autumn leaves are falling,
They're falling up and down,
They're falling where the grass is green
And where the grass is brown."

Did you get a valentine?
Why not have a sociable?
Miss Bailey was in town recently.
"Did you hear our friend Bill Nye?"
Let us get settled down to business.

Day of Prayer falls on Washington's Birthday.
The base-ball men have gone into the Gym.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving recently visited their friends in this city.

For a good sound Keeley cure, go to Deering (Portland), Maine.

What is the matter with having a Democratic Club in college?

Professor Hayes gives a lecture on the Sunday-school lesson every Saturday morning.

Pennell, '93, has been signed by Manager Leighton to play first base for Lewiston.

Marden, '93, recently visited his college friends on his way to Brunswick to enter Bowdoin Medical School.

J. Sturgis, '93, also enters the Bowdoin Medical School, beginning with the February course of lectures.

Professor Anthony supplied at Pine Street Congregational Church January 20th, and at Main Street Free Baptist, January 28th. Both were very interesting sermons.

There has been some talk of having Edward Everett Hale deliver a lecture before the two societies in celebration of Washington's Birthday instead of the usual literary exercises.

J. T. Small, Esq., gave special invitation to the students of the college to attend the Ladies' Circle held at his
home recently. Quite a large number responded, and passed a very pleasant evening.

Rev. Henry R. Rose, of Auburn, by special request, delivered his lecture on Evolution before the two societies, Friday evening, February 2d. The students are very glad to have had the opportunity to hear this interesting and instructive lecture.

Professor Frisbee recently received a present of a painting, representing the coats of arms of his ancestors, in the form of a pointed shield. He is a lineal descendant of Sir William Pepperell, the hero of Louisburg, and has common ancestry with Lowell and Holmes.

Rev. C. S. Patton, of Auburn, recently delivered an interesting lecture before the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. on "How We Should Regard the Ministry." It was the first of a series of lectures to be given by prominent men of the two cities at the Wednesday evening meetings.

The base-ball difficulty, which has stood like a spectre in Bates' path to the pennant of 'ninety-four, has been submitted for decision to N. W. Harris, Esq., of Auburn, and before the appearance of this number will have been decided. Let the defeated candidate remember that the eyes of the alumni, students and friends of the college are turned not upon his successful rival, but upon himself, and that the opportunity is now his, either by sacrificing personal feeling to the good of the institution to gain their praise, or by giving away to selfish motives to incur their disapproval.

Visitors to our gymnasium will notice, with approval, some long-needed improvements. The old parallel bars which have outlived their usefulness, will, in a few days, be replaced by a set of "Standard" parallel bars, the best made. These bars are portable, and are adjustable in height and width, so that they can be adapted to various exercises, and to the convenience of the user. One end may be set lower than the other, thus inclining the bars. Mats may be laid over the base, which is semi-elliptical in section, and lies close to the floor, offering as little obstruction as possible. The bars are ten feet in length, and the whole piece of apparatus weighs four hundred and forty pounds. All the gymnasium appliances, chest weights, etc., have been thoroughly repaired, and are in good working order. Twenty pairs of one-pound Indian-clubs have been added for the special use of the young ladies. All the dumb-bells, wooden and iron, of various weights, have been neatly arranged on hangers. Holders have also been provided for the wands. The bath-rooms are lighted by gas, and a new bath-tub has been put in. In the past, attendance at the gymnasium has been practically optional. As this plan seemed to cause many students entirely to neglect this important work, a new system has been evolved. Strict account of attendance is kept, and if a student is absent five times without an excuse satisfactory to the instructor and faculty, he is subject to discipline.
Regular attendance and good work gives forty-hundredths extra on the rank. The adoption of this plan has been attended by a marked increase in the size of the classes. The faculty and the instructors are now considering the plan of holding an exhibition in the gymnasium, later in the term.

'H. H. Field, ex-'94, cashier of the Phillips National Bank, was in the city recently on his way home from Boston.

'Ninety-Five.

Hutchins has rejoined his class.
Pease is stopping at Mrs. Neal's on Main Street.

Did you cut German on Friday of the fourth week?

Bolster and Wakefield are said to be firm Wilsonians.
Pettigrew and Morrell, of the Student board, have returned.

We are glad to see the familiar face of Miss Wheeler with us this term.

Miss Hastings is with her class after the close of the four-week extension.

Brown has 129 scholars, with only one assistant, in his school at Eastport.

Miss Summerbell is to leave us soon to become assistant teacher in Anson Academy.

Miss S. cannot quite see the connection between "angels" in German and "fishing rods."

We are all glad to see Miss Collins back. We ought not to leave out any periods now Dot is with us.

Miss Cooper, ex-'95, was suddenly called home from her school on account of the severe illness of her brother.

There are some strange "coincidences" in W.'s German translation which harmonize with recent rumors.

Mr. H. gave us some idea of the dangers of translating at sight when he said "birds in the woods" instead of "flies on the wall."

One day a noble Senior, wise and gallant,
With his fellow-classmates, sweet and fair,
Walked on th' glittering ice all aslant;
A slip, a slide! "Quick! help me up there!"

Miss Pennell returns this week, having taken a few days' vacation since closing her school in Iceboro.
Hayes is to be congratulated on the way in which he carried through a rough school. The most novel and commendable part is that he sent a ruffian to jail for sixty days for trying to disturb his school.

The members of the editorial board, together with his many college friends, are sorry to learn that Knapp intends to stay out the remainder of the year. He hopes to be able to complete his course with 'ninety-six.

One day, recently, during a discussion on various kinds of money, several of the Juniors were so rash as to display five and even ten-dollar bills before the class. We advise these rash youths to fully arm themselves hereafter on retiring.

'Ninety-Six.

"Are you re-instated?"

Cutts has rejoined his class.
Miss Peacock is with us again.
Thomas is with his class once more.
Miss Hunt is among the recent arrivals.
Miss Thayer will not rejoin her class again this year.
Miss Brown has rejoined her class after an absence of a term.
Thompson, Gould, and Douglass have ended their vacation and are with us again.
Miss Stetson is out again, having been confined to the house by an attack of the grippe.
Mason has been confined to his room on account of rheumatic troubles. Take Johnson's Liniment.

Howard, who has been spending a few weeks, since his school closed, with his cousin, Rev. G. N. Howard, of Melrose Highlands, has returned to college.

Miss Doyen was recently turned out of doors at her boarding place because she had corrected a boy in her school. However, she secured another place to board, and is having fine success in her school.

Miss Carrie M. Douglass, a sister of H. L. Douglass and teacher of elocution in Hebron Academy, received many favorable comments on her parts in a recent recital given at the rooms of the Boston College of Oratory.

Clinton delivered a large number of lectures on "his native land" during his Sophomoric vacation. He took quite an extended trip, going some two hundred miles beyond Halifax. We understand that he made a nice little sum out of the trip.

'Ninety-Seven.

Burrell will soon return.
Miss Lunt has rejoined her class.
Wright is sick with typhoid fever.
Cunningham has finished his school.
Tobien is with his class once more.
Stanley and Milliken are learning to box.
Miss Jennison is again with her class.
Barreell has decided to continue his course at Bates.
Marr, who is teaching at Westerly, R. I., will not return this term.
Hanscom has returned after teaching a successful term of school in Wells.

'Ninety-seven recently gave a surprise party to their classmate, Miss Emma Chase, at Prof. Chase's home. A very enjoyable evening was passed by the class.

The students of the Lewiston Business College have organized a debating club of which R. W. Emerson, ex-'97, is president.

---

To the Editors of the Bates Student:

Here has been much agitation this year about the extreme roughness and danger in the American game of foot-ball. This has been caused by the newspapers which have exaggerated small accidents and have reported slight injuries as severe. The general public, unacquainted with the game and knowing the tendency of modern newsmongers to amplify and exaggerate, has, nevertheless, given credence to these distended reports and has joined in the hue and cry against the sport. While the players deny the very unjust statements of the critics, they realize that, as the game develops and new styles of play are used, some legislation must be adopted to prevent the game from advancing too far into the realm of roughness. Representatives of the larger colleges will meet soon to determine upon the changes in the playing rules. Undoubtedly the first point taken up will be the "flying interference." This was first used in 1892 by Harvard in the form of the flying wedge. This style of play was developed further in '93 by Pennsylvania and Harvard. Four or five men went back some six or eight yards, making a formation similar to that of one side of the flying wedge. Their places in the line were left unguarded. They then rushed with full speed at the opposing line, the center not passing the ball back until the men had almost reached the line. The momentum thus acquired aided materially in gaining ground.

It can be readily seen that this play is extremely rough on the players, especially if met by flying defensive play, and greatly increases the danger of injury to the men. It is probable that all momentum plays will be abolished. This can be accomplished by a rule that the rush line shall not move from their places until the ball is put in play.

Another feature that needs attention is the interference with a fair catch. It is often most difficult for the umpire to tell whether the fullback is tackled before or after catching the ball. Again, the penalty for such interference is now only five yards and the opposing players often tackle the catcher, in this way hoping to make him drop the ball and to get it themselves. They willingly give five yards for the possession of the ball. Caspar Whitney, in Harper's Weekly, has suggested that "the
THE BATES STUDENT.

fullback should not be tackled unless he takes a step forward," and that "the penalty be a progressive one, beginning at five yards for the first offence, ten for the second, fifteen for the third, and so on."

Then the jumping and piling on top of a man, when downed, will be considered. One of the remedies suggested for this is that the referee shall blow his whistle when the runner is thrown and impose a penalty for disregarding. This will do away with a feature somewhat dangerous to men running with the ball and wholly uninteresting to spectators. It will, of course, prevent a tackled man from squirming along when downed.

This year, it is probable that the rules as to slugging and off-side play will be more strictly enforced. Whether there will be legislation against mass playing is doubtful, for the authorities are not agreed. If mass plays are abolished, light and fast men will have a better chance in the game and end plays will be more frequent. This will make the game of far greater interest to lookers-on, for there will be more long passes and brilliant runs than in the past few years.

There will always be an element of roughness in foot-ball, but the danger of serious injury is very slight for men in condition to play. Nearly all the injuries recorded the past season happened to men who were in no condition to go into the game.

W. F. Garcelon.

Dartmouth has a new athletic field which cost $20,000.

To the Editors of the Bates Student:

DISPUTES arise nearly every year among the undergraduates of our colleges in connection with the management of athletics. The large institutions have adopted the most rational means of settling these difficulties. This is the election of three or more alumni who act as an advisory committee and to whom all matters of contention are referred. Their decision is final. I would urge the Bates Athletic Association to follow this example and thus avoid, in the future, the unfortunate predicaments of the past. Active undergraduate partisans cannot be expected to weigh a case with impartiality, while it would be almost impossible to select three prominent alumni who would be influenced by other considerations than those of justice. This advisory board should be elected and invited to serve by the association. Alumni of three or more years' standing should be eligible. The first elections should be for one, two and three years, so that hereafter one term would expire each year. One member, at least, should be a resident of Lewiston or Auburn, so that he could be consulted readily. Such a committee could render invaluable aid to the directors of the Association and to the managers and captains of the teams who often meet perplexing questions and desire authoritative advice. Bates alumni have a warm interest in the athletic work of the college, and an invitation to participate in the management will quicken that interest and will be fully appreciated.

ALUMNUS.
PERSONALS.

'67.—Rev. H. F. Wood, Bath, Me., has a popular lecture upon the fifty greatest benefactors of mankind.

'68.—J. H. Freeman, president of Illinois State Teachers' Association and Superintendent of Schools, Aurora, Ill., is strongly urged to be a candidate at the next general election for Superintendent of the Public Schools of Illinois.

'70.—D. M. Small is having a fine law practice in New York.

'72.—F. W. Baldwin, D.D., East Orange, N. J., is giving a very successful series of lectures in his church upon "The Great Religions of the World."

'72.—George E. Gay, late director of the Massachusetts Educational Exhibit at Chicago, and principal of the High School, Malden, Mass., recently gave an illustrated lecture before the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., upon the "Successive Grades of Public School Work."

'73.—N. W. Harris, Esq., is named among the possible candidates for mayor of Auburn, Me.

'74.—Rev. A. J. Eastman, of Franconia, N. H., has changed his denominational relations from the Free Baptist to the Congregational body.

'77.—O. B. Clason, Esq., is named as the probable Republican candidate for mayor of Gardiner.

'77.—B. T. Hathaway is Superintendent of Schools for the city of Brainard, Minn.

'78.—Rev. F. D. George has resigned the pastorate of the Mt. Vernon Church, Lowell, Mass.

'80.—W. A. Hoyt is pursuing a course in Pedagogy and Philosophy at Clarke University.

'81.—C. S. Haskell, the popular school principal, is building a block of houses in Jersey City, N. J.

'81.—Rev. W. Hayden is pastor of the Free Baptist church in Brockton, Mass.

'82.—Rev. John C. Perkins, pastor of First Parish Church, Portland, Me., has published a tasteful year-book, showing the work and the benevolences of his church. Nearly $14,000 were contributed by the parish to religious and philanthropic work during the last year.

'83.—O. L. Frisbee was on his way, January 1st, to Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, where he was to be a manager of Lookout Inn, a magnificent building with an accommodation for 500 guests. Mr. Frisbee christened his New Year by attending Cleveland's reception and gazing upon the nobility of the country. Since then he has been having excellent success, and has been promoted to chief manager. At present he has the patronage of several of his former guests.

'84.—Lieut. M. L. Hersey, of Maine State College, delivered a lecture at Town Hall, Orono, January 15th, on "Military Life on the Frontier," explaining many characteristic features of different tribes of our Indians.

'85.—W. B. Small, M.D., has been elected president of the Androscoggin County Medical Association.

'86.—H. S. Sleeper, M.D., of Washburn, was married, January 11th, to Miss C. M. Walton of Wayne.
'86.—The *Oyaka Magazine* of the State Normal School, Madison, S. D., has, in its January number, an interesting sketch of the life of J. W. Goff, Professor of English in that school, together with his likeness.

'86.—E. D. Varney is a student in the Department of Theology, Chicago University. His address is 6,126 Wharton Avenue, Chicago.

'87.—E. C. Hayes has accepted a unanimous call to the pastorate of the Free Baptist church in Augusta, Me., and has entered upon his work.

'87.—H. E. Cushman is studying philosophy in England at Oxford University.

'88.—Miss Pinkham is first assistant in the Gardiner High School.

'90.—A. N. Peaslee is studying at the Cambridge Episcopal School, Cambridge, Mass.

'90.—Miss Snow is filling very acceptably a position in the High School at Keene, N. H.

'90.—W. F. Garcelon is one of the editors of the *Harvard Index* for the present year.

'90.—Miss Angell is pursuing her musical studies with Kotzschmar, of Portland.

'90.—H. B. Davis and Lena Pratt were united in marriage on December 20, 1893. Mr. Davis is very successful in his work at Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass.

'90.—Miss Wood is teaching Mathematics and Gymnastics at Howard Seminary, West Bridgewater.

'90.—H. V. Neal is prosecuting his studies in science with great zeal at Harvard.

'90.—Miss Brackett is teaching at Harper's Ferry, West Va.

'90.—Miss Pratt is first assistant in the High School at Berlin, N. H.

'90.—Miss Howe is passing the winter in Boston.

'90.—W. H. Woodman has entered the Harvard Law School.

'90.—F. S. Pierce has recently composed several songs which are being very favorably received by the musical public.

'90.—Miss Jordan recently read a very interesting paper on her travels and studies abroad before a society at Alfred, Me.

'90.—E. W. Morrell is devoting his spare moments to the study of higher mathematics.

'90.—F. B. Nelson is preaching at West Topsham, Vt.

'90.—H. J. Piper is teaching Latin at Lyndon Institute, Lyndon, Vt.

'90.—Whitecomb is attending a medical school in Baltimore.

'91.—Miss Bodge is taking a special course in Psychology at Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.

'92.—H. E. Walter will be remembered by many Lewiston and Auburn people as a clever student. He is now in Freiburg, Germany, where he is studying embryology under Weidersheim Weissmann and others. He sends us a programme of a concert by a *musik verein* of which he is a member. He says: "I am a member of this
Verein and get a fine singing lesson twice a week. It costs six marks a year (1) and you sing in the chorus at all of the concerts. We had the Grand Duke of Baden at the concert and big ceremonies. What is the matter with my singing before the 'crowned heads of Europe'?

'98.—Miss Conant is meeting with marked success in her work in elocution and gymnastics at Saxton's River, Vt.

College Exchanges.

A careful perusal of the exchanges reveals the fact that the leading college magazines are cutting down their exchange lists. Why is it? Simply because so many of them are of no value whatever. Many preparatory schools ask college papers to exchange with them. This is all right, but when we exchange we wish to receive something. Let the preparatory schools publish a presentable paper and they will be recognized by the colleges. Until then, many of them must be content to have their names canceled on many college mailing lists. The editors of these papers may want positions some day on the editorial staff of their chosen college. Let them commence now to prepare for it. Let them show merit before entering college, and when there their services will be in demand. In connection with this we quote the following from the Phoenix:

It is a very noticeable fact that at least one-half of the school papers are almost entirely filled with matter that is not worth reading. Columns that should be devoted to good solid literary work are filled instead with sentimental rhymes, jokes, etc. Schools which publish such papers would be as well off without them, since the school is judged to a certain extent by the quality of its school paper, and such papers cannot reflect much credit either upon the publishers or the school.

Colby Echo.—In the Echo of December first we noticed a department called the 'Waste Basket.' In the table of contents of January thirteenth we see it noted, but fail to find it anywhere in the magazine. Have you lost it?

Hamptonia.—No paper comes to our over-loaded table from the preparatory schools that can rank with the Hamptonia. We would hold it up as a model for such schools. Its last issue contains a beautiful poem by a member of Bates, entitled "Day and Night." The poem has literary merit. We would suggest that the solid matter of this paper be arranged in the first part and that the shears be less freely used.

Peabody Record.—The exchange editor of the Record wishes to know what is the matter with the ex-editors of the college press. We have asked ourselves the same question and have concluded that most of them think that the shears and paste-pot are easier to wield than the pen. We receive the Record for the first time. Welcome! The magazine is in good form and seems to be in the care of competent hands. It contains a discussion on the
influence upon our institutions exerted by Hamilton and Jefferson. It is logical, shows sound reasoning, and displays much knowledge of the two men.

*Red and Blue.*—This is one of our best exchanges. One excellent feature is its short story in every number. The one in number fourteen entitled "Under the City Lamps," is very vivid and wonderfully fascinating. "New Year's Memories," in the same number, is an excellently written article. The meter and sentiment are very suggestive of "Locksley Hall." We judge that the poem was written from personal experience not from a convenient imagination. Says an editor of this magazine: "We have upon our exchange list nearly a hundred papers which contain practically no news and which fall far below the lowest literature which the Red and Blue can recognize." We have looked it over carefully and have been unable to find in its pages any recognition of any one except *ergo*.

*Bowdoin Orient.*—Our neighbors say that the *Orient* is not what it ought to be or might be and wonder if people think that the board of editors can, unaided, bring out, on time, a bright, spicy, literary magazine. No college journal is what it might be. Part of the fault lies with the students. The editors and staff cannot, should not, write and edit both. It is the duty of students and alumni to send their best productions to the editors for examination and not feel hurt if they are returned. Make the editors judges and let the students send poems and essays to them in competition for space in the columns of their college publication as they would compete for any college prize. Let the student body take pride in their representative magazine and assist the editors. In this way college verse and stories will gain in literary value.

*Brunonian.*—We were once asked where all the bits of poetry or rhyme, like the one appended, came from. We could not answer. In looking over our exchanges we find most rhymes of this kind signed "*Brunonian*," and we have come to the conclusion that they have a machine for grinding them out.

A little hand,
A little sand,
A little whisper, "Be my wife?"
A little ring,
So ends the thing—
Another pair hitched up for life.

—*Brunonian*.

Another specimen:

As a maid so nice,
With step precise,
She slipped, her care in vain.
And at her fall,
With usual gall,
The school-boys call,
"Third down; two feet to gain."

—*Brunonian*.

For fifty years no smoker has graduated from Harvard with the honors of his class.

The University of Virginia had seventeen representatives in the Fifty-second Congress.

The faculty of the University of Michigan have decided to take an active interest in athletics. The Athletic Board will now comprise five members chosen by the academic senate and four student-members elected by student body.
The editor sat in his sanctum,
Letting his lessons rip;
Racking his brain for an item,
And stealing all he could clip.

The editor sat in his class-room
As if getting over a drunk,
His phiz was clouded with awful gloom,
For he had made a total flunk.

The editor returned to his sanctum
And hit himself in the eye;
He swore he'd enough of this business—
He would quit this paper or die.

Ex.

An exchange says in Vassar they call
Gum an elective, because one needn't
Take it unless she chews.

The sum of all the salaries of college professors is annually $80,000,000.

All the members of President Cleveland's cabinet are college graduates
With the exception of Carlisle.

The University of Missouri has received from the state legislature since
February, 1891, by direct appropriation and in interest on its endowment fund, $1,525,000. No other state in this country has given its university so much in so short a time.

One-sixteenth of the students in American colleges are studying for the ministry.

Prof. Turner, of Edinburgh, receives $20,000 salary, which is the largest remuneration of any college professor in the world.

Lehigh University intends to build a laboratory that will have no equal in the college world. The cost is estimated at about $200,000.

The University of Wisconsin claims its new gymnasium, which will be completed by spring, will rival that of Yale.

The ladies of the Otterbein University have adopted a unique way of assisting the Athletic Association, by making a quilt in which they can embroider the names of all who send in donations for athletics. Many are sending in gifts in order to secure a place for their names on the Otterbein quilt.

It has been hinted that the reason so many colleges are throwing open their doors to women is that in this age of football and general athletics some one is needed for the faculties to teach.—Ex.

Harvard won the Yale-Harvard gun shoot.

There are 3,120 Harvard and 1,289 Yale graduates in New England.

The total number of students in Princeton is 1,092 this year, a gain of twenty over last year.

The University of Pennsylvania is having a new launch built to be used in coaching the crew.

The system of student self-government, introduced at Cornell last June, has been approved almost without exception.

Leland Stanford University has no mercy on low practical jokers. Lower classmen defaced some private buildings with red paint, and now there is a reward of $100 for the guilty parties.
The fund for a Harvard building in memory of Phillips Brooks closes at $77,000.

Williams College celebrated its centennial last September. Five hundred and fifty alumni attended.

The Smith College girls had a hare and hound chase recently in which fourteen girls ran thirteen miles.

The Yale recitation periods have been changed from one hour to fifty minutes.

The new Horticultural Hall of the University of Wisconsin will soon be ready for occupancy; complete, it will cost $40,000. Without the greenhouses, which are soon to be added, it represents an outlay of about $24,000.

Magazine Notices.

The name of Oliver Wendell Holmes, in the list of contributors to the February Atlantic Monthly, is a reminder of the Autocrat's unbroken connection with the magazine. Francis Parkman is the subject of this latest poem by Dr. Holmes. Two more significant names in American letters could hardly be brought together. A valuable portion of the same number is devoted to H. C. Merwin's article on Tammany Hall—a clear statement of the great political machine's methods and achievements. Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller provides a study of nature, "In a Pasture by the Great Salt Lake."

Two papers of American biography—not the result of research, but of the intimate sort that is related at first hand—are Senator Dawes's "Recollections of Stanton under Lincoln," and J. C. Bancroft Davis's reminiscences and estimate of Hamilton Fish. In fiction, Mrs. Deland's "Philip and his Wife" proceeds with increased interest, and Grace McGowan Cooke contributes a very fresh study of character, "For Falstaff he is Dead."

"The Educational Law of Reading and Writing," by H. E. Scudder, carries out the Atlantic's purpose of giving its readers, from time to time, papers of special interest to teachers in schools and colleges.

Lippincott's begins with the usual complete novelette, the one for February by Christian Reid, entitled "The Picture of Las Cruces," being of great interest to lovers of Mexican stories. There is a capital short story by Butler Monroe, and an article on Dramatic Expression, by Alice Wellington Rollins, that has already provoked criticism from leading dramatic papers, a sure sign of value. The serial, "The Trespasser," holds its own in point of interest, and H. H. Boyesen treats of "Norwegian Hospitality," which he designates as the Homeric kind.

The secret of the great success of the Cosmopolitan is not so hard to find, if one looks carefully over the number for February. A story by Valdés, the famous Spanish novelist, the first from
his pen to appear in any American magazine, is begun in this number. Arthur Sherburne Hardy's story, "A Rejected Manuscript," is charmingly illustrated by L. Marold, who, we believe, makes his first appearance in the magazines on this side of the water. A profusely illustrated article on the designing and building of a war-ship appeals to the interest taken by all in the new navy. "Gliding Flight" is an interesting contribution to the problem of aerial navigation by one who has studied the flight of soaring birds in the East for twenty years. Elaine Goodale, who married a member of the Sioux nation, has some interesting information of "Indian Wars and Warriors." The poetry in this number by Sir Edwin Arnold, Graham R. Tomson, and William Young is unusually good. The departments, "In the World of Art and Letters," and the "Progress of Science," continue to have as contributors, men famous in both continents.

The place of honor in the February Education is given the article by Charles F. Thwing on "Preparation for the Study and Practice of the Law." In the article "College Fitting in Public Schools," we learn the startling fact that two years ago only thirty-three cities of the country had high schools of sufficient standing to fit for first-class colleges, twenty-five of these schools being in Massachusetts. More interesting information is given about the already well-known child, Helen Keller. Deaf, blind, and formerly dumb, she "is a rara avis among prodigies, standing without a parallel in all history."

A prominent feature of the Midwinter Century is its fiction, which has not a little variety of scene and style. There is the first part of a four-part story by Mary Hallock Foote, entitled "Cœur d'Alene," dealing with the labor troubles in the mining regions of Idaho. "A Romance of the Faith," by Herbert D. Ward, is a piece of fiction the scene of which is laid in Ur of the Chaldees, the hero being Abraham, father of the Jews. This issue is enlivened by two humorous stories; one, "The Guests of Mrs. Timms," by Sarah O. Jewett, and the other, "Mr. Ebenezer Bull's Investment," by Richard Malcolm Johnston. February being the birth-month of Lincoln and Washington, the number contains material relating to both. The contributions to art are: Cole's notes on Nicolaas Maes in the series on the Old Dutch Masters, accompanied by an engraving of this artist's "Spinner," made by Cole in the presence of the original picture in Amsterdam; an example in the American Artist Series of the work of Louis Loeb; and an article by Mrs. Edmund Gosse on the home-life and methods of work of Alma-Tadema, accompanied by a frontispiece portrait of the artist. A unique article is "The American Tramp at Home," by Josiah Flynt, which gives the writer's personal experiences among tramps along the line of the New York Central Railway, and which is illustrated by Pape and Baker. A group of "Irish Songs" by Jennie E. T. Dowe, presents a number of illustrations by Francis Day, and there are other poems of merit by popular writers.
**BUSINESS DIRECTORY.**

**CAPS AND GOWNS**

Add symmetry and grace to a speaker's figure. They are generally adopted by collegians and are furnished by

G. W. SIMMONS & CO.,
Oak Hall, Boston, Mass.

**S. P. ROBIE,**

**MEN'S FURNISHINGS**

**AND**

**ATHLETIC OUTFITS,**

116 Lisbon Street,

LEWISTON, MAINE,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICITS YOUR PATRONAGE.

**FOR**

Chapped Hands, Face, and Lips, Sunburn, Chafing, Chilblains,
Rough and Hard Skin, Burns, Scalds, Dressing Blisters,
Irritations, Scaly Eruptions, Inflamed and Irritated Piles,
Salt-rheum, Eczema,
And all unpleasant conditions of the skin, of like character, restoring its FRESHNESS AND PURITY.

GENTLEMEN AFTER SHAVING
FOR SUNBURN
FOR ROUGH OR HARD SKIN
CANNOT INJURE THE MOST DELICATE OR SENSITIVE SKIN.

Price, 50c.; by Mail, 60c. A. S. HINDS, PORTLAND, ME. Sample by mail, free to any address by mentioning "Rutgers Student."
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

- CHARLES A. ABBOTT,
  Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Fine Toilet Soaps, Brushes, Combs, &c.
  Corner Lisbon and Main Streets, Lewiston, Maine.
  Perfumery and Fancy Toilet Articles in great variety. Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded.

LEWISTON STEAM DYE HOUSE,
141 Main Street, LEWISTON.
Dyeing and Cleaning in all its branches. Lace Curtains Cleansed and Finished to look like new. Naphtha or Dry Cleansing a Specialty.
JOSEPH LEBLANC, Proprietor.

DENTIST.
Percy R. Howe, D.D.S.,
Osgood Block, LEWISTON.
Office Hours: 8 to 12 A.M., 1 to 6 P.M., and evenings.

HASKELL & JONES,
MANUFACTURERS AND RETAILERS OF
Men's and Youths' Medium and Fine Clothing.
The Fit, Style, and Workmanship are the best that fine material and skilled labor can produce. We always show the newest and best things to be found in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. FULL DRESS SUITS TO LET. Full Dress and Party Goods a Specialty. Sole Agents for Portland for the Jaros Hygienic Underwear. Our store is on the line of Horse Cars from Grand Trunk and Union Stations, making it easy of access for out of town customers.
HASKELL & JONES, 470 Congress St., Monument Sq., Portland, Me.

FOR NICE PURE CANDIES — —
GO TO
A. E. HARLOW'S,
Where a large stock and variety is always on hand.
A. E. HARLOW, 58 Lisbon St.

FRANK KILGORE,
First-Class Carriages
Furnished for
WEDDINGS AND PLEASURE PARTIES,
At any time. All new, neat, and first-class, with careful and gentlemanly drivers.
HEARSE AND HACKS FOR FUNERALS AT SHORT NOTICE.
HACK OFFICES: Gerrish's Drug Store; Residence, 107 College Street.
CONNECTED BY TELEPHONE.

NEALY & MILLER,
Cor. Main and Bates Streets, LEWISTON.
Flour, Groceries, Provisions, etc.,
Bottom Prices always guaranteed.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF CHOICE
In the City, can be found with

NEALY & MILLER,
Cor. Main and Bates Streets, LEWISTON.

MURPHY,
THE HATTER AND FURRIER.
SIGN, GOLD HAT,
LEWISTON, — — — MAINE.

NEW STYLES.

NEW DINING ROOMS,
57 Lisbon St., Near Music Hall, Lewiston.
D. F. LONG, . . . PROPRIETOR.
Meals at all hours. The Best of Steaks, Oysters, and Ice-Cream. CATERING FOR PARTIES A SPECIALTY. The best place in the city to get a Nice Oyster Stew.

NEW STYLES.
W. A. ROBINSON & CO.,

DRUGGISTS,

AUBURN, ME.

Our Specialty, Physicians' Prescriptions. A Large Stock of TRUSSES. Prices Low and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

E. F. GOSS,

CONFECTIONERY AND CATERER,

Court Street, AUBURN, ME.

We Serve Ice-Cream, Sherbets, Fresh Cake, Lemonade, Fancy Crackers, Sandwiches, Coffee, Salted Peanuts, Salted Almonds, Olives, Pickles, Oysters, and Salads.

J. M. STEVENS,

Fruit and Confectionery,

61 Court St., AUBURN, ME.

A. B. HALL,

Jeweler,

55 Court St., AUBURN, ME.

G. B. WHITMAN'S

CONSERVATORY MUSIC STORE,

149 Lisbon St., LEWISTON.

The famous BEHR BROS. & CO.'s Pianos. Special styles and prices of this instrument for Colleges and Societies. Musical Goods of all kinds for Teachers and Students.

S. L. YOUNG,

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS,

Opposite Elm House,

Court Street, AUBURN, ME.

A. B. CUSHMAN,

Clothing and Gents' Furnishings,

56 Court Street,

AUBURN, ME.

JOHN H. WHITNEY,

(Opposite J. Y. Scruton & Son.)

REGISTERED APOTHECARY,

26 LISBON ST., LEWISTON.

Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded.

J. H. STETSON & CO.,

DEALERS IN

STOVES AND FURNACES,

Kitchen Furnishing Goods,

Tin, Iron, Copper, Wooden and Granite Iron Ware.

65 Lisbon Street, - LEWISTON, ME.

MAINE BENEFIT

Association,

AUBURN, MAINE.

GEO. C. WING, President.

N. W. HARRIS, Treasurer.

M. F. RICKER, Manager.
Union • Mutual • Life • Insurance • Company,
PORTLAND, MAINE.

J. Frank Lang, Secretary.  
INcorporated 1848.

Fred E. Richards, President.  
Arthur L. Bates, Vice-President.

IRA F. CLARK & CO.  
Clothiers and Furnishers
THE LEADING
One Price, Spot Cash,
482 Congress St., PORTLAND, ME.

B. Litchfield & Co.,  
dealers in
Groceries and Provisions,
249 Main Street, Lewiston.

E. & M. S. Millett,
Millinery and Fancy Goods,
13 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

THE LAKESIDE PRESS,
117 & 119 Middle St., Portland, Me.

ENGRAVERS.
We have every facility for the prompt execution of photo-engraving, both line and half-tone, from photos, drawings, or from original designs, by our own artists.

PRINTERS.
We make a specialty of the finest of Book and Job Printing. With the most improved machinery and the latest types, our work is the best.

LITHOGRAPHERS.
The addition of a complete equipment enables us to compete with the world for commercial work, including letter and bill-heads, checks, etc. Send for samples. Colored labels in any style, or number of colors, made to order. Sketches in colors submitted for approval.

BOOK-BINDERS.
Our bindery is filled with facilities for the manufacture of blank books. Special ruling and printing, done to order in our own building, receives careful attention. Perforating, numbering and binding of checks, stock certificates, and blanks done to order promptly. Magazines, library books, etc., rebound in any style, at reasonable rates.

Send for our illustrated catalogue, showing specimens of engraving and printing; mailed, postage paid, upon application.

W. H. Scott, Pres.,  
L. A. Goudy, Treas.,  
Novello Crafts, Manager.
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

LATIN SCHOOL.

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

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

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

IVORY F. FRISBEE, A.M., PRINCIPAL. Latin and Greek.

ARBA J. MARSH. Ancient History and Mathematics.

JOHN BENJAMIN HOAG. Rhetoric and Elocution.

HERMAN NELSON KNOX. Mathematics.

EDGAR IVORY HANSCOM. Mathematics and Latin.

HOWARD MATHEWS COOK. Latin.

For further particulars send for Catalogue.

LYNDON INSTITUTE, LYNDON CENTRE, VT.


A school for both sexes. Classical Course, College Preparatory Course, Scientific Course, Business Course, each of four years; Commercial Course, Course in Short-hand and Typewriting, each of one year; Musical Course of four years; Instruction in Music, Painting, Drawing, and Elocution.

Character of instruction unsurpassed by any similar institution in the State. Modern Methods in LANGUAGE AND SCIENCE. No crowded classes. An excellent LIBRARY, adapted to wants of students. A rare CABINET, probably unequalled by any similar Institution in Northern New England. Chemical LABORATORY for individual experimenting. A large and finely fitted room for BUSINESS PRACTICE in Banking and Book-keeping. A sufficient number of PIANOS and TYPE-WRITERS to meet every want. A pleasant READING-ROOM, containing a large number of the best papers and magazines. Large rooms and steam heat. Delightfully located. 255 students the past year. SANBORN HALL, a three-story structure, 160 feet in length, was erected in 1891 to serve as a home for teachers and pupils.

LEBANON ACADEMY.

Pupils fitted for Business, Scientific Schools, or the best Colleges.

W. E. KINNEY, A.B., Principal.

For further particulars, address the Principal, or ELIHU HAYES, Sec'y Trustees.

New Hampton Literary Institution, NEW HAMPTON, N. H.


Address, REV. A. B. MESERVEY, A.M., Principal.

GREEN MOUNTAIN SEMINARY, WATERBURY CENTRE, VT.

Courses of Study—College Preparatory, Classical and English Commercial. The best Commercial Department in the State. Expenses Low.

For further particulars address the Principal, W. L. NICKERSON, at Waterbury Centre.

MAINE CENTRAL INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MAINE.

Thorough Courses of Study in English, Classical and Scientific Branches.

Normal Department attached.

O. H. DRAKE, A.M., Principal.
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BATES COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REV. ALFRED W. ANTHONY, A.M.,
Fullonton Professor of New Testament Greek.

LYMAN G. JORDAN, A.M.,
Professor of Chemistry and Biology.

WILLIAM H. HARTSHORN, A.M.,
Professor in Physics and Geology.

GEORGE W. HAMLEN, A.B.,
Instructor in Greek.

PORTER H. DALE,
Instructor in Elocution.

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

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

LATIN: In nine books of Virgil's Aeneid; the Catiline of Sallust; six orations of Cicero; thirty exercises in Jones's Latin Composition; Latin Grammar (Harkness or Allen & Greencough). GREEK: In three books of Xenophon's Anabasis; two books of Homer's Iliad; twenty exercises in Jones's Greek Composition; Goodwin's or Whalley's Greek Grammar.

MATHEMATICS: In Arithmetic, in Wentworth's Elements of Algebra, and Plane Geometry or Equivalents. ENGLISH: In Ancient Geography, Ancient History, English Composition, and one of the following English Classics: Shakespeare's King John and Twelfth Night; Wordsworth's Excursion (first book); Irving's Bracebridge Hall; Hawthorne's Twice Told Tales (second volume).

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 Wednesday preceding Commencement, and on Saturday preceding the first day of the Fall Term. The examinations for admission to College will be both written and oral. Hereafter no special students will be admitted to any of the College classes.

EXPENSES.

The annual expenses for board, tuition, room rent, and incidentals are $180. Pecuniary assistance, from the income of thirty-seven scholarships and various other benefactions, is rendered to those who are unable to meet their expenses otherwise.

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

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

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

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

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

Tuition, room rent, and use of libraries free.

COMMENCEMENT, Thursday, June 28, 1894.
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

JOHN Y. SCRUTON & SON, Fine Tailoring.

We shall show this season all the Novelties for Spring and Summer Suitings, Overcoatings, and Trouserings, which we are prepared to make up in first-class order, and at Reasonable Prices for good work.

Dealers in Ready-Made Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
23 Lisbon Street, LEWISTON, MAINE.

D. W. WIGGIN & CO., Apothecaries.

Physicians' Prescriptions Our Specialty.
213 Lisbon Street, Corner of Pine, LEWISTON, ME.

The N. I. JORDAN Insurance Agency.
Room 1, Goff Block, AUBURN, MAINE.

CHANDLER & WINSHIP,
Books, Stationery, etc.,
100 Lisbon St., Lewiston.

RICHARDSON, FARR & CO.,
Manufacturers of Harness,
Makers in Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers.
Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed.
Special Rates to Students.
30 Bates St., and 137 Main St., LEWISTON.

RICHARDS & MERRILL,
Merchant Tailors, Dealers in Ready-Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, etc.
We have always on hand a very large and choice selection of Foreign and Domestic Woollens, in latest styles and novelties, which we make to order, and guarantee in Fit, Trimmings, and Workmanship, equal to any that can be had in Maine. A full line of Fine Custom Ready-Made Suits and Overcoats always on hand. Our Motto: Quick Sales at Small Profits
No. 1 Lyceum Hall Building, Lewiston, Maine.

If You Want the Best Confectionery in the City
CALL ON
S. A. CUMMINGS, The Confectioner,
And you will get it. Prices 10c., 15c., 25c., 30c., 40c., and 50c. Also, Cold and Hot Soda with Pure Fruit Syrups.
Store and Manufactory, 223 Main Street, LEWISTON, ME.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
The Favorite Numbers, 303, 404, 332, 351, 170, and His Other Styles
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
When

The time comes for rest from college duties, and you wish to pass

YOUR VACATION

amid pleasant and recuperative surroundings

Remember

That there is invigorating air and inspiring scenery among the White Mountains; that there are savory, salt sea breezes ever blowing on the Maine Coast; that there are hundreds of places to “go a fishing” or bag a duck in the Pine Tree State. And that the

- Maine Central Railroad -

Leads to or toward them all, and its General Passenger Department will be pleased to tell you what it will cost for transportation and board, and give you all the information in its power.

Consult daily newspapers for general timetable.

F. E. BOOTHBY,
Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man.

Payson Tucker,

MERRILL & WEBBER,

Book & Job Printers

88 Main Street, AUBURN,

Opposite Mechanics Savings Bank Building.

BUY YOUR

Books, Stationery, and Periodicals

AT

FERNALD'S BOOKSTORE,

UNDER MUSIC HALL, LEWISTON, ME.

NEW ENGLAND

BUREAU OF EDUCATION,

3 Somerset Street (Room 5),

BOSTON, MASS.

This Bureau is the oldest in New England, and has gained a national reputation. We receive calls for teachers of every grade, and from every State and Territory and from abroad. During the administration of its present Manager, he has secured to its members, in salaries, an aggregate of $1,500,000, yet calls for teachers have never been so numerous as during the current year.

This Bureau secures many positions for well-qualified teachers, in every department of instruction, who have had little or no experience, and it makes a specialty of promoting ambitious and successful teachers already at work, or qualified to do good work, to better positions with larger salaries.

Teachers seeking positions or promotion should register at once. No charge to school officers for services rendered. Forms and circulars free.

Address or call upon

HIRAM ORCUTT, Manager.

PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS

COPYRIGHTS.

CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world, $3 a year. Sample copies sent free.

Building Edition, monthly, $2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts.

Address

MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

WHITE & LEAVITT,

Dentists,

No. 1 Lyceum Block, Lisbon Street,

LEWISTON, ME.

E. H. WHITE, D.D.S.
F. L. LEAVITT, D.D.S.
COTTRELL & LEONARD, Makers of
CAPS AND GOWNS
To the American Colleges.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Illustrated Manual and Samples upon Application.
CALL ON ——
A. L. GRANT
FOR
FINE CONFECTIONERY
ICE-CREAM, FRUIT, AND SODA.
Hot Chocolate and Coffee.
ALTON L. GRANT,
Confectioner and Caterer,
160 Lisbon St., LEWISTON.

MAIN STREET LAUNDRY
111 Main St., Lewiston, Me.
This Laundry is opposite Hotel Atwood. All work
done by hand at shortest possible notice. Satis-
faction Guaranteed. Goods called for
and delivered.
MRS. J. H. LANDERS, Prop'r.

JORDAN-FROST LUMBER CO.,
Lumber, Coal, and Wood,
Foot of Cross Canal, Lewiston.
COAL OFFICES at 181 Lisbon Street and at Yard.

ISAAC GODDARD,
Dentist,
3 1-2 Phoenix Block, Auburn.

GEORGE A. CALLAHAN,
ELECTRIC
BOOK AND JOB PRINTER,
21 Lisbon St., LEWISTON.
FINE COLLEGE AND SOCIETY PRINTING
A SPECIALTY.

CHAS. A. BRIDGE,
Successor to Bridge & Smith,
No. 4 Court St.,

Fine Job Printing
College and Society Work.
Gazette Building, AUBURN, MAINE.

W. H. STEWART, Caterer,
ASH STREET.
YOUR

COLLEGE

WORK

WOULD be greatly aid-
ed by the use of a
good typewriter. If you are
interested in this question,
write for information about
the

HAMMOND,
And we will explain fully
how its extreme simplicity
and its speed and ease in
operation, adapt it for one
who wishes to become an
expert quickly, as does the
busy student or professional
man. The

"Anvil & Shuttle"

Is just out. Send for list of type, etc.

MACHINES SENT ON TRIAL AND RENTAL.

The Hammond Typewriter Co.
300 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS.

N. E. RANKIN, AGENT, 10 Lisbon Street,
LEWISTON, ME.

BATES STREET SHIRT CO.'S

LAUNDRY,

COLLEGE BLOCK.

Having recently refitted our Laundry with the
latest improved machinery, we take pleasure in
announcing that we are fully prepared to do all
kinds of Laundry Work at Short Notice and in the
best manner.

Bed and Table Linen at Less Cost Than Can
Be Done at Home. Lace Curtains
a Specialty.

Wakefield Bros.,

DEALERS IN
Drugs, Medicines, &c. Chemicals,
Fancy and Toilet Articles, Sponges, Brushes, Perfumery, etc.

Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Compounded, and orders answered with care and dispatch.

PREBLE HOUSE, Portland, Me.

J. C. WHITE, Prop'r.
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Lux Engraving Co.
295 Congress St.
Boston, Mass.

Manufacturers of
Half-Tone Cuts.
reproductions of
College Sketches.
Illustrations for
College Journals and Books
Reproductions of Pen and Ink
drawings, crayon, script, autograph letters.
VIEWS of College Buildings,
copies of Architectural, Scientific,
and other Drawings.
Class Pictures
and Portraits of the Faculty
printed, to bind in College Books & Journals.

Call Cards, Menu Cards, Dance Orders.
Artistic Programmes.
Invitations.

Correspondence Solicited.

Lux Engraving Co.
295 Congress St.
Boston, Mass.
A. G. FASSETT,
Photographer and Portrait Artist,
Lisbon St., LEWISTON, ME.

My Apparatus, Accessories and Light are the Best in the City.

First-Class Work Guaranteed
Portraits in Crayon, India Ink, Pastel, Water Colors, and Bromide Enlargements.

Go to E. M. HEATH'S Music Store
For Everything in the Music Line.
Largest Stock in the State to Select From.
Special Discount to Colleges and Schools.
171 Lisbon Street, - LEWISTON, ME.

Lewiston Monumental Works,
Wholesale Dealers and Workers of
Granite, Marble,
AND ALL KINDS OF FREESTONE,
12 and 14 Bates St., Near Up M. C. B. R. Depot,
LEWISTON, ME.
Estimates furnished on application.
J. P. MURPHY, Manager.
Telephone No. 234.

MARLIN SAFETY
Made in all styles and sizes. Lightest, strongest, easiest working, safest, simplest, most accurate, most compact, and most modern. For sale by all dealers in arms. Catalogues mailed free by
The Marlin Fire Arms Co.,
NEW HAVEN, CONN., U. S. A.

RIFLES

I am constantly improving my stock of
Boots and Shoes
Of all kinds
FOR LADIES AND GENTS.
Call and Examine for Yourselves.
C. O. MORRELL,
Corner Main and Lisbon Streets, LEWISTON.
SIGN BIG BLACK BOOt.

E. H. GERRISH,
APOTHECARY.
145 Lisbon St., cor. Ash, LEWISTON, ME.
Prescriptions promptly and accurately prepared.
Full line of Chemicals, Drugs, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, &c., at Reasonable Prices.

R. C. PINGREE & CO.,
136 Main St., LEWISTON,
LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL
And all kinds of
WOOD WORKING.
INDIAN CLUBS TURNED TO ORDER.

NEW YORK STORE.

B. PECK DRY GOODS CO.,
Importers, Jobbers, and Dealers in
Dry and Fancy Goods,
Garments, Milliary, etc.,
Sands Block, 126-128 Lisbon St., LEWISTON.
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

W. A. MANEY,
DEALER IN
Gents' Fine Furnishings,
120 Lisbon Street,
LEWISTON, - - MAINE.

SAMUEL HIBBERT'S
EATING HOUSE.
Meals at All Hours.
195 Lisbon Street, LEWISTON, ME.

O. A. NORTON,
Coal and Wood,
LEWISTON, MAINE.
OFFICE, 31 ASH STREET.
Yard on Line of M. C. B. R. between Holland and
Elm Streets. Telephone No. 167-3.

LADIES AND GENTS, TAKE NOTICE.

FASHIONABLE

Hair Dressing Rooms,
PHENIX, 33 Ash Street.

---

Flagg & Plummer,
Successors to CURTIS & ROSS,
LEADING PHOTOGRAPHERS

We Make a Specialty of Class Pictures,
And call your attention to the
quality of work sent out from our
Studio in the past, and it will be
our endeavor to keep it to their
standard of excellence, and to please
our customers in every particular.

We Guarantee
SATISFACTION
TO ALL.

Thanking our friends for the pat-
ronage given us in the past, it shall
be our aim to merit the same in
the future.

We shall be pleased to receive
 correspondence from any school or
college in regard to prices, etc., for
class pictures.

---

C. D. LEMONT,
DEALER IN
Stoves, Furnaces, Tin, Copper, and Nickel Ware, Iron and Lead Pipe.
Gas and Water Piping, Plumbing, Sheet Iron and Metal Working. Also Jobs promptly attended
to by First-Class Workmen and Work Guaranteed.
224 Main Street, - - - LEWISTON, ME.

BEARCE, WILSON & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
COAL AND WOOD

Of all kinds and of the Best Grades at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. All Coal Screened by Our New
Process. Prompt and Careful attention given to all orders. OFFICES: 188 Main St., Lewiston; Cor-
er Court and Washington Sts., Auburn. TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS. Auburn Telephone

GEORGE R. BEARCE.
C. C. WILSON.
C. L. TURGEON.
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BLUE STORE,
Lewiston's Largest Clothing House.
Young Men's Nobby Clothing a Specialty. We Carry the Largest Stock.
We Name the Lowest Prices.
BLUE STORE, ---- Lewiston's Only One-Price Clothiers.

DOYLE BROS.
Lewiston 5-Cent Store
32-38 Lisbon St., LEWISTON.
BASE-BALLS,
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, TINWARE,
Toys, Notions, etc., Wholesale and Retail.
J. DOYLE. F. M. DOYLE.

ATTWOOD & BARROWS,
Headquarters for
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers,
HATS, CAPS, AND UMBRELLAS,
Under Auburn Hall,
AUBURN, . . . MAINE.

F. E. Tainter,
dealer in
Pianos, Organs,
And Everything in Musical Merchandise.
42 Lisbon Street, - LEWISTON, ME.

BATES COLLEGE BAND.
Music furnished for parties of all kinds.
ARTHUR L. SAMPSON, WARREN M. DUTTON,
Asst. Director. Director.

MRS. C. A. NEAL'S
BOOK-BINDERY,
JOURNAL BLOCK,
LEWISTON, . . . MAINE.

Magazines, Music, etc., Bound in a Neat and Durable Manner.
Ruling and Blank Book Work of Every Description Done to Order.

The Columbia Standard Bicycle of the World,
graceful, light, and strong, this product of the oldest bicycle establishment in America still retains its place at the head. Always well up to the times or a little in advance, its well-deserved and ever increasing popularity is a source of pride and gratification to its makers. To ride a bicycle and not to ride a Columbia is to fall short of the fullest enjoyment of a noble sport.

Pope Mfg. Co.,
Boston, New York,
Chicago, Hartford.

A beautiful illustrated catalogue free at any Columbia agency, or mailed for two two-cent stamps.
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THE BRIDGE TEACHERS' AGENCY,
BRIDGE & SCOTT, Proprietors,
BOSTON AND CHICAGO.

ONE FEE REGISTERS IN BOTH OFFICES.

We have placed teachers in nearly every city and large town in New England. Outside of New England we have supplied teachers to public or private schools in New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Chicago, Saint Paul, Minneapolis, Cleveland, San Francisco, and several smaller cities.

We have received applications for teachers from school officers from every State and Territory in the country and from a few foreign countries.

With two exceptions we have filled positions in every State and Territory in the United States.

In the Southern, Western, and Middle States we have filled several college positions.

AGENCY MANUAL FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

Offices: 110 Tremont St., BOSTON. 211 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

DR. EMERY BAILEY,
DENTIST,
No. 20 LISBON ST., - LEWISTON.
Gas administered to extract Teeth.

F. I. Day,
Fine Boots and Shoes,
JOURNAL BLOCK.

WALKER BROTHERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Oysters, Clams, and Lobsters
Goods Delivered Without Extra Charge.
55 Bates St., Near Main St., Lewiston, Me.

RAYMOND & GUPTILL,
Wholesale and Retail
STATIONERS.
Wedding Cards, Programmes, ETC.
57 Lisbon Street, LEWISTON, ME.

$6.00 and $10.00
KODAKS.

Snap-shot, Flash-light and time exposure pictures readily taken by any amateur with our A and B Ordinary Kodaks. Twenty-four pictures without reloading—simple in construction, well made and handsomely finished.

You can "Do the Rest."
Free illustrated manual tells just how—but we'll do it for you if you want us to.

PRICE, LOADED FOR 24 EXPOSURES.
A Ordinary Kodak for pictures 3½ x 3½ in., $6.00
B Ordinary Kodak for pictures 3½ x 4 in., 10.00
Complete Developing and Printing Outfit, 1.50

EASTMAN KODAK CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

KODAKS, $6.00 to $100.00.
Send for Catalogue.
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BLUE STORE,

Lewiston's Largest Clothing House.

Young Men’s Nobby Clothing a Specialty. We Carry the Largest Stock.
We Name the Lowest Prices.

BLUE STORE, - - - Lewiston’s Only One-Price Clothiers.

DOYLE BROS.

Lewiston 5-Cent Store

32-38 Lisbon St., LEWISTON.
BASE-BALLS,
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, TINWARE,
Toys, Notions, etc., Wholesale and Retail.
J. DOYLE. P. M. DOYLE.

ATTWOOD & BARROWS,

Headquarters for

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers,
HATS, CAPS, AND UMBRELLAS,
Under Auburn Hall,
AUBURN, . . . MAINE.

F. E. TAINTER,

DEALER IN
PIANOS, ORGANS,
And Everything in Musical Merchandise.
42 Lisbon Street, - LEWISTON, ME.

BATES COLLEGE BAND.

Music furnished for parties of all kinds.

ARTHUR L. SAMPSON, WARREN M. DUTTON,
Asst. Director. Director.

MRS. C. A. NEAL’S

BOOK-BINDERY,

JOURNAL BLOCK,

LEWISTON, . . . MAINE.

Magazines, Music, etc., Bound in a Neat and Durable Manner.
Ruling and Blank Book Work of Every Description Done to Order.

The Columbia Standard Bicycle of the World,

graceful, light, and strong, this product of the oldest bicycle establishment in America still retains its place at the head. Always well up to the times or a little in advance, its well-deserved and ever increasing popularity is a source of pride and gratification to its makers. To ride a bicycle and not to ride a Columbia is to fall short of the fullest enjoyment of a noble sport.

Pope Mfg. Co.,
Boston, New York,
Chicago, Hartford.

A beautiful illustrated catalogue free at any Columbia agency, or mailed for two two-cent stamps.
THE BRIDGE TEACHERS' AGENCY,
BRIDGE & SCOTT, Proprietors,
BOSTON AND CHICAGO.

ONE FEE REGISTERS IN BOTH OFFICES.

We have placed teachers in nearly every city and large town in New England.
Outside of New England we have supplied teachers to public or private schools
in New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Chicago, Saint Paul, Minneapolis,
Cleveland, San Francisco, and several smaller cities.

We have received applications for teachers from school officers from every State
and Territory in the country and from a few foreign countries.

With two exceptions we have filled positions in every State and Territory in
the United States.

In the Southern, Western, and Middle States we have filled several college
positions.

AGENCY MANUAL FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

Offices: 110 Tremont St., BOSTON. 211 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

DR. EMERY BAILEY,
DENTIST,
No. 20 LISBON ST., LEWISTON.
Gas administered to extract Teeth.

F. I. Day,
Fine Boots and Shoes,
JOURNAL BLOCK.

WALKER BROTHERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Oysters, Clams, and Lobsters
Goods Delivered Without Extra Charge.
55 Bates St., Near Main St., Lewiston, Me.

RAYMOND & GUPTILL,
Wholesale and Retail
STATIONERS.
WEDDING CARDS,
PROGRAMMES, ETC.
57 Lisbon Street, LEWISTON, ME.

$6.00 and $10.00
KODAKS.

Snap-shot, Flash-light and time exposure pictures readily taken by any amateur with our A and B Ordinary Kodaks. Twenty-four pictures without reloading—simple in construction, well made and handsomely finished.

You can "Do the Rest."
Free illustrated manual tells just how—but we'll do it for you if you want us to.

PRICE, LOADED FOR 24 EXPOSURES.
A Ordinary Kodak for pictures 3½ x 3¼ in., $ 6.00
B Ordinary Kodak for pictures 3½ x 4 in., 10.00
Complete Developing and Printing Outfit, 1.50

EASTMAN KODAK CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
$6.00 to $100.00.
Send for Catalogue.
BANNER CLOTHING HOUSE,

THE LARGEST AND LEADING CLOTHING HOUSE OF MAINE.

Advanced Styles in High-Grade Goods.

TAILOR-MADE GARMENTS

That Are Unequaled in Fit and General Excellence. Introducers of Novelties and the Best
of Everything Pertaining to Correct Dress. The Latest Ideas and
Standard Shapes in All Grades of

HARD AND SOFT HATS.

A Magnificent Array of Rich and Elegant

FURNISHINGS.

PROMOTERS AND MAINTAINERS OF LOW PRICES.

BANNER CLOTHING HOUSE,

(Successors to BICKNELL & NEAL),

BABBITT BROS., The One-Price, Cash, Square-Dealing Twin Clothiers, Owners and Managers,

Nos. 134 to 140 Lisbon St., LEWISTON, ME.

HIGH ST. LAUNDRY

DAVIS & MERRILL, Prop's.

FINE WORK WITH PROMPTNESS.

Teams will be run to and from
the College, collecting Tuesdays and
delivering Fridays.

Bundles may be left at the Book-
store.

DAVIS & MERRILL,

Auburn, Maine.

A Pointed Question?

CAN YOU AFFORD

TO BUY

Furniture, Carpets, and Draperies

Without allowing us to quote our LOW PRICE
on the article wanted. Write us or call.

BRADFORD, CONANT & CO.,

190 & 201 Lisbon St.,
LEWISTON, ME.

We have Wood,
Very good,
Ready for the trade;
Coal as well
Which we Sell,
None but Standard Grade.

On us call
One and all
When in want of fuel.
Please your wife,
All your life
Sweet will be your gruel.

J. N. Wood
& CO.