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PERHAPS this is the season of the college year when it is most difficult to preserve "the golden mean" between in-door study and outdoor recreation. The student feels the work of the past eight months beginning to tell on him, and knows he needs recuperation. The spring weather too, which awakens "that tired feeling," makes close confinement to books doubly hard. It may not be orthodox, perhaps it is not, but it surely is reasonable to give to outdoor sports a prominent place in the daily programme of student life. Even if one must occasionally pay for this enjoyment by a less perfect recitation, we cannot yet see that this is worse than to forfeit the exercise and keep plugging at the cost of headaches and loss of physical force.
THERE is a general awakening among educational institutions to the part which the newspaper press plays in their success or failure. Our students can personally associate with but few of the fitting-school boys of the State; but in rural Maine there are papers which wield a mighty influence in their respective localities, while the large city dailies and weeklies are read throughout many States. See that the word "Bates" appears frequently in their columns. No live boy is ambitious to attend a college of which he has but seldom heard. The papers all value college news, and you cannot, with equal ease, do the institution so great a service. A well-organized and faithful corps of correspondents could accomplish more for the name and growth of the college than the best advertising agent could do with many hundreds of dollars. Now is the time to become the regular correspondent of some live State paper.

A great deal of time is lost in the college course of most students from a lack of purpose in reading. The average person goes into the library, picks up a book that happens to attract his fancy, takes it to his room and reads it. The genius knows what he wants when he enters the library, and he reads only that which accords with a well-defined purpose. Perhaps no one of us will become a great genius, but each and every one of us can save much valuable time and acquire a valuable habit, if we will but lay out for ourselves a definite course to be pursued in our reading. No matter how far short we may fall of accomplishing all that we lay out to do, we shall still have gained much by making everything we have read count as stepping-stones to those attainments which we hold most valuable for our after lives.

The same idea may be carried still farther and made to apply to newspaper and periodical reading. Much time is wasted by the average student in the indiscriminate reading of the daily papers, which would be better spent in sport even, so far as mental and moral profit is concerned. The newspapers should receive their share of attention, to be sure, and that regularly, in order that we may keep well posted on all current topics; but this attention should be given systematically, and only to those papers which will give the required information in the briefest manner consistent with thoroughness and accuracy. The habit of ascertaining at a glance what will be profitable to read on a newspaper page is one which all can cultivate, and obviously, to good advantage, while for the same reason able reviews and criticisms of the long articles upon political, scientific, and religious subjects, so plentiful in the magazines, are better suited to the student's purpose than the articles themselves.

It will be difficult of course to reduce our habits of reading to a perfect system, but in an age so eminently practical, when there is so much to read and so little time in the busy college life to devote to reading, it is surely worth the effort to separate, in some measure at least, the chaff from
the golden grain of literary thought which is lying so plentiful within our reach.

Much has been said, in a grandiloquent way, about the freedom of the press. In view of some of the tendencies of modern journalism, we may well pause to examine the other side of the subject and inquire how much liberty of this kind should be granted to newspapers in dealing with the private affairs of individuals and with persons not occupying a public position. Newspapers, in order to outstrip their rivals in a matter of news, sometimes overstep the limits of courtesy and even of decency. But that prying spirit, which would be denominated as exceedingly indecent among all right-minded people, cannot be excused when it appears in the columns of the daily press, even though it masquerades as journalistic enterprise.

This thought has pertinency in connection with an article that recently appeared in relation to the presidency of this college. A man who has led a useful and honored life at the head of an institution of learning contemplates retirement on account of the burden of years; but he is not allowed to do this in his own way, and to make his decision known in the usual manner. Not content with this infringement of courtesy, the article in question goes still further, and represents a Lewiston pastor and one of the professors of the college as engaged in an eager contest for the position, even before there has been any authentic statement of a vacancy. The mischievousness of such a representation and its injustice to these gentlemen cannot be overestimated. It would seem that, if any are to be spared the annoyance of seeing their names paraded and their intentions misrepresented in public print, it should be those who have chosen retired and scholarly lives, devoted unselfishly to the interests of religion and education.

We would condemn the officiousness which undertakes to place these gentlemen in this embarrassing position, which would discuss the presidency of a college as if it were a political office, and which even adduces the results of a mythical canvass of the student body as to the relative popularity of its self-invented candidates. While the students are, of course, interested in this question, they do not presume to arrogate functions that are generally considered as belonging to another body.

Did you ever notice how rare are the visits from members of the other society? Our own attention was recently called to the fact, and it rather surprised us. We doubt that two-thirds of the students in college, since they joined their respective societies, have paid more than one visit to their neighbors across the hall. The writer has paid not even one.

Now is this as it should be? It seems to us that it is not. Nothing will so surely make a man a bigot as self-satisfied isolation. To suppose that any one society, or class, or people, has all that there is of worth centered in itself,—this is death to every essential of development. It is true
that in order to attain the best results each student should regularly attend his own society; but he should not make himself a slave to it, bearing in mind that the society is for the individual, not the individual for the society. We have no doubt that an occasional neighborly call would be well repaid. It would stimulate honest comparison, and honest comparison would stimulate improvement, not only of the individual, but also of the society. In any case it could do no harm, but would tend to give us a broader understanding and a more brotherly feeling toward one another. So drop in now and then. We shall be glad to see you.

STUDENTS are now asking themselves the question, Shall I attend the World's Fair? We answer most emphatically, yes! To the true student there can be no pleasanter or more profitable way of spending a summer than in making a personal examination of the exhibits of the several countries. By so doing, he can form a very fair estimate of the civilization of the various parts of the world, besides securing abundant food for thought in after life. Again, it will always be a pleasure to remember that he did not neglect this opportunity. Many a man regrets the fact that he did not attend the Centennial, but it is too late now. The opportunity will never return to him.

Every person who attends the fair will derive therefrom pleasure and satisfaction, both present and future, but he will derive more than that. Most students have in view some definite line of thought or action as a life work. Whatever that line may be, they will find there the best results ever attained in their particular departments, so far as it is possible to place them on exhibition, thus affording special opportunities for study.

One cannot fail to come away with broader views and more liberal ideas. Foreign exhibits, rivaling, and sometimes surpassing, our own, will teach Americans a lesson they need to learn, viz., that there are other peoples as progressive, as intelligent, and as successful as our own. With this truth in mind we shall not rest on laurels already won, but re-enter the national race with an enthusiasm derived only from a sense of close rivalry and sharp competition.

The Intercollegiate Athletic Association, known as the "Mott Haven Association," consists at present of the following members: Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Trinity, Columbia, Rutgers, Stevens, Georgetown, Williams, Amherst, University of Pennsylvania, Harvard, College of City of New York, University of City of New York, Fordham, Union, Brown, Wesleyan, and Swarthmore.

There are but three complete files of the Yale Literary Magazine in existence, one in possession of the literary board, one in Chittenden library, and one in the British Museum. The magazine is the oldest American periodical in existence.
The latest prodigy to whom the attention of the Owl has been called is the young lady who walked a mile in a rain storm to entreat the professor to allow a double lesson in Greek, to make up for the one lost through the professor’s illness. The Owl wonders if the fair damsel is the forerunner of a day when the main value and duty of a professor shall be to prevent overwork and save the pupil from imbibing a dangerous potion of Latin, Greek, or mathematics.

* * * * *

What means this jealous eye? Why does Bates cast so envious a glance towards Brunswick, Waterville, and Orono? Why, don’t you see that group of Bowdoin boys? They are reading the last Bugle, just out. It is the great event of under-graduate life. See how everyone hastens and queries. And there, you see, at Waterville, are the Colby boys, devouring the Oracle for ’93. Its appearance is the consummation of the year’s pleasures and successes. At Orono, too, the annual has just appeared. You know it is called the Chain. It is a great event at Maine State. But why need Bates be jealous, you ask? Because we have no annual. The Student is our sole field of journalistic endeavor. We have no grand culmination of class distinction from year to year; no imperishable repertory of the great events during four years of pleasant and profitable college life. But why, you ask, are we so slow? Pardon, but we are not slow. The trouble is, that in former years this coveted privilege has been grossly infringed upon, and as a result, our annual, the Garnet, is boycotted by the powers that be.

* * * * *

You suggest that a distinct understanding and agreement between students and Faculty might again secure this privilege. The Owl thinks it might; but you see heretofore neither side has been in a conciliatory mood. This matter, you think, would be a good one for the college council to take up? It might be. But, does any one know who belongs to the council? I understand it is a somewhat unused functionary, and that disintegration threatens. By the way, are any of the council under suspension now? I believe not, and only five of them are under probation. Well, if they are in so fine working order, they should be rewarded with a job; and if they can really bring about a permanent and satisfactory arrangement for the issuance of an annual on a sound disciplinary, literary, and financial basis, it would seem a favor to all connected with Bates. But you agree with the Owl, do you not, that instead of a mere fun-maker and ridiculer, this annual should be a more perfect mirror of life at Bates, in its every phase, and that literary and artistic merit should be its first and most indispensable features? Certainly, and the name need not begin
with G, either, if any opprobrium connects with the name. Even so.

* * * * *

As THE Owl was listening to the Professor translating the German that the pupils had not read, the reader was all at once at a loss for the proper word to use. "What is it we expect to have on Mount David?" he asked innocently enough, and the reply came promptly from several voices, "A bonfire." Such is the confidence with which the Owl and his associates regard the rising generation in the crisis they are rapidly approaching.

* * * * *

IT WAS society night—10.45 p.m. On noiseless pinions the Owl was penetrating the darkness of a back street in search of legitimate prey. Suddenly a familiar voice—two of them, in fact. Our bird settled into a dark corner over a front door, and held his breath. He heard a well-known youth beg for the company of a certain maiden at an approaching entertainment. He heard the maiden make some most laudable excuses for being compelled to disappoint him. He heard the youth sigh, resignedly, "O well! It doesn't matter very much,—didn't really think you'd go, any way. Asked three or four girls before,—kind of thought you'd go, though." He heard no more. His owlish conscience troubled him. He spread his little wings and sped his flight into the thick blackness of the night. And now our philosopher is trying to imagine why that maiden seems to prefer the other fellow. Curious, isn't it?

THE Owl regrets the multiplication of college incidentals, and fully appreciates the burden of various society and association dues. While a few are amply justified by circumstances in withholding their support from the various associations, yet it would seem that many choose too willingly to clip their expenses by this method. This applies especially to the Athletic Association. No man who regularly uses the tennis courts, and so is benefited by the funds of the association, can justify himself in failing to join the association and to regularly pay the dues. Better slight the theater and similar pleasures than allow your fellow-students to bear the expense of your recreation.

* * * * *

THE Owl is for Bates, first, last, and all the time, and believes that, in general, no more promising and manly young men are gathered in any of the colleges of the country than those who are pursuing their studies here. There is one thing in particular which has caused the Owl much gratification. It is the fact that our students do not, to any great extent, ape the fashion so noticeable at many institutions, of donning gold-bowed spectacles by the end of the first college term, purely as a mark of distinction. For those who wear spectacles because their eyes are weak or in any way injured, the Owl has all respect and sympathy. If you injure your eyes on account of over-study and close application to Greek text-books, there is no reason why you should not provide yourself with spec-
It makes no difference to us, because they are the one thing needful to crown the college dude’s ambition, the Owl sheds tears of sympathy with your mother for the humiliation which she must suffer the first time she sees you after your ambition has been thus crowned; and as for your father, what utter hopelessness he must feel when he realizes the extent and quality of the brain tissue, for the development of which he is paying so dearly.

* * * * *

BUT alas! Occasionally the Owl sees something, even among the students at Bates, which causes him to blush for the dignity of her fair name. Allow me to generalize a little. I have always viewed with disfavor the custom which some boys are constantly inclined to follow, of standing outside church doors on Sunday evenings, and causing the young ladies of the congregation to run the gauntlet of curious eyes, and too often to be shamelessly commented upon. It is a custom which has no excuse except in thoughtlessness, and thoughtlessness is never a good excuse. If you wish to gain the respect and favor of any young lady of good common sense, don’t “line up” with the boys, but approach her in a manly fashion and ask for her company. Above all things, show her the respect which her sex calls for from any gentleman.

AND to carry the subject still farther, what is to be said of the verdancy of those college youths who approached some young ladies of their own class after the theatre a few evenings ago, and asked to accompany them home? The Owl came from the country, was always bashful and awkward, and even now does not claim to be way up in the rules of polite society. However, he feels called upon to express the opinion that there has been no time in the history of his career when the mere mention of a piece of greenness like the above would not have offended his sense of the eternal fitness of things. Please don’t do it again. If you want company next time, buy two tickets instead of one, and show the young lady that you consider yourself favored by her company, not that you are bestowing a favor upon her.

Two hundred enthusiastic students of Leland Stanford have each given $2.50 towards the construction of a “noise-making machine,” to be used at the next athletic contest between Leland Stanford and the University of California. It is to be a monster horn worked by a steam blower, and made of galvanized iron. It is to be fifty feet in length with a diameter of ten feet, and will have a thirty-two horse-power boiler.

An annual prize of sixty dollars is to be offered at Dartmouth to the member of her various athletic teams standing highest in his studies.
SOME INCONSISTENCIES.

By C. C. Spratt, '83.

SEVERAL years ago I chanced to find in a certain library a very old book, it being, I believe, a treatise upon Jewish law. In this book I read a statement that impressed me and that I have since remembered. It was this,—that the Ethiopians, in making the images that they used in their idol-worship, were accustomed to paint their devils white, but to make their angels black, like themselves. Doubtless the theology of these simple savages, touching the point of color, was as harmless to its supporters as that of their more enlightened white brethren. And this curious historical fact is of interest only as it suggests to us the question, whether we are not painting our angels white, not because it is a superior color, but because it is our own; whether in the routine of life circumstances of the slightest real importance are not constantly blinding our vision and perverting our judgment. Investigation will show at least some curious developments from this tendency.

Every year sees great masses of foreign population receive at the hands of our government the honors and privileges of American citizenship. Each one, in greater or less degree, desires to fulfill the duties of that citizenship. He has had impressed upon himself the importance of correct party affiliations; he sees contending for the mastery two parties of nearly equal size, the members of which, it is supposed, are of nearly equal intelligence, having received like privileges in church, school, and society. He observes, however, that their platforms are opposed upon many matters pertaining to the welfare of the people; that their policies are at variance in regard to internal and international affairs. Yet of either party not one out of fifty would give him, upon political issues, candid and unbiased opinions by which he might be guided in discharging the duties that franchise imposes. Very few of us have ever listened to even a score of men in public address or private conversation that, in discussing the men and methods of the opposite party, did not misrepresent them.

That people have decided opinions and hold to them is commendable, provided those opinions are justly acquired. Too often we do not act by the slow method of examining facts and then drawing conclusions, but form opinions congenial to ourselves, which we, therefore, try to substantiate. This is so in politics. Party methods may change, but party followers do not. Of our intelligent voting population not one out of fifty has ever, from honest conviction, changed from the political faith that in early youth he espoused from parental influence or personal interests. Surely our political divinities are colored after the manner of the Ethiopians.

This habit of seeing things as we wish to see them is the source of many
evils. It was the immediate and responsible cause of the civil war. Slave-holding had been tried in the South and was found to be a financial success. The people of that section were quick to convince themselves that the institution was in accordance with the laws of humanity, and under divine sanction. In a few degrees higher latitude slave property brought no remuneration to its owners, and all classes united to break down the institution which they perceived to be under the ban of God, and therefore to be detested of man. The civil war ensued. I have no doubt that the South in general had the same convictions of a just and righteous cause as had the North; that General Lee was as conscientious as General Grant. But that fatal fallacy of the South shows us to what extent our ideas may become subservient to our desires.

A completed list of such obvious inconsistencies would include some that may be regarded as harmless, as the preference a citizen gives his native State, or a collegian his Alma Mater. It would, however, include many that must be adjudged as injurious to society and to the judicial power of the individual. The principles of perspective must be considered in thought as well as in art, else things near at hand will assume undue proportions, and shut from view the great world of objects beyond; and a man's own opinions, so near to his heart, will be greatest in his own eyes.

It has been said that we create the world in which we live. It would seem that we have still further usurped the prerogative of the Divine Master, and say of our creation that "it is good." We have thus disqualified ourselves, to a certain extent, from giving evidence when the issue is between ourselves and the world. Independence in thought and action is, indeed, the essential element of genius; by it we are led to take the first steps of progress. But we must beware of an independence that is not independence at all, but mere subservience to the caprice of the individual.

PHYSICAL TRAINING A FACTOR IN EDUCATION.

BY W. A. FRENCH, '94.

Perhaps no department of education is more generally misunderstood than that of physical training. The popular belief seems to be that education has to do solely with training the intellect, and that the attainment of the highest possible mental development to the utter disregard of the body is the sum total of a course of training intended to fit one for the various duties of life. This disregard of one of the simplest, and at the same time most imperative of nature's laws, has been a stumbling-block to many an ambitious student, and has blighted the career of many a brilliant intellect. We do not claim that physical training will insure to all a sound body and a strong constitution, but we do claim that the regular practice of physical exercises is the best and only remedy for the many dangers that threaten the health of the child in the existing system of education.

This remedy, however, can be bene-
official only when the exercises are well chosen and are applied according to some rational system. The choice of a system is, therefore, a vital point, and it is here that we meet one of our gravest difficulties.

There are several systems of gymnastics, each having distinct characteristics. The Swedish system is characterized by simplicity of movement and moderation of effort. The simplicity of this system, together with the fact that it can be employed with little or no apparatus, would seem to recommend it as the most practicable for the ordinary school; but the mechanical precision with which the exercises must be performed renders them 'dry and unattractive, thus divesting them of their recreative element, without which no exercise can have its full value.

The French system is based upon the opposite theory of raising the man to the highest point of physical development. To this end it seeks ingenious combinations designed to make each movement represent a difficulty to be overcome. It contrives means for increasing the effort of the muscles and invents muscular acts to which the man is not naturally inclined. Such a system is inadequate. It is true that it may make fine gymnasts of the few who are able to master its difficulties, but by far the greater number, and always those who most need exercise, are soon discouraged by their futile attempts to master exercises so far beyond their strength. It is obvious that the effect of such a system can be only to make the strong stronger and the weak weaker.

In this country we have no distinct system of physical exercises, but an attempt is made to form one suited to all classes by a combination of exercises borrowed mainly from the Swedish, German, French, and English systems.

All physical exercises may be divided into two general classes, viz., natural and artificial. To the first class belong those exercises to which the child turns by instinct, and which demand movements similar to those which he would execute spontaneously if left to himself. The particular value of such exercises is that they are pre-eminently recreative. The second class of exercises is more scientific and systematic. They are not the result of observing the instinctive tendencies of the pupil, but are rather based upon a knowledge of the anatomy of the body and are ingeniously devised for methodically exercising the several muscular groups. The exercises of this class are well calculated to build up the man, but they are unattractive. They are hygienic, but they leave no place for pleasure, which is in itself not only a moral satisfaction to the pupil but a hygienic element indispensable to his health.

Whatever method of physical exercise is adopted we are met by one invariable condition of success, viz., that the exercises be made attractive. A class, indeed, may be made to execute certain mechanical movements, but observation teaches us that in most cases they are performed in a listless manner, with the faintest semblance of an effort. An exercise to
be beneficial must be entered upon with enthusiasm. The incentive to work must be from the individual himself and not from the instructor.

Another vital necessity is that the exercises be recreative. Too many exercises are of such a character that they not only offer no amusement and distraction in the intervals between studies, but rather add one more lesson to so many others. Such exercises, so far from accomplishing their object, tend to aggravate the very evils they were intended to remedy.

Of recreative exercises certain games are the best. Some advocates of gymnastic athletics urge that, while games furnish easy and attractive exercises, they do not require a sufficient expenditure of muscular force. This ground is not well taken. It is not muscular effort but the amount of work done that stimulates the vital functions. One may be conscious of a much greater effort in lifting a five-hundred pound weight than in playing a game of tennis; but the game, by bringing the entire muscular system into activity, calls forth a far greater expenditure of force, and that too with little apparent effort.

No perfect system of physical training has yet been devised, and no course of exercises can be chosen which would be equally applicable to all cases. From the great variety of physical exercises, so potent for good if wisely chosen, but more potent for evil if unwisely chosen, the teacher must select those best suited to the conditions of his particular case. This throws a great responsibility upon the teacher, and shows the necessity of his being a man especially qualified for the work. When school authorities awake from their present apathy to a realizing sense of the fact that the teacher of physical exercises, who, to a large degree, has in his hands the health of the pupils under his control, must, of all teachers, be a man especially fitted for his work by a thorough course of training, and, above all, must be a man of brains and common sense, then a long step will be taken towards the solution of the problem of physical education.

TO THE VICTORS BELONG THE SPOILS.

BY M. E. JOINER, '93.

It is not surprising to find this the motto of nations subject to the relentless reign of war and oppression during the middle centuries, when magnanimity to an enemy was unknown, and the passions of ambition and avarice led reason captive.

Nevertheless, than these, medieval history shows us, there can be no more fertile soil for the seed of anarchism and bloody rebellion; no more certain a cause of such a chaos of law and political institutions as the French Revolution. Yet the same motto has ordered the destiny of American politics for the past half century. If such a course is fatal to nations ruled by the iron hand of absolute monarchy, where the few only can have authority and others can scarcely hope for power, how much more dangerous must it be to a liberal republic, where the power
is in the hands of the masses and all
may be moved by the feelings of am-
bitious hope? And indeed, to such
menacing and ridiculous proportions
has this relic of the "Dark Ages"—
the spoils system—grown that it long
has justly been the subject of severe
censure and finally, a few years since,
of restricting legislation, but without
sufficient effect as yet, since, while
both political parties make friendly
promises, neither is willing to take the
risk to carry their promises into execu-
tion. Still the "spoils system" is advo-
cated by many—mostly ambitious and
scheming politicians and their avari-
cious henchmen—on the ground that
our institutions should be American
and entirely democratic; that is, while
we do not allow any titled nobility in
name we should not allow the same
thing in fact, for such it is claimed
those things would be, who could get
a tenure of office for an indefinite
period. They hold this is not American
in spirit, and that a favored few, a
well-paid aristocracy, would necessarily
result, thus preventing the vast majority
of aspiring citizens from government
recognition.

Again, they urge that we are a
unique people with a peculiar govern-
ment, and cannot, with safety, imitate so
closely our Asiatic and European friends
as the merit system would suggest. In-
deed it has been recently said, by good
authority, that to imitate is to make
ourselves even weaker than that which
we imitate. Also they claim that the
party system and American politics
are almost synonymous terms, and
that federal patronage, by enhancing
the interest of the party system, will
benefit American politics. They hold
that, without rotation in office, any
party is handicapped in carrying out
its theories of government, and they
cite, in support of this, no less author-
ity than Andrew Jackson, who is the
father of federal patronage and founded
the spoils system to prevent the increas-
ing evils of official aristocracy as he
saw them. Further, they assert that
Jackson's position was only a natural
development of Washington's state-
ment, when he said that he would
appoint no person to a position of
profit or trust in the government who
differed radically from his own political
views, for such a course would be
suicidal.

Thus rotation in office, they assume,
is a supreme political necessity to our
individuality as a nation. On the
other hand, civil service reform holds
that nothing is un-American which will
advance the interests of, increase the
efficiency of service in, and lessen the
expense of, government. This, Mr.
Roosevelt claims to be the record of
the previous ten years of reform. As
to imitation of foreign powers, it is
too transparent to need an answer.
History shows that when English aris-
tocracy was at its height the spoils
system, not the merit system, flourished.
Whether merit system is of Chinese
origin, as they claim, or some other, is
of little importance. The reasonable
thing to do is to get the best wherever
found. It is the height of folly to
spurn a good thing simply because it
is not original with us. Finally, they
argue that the spoils system is not an
outgrowth of party necessity to avoid a luxurious official list, but due in great measure to the heated contention between the parties and to a resulting revengeful spirit. They claim that when Washington simply appointed men favorable to himself and to the constitution, because at that critical period it was urgent, for the perpetuity of the nation, to have men who would support the new constitution, it is unjust to his patriotism to say he did it for political advantage.

Now it is obvious that some sound principle is at the bottom of Jackson's rotation in office theory, but we must not be blinded to the present state of things around us. This utter confusion and scramble for petty offices, having no bearing on politics in any way, is a natural result from Jackson's principles and, possibly, also from Washington's, the difference being that they have proven a disgrace in the hands of "bosses," instead of expedient in the hands of statesmen, so that now, the growth of the nation and the constantly increasing number of clerkships demand that they be apportioned according to a fixed standard of merit, rather than by unscrupulous congressmen, for by them, and not by the executive, are the spoils divided.

The navy yards and the Indian service had both become notorious as nests of corruption for political influence and personal emolument, until the Roosevelt bill put the former on the classified list for merit appointment, and President Harrison the latter. It must be patent to all disinterested parties that such offices have no more relation to politics than has a man's church creed.

As a last resort they attack the method of the merit system—the competitive examination. They argue that it gives unfair advantage to those just out of school or college, giving the mere bookworm easy access to good places, while it offers unnecessary obstacles to honest experience and practical worth, and, second, that the questions are not relevant to the requirements of the place.

We admit that it has its faults, but among such a host of valuable men what other way is there? Besides, it cannot be worse than the indiscriminate act of the headsman regardless of merit. But, in regard to the first argument, it is hardly a fact, since the average age of admitted applicants is thirty years, while the majority of students leave school before twenty, thus giving ten years for experience; but, even if it were true, the argument is weakened by the fact that this is an age of young men, and for the last twenty years they have acquitted themselves in a manner to warrant public confidence. As to the second, granted the questions are occasionally irrelevant, the rare exception, no question could be so irrelevant as that referring to political belief of candidate.

The merit system needs no argument more than its ten years' history, while the lamentable uncertainty of the fourth-class postmaster, attending every political campaign, proves the words of Mr. Palm that "Under the spoils system ability counts for nothing in favor of an incumbent, and lack of
it but little against the fellow clamoring after the place."

In fine, the system is unscrupulous, brutal, and expensive. It takes nearly the whole time of the President during the early part of his term, as is clearly seen in the occupation of President Cleveland for the past two months, which should be better employed than in details concerning petty appointments, and it has no parallel in European politics. The parties will not, or dare not, stop it, as they have shown. It lies with the people whether America will continue to be, in this respect, "the civic fool of the world."

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Poets' Corner.

THINGS BEAUTIFUL.
Where are the things that are beautiful—
Things that are sacred and beautiful?
To him whose soul is subjected
By lusts and passions and vices
Nothing ever is beautiful,—
Never sacred or beautiful.
But to him who hath thoughts that are holy,
Whose soul is the temple of Deity,
All things ever are beautiful,
Forever sacred and beautiful.

ATTAINMENT.
Long years an artist spent
In picturing the face of Christ.
Each year more perfect grew the face,
And still he strove, unsatisfied,
More faithfully to represent
The image stamped upon his heart,
The ideal face, that fairer grew
Each day, till all inadequate
Was human skill to dimly show
Its beauty. So the years went by.

And when he had grown old, he thought
One day to test a canvas new
A friend had sent, and idly passed
His brushes o'er its surface, all
Unheedingly what he did, and lo!
Beneath his hand unconsciously
There grew the blessed face of Christ,—
The face so stamped upon his heart
Naught else his brush could paint.

Who dimly showeth forth the life
Divine from day to day, shall grow

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SWEET HOME.
O that I might write a poem
Of a sweet and rural valley,
Where there stands a rustic cabin,
Which was once sweet home to me.
There the flowers are ever-blooming;
There the evergreen entwineth;
There the blithesome birds are singing;
There I lived, content and free.

Let me paint you a pen picture
Of my Eden in this valley:
Just a humble, rude log cabin
Covered o'er with flowers and vines;
On the right, a clump of thickets,
Where the frisky squirrels sported;
On the left, a shady arbor
Formed by massive towering pines.

Near the house, quite close beside it,
Was a well, with curb moss-covered.
Near it stood the "oaken bucket,"
Leaning o'er it was the sweep.
Standing near the well, o'erbending,
Was a maple tree, gigantic,
Whose immense, outspreading branches
Seemed majestic watch to keep.

Just behind the cot a river
Danced and rippled in the sunlight,
Where the fishes, unmolested,
Swam in happiness content;
Near the bank a sturdy shade tree
Stood. Its limbs a seat afforded;
There in peace, with book or pencil,
Many quiet hours I've spent.

Come with me across the river;
See the green and vernal meadow;
Here the bees and birds delighted,
Here the sweet wild-flowers grew;
Here the violets, sweet flowers,
Breathed their fragrance to the air;
Here the daisies and the lilies
Danced to tunes the breezes blew.

Linger with me here till sunset
Tints the western sky with beauty;
O behold the gold and crimson!
Is it not a glorious sight?
Seems as if ten thousand ribbons
Waved in freedom there to cheer us;
And there reaches to the river,
As it seems, a path of light.

O what beauty! O what glory!
O that I might write a poem
Which would all the hidden meaning
Of this scene to you reveal!
But they tell me a true poem
Is a thought and not a meter,
So perchance you can imagine
What I must, perforce, conceal.

Noisy city, cease your riot,
Let me wander back through thought-land;
Let me through the veil of dreaming
See my cottage by the lea.
In your realms, Imagination,
Let me be again an inmate
Of that rustic, rude log cabin
That was once "sweet home" to me.

—W. T., '96.

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College News and Interests.

PRESIDENT CHENEY TO RESIGN.

In a recent interview with a reporter of the Lewiston Journal, President Cheney expressed his intention to resign the presidency of the college next June.

Dr. Cheney mentioned that, at various times within six years, he has been dissuaded from this step through the influence of the trustees, but that for a long time he has intended to conclude active service with the close of the third decade of the college, which is this year, or at the expiration of forty years' service, beginning with the founding of the Maine State Seminary, which will be next year; and that, recently, duty has seemed to plainly lead him to decide upon this year.

President Cheney wished to say nothing relative to his successor.

However, in recent issues of the local dailies, mention has been made of different men in this connection; among them, prominently, Professor Chase, of the chair of English Literature. Readers of the Student are acquainted with the unusual ability and ample experience which Professor Chase would bring to the President's chair. Rev. Dr. Martyn Summerbell, of the Main Street Free Baptist Church, is also frequently mentioned, and is a man of intellectual breadth and personal magnetism, while there is much to speak for his business capacity.

Again, some urge the fitness of Professor H. S. Cowell, who, as principal
of Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass., is distinguished for tact, originality, and progressive energy. Many other suitable men have been more privately mentioned.

Great responsibility would seem to rest upon the trustees in the choice of a successor to Dr. Cheney, whose years of faithful service have been marked by untiring energy and keen foresight.

President Cheney’s long and faithful service in the interests of Bates have surely earned for him a rest from his labors during the remaining years of his life, which we earnestly hope may be filled with prosperity and happiness.

BASE-BALL FUND.

The following are the names of those of the faculty, alumni, and business men of the two cities who have generously contributed to the base-ball fund this season:


Remainder of amount subscribed by college boys for Pennell and Mildram.

In addition to the above F. J. Daggett collected from the following to pay the expenses of Mildram at Boston:


LOCALS.

A PARODY.

Backward, turn backward, O Time! in thy flight,
Make me a "kid" again, just for to-night.
Give me my kite, my bat and yarn ball,
Tattered-brimmed hat, knee breeches and all;
Give me a chance to relieve my poor brain,
Or this endless plugging, 't will make me insane.

The Class Day programmes will be especially fine this year.

E. J. Hatch, ’94, has been appointed to drill the classes at the Latin School in elocution.

The Tennis Tournament is now in progress to decide who shall represent Bates at Portland this year.

J. B. Hoag, ’94, has been engaged to drill the students at Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield, in elocution.

That new style of spring suits is growing more common every day. Wonder if it was a marked-down sale?

The Sophomores are on the usual lively (?) chase after rare botanical specimens with which to adorn their herbariums.

Several men have been putting in some good practice for the coming tennis tournament. Bates will make a good try for the cup this year at any rate.
By the recent death of Miss Annie S. Vittum of Ashland, N. H., a niece of President Cheney, five thousand dollars will be added to the permanent fund of the college within a year.

Morrill, '95, is getting a reputation as a sprinter. He ran a fast quarter against a record-breaker at Brunswick the other day, but not being in good trim, came out a few minutes behind. The crowd was wild with enthusiasm.

**One, Two, Three.**

He pushed the air with might and main;
Once, twice, and thrice pushed he.
Then cursed with bitter curse the day
He'd learned the "Rule of Three."

J. F. Fanning, '93, has secured a fine position as principal of the high school at Kingston, Mass., with a large salary. Mr. Fanning left college last week to assume the duties of his new position. Mr. Fanning is one of the most esteemed and popular men in college. We congratulate him on his good fortune.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. C. B. Bailey, father of Miss Alma G. Bailey, of the Senior class, at his home on College Street, Lewiston, Sunday, May 7th, after a long illness from lung disease. The many friends of Miss Bailey in college extend their heartfelt sympathy to herself and family in this time of bereavement.

**Should Have Taken It.**

I begged for a kiss
As I stood on the stair.
'T was such a fair miss,
I begged for a kiss—
Alas for the bliss!
She said, "Don't you dare!"
I begged for a kiss
As I stood on the stair.

The Bates College Quartette is made up as follows: Stickney, '98, first tenor; Brown, '93, second tenor; French, '94, baritone; Wingate, '95, basso. The quartette sang to a crowded house in Stratford, N. H., Saturday evening, May 6th, and gave excellent satisfaction. The manager has made arrangements for concerts at Livermore Falls and Wilton, May 18th and 19th, when the quartette will probably be enforced by W. S. C. Russell, '95, and Miss Alice Bonney, '96, readers. The boys will also furnish music for the commencement exercises at Paris Hill in June.

The class of '95 handed in the report of their winter's work in ornithology in Professor Stanton's room, March 24th. The average number of birds identified was twelve. This average is large considering the severity of the winter and the large number of ladies in the class. A prize was awarded to each lady identifying eight or over and to each gentleman identifying twelve or over. A first and second prize was offered to the two reporting the largest and best lists. The first prize was awarded to W. S. C. Russell, who identified thirty-three land birds, and the second to James G. Morrill. A prize for best list of land and sea birds was offered; it was won by Arthur C. Hayes, who reported twenty-four. The ladies seeing eight or over, were Miss B. M. Cooper, Miss F. G. Wheeler, Miss S. L. Staples, and Miss C. M. King. The gentlemen seeing twelve or over besides those above mentioned, are T. C. Pulsifer, Geo. A. Hutchins, F. S.
Wakefield, R. F. Springer, B. L. Pettigrew, J. E. Mason, S. M. Farnum, Jr., and W. W. Bolster. Professor Stanton offered a first and second prize for the best winter sketch containing twenty-five hundred words. The first prize was awarded to W. S. C. Russell, and the second to Miss M. A. W. Cross.

The array of talent which has been engaged for the annual Commencement Concert is already attracting the attention of the music-loving people of western Maine. Cyril Tyler stands first, of course—the boy whose wonderful voice has delighted thousands of people in every city where he has appeared. He gets $300 for this engagement, and comes all the way from his home in Detroit, Mich., for this one night. As a violinist the committee have engaged the celebrated Otto Clotilde Scheda, of New York, the Austrian virtuoso, whom prominent critics have ranked with Remenyi and Maud Powers. He is to use for the evening’s entertainment a violin loaned to him for the occasion and said to be the finest in the country. Mrs. Nella Brown-Pond, the elocutionist, is generally conceded to stand at the head of her profession in the United States. Those who have visited Chautauqua will remember her readings with pleasure. She took first prize at a convention of elocutionists held in New York last summer. The Temple Male Quartette, of Boston, so long and favorably known, has been thoroughly reorganized and will appear at the concert. The quartette are now doing better work than ever. This organization is the great favorite of the Masonic order in Boston. Taken altogether this aggregation of talent cannot fail to fill Music Hall to overflowing. Special rates have been secured on all the railroads. By sending to some member of the committee of arrangements, visiting alumni can provide for their seats beforehand, and men will be in line to secure them at the time of the exchange of certificates. The following is the committee: Ralph A. Sturges, James B. McFadden, Miss Clara G. Callahan. This is the thirtieth anniversary of the college, and especial pains have been taken to provide something especially fine for the pleasure of the large numbers who will undoubtedly be here for Commencement week. Notwithstanding the quality of the concert, however, the old scale of prices has been maintained, at 50 cents, 75 cents, and $1.00.

BASE-BALL.

The base-ball season at Bates opened Fast Day, April 20th, with two games. In the forenoon Bates defeated the Presumpscots with a score of 16 to 3. In the afternoon our team had a picked nine from Lewiston as opponents and were again victorious, the score being, Bates, 13; Lewiston, 9. A large crowd was in attendance at both games, and everything looked encouraging for a season of victories. But ere long some of this feeling of elation was taken from us.

Tufts came down and played the Bates team, Tuesday, April 25th, and
the Maine College League season opened for us on Saturday, April 29th, by a game with Bowdoin on the home grounds. Great Scott, what a drubbing! Inability to find Plaisted’s curves, and Mildy’s lack of confidence when facing the Bowdoins, together with inexcusable errors, lost us the game. The score will tell the rest:

**THE BATES STUDENT.**

139

**BATES.**

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Our second game in the championship series took place Friday, May 5th, on
the home grounds, against Maine State College. The latter team was especially weak in the pitcher's department, and the score shows the result:

**BATES.**

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**Totals.** 69 35 30 39 27 11 3

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**Totals.** 34 4 6 8 24 12 14

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bates</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M. S. C.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Earned runs—Bates, 8. Two-base hits—**


Bates went down to Waterville, Saturday, May 6th, and defeated the Colbys, 15 to 8. The old excuse brought over from 1892—inability to bat at critical points and costly errors in the field—was the cause of Colby's defeat. Mildram was finely supported.

The score:

**BATES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.B.</th>
<th>R.</th>
<th>H.</th>
<th>B.</th>
<th>H.F.</th>
<th>P.O.</th>
<th>A.</th>
<th>E.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wakefield, 3b.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campbell, c.f.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoffman, c.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennell, 1b.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brackett, s.s.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerrish, r.f.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglass, 2b.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulsifer, l.f.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mildram, p.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Totals.** 48 15 8 11 26 9 9

**COLBY.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.B.</th>
<th>R.</th>
<th>H.</th>
<th>B.</th>
<th>H.F.</th>
<th>P.O.</th>
<th>A.</th>
<th>E.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hall, 1b.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoxie, 2b.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latlip, l.f.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lombard, c.f.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purinton, r.f.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffin, c.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nichols, 3b.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson, s.s.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitman, p.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Totals.** 39 8 7 9 24 13 10

**SCORE BY INNINGS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bates</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colby</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3—15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Earned runs—Bates, Colby. Two-base hit—**


On Wednesday, May 10th, the Bates team met the Bowdoinns for the second time this season, on the Delta in Brunswick. It was very much the story of the first game repeated, and Bowdoin
scored another comparatively easy victory. The score:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Played</th>
<th>Won</th>
<th>Lost</th>
<th>Per Cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bowdoin</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bates</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>.500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colby</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>.250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. S. C.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>.250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A brief history of the other games in the league up to date is as follows:


THE BATES STUDENT.

COBB DIVINITY SCHOOL.

Rev. A. E. Cox, '85, has a contribution in the last Missionary Helper.

Mandeville Holman, of the Junior class, preaches regularly at Dixfield.

Everybody enjoyed the reception given by Mrs. Cheney, Monday evening, May 8th.

Rev. T. H. Stacy, '79, of Auburn, has received a call to Bangor, but has declined to go.

Rev. J. G. Adams, '81, has accepted a call to Gilmanton, N. H. He began his work there May 1st.

Rev. E. W. Churchill, '92, preached the annual sermon before the Odd Fellows of Madison, April 23d.

Rev. F. W. Snell, '92, at the recent M. E. Conference was transferred from West Paris to Kingfield, Me.

Rev. J. E. Goseline, '89, of Presque Isle, contributes a criticism of a recent article in the Homiletic Review for May.

Rev. F. H. Peckham, '75, has been supplying for several months the pulpit of the Free Baptist church in Great Falls, N. H.

Rev. G. A. Downey, of the Junior class, has been engaged to supply the pulpit of the Free Baptist church in Lisbon for one year.
Rev. C. G. Mosher, '91, was in town recently during his vacation. He will begin his pastorate in Worcester, Mass., the middle of this month.

Rev. G. M. Wilson, '91, of Milo, has received and accepted a call to Kempton, N. S., his native place. He will leave Milo about June 1st.

Rev. G. N. Musgrove, '84, pastor of the Jefferson Street Free Baptist Church, Biddeford, has been confined to his home by sickness, but is about again.

H. J. Piper, of the Junior class, is teaching for the present term in Lyndon Institute, Lyndon, Vt. He expects to return in time for the examination in June.

Several of the students accepted the invitation to attend the reception of the Lend-a-Hand Club, Wednesday evening, May 10th. All who were there report a pleasant time.

Rev. J. A. Wiggin, '87, recently of East Rochester, N. H., has accepted a call to Danville, N. H., succeeding Rev. J. A. Lowell, one of the trustees of the college, who has been disabled by paralysis.

Mrs. Ladd, of the Junior class, has been obliged to withdraw from the school because of the appointment of her husband, who has been Presiding Elder of the Lewiston district, to a charge in Kansas.

Rev. M. H. Babeock, of the Middle Class, will discontinue preaching for a time in order to give his whole time to the school work. The church in East Otisfield, which he has been supplying, is sorry to lose the services of Mr. Babeock.

Professor Howe will represent the denomination at the Parliament of Religious of the Religious Congress in connection with the World's Fair. The dates fixed for this Parliament are September 11-27th. All the Christian religious bodies will have delegates there, and also it is expected that scholarly representatives of Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism, Shintoism, of various forms of Hinduism, of Parseeism, of Mohammedism, and of Judaism will participate in this memorable Parliament.

Alumni Department.

PERSONALS.

'73.—E. R. Angell, Derry, N. H., State Chemist for New Hampshire, has won distinction in his profession by his skillful analysis of the contents of the human stomach in connection with recent trials for murder in that State.

'75.—In the recent session of the Maine Legislature, A. M. Spear, President of the Senate, made a powerful speech in opposition to the "Sectarian Amendment."

'76.—W. H. Adams, M. D., is having a large practice in Kingston, Mass. He is a member of the school board of Kingston.
'76.—Rev. T. H. Stacy, of Auburn, has been invited to the pastorate of the Essex Street Church, Bangor. He has decided not to accept.

'78.—C. E. Hussey is superintendent of schools, Natick, Mass.

'78.—H. A. Rundlett, 32 Snow Hill, London, E. C., England, finds time, after attending to his duties as chemist, to keep up his studies in Philology and Ethnology. He is much interested in Russian and Old Norse.

'81.—W. P. Foster and family have spent the winter in Boston. During the summer months they expect to be in Weld, Me.

'81.—C. S. Haskell is to spend the summer at the Chicago Exhibition. His work as an educator at Jersey City is receiving flattering recognition.

'82.—Rev. C. E. Mason will close his five years' pastorate with the Essex Street Free Baptist Church, in Bangor, the last Sunday in May. Under his leadership the church has manifested unusual prosperity. He is to locate in the West.

'83.—John L. Reade is editor of the Auburn Daily Gazette.

'83.—O. L. Frisbee will be manager of the Glen House the coming season. He is now on a trip through the West and South in the interest of this hotel. An article from his pen, on "Rambles in Scotland," appeared in the Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal, of April 15th.

'83.—Rev. John C. Perkins, successor to the late Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D., in the pastorate of the First Parish Church, Portland, has proved to be the man for the position. A generous addition has lately been made to his salary.

'83.—W. F. Cowell, engaged in a prosperous banking business in Kansas, will spend some months at his former home in Gardiner, Me., his presence there being made necessary by the death of his father.

'83.—Miss E. R. Little (Mrs. Clarke), after spending some weeks with her parents in Lewiston, has returned to her home in Kingston, N. H.

'85.—F. A. Morey, city solicitor of Lewiston, has won general approval by his vigorous treatment of violations of the prohibitory law.

'85.—A. F. Gilbert has accepted the principalship of the Adams School in Newton, Mass.

'86.—E. D. Varney, principal of the school at Fort Collins, Col., will enter the Divinity School of Chicago University next fall.

'86.—W. A. Morton, M.D., is spoken of by the papers of Brooklyn, N. Y., as the leading colored physician of that city. A recent medical paper of Dr. Morton's has attracted considerable attention. His address is 395 Gold Street.

'87.—Walter C. Buck died at Washington, D. C., April 28th. He had recently passed the final examination at the Columbia Medical College, and was to have taken his degree in a few days. The first prize for rank in his class was to be awarded to him. His funeral occurred Tuesday, May 2d, at the Free Baptist church at his old home, Milton, N. H. The bearers were L. G. Roberts, A. S. Littlefield, A. S. Woodman, and J. R. Dunton, of '87, Elmer
Brackett, '85, and Fred Cutts, of Newburyport, Mass. A memorial by one of his classmates will appear in the next issue of the STUDENT.

'87.—J. R. Dunton has accepted the superintendency of schools, Rockland, Me.

'87.—Rev. Jesse Bailey, Southern Pines, N. C., has had another attack of congestion of the lungs, and has obtained release from his pastoral duties until September 1st. He is again improving, and is full of courage for the future.

'87.—E. K. Sprague, M.D., has recently been appointed assistant surgeon in the U. S. Marine Hospital service, at a salary of $1,960, with pay increasing with length of service. Out of twenty doctors who were before the Examining Board, Mr. Sprague was one of three to make the required percentage. He has been put in charge of a hospital at Charleston, S. C., an unusual distinction for so young a man.

'87.—Ira Jenkins is principal of the high school, Provincetown, Mass.

'88.—A very interesting letter from Venice, written by Miss N. B. Jordan, is published in the last number of Our Dayspring. Miss Jordan and her sister, Dora, class of '90, sailed for America the middle of this month.

'90.—W. F. Garcelon, of the Harvard Law School, won the 220-yard hurdle race at Harvard, the 6th inst., in 26 seconds. He will represent Harvard on the Mott-Haven team in the contest at New York, May 27th, between Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and the University of Pennsylvania.

'91.—F. J. Chase was admitted to the Androscoggin Bar, after passing a highly creditable examination, at the recent term of court in Auburn.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, in the divine order of events death has removed a beloved member of the Eurosophian Society, William C. Buck;

Resolved, That we, the members of the Eurosophian Society of Bates College, bear testimony to his intellectual worth and manly qualities, and hereby express our deep sorrow for his untimely death;

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his relatives and friends;

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the BATES STUDENT and a copy be sent to the family of our deceased friend.

J. C. WOODMAN,
H. M. COOK,
ALICE W. COLLINS,
Committee.

College Notes.

At DePauw University twenty-three students were recently expelled for playing billiards.

Seven of President Cleveland's cabinet officers are men with a college education.

The custom of wearing the cap and gown has been adopted by the Senior classes of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Williams, and Dartmouth.

Professor Hooper, of Tufts, is trying an unusual experiment in his class in electricity. Each member is required to conduct one recitation in all its
THE BATES STUDENT.

The Yale Freshmen have formed a Boy's Club, the object of which is to provide occupation for boys who are accustomed to spend their evenings about the streets.

college Exchanges.

The national game has burst upon us in all its fury. Our exchanges are deluged with it. And when we think that this is but the beginning of the storm, we feel a cold, benumbing horror seize upon our very heart-strings. We are not unpatriotic—don't think that for a moment. We idolize baseball. But when it comes to reading several hundred papers every month, each with a more or less complete report of several dozen ball-games—O, pray deliver us from such a doom.

A recent number of the Amherst Student contains the report of a meeting of the College Senate, at which the following resolution was offered and discussed:

While recognizing that the Senate has no final jurisdiction over this matter, yet be it

Resolved, That we, its members, as the authorized representatives of the under-graduates of the college, desire to place on record our firm conviction that for the best interests of the religious life of the college, required attendance at worship should be abolished; and be it

Resolved, That we hereby recommend that the authorities of the college take immediate action with this end in view.

Several of the senators then spoke in favor of the resolution, urging that compulsory attendance at religious exercises tended to harden rather than to benefit those who were not interested in religious work, and that there was a prejudice against it, even among the Christian students. President Gates, on the contrary, took the ground that no Christian student could object to what was manifestly a part of his duty, and that if attendance at religious services was made optional, a certain class of under-graduates would cast off every restraining and uplifting influence of which there was so much need. In the vote that followed, the Senate was unanimously in favor of the resolution. For the reasons given above, however, it was vetoed by President Gates.

If the writer of the "Book of Frat.," or at least that part of it that appeared in the Occident of March 31st, was trying to violate every feeling of good taste and decency, he succeeded remarkably well. It was certainly the most disgusting stuff that it has ever been our misfortune to meet in any college publication. When one can find no better subject for his wit (?) than God and His commandments, he had better cease to be witty. We cannot understand how any editor-in-chief could permit a thing so wretched to be published in a paper under his supervision.

The "Mask and Wig" number of
the University Courier, in honor of the performance of “The Yankee League” by the Mask and Wig Club of the University of Pennsylvania, is without doubt the most noticeable of this month’s exchanges. Its numerous cuts bring to our mind faint remembrances of Mother Goose, and more recent recollections of the circus bill-board. It is out of the ordinary line of college papers, and so it is especially attractive.

The Central Collegian is one of our most welcome visitors. Always good, the April issue is of unusual merit. Every one of the six literary articles that appear under its various departments are of real excellence. The paper reflects credit upon the college which it represents.

We trust that the editors of the Oberlin Review will not take it amiss when we suggest that their number of May 3d seemed slightly “twisted.” It was a mistake of the printers, of course, and no fault of theirs.

Magazine Notices.

There is no better magazine in America devoted to amateur sport, travel and recreation, than Outing. The principal article for May is “Kings and Queens of the Turf.” It is illustrated with cuts of noted trotters. “The Toltec Idol” is a story of Mexican adventure by T. Philip Terry. It relates the underground adventures of a small party of treasure-seekers, in that land of semi-mystery. “The Letter of Credit,” by Charles C. Nott, Jr., “A Jack-Rabbit Chase,” by Belle Hunt, and “How the Major Learned to Fish,” by John E. Gunckel, are short but spicy stories. H. Prescott Beach answers in a very practical manner the question, “How to Catch the Wily Trout.” It is pleasant to read a few pages of common-sense advice on the subject, after so many theories that ought to be true but are not. “Starting and Starters,” by John Corbin, is an account of the methods and successes of our best sprinters. He cites instances to show that a quick start frequently wins the race. Travel and adventure receive their share of attention, while poetry is by no means neglected.

The leading article in the New England Magazine for May is “New England Art at the World’s Fair,” by William Howe Downes. It is worth reading by all who are to attend the fair. “Phillips Brooks and Harvard University,” by Alexander McKenzie, D.D., is a biographical-historical sketch of the connection between the late divine and Harvard. This number also presents “Milton as an Educator,” by Brooks himself. Much information can be had from “Life and Study at the Naval Academy,” by Walter G. Richardson, U.S.N. John W. Pratt gives another illustration of the rapid growth of our Western cities, in “The City of Seattle.” This number also contains many short stories and poems, giving life and variety to the magazine.
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Professor of Hebrew.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 Caecilia of Sallust; six orations of Cicero; thirty exercises in Jones's Latin Composition; Latin Grammar (Harkness or Allen & Grenough). GREEK: In three books of Xenophon's Anabasis; two books of Homer's Iliad; twenty orations in Jones's Greek Composition; Goodwin's or Dudley'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 admission 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.

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.

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

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

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

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