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Sartorial.

It would be a good plan for each student before the end of the term to lay out a course of reading for the winter vacation. Those who are to engage in teaching have not time for a long course, but all have some. Every one will undoubtedly do a certain amount of reading, whether he plans it or not; but if he gives it no direction, if he takes it up as fancy dictates, it will be of use only to pass the time away, and besides, will absolutely weaken the intellectual powers; while only as it is in accordance with some well-defined plan, will it have a definite and permanent value. When an eminent thinker said, “If I had read as much as other men, I should be as ignorant as they,” he referred of course to the habit of desultory reading. We
would give more for the mental equipment of a person who knows one subject well than for his who has a smattering of several. Certainly the former would excel in mental discipline. And with all respect for those who entertain a different opinion, we would advise the student to aim not at a broad reading, but at a thorough one. Helvetius says: "Few men have the courage to remain ignorant of an infinite number of useless things." But this is the price of greatness. Whether you are in the domain of history, science or literature, select a narrow field and till it well.

**EXAMINATIONS** are upon us with all their terror. Even the faithful are filled with anxious doubts. Naturally, then, the old question arises as to the advisability of devoting so many evenings to public exercises at a time when we all feel the need of a little "plugging." Of course every one desires to attend the exercises, and that is as it should be. But to employ so many evenings for this purpose just at this particular time is exceedingly inconvenient for the larger part of the students. It seems necessary, it is true, that the declamations and debates come nearly together. This cannot well be avoided. But could not arrangement be made whereby they should come a little earlier in the term? Two weeks even would be a marked improvement in this respect. For the students would then feel freer to devote the required time to their fellow-students, and there would still be opportunity for a little needed study immediately before the tests. Cannot something be done in this line? We are sure that it must meet the approval of nearly all the students.

THE pessimist has lived in all ages and in all lands. He lives in the United States to-day. We are continually meeting people who preach the depravity of the race. They deplore the evils of the present and long for the "good old times" to return. In politics, especially, this class find material with which to feed their morbid appetites.

Such should learn a lesson from the recent elections. In several of the states corruption was at the head of affairs or was attempting to obtain control. In nearly every instance, the will of the people has overstepped party prejudice and has declared for clean government. Let an evil be shown in its true light, and the inherent wisdom of the American people will always assert itself.

We are so enthusiastic in business and so eager after material wealth that we seem to forget the important duties that we owe the state; but we do not forget. The very fact that we are materialistic compels us to preserve the purity of our institutions. So long as we are accumulating we are safe as a nation. When we, as a people, cease to produce, to accumulate, our destruction is at hand. The pessimist should learn a lesson from the events of the past few weeks and should enforce that lesson with the teachings of history. The man who reads history as it is, and not as he
would like to have it, cannot fail to see that every step is a step in advance.

**THE** is a common saying, cherished because it seems to embody an inherent right of a free people, that every one has a right to his own opinion.

If this is true, as we believe it is, every one, both for his own sake and for the sake of others within his influence, ought to make sure that the opinion which he holds and for which he alone is responsible, is the correct one.

Yet there are people, and their number is not small, who boast their right to their own opinions and seem to mean that any ideas which come into their heads, whether sustained by reason and logic or prompted by fancy or form of prejudice, are by this means dignified to a position worthy of respect.

No one would deny a man's right to his honest opinions, for the mere fact of his having candidly examined a subject sufficiently to form an opinion is an encouragement to others to do the same.

But when a man holds an idea which comes from mere prejudice and has no foundation in reason, and uses his influence to further that idea, he proves false to himself and to those about him. So while it is true that "every one has a right to his own opinions," it is equally true that no one has a right to his prejudices, and that no one who is ruled by prejudice can have a real opinion of his own.

**THE Student** congratulates the members of the class of '97 who have already begun active society work. Rightly entered into it is a source of both pleasure and profit. In it you will enjoy the glow of competition and enthusiasm which make athletic contests so fascinating, and at the same time realize a broadening field of thought and an increasing love of knowledge usually cultured in the recitation room. In short, the society work embodies the best and most practical characteristics of both the athletic field and the class room. So we exhort any who have not done so to take up the work at once. No alumnus was ever heard to regret attention given to this department. Hundreds have regretted its neglect and as many more have regretted over-attention given to athletics or studies—one at the expense of the other. You may be inexperienced and fear that your inefficiency will bore your hearers; but now is the time and here is the place to gain the experience and the efficiency. Your fellow-students will be considerate. How humble the beginning of the world's greatest orators! The societies now offer to benefit you. You can benefit them later.

**THE** time draws near when a large portion of the students of Bates will, to speak metaphorically, doff the student's gown and take their places as teachers of the young idea. No one should undertake to fill the place of instructor, however small or seemingly unimportant the school may be, without realizing to the fullest extent the responsibility laid upon him. Of course the moral influence which is to guide the youth of our country must emanate
largely from the home. The influence that pervades the atmosphere of the school-room, however, should second, not oppose, the healthy influence of the home circle. But the moral side of the teacher's responsibility is by no means the only one. Many of those who are under his instruction for the time may be spending the last days they will ever spend in the school-room, and while the amount of benefit they are to derive from these winter days must rest largely with themselves, no little degree of responsibility is laid upon their instructor to see that their time is spent in that way which will be most profitable to their after lives. When going into a community, then, to fulfill the important trust that has been placed in your hands, resolve to be true to your highest ideals, loyal to your Alma Mater, and to work earnestly for the best good of the young minds which you are to guide, for the time, in the paths of knowledge.

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Literary.

SKETCHES FROM CHAUCER'S CANTERBURY TALES.

Criticism of Introduction of the Prologue.

By H. M. C., '94.

In the first forty-three lines of the Prologue, Chaucer aims to describe the circumstances which brought a company of thirty people together at an inn in Southwark, ready to set out on a pilgrimage to Canterbury. To lead us in mind to the Tabard and to introduce us to the company and to do this naturally, gracefully, completely and yet briefly,—this is his aim—and in it he has succeeded admirably.

In the opening lines, Chaucer does more than to simply tell us it was spring-time. He makes us feel that at the time of the general awakening of nature and of the migration of the birds, it is the most natural thing in the world for human beings to be stirred by a desire to roam abroad; and he tacitly hints that it is this prompting of nature, rather than extraordinary religious zeal, which leads them to make their pilgrimage.

The arrangement, both in structure and in sense, is in the form of a climax. The interest is awakened and suspense secured at the beginning by the series of adverbial clauses culminating in the line that is the key to the whole Prologue: "Than longen folk to goon on pilgrimages." The order of ideas is likewise progressive. Our attention is called in succession to spring showers and the warmth of the sun, to awakening vegetation, to migrating birds, and finally to people going on pilgrimages.

While the introduction contains everything necessary to completeness, yet it has nothing superfluous. Every idea seems to be in direct line with the purpose and to have a use in leading up to the introduction of the characters.
The language is simple, the movement brisk, the versification melodious; and he who has read the lines appreciatively is in sympathy with the season and with the company, and is well launched upon the full tide of the poem.

The Knight.

By E. I. C., '94.

In introducing his characters to the reader, Chaucer naturally begins with the one who seems to be the central figure. At this time, of all the professions, knighthood was esteemed the worthiest, and thus pre-eminent among his characters stands the Knight. In him is combined the courtesy of the gentleman with the valor and heroism of the warrior. To be the best in everything is his aim; for, whether fighting in his country's cause or that of his fair lady, he always distinguishes himself. Yet, notwithstanding all the praise and fame resulting from his success, he was unassuming and free from conceit, courteous to his equals, and considerate towards his inferiors.

His attire, if nothing else, is a true index to his character, substantial but modest and simple.

Faithfulness is another attribute of this knight; for no sooner is his expedition over than he is on his way to the shrine, to pay his vows, promised for a safe return from battle.

In a word, he is an ideal knight; brave and honest, courteous and modest, and faithful in the performance of every duty.

The Nun.

By K. A. L., '94.

The Nun hardly answers our conception of what a lady superior should be. Looking for modesty, we find a trait that might develop into coquetry were the nun not restricted by the rules of her sisterhood. Thinking of a prioress as one of dignified bearing and commanding presence, we find Chaucer's Nun, although quite accomplished, very affected in her manners and ambitious to be admired.

She appeared to be very tender-hearted and full of pity for any suffering, but I think Chaucer intends to give the impression that her display of feeling for a captured mouse is due as much to her propensity to affectation as to any genuine sorrow. And yet her love for her dogs and her gentle treatment of them are evidences of a really kind heart. She was a little extravagant as she fed her dogs on sweet cake, a rarity that dogs in general did not enjoy. She was certainly not a sincere, truly religious woman, as we would expect one in her position to be, but, although not in any respect vicious, a weak follower of fashion, eager for attention and popularity.

The Monk.

By C. B. P., '94.

This Monk reveals traits of character which are altogether too frequent among people of modern times.

Although professing to be deeply religious he is, in reality, a very worldly man and may indeed be fitly styled a hypocrite. His fondness for outdoor
sports led him to engage in them even to the neglect of his clerical duties. Altogether he possesses one of those dispositions which fails to inspire its possessor with ambition other than the desire for personal gratifications.

The Doctor.
By W. W. H., '94.

Chaucer’s Doctor was one of the peers of his profession. But evidently he was in the business because there was money in it.

“For gold in phisik is a cordial,
Therefore he lovede gold in special.”

The Doctor was not an over-pious man; at least he spent more time in the study of the stars than of his Bible. “For he was grounded in astronomeye.” By this means and “by his magik naturel” he was able to determine the symptoms of his patients. Apparently he possessed, in no small degree, the essential characteristic of all successful physicians, viz., that of inspiring in his patients confidence in his ability to cope with any disease.

That he was a very learned doctor is manifest from the readiness with which he could quote from so many ancient authorities—of course it mattered but little whether they were medical or military authorities. True, his knowledge consisted largely of theories, but yet he was not so far behind his age, nor indeed the present time, in this respect. It is very probable that this Doctor wrought many cures upon the same principle as that recognized by the average physician of to-day, viz., the faith of the patient in his knowledge and ability, and taking good care not to administer harmful medicine.

To regulate diet and other essentials was as necessary in those days as it is now and was not overlooked as a needful prescription by this Doctor. In short, I think he would be an acceptable citizen for most any New England town or hamlet at the present time, and I don’t know as he would be altogether out of place in Lewiston.

The Clerk.
By E. F. P., '94.

Chaucer’s Clerk is one of those simple, unworldly souls whose actions and ideals people in general cannot understand. He is a scholar in its best and truest sense. He goes beneath the surface. He seeks to solve the real and most important mysteries of life. External appearance, personal comfort—all are sacrificed to his absorbing love of knowledge. Yet he is quite unconscious of the sacrifice, for on such small things he bestows no thought. Absorbed in his reflections, he does not even seek to take advantage of his learning. But he is grateful for a favor, and in his way tries to repay a kindness. Such as he has that will he give in fullest measure. He is a great soul and yet he knows not of his greatness.

The Parson.
By M. A. H., '94.

Chaucer has in this man brought out an ideal character. The Parson was indeed poor in this world’s goods,
but he was rich in religious devotion. Then, too, he was a well-educated man, who could penetrate the mysteries of the gospel and make them plain to his followers. He was kind, thoughtful, industrious, energetic, and trustful even under the most unfavorable circumstances. Generous and compassionate, he gave freely of the little that he had to satisfy the wants of his parishioners.

His one purpose seemed to be to consecrate his whole life to doing good to his fellow-men, and he pursued this purpose with great diligence. It might be truly said of him that he reversed the old saying and preached what he practiced.

A more devout, virtuous man could not be found, and yet, although he was a bitter enemy to all sin, he was very kind and merciful to sinners, seeking to draw them to the right by the example of an honest and upright life rather than by severity and by law. He dealt the same with all men, rebuking the great and the small alike.

And so we might enumerate the good qualities brought out in the character of this man at length, but it seems to me that all is told when we say that he was a model of everything that is true, noble and good in man, whether it be mental, moral or spiritual.

The Miller.

By B. W. G., '94.

It is hard to imagine two people in the same small party of twenty-nine more unlike than the Parson, with his refined spiritual nature, and the coarse, uncultivated Miller; yet Chaucer has brought them together and we can remove neither the one nor the other from the band of Canterbury pilgrims. The Parson's character has been told; that of the Miller is left to be conjectured from his outward appearance and actions.

If his looks were any indication of his character he would be a most disagreeable person to meet, yet he finds a place among the travelers and adds to the general enjoyment by his superabundance of animal spirits, by his coarse jests, and by his performances upon the bag-pipe. He is evidently good-natured and ready to take as well as make jokes.

As a business man, he understands his trade well, and knows how to gain both honest and dishonest profits.

The finer side of the Miller's nature, if such there was, is not disclosed to us in the Prologue, and on the whole he seems but a low, rude fellow.

Chaucer's Ideal Man.

By J. B. H., '94.

All ideals vary in different ages and in different lands, but the ideal of true manhood varies as little perhaps as any. If Chaucer were living to-day, in the main he would admire what we admire, condemn what we condemn, in the men and women around us.

The first requisite to his ideal man is a healthy, well-developed body. The features must be clear-cut, the eye bright and mild, the complexion clear and glowing. The man must be self-possessed, easy and graceful in his manner, at home in court and field
alike. If he possess great physical strength and endurance, so much the better.

To such a body add a sound and well-disciplined mind. Education alone is not enough, but the mind itself must possess great native strength, must be so superior to other minds that it can sway them and move them to harmonize with itself.

But a sound body and well-disciplined mind will not suffice. The man must be controlled by right motive. He must have in his heart a fixed purpose to do the right, under whatever circumstances. He must be industrious and self-reliant, doing his best at all times.

He is modest, respectful and kind to his inferiors, courteous and manly to his superiors. Knowing his own weaknesses, he is charitable, assisting the weak, chiding only the willfully culpable, but never withholding deserved rebuke because of rank or wealth.

In him there is no pride. He is superior to gay clothes and fulsome flattery, but he does not despise the pleasures of life. Every helpful amusement and recreation receives his sincere respect.

He has a broad liberality. The dignified regard that he feels for his own deep convictions he permits others to cherish for theirs. As honesty is the mainspring of his own life, so he believes it to be of other lives. But with all his liberality, he is no slave to public opinion.

He has a genuine respect for religion. Not the religion that strives after material wealth and power, with which to add to its own splendor, but the religion that benefits, that suffers and forgives.

To all these qualities must be added intense earnestness. To him, life is real, not a dream of existence; short, but crowded with possibilities.

ORIGINALITY NECESSARY TO SUCCESS.

BY J. B. Hoag, '94.

The young man of to-day may well hesitate as he, an untried contestant, steps into the arena of active life. Every avenue to success seems blocked by the myriad feet of his competitors. But the wise man soon learns that the paths that the multitudes tread, lead not to success. The vast majority of lives end as they begin. Only the few ever accomplish anything truly great. These walk alone.

Search history through, we find but one Shakespeare. Some of the brightest intellects of the age have spent years in the study of his works, but they cannot write as he wrote, cannot even produce a respectable counterfeit. If he had devoted his life to imitating the brightest example in history he would have succeeded no better than they. The moment a man imitates another, however worthy of imitation, at that moment he repudiates his own intelligence and ability, and dedicates his life to the praise of another, acknowledges himself a beggar, beseeching the cast-off thoughts and worn-out phrases of one who, no abler than himself, dared to confess the truth he had discovered.
A thought, never printed in book or spoken by the tongue of man, comes to us in a quiet moment. We banish it because it is our own. We conceal it from the world, from fear of its ridicule or its displeasure. Doubtless others than Columbus held views similar to his, but he alone of them all had the courage to pursue an idea that was contrary to the teachings of every authority. What if his theories did contain many errors, and but little truth! What if his computations and conclusions were erroneous, and India was distant from Europe 18,000 instead of 3,000 miles as he supposed? Would Providence permit such faith, such perseverance, to go unrewarded? After he had sailed till his crew had all mutinied, after the last of the three days of grace had passed, and faith and perseverance could do no more, there lay before him a new continent, dreaming for centuries in the seas. At the touch of civilization the sleep of ages was broken, and a new world was given to oppressed man.

On the one hand were crowded cities, poverty, and ignorance; on the other, vast and fertile areas, wealth untold, and the future seat of learning. On the one hand were subjection, superstition, and false theories that had become crystallized by the lapse of time; on the other hand, freedom for body and spirit.

In our minds to-day lie the dormant conceptions of truths grander than have yet confessed themselves to man. It may not be ours to discover a continent or to portray the character of mankind, but it is ours to create the record of a human life. There can be no nobler work than this. As among all the multitudes of men, we find no two faces, no two dispositions exactly alike, so we should expect to find no two lives alike. Why trouble about what others may do, what others may think; I am responsible only for what my hands may do, what my brain may think. We pity the heathen of Africa, of India, and of China, while we ourselves bow low before the god of public opinion. Why this submission, this abject slavery, when the only men who have really lived are those who have broken the fetters?

It may seem easier to conform to established customs and opinions. Even Emerson said, “He who scorns the world, on him the scorned world seeks its revenge”; but Emerson did not believe that, for he said in other places, “Trust thyself. Every heart vibrates to that iron string.” “Whoso would be a man, must be a non-conformist.” “Absolve you to yourself and you shall have the suffrage of the world.” “It is easy in the world to live after the world’s opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after our own; but the great man is he who, in the midst of the crowd, keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude.”

Emerson was a non-conformist. He startled the world with his strange philosophy. Conservatism gazed with pale cheek and bated breath, while he shattered its most cherished idols; but in place of broken idols he set up gods of truth, and the world now votes him its praise.
Who, then, is the successful man? Not he whose life is a gilded image, a mere mirror, though it reflect ever so perfectly. The successful man is positive, progressive, and individual. He has accomplished some definite object in life. He has added something to the store of human knowledge or of human good. The result may be small; it matters not. Quality is the standard of success. If there be in all the mass some grain of wheat, the winds of time will dissipate all the chaff, and leave only the golden grain.

THE LIBRARY AS AN EDUCATOR.

BY KATE A. LESLIE, '94.

One of the most comprehensive words in our language is education. "The function which it has to discharge," says Herbert Spencer, "is to prepare us for complete living," and such a preparation must include the training and development of all our faculties; moral, intellectual, physical, and spiritual. From how many resources, then, must we draw to perfect our education! Schools, teachers, social life, study of nature, are all necessary factors; but equally important is the library.

To it is largely due the advancement of any age in knowledge beyond the preceding. As the child must learn his letters before he can read; as the pupil depends upon his algebra as a guide to the higher mathematics, so each generation depends for its further advancement upon the library that has been accumulating through the ages. If this is used aright, if one does not become a mere book-worm, disregarding the claims of society and closing his eyes to the material world; if he reads with an active discriminating mind; if, like Lord Bacon, he reads to "weigh and consider," he avails himself of a most potent means for gaining true culture.

Few of us can have personal intercourse with the greatest minds. Many of these have lived in an age long past, and those of the present age it is seldom our lot to meet. But the great man who, from his reserve, has not revealed his thought to his dearest friend, has imparted it to paper and so given it to the library. Hence, while we should esteem it a great privilege to have known a few of the wisest and witiest men that have lived, we should prize even more the library, that can make us possessors of the thought and knowledge resulting from their life study and investigation.

Few men have accomplished anything great in science, literature or art, that have not been inspired by some book. Reading opens to us new regions of thought. Our attention is continually called to some phase of knowledge we have never before considered. By studying a book on nature we come to a higher appreciation of natural beauty. There is awakened in us a desire to study more closely the birds and the insects, the rocks and the flowers. The book teaches their form and structure, and gives us a better idea of the extent and variety of these little worlds, thus making doubly interesting the study of nature in her woods and fields.

With Shakespeare, Dickens, and
Eliot we may study human nature. We sometimes say we have never met such characters as they portray; but if we observe people more closely we shall find plenty of Shylocks, plenty of Micawbers, plenty of Arthur Donnithorns; and now and then the patient "Little Dorritt" or the saintly Dinah Morris. A study of such characters, real or fictitious, cannot fail in its influence. No one can read thoughtfully of the life and work of a noble soul without receiving some of its goodness and purity; without being impelled to leave the rut of selfishness and indifference and enter the path of self-sacrifice and earnestness. No more can one follow in history or fiction the mean and low career of one person, without having all the good in his nature aroused in protest.

With the historian we may study the past. The motives that have moved men's minds since the earliest times, their actions with the results are here portrayed, adding to our knowledge something that is highly important in helping us to answer more correctly the social and political questions of the day. An acquaintance with history is the next best thing to a life's experience. Such an acquaintance may develop the strong statesman; the want of it may result in the weak politician.

Careful reading of any good book aids moral and spiritual growth, exercises the power of judgment and reasoning, delights and strengthens the imagination. Man cannot always find in his associates a response to his needs and longings. But in the library there is food to suit the most delicate taste, knowledge to satisfy the most ambitious soul.

"Here Greek and Roman find themselves Alive among these crowded shelves; And Shakespeare treads again his stage, And Chaucer paints anew his age."

"As if some Pantheon's marbles broke Their stony trance, and lived and spoke, Life thrills along the aloyed hall, The lords of thought await our call."

"THE LADY OF SHALOTT."

BY EVA B. ROBY, '97.

This is one of the earlier of Lord Tennyson's poems. It was published in 1832. But it shows very clearly his beauty of thought and his art as a poet.

The reader is led through a gallery of pen pictures, the ever-increasing beauty of which surprises and delights him. The skillful use of vivid contrasts deepens and brings out the shades of thought. The picture-words clothe them with grace and reality. The most widely accepted interpretation of the poem is the portrayal of youthful innocence, and its loss in the deeper experiences of womanhood. And it is in the subordination of all the particulars to this one central thought that the skill of the poet is shown most clearly. Throughout the poem the agreement between nature and the thought is perfect.

"On either side the river lie Long fields of barley and of rye, That clothe the wold and meet the sky; And thro' the field the road runs by To many-towered Camelot."

It is a quiet, rustic scene, a fit background for the Lady of Shalott in her character of youthful innocence. But the picture is incomplete. Something
beside this repose, something even
beside the purity of the lilies that

"Blow
Round an island there below"
is needed to perfect the home of the
Lady of Shalott. There is a joyous
light-heartedness belonging to the
innocence of youth. And this we find
in the second stanza:

"Willows whiten, aspens quiver,
Little breezes dusk and shiver
Thro' the wave that runs forever
By the island in the river,
Flowing down to Camelot."

For all must move toward Camelot.
And in that beautiful seclusion, where
"Four gray walls and four gray towers
Overlook a space of flowers,
The silent isle embowers
The Lady of Shalott."

And by her, all unheeding, passes the
world with its cares—

"The heavy barges trail'd
By slow horses"

And the world with its pleasures—

"Shallops silken-sail'd."

"Only reapers, reaping early
In among the bearded barley,
Hear a song that echoes cheerly,"

For only these retain somewhat of the
simplicity which is akin to the inno-
cence of youth.

But though the world knows her not,
yet the world, in part, is seen by her,
not through real experience, but re-
lected in shadows as through a mirror.
And from these, imagination busy

"Weaves by night and day
A magic web with colors gay."

For the sombre colors of care and sor-
row are to her unknown. But

"She has heard a whisper say,
A curse is on her if she stay
To look down to Camelot."

Camelot, the seat of King Arthur's
court, the centre of the deep experi-
ences of life. Camelot, the world. No
place is there for the innocence of
youth. When Camelot is entered, this,
with its sweet fancies and its calm,
must die. But

"She knows not what the curse may be,
And so she weaveth steadily"

Fancies of all she sees through the
"mirror blue"—"the village churl,"
the "market girl," the "abbot," the
"curly shepherd lad," "the knights,
riding two and two." And though

"She hath no loyal knight and true,
Yet in her web she still delights."

But

"When the moon was overhead
Came two young lovers lately wed,

There was a half-awakening of heart, and

"I am half sick of shadows," said
The lady of Shalott.

Then came Sir Lancelot, noble in
person and equipment.

"The sun came dazzling thro' the leaves,
And flamed upon his brazen greaves."

"The gommy bridle glittered free,
Like to some branch of stars we see
Hung in the golden galaxy."

"The helmet and the helmet feather
Burn'd like one burning flame together."

"His broad, clear brow in sunlight glow'd";

"From underneath his helmet flow'd
His coal-black curls as on he rode."

"He flashed into the crystal mirror."

Deeper emotions began to stir in her
heart. There was unrest.

"She saw the water-lily bloom."

But also

"She saw the helmet and the plume."

She looked down to Camelot. Her
fancies fled. Life was becoming real.
She begins to see it as it is. Her
mirror cracked.
All the scene is changed; the happy, restful beauty gone. Not only is there a sadness at the slipping away of youthful innocence, but the whole being is stirred, there is a breaking up of old delights; and as through the whole poem, so now, nature is still in sympathy.

"In the stormy east wind straining,
The pale yellow woods were waning,
The broad stream in its banks complaining,
Heavily the low sky raining."

And as she felt the river of life was carrying her to untried womanhood, longing to keep the freshness of youth it was bearing away, almost frightened,

"Down the river's dim expanse,
Like some bold seer in a trance,
Seeing all his own mischance—
With a glassy countenance
Did she look down to Camelot.
And at the closing of the day
She loosed the chain, and down she lay."

And as the river bears her farther on to the deep, calm waters of womanhood, the scene becomes more peaceful.

"Lying robed in snowy white
That loosely flew from left to right—
The leaves upon her falling light—
Thro' the noises of the night
She floated down to Camelot.
And as the boat-head wound along
The willowy hills and fields among,"

Rises the last song of youth. The deep experiences of the world are hers. And

"Knight and burgher, lord and dame,
Cross themselves for fear,"

Thinking of the danger there might be for her. While Lancelot, knight of knights, "Mused a little space," and said, "She has a lovely face," then breathed the prayer, "God in his mercy lend her grace."

THE WORLD'S DEITIES.

By Maude A. Hill, '94.

From the earliest times mankind has recognized the existence of a supreme being. The ancient Greeks worshiped Jupiter as the ruler of earth and sky, and at the same time they did homage to other gods inferior to this one great master. As civilization progressed this system of worship declined; these deities lost their power and were forgotten. But consider the condition of the world at the present day. Are there no Jupiters now? Are we not bowing before Olympian deities of a more modern origin? Each nation of the world has its god; different classes of people deify different objects or qualities; we all, as individuals, worship our ideals or our fancies.

The French nation is continually striving for power—power in all its forms, civil, political, and military. This is the goal which it is ever striving to attain. Behold the deity of France—Military Power.

The Germans are a nation of scholars, poets, and musicians. Hence, in Germany, profound philosophy is set up as an object of worship.

Even our United States is building a temple, unconsciously perhaps, but actually, in honor of that very powerful god, Wealth. How many such deities are found throughout the world? Who would attempt to estimate their number?

We look with pity upon the poor heathen, and send to them, from time to time, missionaries to spread the gospel of our Master, Jesus Christ, and to raise them from the deep abyss of
ignorance and sin to the noble height of knowledge and purity. We gradually lead them from the worship of graven images, as it were, to a true devotion to the one existing Divinity. Thus, we leave our own homes, cross the broad expanse of the ocean to allay the storms of heathenism, while within the boundaries of our own state, yes, nearer than that, within the limits of our own little village, the damp and destroying mists of idol worship are fast gathering into gloomy and ominous clouds. Idol worship? Yes, truly. Our idols are not molded from clay nor chiseled from marble; they are fashioned from a material more lasting than either of these, more valuable than gold or jewels—from deep, concentrated thought. They are the products of our minds. We set before ourselves some quality, some person as a pattern, and we strive to mold ourselves into a perfect likeness of this pattern. It is changed gradually to an object of reverence and of awe, and unconsciously it becomes to us a deity just as truly as the idol is to the heathen. It is our God, our Jehovah. We laugh with scorn at the very mention of the fact, but after reflection the truth of such a statement must be admitted.

Idealism is a virtue if not carried too far. A noble desire or ambition should be to any man an incentive to progress, mental, moral, and physical.

How delightful is the gentle summer breeze, laden with the varied perfumes of many flowers! The blades of grass bend playfully under its influence; the grain in the field nods with grace and pleasure; and even the sturdy oak sways its mighty branches to and fro, and chats merrily with the passing wind in that incomprehensible, yet beautifully expressive language, the rustle of its leaves. What a soothing and inspiring element! Yet, what can be more destructive than this same gentle breeze when converted by its ruling spirit into the raging, howling wind of the hurricane? How different its voice! The same grass which a minute ago danced in merry play, is now leveled to the earth; the grain is a crushed and tangled mass; the giant oak is uprooted and shattered.

So ideals, if considered properly, are a benefit to mankind. They are an incentive to noble aims and pursuits; they tend to raise the standard of civilization and to hasten the march of progress throughout the world.

But change admiration to reverence, convert the model into an idol, and witness the result. This same beneficial influence becomes a very destructive power. Instead of progress comes retrogression, and in the midst of the highest civilization springs up a mental heathenism to which the strongest mind falls as easy a prey as did the stately oak to the hurricane.

But nothing can be more advantageous than ideals when they are limited to their proper sphere.

Therefore, choose for yourself a model, admire it, study it, follow closely all its teachings, but beware of deification or even of undue exaltation. In no way detract from the power of God by setting up lesser deities, for God has ever been, is, and ever will be the only Divine Being.
A LEGEND.

There is a legend found in dusty books,
A legend of the years and years ago,
That in a mountain by the sunny Rhine
There is a wondrous kingdom, whose approach
Is guarded from the vulgar eyes of men.
Without is desolation's grim domain,
For rugged mountains rise, adown whose sides
Rush little trembling rills with faces white,
Like children from a giant's dread domain.
But far within, so legend tells the tale,
There is a fairy land, the court of love,
Where grow the brightest flowers and fairest
ferns,
Where fountains play and wild-eyed Satyrs
sport,
Where Nymphs and Dryads haunt the sparkling streams,
And all of Nature's secrets are made clear.
Few mortal eyes have witnessed this retreat,
For none can pass, without the mystic word,
The hidden gates veiled in deep mystery.
But, ever and anon, some happy ones,
Deemed worthy by the gathered court of love,
Are chosen from the thronging race of men
And led within the mountain's parlor fair
To join with others in the holy tie
Of brotherhood, and thus enjoy the sweets
And learn the mysteries of earth.

And ever in this wondrous court of love,
Where fountains rise and murmur dreamily,
Where flowers spring beneath the feet of joy,
And all goes happy as a marriage feast,
This band of chosen ones are free to roam
And firmer seal each day the holy bonds
Of brotherhood and tender fellowship.

There is a beauty in this ancient myth
Dimmed by the twilight of long-vanished years.
There is a hidden charm that holds the eye,
And, half unconscious, we would gaze again.
O wondrous mount of beauty and of joy,
In thee we see our loved society;
Its chains of friendship are as strong as thine,
Like thine her sweet gates admit but few,
And chosen from the fairest of our land.
Thy birds and flowers and fountains that murmur low,
These are the symbols of our friendship true,
And these the truths we learn within these halls.

Then, members of our little chosen band,
Let's strive and make this legend live again.
Guard well the truth and firmly stand for right,
And with the hand of Him to lead us on
Let's make Love's beautiful flowers perennial;
With heart and hand to keep it ever fresh
With us the myth of old shall live in truth.
—X. Y. Zosimus, '95.

THE DEPARTURE OF SUMMER.

We wandered in joy and in gladness,
And our hearts twined together with love,
For she was the maiden called Summer,
Wearing garlands that angel hands wove.
As she walked with light step through the meadow
With the sunlight of June in her eyes,
All the flowers bloomed forth at her coming,
And more soft was the blue of the skies.
For she carried new life in her bosom,
And scattered it over the land;
New verdure sprang up in the forest
At the touch of her soft, magic hand.

I loved her, I deeply I loved her—
Too strong was my love, for one night
The jealous North wind breathed upon her
And bore her away from my sight.
I loved her and wooed her, but lost her,
For she fled, like a spirit, away.
Now the dead, withered flowers but mock me,
For I'm sad and so lonely to-day.
Dead, dead is the grass in the meadows,
And the birds sing but once and are still;
Comes no sound save the cow-bell's faint tinkling
From the brown pasture-ground on the hill.
All vainly I've searched in the woodland,
And down through the steamlet-charmed dell,
But she's flitting away to the southland,—
O sweet sunny Summer, farewell!
College News and Interests.

LOCALS.

'Oh, isn't he cute, that quarterback,
Remarked the co-ed fair,
Those sinewy arms, that glorious form,
And, best of all—such hair.

Exams.

Do you teach? and where?
Hanscom, '97, is teaching at Wells.
Miss Cross, '95, is teaching in Webster.

O. C. Cutts, '96, has gone to Newport to teach.

A new stove has been placed in the Y. M. C. A. room in Parker Hall.

N. R. Smith, '95, has finished his school at Bowdoinham and returned to college.

Professor Angell was unable to meet his classes for several days recently on account of illness.

To Let! Vacant space in Sophomore section, college chapel. Apply to janitor.

For the first time in years the Sophomore prize debates will not occur during the fall term.

The Junior Class have elected Fred S. Wakefield as manager of the STUDENT for '94.

Deacon Rufus Deering and Hon. L. M. Webb, '70, of Portland, visited the college a few days ago.

E. L. Haynes, '93, manager and teacher at Good Will Farm, East Fairfield, visited the college recently.

C. C. Ferguson, '92, assistant principal at the Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield, spent Sunday, November 12th, in Lewiston.

The College Band has furnished excellent music for the Freshman declamations during the past few weeks.

J. G. Morrell, '95, and H. N. Knox, '95, were among those who took in the World's Fair at Chicago during its last days.

Mr. Thompson of the Harper's Ferry Jubilee Singers, rendered a bass solo in a pleasing manner at chapel Monday morning, November 13th.

W. F. Sims, '93, principal of Litchfield Academy, and L. E. Moulton, '93, principal of Monson Academy, are spending a few days at the college.

Cutts and Hanscom played on the B. U. eleven against Bowdoin, October 26th, and Brown and Cutts played with the same team against Colby the next day.

Owing to the enforced absence of a large number of the members from the class of '96 the public meeting of the Polymnian Society has been put over to next term.

The editors of the STUDENT for the ensuing year have been announced as follows: B. L. Pettigrew, Miss A. W. Collins, F. A. Knapp, W. S. C. Russell, J. G. Morrill, H. N. Knox.

Rev. Dr. Summerbell of the Main Street Free Baptist Church, conducted chapel exercises Friday morning, November 3d. After prayers he made a short address to the students.
The Latin School foot-ball team played the Bates second eleven on the college campus, Saturday, October 21st. The game resulted in a score of 8 to 6 in favor of the Latin School.

The young ladies of '94 entertained the class at the society rooms in Hathorn Hall, Tuesday evening, November 7th, by giving a cobweb party. Every one present had a jolly time and voted the affair a success.

French, '94, has returned from North New Portland, where he has been teaching the high school. He has been elected principal of the Columbia Falls high school, where he will take up his duties in January.

During the absence of Professor Dale, on account of the illness of his father, the Freshmen were drilled in their parts by E. J. Hatch and J. B. Hoag, '94. From results we should judge that both did excellent work.

An enthusiastic meeting was held in the college chapel, October 26th, in the interest of college athletics. Professor Chase, in behalf of the faculty, promised that foot-ball should be given the same support as base-ball in the future.

The Harper's Ferry Jubilee Singers sang several selections at the declamations of the Fourth Division of the Freshman Class, Wednesday evening, November 9th. They were heartily encored and had difficulty in appeasing the audience.

Professor G. B. Files gave a very interesting and instructive lecture before the members of the Polymnian Society, Saturday evening, November 4th. His subject was well handled and the lecture appreciated very much by all who heard it.

A special meeting in the interest of college Y. M. C. A. work was held at the association rooms in Parker Hall, Sunday afternoon, November 12th. The meeting was addressed by E. H. Gerrish, president of the Lewiston Y. M. C. A., and by Professor Jordan.

The Rev. Drew T. Wyman, of the Bates Street Baptist Church, conducted the exercises at chapel, Thursday, November 9th, and gave an interesting talk to the students on the subject of the "True Ideal of Manhood and Womanhood." We would be pleased to hear him again.

THE EUROSOPHIAN PUBLIC MEETING.

The public meeting of the Eurosophian society was held in the chapel Friday evening, November 10th, and was a great success. The chapel was crowded with people and many more had to go away because they could not get in. The following was the programme:

**PART FIRST.**

Overture. Orchestra.

PRAYER.

Piano Duet—Le Tourbellon.—Tito Mattei.
Florence M. Farnum,
Frank T. Wingate.


Poem—Repentance (an allegory).
Wildle Thayer.

Discussion—Is the Moral Condition of the American People Deteriorating?

Female Quartette—Dinah Doe.—Molloy.
Bertha A. Bryant, Charlotte Jennison,
Helen M. Willard, Mary B. Buzzell.
THE FRESHMAN DECLAMATIONS.

The class of '97 have passed through the trying ordeal of Freshman declamations, and have won their first laurels in the way of public honors. The class declaimed in four divisions, H. R. Purinton, A.B., of the Cobb Divinity School, S. I. Graves '94, and H. M. Cook, '94, acting as judges for the selection of the speakers for the prize division.

The general work of the class was excellent and the greater number of the parts gave evidence of careful preparation.

The prize division declaimed in the college chapel Saturday evening, November 11th. Excellent music was rendered by Callahan's orchestra.

The following was the programme:

Song of the Market Place.—Anon. Maude A. Vickery.

THE BATES STUDENT.

FOOT-BALL.

Considering the fact that this is practically the first season in which a Bates eleven has contested for honors upon the gridiron, every loyal Bates man, student or alumnus, should feel proud of the work which our team has done. Beginning the season with an eleven composed of men nearly all of whom had had no previous experience, we have played seven games, five of which have resulted in victory for the garnet, with a combined score of 104 points. Of the other two, one was given to Colby by hard luck and the umpire, with a score of 4 to 0; the other, played against Bowdoin, with several years' experience against such teams as Harvard, Brown, Tufts, and Boston Athletic Association in her

Good Night, Papa.—Anon. Charlotte Jennison.
Use and Abuse of Wealth.—Ruskin Carl E. Milliken.
The Homes of the People.—Grady James A. Marr.
A Leak in the Dyke.—Carey Annie J. Butterfield.
Flat Justicia.—Ingalls Ralph W. Emerson.
Scotland.—Flagg Fred W. Burrill.
The People Always Conquer.—Everett William O. Phillips.
Extract.—Bulwer Everett Skillings.
Ballad of Carmilhan.—Longfellow Charlotte M. Hanson.
The Boat Race.—Bennett Edith W. Lunt.
The Soldier's Reprieve.—Mrs. Robbins Winifred S. Sleeper.

The prize for young ladies was awarded to Miss Hanson and the prize for young gentlemen to Mr. Marr. The committee of award were Rev. Thomas B. Payne, F. A. Morey, Esq., and F. L. Noble, Esq.
favor, could not, in the expectations of the most sanguine, result otherwise than in defeat.

The first game played since the last issue of the Student was on the delta at Brunswick, Saturday, October 28th. Bowdoin won by a score of 54 to 0. Although defeated, the boys, however, were encouraged rather than disheartened. Cutts was highly complimented by the Bowdoin boys. Douglass' skill in tackling deserves special notice, as does the work of Woodman, who at quarterback has done good service in every game he has played. Brown is a strong center and one of the mainstays of the team.

The next game was against Bangor High School, and was played at Bangor, Friday, November 3d. In this game Hamilton replaced Brackett as fullback, the latter having been laid off by injuries received while doing valiant service in the Bowdoin game. Two twenty-minute halves were played. Bates got the ball and started off with the flying wedge, making a big gain of 25 yards. Our boys steadily advanced and in ten minutes had secured a touchdown and goal. Score: Bates, 6; Bangor High School, 0.

In the second half Bangor held her own well against the rush of the heavy Bates men, and advanced steadily for some time by bucking the center. Bates now made a grand rush and were within 25 yards of Bangor's goal when time was called.

The next day our boys met the M. S. C. team at Orono and promptly defeated them with a score of 18 to 0.

A return game between the same teams was played on the Bates field, Wednesday, November 8th. The make-up of the Bates team was practically the same as at Bangor and Orono. From the first the game was decidedly in our favor and a detailed account would be wearisome. Hamilton received an injury near the end of the first half and was replaced by Files.

Cutts kicked goals to perfection and played enthusiastically. Small made several fine runs, and the blocking off of Hamilton, Douglass, and Files was excellent. Field also made some brilliant runs, securing several of the touchdowns. In the darkness, near the close of the game, M. S. C. succeeded in securing a touchdown and goal. At the end the score stood Bates, 52; M. S. C., 6.

Hebron Academy met us on the Bates field, Saturday, November 11th. Cutts, who is away, was replaced by Parsons, while Files took the place of Douglass, who was laid off with a sprained ankle. Brackett took his old position for the first time since the Bowdoin game. The Hebrons had shortly before tied a game with Colby, and the spectators expected a close game. Bates, however, went in with a rush, winning without difficulty. Score, 34 to 0.

Files, in the games he has played, has shown himself to be a strong man for next year's team. Purington has done excellent work throughout the season. Small crossed the goal line a good many times during the last three or four games.

Unfortunately the Sophomore difficulties broke up the team at the height
of its glory and we shall be obliged to sink into quietude until next year.

The make-up of the regular team during the latter part of the season was as follows:

- Purington, ... Left End.
- O. Hanscom, ... Left Tackle.
- Bruce, ... Left Guard.
- Brown, ... Center.
- Cutts, ... Right Guard.
- E. Hanscom, ... Right Tackle.
- Field, ... Right End.

- Woodman, ... Quarterback.
- Douglass, ... Halfbacks.
- Small, ... Fullback and Captain.
- Brackett, ... Fullback and Captain.

At a recent meeting of the team Douglass, '96, was unanimously elected captain for the ensuing year. Much credit is due Manager Small and Assistant Manager Dutton for the success which has attended the game at Bates this season.

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**Alumni Department.**

**ALUMNI NOTICE.**

The next annual dinner of the alumni of Boston and vicinity will occur as usual, during the last week of December, at Young's Hotel, Boston. Alumnae of the college are invited this year, and it is hoped a large number will attend. Notice of the day and hour will be sent by mail to all whom the secretary has the addresses of.

**CLARENCE C. SMITH, Secretary.**

20 Pemberton Square, Boston.

**TEACHING IN LOWER GRADES.**

To the Editors of the Student:

So far as my limited observation extends, I think very few of the women graduating from Bates College and from other colleges seek positions as teachers in any grades below the High School. The number of desirable positions in High Schools is necessarily few in comparison. The number of women graduating from college is increasing from year to year, and competition is necessarily sharp and salaries low.

On the other hand the demand for liberally educated teachers in the lower grades is constantly increasing and is far in excess of the supply.

The ordinary Primary teacher that understands her business commands regularly $550 or $600. Grammar School teachers receive from $600 to $800.

Primary teachers that master the art and science of their profession readily command $700 to $1,000, as teachers in the Training Schools. The larger Training Schools pay the woman principal from $1,200 to $1,600 a year. In Massachusetts there are at least eight women holding positions as superintendents of schools. Some of them receive as much as $1,800 a year. Nearly or quite all of them have won their laurels as teachers in the Primary grades. Several have been principals of Training Schools.

Most positions in the lower grades are occupied to-day by those who have not had a college education. The college graduate, in my opinion, has the advantage.
In short, I believe that there is both money and honor in becoming an expert Primary or Grammar School teacher to-day. If I mistake not, the college girl of the future will not disdain to enter this line of work. The first ones that are on the ground will have the best chance. Almost all of the best Training Schools, such as Cambridge, Mass., accept the college diploma in lieu of the Normal School diploma. Not even a Normal School diploma is required at present, in many places.

Not a week goes by but there is a demand for a first-class Primary teacher. I happen to know of a position at a salary of $850 that is fairly going begging because the committee and superintendent are not able to find a competent assistant principal of a city Training School. They want some one with a liberal education as well as a successful experience as a Primary teacher, a combination that is unfortunately hard to find.

The true science of teaching is yet in a formative state. The skillfully trained teachers of the next generation will help make the science of education.

There is nothing like the same opportunity to distinguish one's self in this respect in the higher grades that there is in the lower grades. Such distinguished men as President Hall of Clark University, President Eliot of Harvard University, President Barnes of Leland Stanford University, are turning their attention to the study of children in the Primary and Grammar Schools.

President Hall, in a recent address to the New England Conference of Educational Workers, boldly asserted that any system of philosophy that did not culminate in a curriculum for the education of the young was, in his opinion, abortive. We have, then, no complete system of philosophy in this country.

The teaching profession (if we may call it a profession at this time) stands like Balboa on the shore of a vast and unknown ocean.

For a young man or for a young woman the opportunities for achieving success as a truly professional teacher are, in my opinion, very great, and the opportunities are greater in the lower grades than in the higher ones.

A. L. SAFFORD.

Beverly, Mass., Nov. 15, 1893.

PERSONALS.

'73.—James H. Baker, LL.D., president of the University of Colorado, is one of a committee of ten, of which President Eliot, of Harvard, is chairman, appointed by the National Educational Association, to prepare a report outlining the subjects of study that should be included in the curriculum of American preparatory schools, and the proper character and demands of college entrance examinations. This committee has been at work on the subject for a year, and it met at Columbia College, on the 8th inst., to complete its report, which will shortly be given to the public. It is confidently predicted that, when issued, the report will carry sufficient weight to modify and greatly improve preparatory education in this country.
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'74.—Rev. C. S. Frost is pastor of the Essex Street Free Baptist Church, Bangor, Me.

'76.—Rev. G. L. White is contributing to The Morning Star a valuable series of prayer-meeting topics with thoughtful suggestions.

'77.—Androscoggin pays its compliments to County Attorney Oakes. He has made a great record and done the county great service. By the way, there hasn't been a harder worked man in the state for the past month than our robust county attorney.—Lewiston Journal, Oct. 20.

'80.—I. F. Frisbee, principal of the Latin School, has received an invitation to be present at a conference of teachers at Brown University the last of the month.

'81.—Hon. Ruel Robinson of Camden is Grand Master of the Maine Odd Fellows.

'81.—Mrs. E. J. (Clark) Rand has returned from a month's visiting in Chicago, Hillsdale, Mich., and Washington, D. C.

'82.—Rev. O. H. Tracy is pastor of the Free Baptist Church, Great Falls, N. H.

'83.—F. E. Manson, recently of Lowell, Mass., is editor of the Daily Times, Williamsport, Pa.

'83.—O. L. Frisbee will be one of the managers of Lookout Inn, one of the largest hotels in the South, situated on Lookout Mountain, Tenn., overlooking Chattanooga. It will be open from January 1st to May 15th.

'84.—Rev. A. Beede, pastor of the Congregational church, Alfred, Me., has organized a Shakespeare Club in his parish.

'85.—G. A. Goodwin of Springvale was married, October 16th, to Miss Etta L. Gile at Waterboro. They will reside in Springvale, where Mr. Goodwin is engaged in the practice of law.

'85.—Mrs. Ada H. (Tucker) Stiles, recently returned from missionary service in India, is rapidly recovering from the severe illness that made necessary her abandonment of her work abroad. She is receiving the most skillful hospital treatment that Boston affords.

'86.—Professor W. H. Hartshorn is in great demand at teachers' conventions. He gave an address upon German Educational Methods at the Knox County Convention held in Rockland on Friday, November 17th.

'86.—F. H. Nickerson is superintendent of schools for Whitman, Mass.

'86.—Rev. Charles Hadley of Madras, India, formerly of this city, has sent to the Bates Street Baptist Church a collection of Indian curiosities, consisting of a Burmese household god, Burmese money, curious and beautiful table covers, and other articles.

'87.—E. C. Hayes is pastor of the new Free Baptist church, Melrose Highlands, Mass.

'87.—Rev. Israel Jordan, of Bethel, Me., preached the annual sermon before the recent Oxford County Congregational Association.

'88.—F. S. Hamlet, M.D., is having an excellent practice in Hallowell, Me.

'88.—H. Hatter, late business manager for the Jubilee Singers of Harper's
Ferry, was in town recently. He has returned to his position at the head of the Industrial Department of Storer College.

'88.—Miss N. B. Jordan read a paper at a recent convention at Ross's Corner upon "The Aim of Young People's Societies."

'89.—A. L. Safford, superintendent of schools, Beverly, Mass., has published the course of study pursued in the schools under his direction with comments and explanations that show a minute and scholarly acquaintance with the theory and practice of modern education.

'91.—W. S. Mason is principal of the high school, Epping, N. H.

'92.—The father of E. W. Emery died October 6th in Melrose, Mass.

'92.—W. B. Skelton, Esq., will form a law partnership with ex-Mayor Newell, of Lewiston, the first of January. W. H. Judkins, Esq., '80, of the present firm of Newell & Judkins, will continue the practice of law in Lewiston.

'92.—H. E. Walter is enjoying his work in the university at Freiburg even more than he anticipated. He is studying Systematic and Comparative Anatomy, Osteology, Zoology, and Bacteriology. Before going to Freiburg, Mr. Walter spent seven weeks in the study of the German language at Heidelberg, and he finds his German sufficient for the lecture-room and the laboratory.

'92.—A contest in declamations was recently held at Dover between Monson, Foxcroft, and East Corinth academies and Dexter and Guilford high schools, each school sending two contestants. A condition was that the speakers should receive no assistance outside of their respective schools. The contest was decided in favor of the Dexter High School. Three of the above schools have Bates graduates as principals: Blanchard, '92, at Dexter; Moulton, '93, at Monson; and Ross, '93, at Guilford.

'93.—E. J. Winslow is principal of the high school at Roxbury, Conn.

'93.—J. B. McFadden is principal of the high school, East Jeffrey, N. H.

'93.—F. L. Hoffman is teacher of physics and chemistry and instructor in gymnastics in the Franklin School, Cincinnati. He has also been coaching the football team and playing half-back on it in a series of league games.

The University of Pennsylvania has provided a new course for young men desiring to prepare for newspaper work. The course will cover a period of four years, with studies for the first two years largely elective, but for the Junior and Senior years the time will be mainly devoted to politics, history, finance, economics and statistics.

Since February, 1891, the University of the State of Missouri has received from the State $1,525,000. No state in the country has ever given its university so much in so short a space of time.

A plan is on foot at the University of Pennsylvania for erecting a large gate at the entrance of the grounds as a memorial of their great athlete, Clarence S. Bayne.
OUR fellow-exchange editor of the Niagara Index is full of grief. Bitterly he laments "the degeneracy into which the exchange department of college papers has sunk," and sadly longs for the valiant days of old. Thus he complains: "As we glance over the files and note what the ex. men of ten, fifteen, and twenty years ago were, we are forced to sigh for the weaklings who of late have conducted these departments. The sharpened stylus of the days of yore has been bartered for a shears, and a paste-pot stands where once stood the mixture of acid and ink. The tents, once held by giants whose souls were up in arms and eager for the fray, are now occupied by favor-currying boys who seek peace through honeyed words of flattery. The bold criticism and bolder defense have passed into history. Pungent wit and stinging satire are now unknown." Now we do not question for an instant the honesty of our friend's opinion. His department is conducted in perfect accordance with this idea. We know from experience that he is always on the war-path. But is it not just possible that in pursuing his idea he goes too far? No criticism, however severe, should be unkind. Yet some of the criticisms of the Index for the last year have been not only unkind but also unjust. Indeed in some instances they have degenerated to little better than verbal "scraps." Now it seems to us that a few words of generous commendation are far better. Praise is quite as likely to produce a good effect as censure, and it is much more agreeable. And certainly the college papers conducted by the "favor-currying boys" of the present are of far greater merit than those conducted by the "giants" of the past. So we would beg our friend to use a little less "acid" in his ink. It will have a salutary influence on his own paper and possibly on some others.

In the Undergraduate for October Professor Wheeler of Cornell University thus describes the "typical Cornell student": "He need not be rich. He is probably not of patrician descent. As between city, town and country he is most likely to represent the smaller towns or villages. He is manly, strong, decided. In physique he is rugged and may well be an athlete. There must be nothing effeminate about him. Of all things there must be nothing about him to encourage a suspicion that he locates the omphalos of the world's hope outside of America. He is a hard worker. He is energetic rather than contemplative, business-like rather than refined. He has appropriated little, perhaps some would say too little, of that common theory of college residence whereby it is a sort of bureau-drawer in which pears are laid away to ripen. He is thoroughly in touch with modern life. He is an optimist and a progressist. He is reached more by good enthusiasms
than by criticism. While representing a mean between the eastern and western spirit, he leans toward Chicago rather than toward Boston. In religion he is not an indifferentist or an agnostic, and yet he may always be trusted to take a broad view. Cant he abhors, and the fanatic and reactionary cannot move him.” If the above description is correct the Cornell student must be decidedly a first-rate fellow to know.

Wesleyan, like Bates, is beginning to feel uneasy with respect to the increase of lady students. On this matter the Argus contains the following: “One of the striking—many are ready to say, alarming—features of the new class is the unusually large proportion of ladies. The Argus has often expressed its belief in the principle of co-education, but it must confess to a certain feeling of sympathy with the large number of students and professors who express the hope that the proportion of ladies may never grow as large as it is in several other colleges, upon which we look as ‘awful examples.’ Wesleyan has always been distinctively a men’s college, and there is a strong feeling that it should remain so.”

A recent number of the Campus contains in full an article that was published some little time since in the Student. Due credit was given to our college paper and of course we were highly gratified that one of our students should be thus honored. But would it not have been better to have devoted the space to some home production? It would at least have given us a better idea of the work of the Rochester students.

“Utah and The Mormons” and “Morality in College Life” are the subjects of two excellent articles in the October Speculum.

---

**College Notes.**

In olden times the lovelorn youth,
Who held life not worth living,
Would plunge a dagger in his heart,
And die, his love forgiving.

The modern youth who, soured by love,
Seeks shorter paths to heaven,
His sweater dons, eats raw beef steak,
And joins the foot-ball ‘leven.

—Sequoia.

Cornell has 512 free scholarships, which aggregate $150,000.

Last year the United States spent $1,550,000,000 for education, Great Britain $35,000,000, and France $25,000,000.

A physical examination is required at the University of Pennsylvania for students training for athletic teams.

The alumni of Harvard are to establish a magazine devoted especially to the affairs of their Alma Mater.

Rutgers is to have a $50,000 gymnasium.

Girard College has an endowment of $12,500,000.

The rule requiring church attendance has been dispensed with at Adelbert.
THE BATES STUDENT.

Over her lover she pleadingly leaned,
And he promised for her dear sake,
As he lay in the hammock and saw her tears,
Not another drop to take.

With a thrill of joy the fair girl sprang
To his side with a loving look.
The vow was broken—likewise the rope.
For another drop he took.

—Br nomian.

The Chautauqua class of 1889 had 10,000 members.

Twenty-four per cent. of Wesleyan graduates are in the ministry.

The State University of Nebraska has an enrollment of 1,500 students this fall.

Two Chinese women have matriculated at the University of Michigan.

Over four thousand American college men are said to be preparing for the ministry.

The University of Virginia had seventeen representatives in the fiftyninth Congress.

Columbia College began her one-hundred and fortieth year this fall, with 1,800 students enrolled.

The Freshman class at Amherst numbers 150, the largest in the history of the college.

During President Dwight's administration of seven years $4,000,000 has been given to Yale.

The University of Chicago cleared about $40,000 this summer by renting its dormitories to World's Fair visitors.

At the University of Wisconsin a rank of 85 per cent. in daily or term work exempts a student from examination.

The University of Michigan has a Japanese Students' Association with a membership of thirteen.

Kentucky universities have forbidden all college sports on account of the alleged gambling connected with them.

Smith College is about to publish a paper which will be something of a novelty in the college world, from the fact that it will contain no advertisements.

The Freshman class at Brown this year is 170. This is said to be the largest entering class in any of the New England colleges outside of Harvard and Yale.

ANTICLIMAX.

A Senior is pouring out eloquence rare,
In conclave profound of his class;
The voice of the janitor breaks on the air,
"Will some one please turn off the gas?"

—The Oberlin Review.

The Harvard Crimson has the finest plant of any college paper in the world. It claims to be the only morning college daily that is sent away by the early morning mail.

The following is a comparison made by an exchange of the relative incomes of some of the large universities in the United States:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University</th>
<th>Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harvard University</td>
<td>$887,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia College</td>
<td>650,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yale University</td>
<td>532,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornell University</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan University</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California University</td>
<td>270,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin University</td>
<td>270,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts Institute Technology</td>
<td>267,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa University</td>
<td>125,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Harvard summer school had 301 students enrolled.

Thirty young women have applied for admission to Yale's post-graduate department. Eight of them are from Smith.
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For Montreal, Chicago, and the West, 7.30 a.m., 11.10 a.m. Portland and Boston, 7.30 a.m., 11.10 a.m., 4.30 p.m. Waterville, 10.10 a.m., 2.43, 6.25 p.m. Skowhegan, 2.43 p.m. Bangor, Aroostook County, and St. John, 2.43 p.m. Farmington, 10.10 a.m., 2.43 p.m.

Lower Station, Main Street.
For Portland and Boston, 6.50 a.m., *10.40 a.m., *11.30 p.m. Bath, 6.50 a.m., *10.40 a.m., 1.35 p.m., 5.15 p.m., *11.30 p.m. Augusta, 6.50 a.m., *10.40 a.m., 1.35 p.m., 5.15 p.m., *11.30 p.m. Waterville and Bangor, 6.50 a.m., 1.35 p.m., *11.30 p.m. Aroostook County and St. John, *11.30 p.m. Rockland, 6.50 a.m., 1.35 p.m., *11.30 p.m. Sabattus and Farmington, 9.30 a.m., 2.35 p.m.

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December 31, 1892.

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CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

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LATIN: In nine books of Virgil's Epicius; the Catiline of Sallust; six orations of Cicero; thirty exercises in Jones's Latin Composition; Latin Grammar (Harkness or Allen & Greenough).

GREEK: In three books of Xenophon's Anabasis; two books of Homer's Iliad; twenty exercises in Jones's Greek Composition; Goodwin's or Hadley'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 dismissals 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 the second Saturday before 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 $150. 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 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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