4-1892

The Bates Student - volume 20 number 04 - April 1892

Bates College

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The Bates Student

Vol. XX.

No. 4.
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George B. Bearce
C. C. Wilson
C. L. Turgeon
EDITORIAL.

URING the term just opened, field work promises to receive considerable attention. This is certainly the pleasantest and, in our opinion, the most profitable part of the work laid down in the curriculum. Nature is the best of teachers; and not only does the student, by studying her laws, receive instruction in the particular branch in which he is interested, but he also receives a course of training in the art of observation. And the student who has learned to see what is before his eyes has taken the first long step in the path of knowledge. But, although field work is pleasant and profitable, it is apt to be neglected. There is a tendency, born of a desire to make a good appearance, and fostered under the present ranking system, to do just that work which will enable one to make a recitation and pass the final test: a result which may be reached by means far less arduous and less profitable than ten hours a week spent in field work. Consequently a student is often caused to look with regret upon the results of a term's work in some branch of science. In such a case he finds his only satisfaction in a sense of complacency in the thought that he has been able to make so good a showing of knowledge, in the class,
with so little of the real substance. Let us profit by experience, and remember that we have an interest in our own education, as well as in our standing in the class.

IN THE recent debates between Harvard and Yale, in fact, whenever these two institutions are mentioned in connection with each other, we find such expressions as the enthusiasm or the rivalry between the "crimson and the blue." These have reference of course to the distinctive colors adopted by these two seats of learning. All colleges, as perhaps every one knows, have their distinctive "colors" as well as their cries or "yells" as they are called.

Before us there is a list of some fifty of the principal colleges of the United States, together with the color worn by each. It is an interesting fact that of this number a little more than one-half have preferred two colors instead of one, and that the entire number of colors represented is twenty-two. Of these, Yale's color, or blue, seems to be the favorite, it having been adopted either alone or in combination with some other color by exactly one-third of the colleges as given in the list. White, gold, and red follow successively in order of preference. Bates's single color, garnet, we find adopted by two other institutions.

We were interested also to look up the "yells" of the principal colleges, and in the printed list before us the long lines of "'Rah-'rah, 'rah-'rah-rah's" with their bristling exclamation points, seem well able to raise the dust from off the diamond or dormitory stairs alike. These yells differ from the simple "'rah's" ending with "Harvard," "Yale," or "Tufts," as the case may be, to the more melodious (?) "Chich-a-go-runk! go runk!", "Tiger-sis-s-s! boom! ah!", or "Gidd, giddy, um!" Equal to any in the list, we think, is our own "Boom-a-la-ka!"

All things have their uses, college colors and yells included, the former affording an easy means of distinguishing the contestants in foot-ball matches, rowing races, and other contests; the latter tending to arouse enthusiasm, and to develop a good healthy interest in one's own college and all that pertains to it.

Such is one phase of college life; and we sometimes think that if the good old Puritans could return to earth, and behold on an immense campus the hundred thousand or more students clad in all the brilliant paraphernalia of caps, red jerseys, blazers, and all, and each one fiercely shouting his college yell, they would look aghast, and exclaim, "Satan's hosts, indeed."

IT IS felt that our curriculum should provide for a direct and systematic study of the Bible, as a book of highest literary and historical value. The Sunday classes, formed from time to time for Bible study in connection with the Y. M. C. A. work, are not enough. So much time and thought is required of the student by the regular work that the most conscientious finds it impossible to take this up in any degree satisfactorily as an extra study.

The institution of a regular Monday morning recitation in the French and
German Testaments is, we trust, a step toward something more extended. Prof. Burroughs, who has so successfully conducted this department of study at Amherst, in a valuable paper on "Bible Study in College," shows that in this, as in other branches, the best results are gained from consecutive work by terms, with requirements as strict as in any other branch of study, and under a professor who makes it his special department.

We learn that Colby, through the gifts of the young people in the churches of her denomination, expects soon the establishment of a chair for this special study. We may hope that in the near future we may be so favored, that some of Bates beneficiaries may designate this as the object of their gifts, and thus make possible a more comprehensive course, not only in sacred, but in profane history as well.

Until that time, what can be done? The system is employed in several of the colleges of dividing the students into sections under different members of the faculty, for this critical study during certain terms of the course. The student receives benefit from the individual methods of instruction and of different trains of thought, naturally in touch with the special work of the professor who teaches. We realize that most of our professors already have time and thought largely occupied. For us it might prove more practicable to secure a portion of the services of some one outside, especially adapted to the work, who shall give certain hours in the week to the study.

Just what is wise we cannot, of course, say, but we wish that, as the work is laid out for the coming year, some arrangements may be made whereby it shall not be necessary for us to go out from college with little more knowledge than when we entered, of this oldest and most marvelous literary production, which, unlike so much we study, is not dead, but full of living truths.

The college men and women are as a majority the public leaders, and it is true that, if our Christian nation is to be guided to that which is highest and noblest, it must be by those who are familiar with that Book which, in addition to its great literary and historical value, contains the foundation principles of governments themselves.

IN THE number of its graduates who have adopted the profession of teaching and are actively engaged in that pursuit, Bates stands pre-eminent among our New England colleges. This result is due largely to the practical training which they have received in this line during their college course. In previous years it has been the custom to have several lectures on the different professions delivered before the students and friends of the college, during the summer term. These have proved of so much interest and benefit that this year a more extensive series has been arranged for. The lectures, however, will relate entirely to Pedagogy, and those who are to give them are thoroughly acquainted with the requirements of the subjects which they will present. The efforts put forth to secure these privileges should be ap-
preciated by all the students, and especially by those who intend to engage in teaching. Opportunity will be afforded for acquiring much information that may prove invaluable later. Lectures are too often regarded with indifference, simply because they are such, and not a part of the prescribed work. This should not be the case. Frequently they contain the most important and valuable information and in the concisest form. The students would do well to take their note-books with them and jot down the leading ideas for future reference. This practice will prove doubly beneficial. It will not only afford exercise in condensing another's ideas in their own language, but will serve to fix those ideas more permanently in their minds. Let us, therefore, make the most of these projected lectures by our personal attendance and interest.

A noted person writing recently to young people made this statement: "It is the margin of attention, of time, of earnestness, of power, that wins in every battle, great and small. The thought is old but one worthy of repetition. Few persons are there, indeed, who have not received, through spoken or written word, repeated exhortations to a right use of time, and the opportunities it brings with it; but the number who have learned the use of margins is as limited. How many are satisfied if a greater portion of time is occupied with some really important work, while the margins of time, the little "ragged edges" that intervene between necessary and appointed work, are left unfilled. But "it is the margins that win the battles," not only margins in time, but in attention, earnestness, and in all qualities that make up character. The truth of this is exemplified in every profession and every work. The difference between men of high standing and those of a little lower in any work is due, not to the superior ability or the more favorable environments of the one, but to the fact that he has learned the value of margins. The difference between students of high, and those of ordinary scholarship, is usually due not to superior mental capability but to the fact that the one fills not only the pages of his time and opportunities but the margins, while the other too often stops short of the page itself. Everywhere the truth is the same. Success is measured by the use or neglect of margins, by the amount of work done, attention given, activity expended, over and above what is required, and what constitutes mediocrity.

Never before at the beginning of a spring term at Bates has there been promise of so much of interest to all lovers of athletics. Satisfied that a repetition of last year's action would ruin college baseball interests in this section, Bowdoin, Colby, and Bates have formed a league that, judging from the work of these colleges in the past, will offer a series of contests unequaled in the State. The same colleges have formed also a Maine Intercollegiate Tennis Association. Heretofore, there have been state tennis tournaments, in which the
participants have been mainly collegians; but not until the present year has there been a distinctively intercollegiate association. When it is remembered that the tennis champions have for some years been college men, and that there will now be far more at stake in these contests, since college honors instead of those of the individual are to be upheld, exciting games are to be expected when the representatives of the different Maine colleges meet at Portland, June 7th.

Another new feature in college athletics, and one that will call for the hardest work on the part of the students as a whole, is the Intercollegiate Field-Day to be held June 10th. at the Maine State Fair grounds, Lewiston. At the present writing, although a conclusion has not been reached in the arrangements, such progress has been made as to show that the colleges heartily favor such a step, and that in all probability the meet will be held. It is evident that, with these intercollegiate contests, as well as the regular college field-day postponed from last summer, to be successfully carried out, the present term calls for work on the part of every student.

That our base-ball and tennis interests will be an honor to Bates this year no one can doubt who has seen the zeal with which the candidates for the nine, and the tennis players are taking up the work. The same enthusiasm is needed in general athletics. Our in-door meet of last term was proof enough that all are interested, and that our athletics can and will do creditable work in that line. If the final arrangements are made for the Intercollegiate Field-Day let every man do his part towards making it a success.

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LITERARY.

WALT WHITMAN.

BY H. B. ADAMS, '88.

LESS than one short month ago, when the birds were singing joyously overhead, and all nature was bathed in the warm glow of the spring sunshine, upon such a day as he himself would have chosen, the remains of "the good gray poet" were borne from his quiet home upon the Delaware. At his death there passed from the scene of action one who has braved a generation of abuse and criticism; yet, whatever may have been his faults, and we do not deny that he had them, we cannot but admire the spirit in which he met the vituperations heaped upon him. In the language of a recent critic, "Nothing—not poverty, nor neglect, nor abuse—could sour the sweet old spirit which every true American may hope, whatever his ideas on poetic 'propriety,' may be somewhere in our time and land reincarnate."

Whitman's biography is soon told. At his birth in 1819, Scott's fame was at its height, "Ivanhoe" having just appeared. Scott was always a fascinating character for Whitman, the "Border Minstrelsy" ballads having a great influence upon him. His early youth was passed in attendance at the public schools of Brooklyn and New York. Later, we find him successively, builder, type-setter, reporter, teacher,
and editor, thus coming into intimate contact with the various conditions of humanity. We next find him a volunteer nurse in the military hospitals of Washington and Virginia, where, during three years, he ministered to the wants of not less than one hundred thousand persons, making no distinction of North or South, writing the letters of the sick and wounded soldiers, or reading aloud to them. From 1865 to 1874 he held a government clerkship at Washington. From this time his active life ceased, his retirement being caused by several strokes of paralysis resulting from a poisonous wound received while assisting in the amputation of the limb of a Union soldier to whom he was much attached. These are the main facts of Whitman's life. Surely he has rendered services for which many can call him blessed.

We now come to Whitman's works, concerning which there has been the greatest controversy, his most ardent admirers regarding him a poetic genius of the first rank, while many see in his works only "rubbish." In 1855 was published "Leaves of Grass," in which rhythm and regular meter are discarded, and the style of which is something between prose and verse. Although most writers attack the form of Whitman's writings, yet in "Leaves of Grass" there is a plainness of speech for which no excuse can be offered. This is a much-disputed point, however; for immediately upon its publication, Emerson wrote a letter warmly praising the work, and congratulating the author upon its appearance. Emerson, to his credit, remained a life-long and true friend of Whitman, who also had other noted admirers in John Burroughs, known by his "Winter Sunshine," Tennyson, Thoreau, and, perhaps greater than all, Thomas Carlyle, who considered Whitman "a man furnished for the highest of all enterprises—that of being the poet of his age." Although we may not accept the last statement, yet the fact remains that such men as Carlyle, Tennyson, Emerson, and Thoreau, whose lives have been exceptionally pure, and the accuracy of whose judgment no one can doubt, found nothing offensive in Whitman's plainness of speech. His methods may not always be pleasing; his purpose, however, was always noble. As one has well said: "There can never be any question as to the morality of his works; there is a question, however, as to the propriety of parts of them."

Whitman's miscellaneous writings, including his diary of camp and hospital experience, are collected under the titles, "Drum Taps," and "Two Rivulets." His war poems are admirable, his ode on the death of Lincoln ranking, according to some, with Lowell's.

As to Whitman's proper place in literature, it is perhaps too early to judge. It is safe to say that none of us will accept the judgment of many abroad, "that he is the one great true American poet." Equally certain is it that Ingersoll's funeral oration pronouncing him the most eminent of Americans will not stand. Certain it is, however, that he has given us many passages of striking power and origi-
nality; and although not expressed in the usual form, yet his works never fail to move the heart, and proclaim his poetic genius and the "poetic touch." "His lines," says Underwood, "must be regarded as diamonds in the rough—virgin gold in unwrought nuggets." He had an immense vocabulary and a vivid imagination. He seemed to touch upon every phase of nature. He proclaimed, as perhaps few other poets have done, the unity of humanity. He regarded democracy as the only true order of society, recognizing no privileged classes, but regarding all conditions and occupations alike. He found most to observe and admire in people of the common walks of life. While living in Washington he preferred always to ride upon the platform, and to seek the friendship of the horse-car drivers, there being hardly one not intimately known by him. Thus indeed he was, as his friends loved to call him, "the poet of democracy."

However many may be Whitman's faults, we must admire him for his loyalty and devotion to the Republic. He sang her praises, worshiped her grandeur, and believed intensely in her destiny. That he might know more of the people and country of which he was to sing, in early life he left the printer's case and traveled extensively in the far West, viewing afoot and with critical eye the courses of the great rivers, the boundless expanse of the rolling prairies, the sublime features of the everlasting hills, the rugged canyons, and the ever-varying aspect of sky, shore, and forest. As one critic has said: "There never will be any question as to the nearness of Whitman's habitat to nature's heart. The only question will be as to whether his contempt for the arts of poetry has not deprived him of the power of leading others as close to nature's shrine as he himself dwelt."

Whitman stands alone in his life and works. His personality is all his own, a personality so strong that men by some impulse gazed upon him, conscious of some peculiar power which he possessed. He has founded no school, and has left no imitators. As one has said, "There is wheat in what he offers, but along with it an intolerable deal of chaff."

"Let us keep the wheat and roses, Casting out the thorns and chaff."

At Woodlawn we will leave the bard, in a secluded corner of the old churchyard, in a tomb made under his own direction, yes, almost by his own hands. There he can commune with nature, his only mistress, and one whom he dearly loved. Who can tell but that in the future, when a new order of things shall have arisen, when mere forms and restraints and conventionalities shall have been disregarded, when men cease to be imitators following the beaten paths made by others, and never for fear of criticism mapping out for themselves new and original plans and ideas, when poets, untrammeled by laws of art, in fiery enthusiasm sing of the heroes whom their fancy has created, that then, "Old Walt" and his work will be better appreciated, and that with the lapse of time, his rugged simplicity will be praised by men, even as the gray mountain top which at a near view
is seen to be composed of huge bowlders and rough granite, yet, at a distance, seems touched with heaven's own blue?

A RIDDLE.
BY E. J. WINSLOW, '93.
There is a harp whose magic note
The ruder hand must tempt in vain:
In all the world there is but one,
Whose touch can win its sweetest strain.
He sweeps the strings with hands as light
As shadow hands upon the wall,
And through the silence steals a note
Soft as the distant wood-bird's call.
From out the shadowy world of thought,
It drives the clouds as with a breath.
It wakes a love for noble deeds,
And steals away the fear of death.
And through the halls of memory,
Once heard, its echo never dies.
But sweeps upon its sweetened flood
The hearer's soul to Paradise.
But though each day the master plays,
To listening ears he plays in vain;
In all the world, but he alone
Has power to sense its sweetest strain.

THE DECLINE OF ORATORY IN AMERICA.
BY L. M. SANBORN, '92.
There are, doubtless, many who will contend that oratory in America has not suffered a decline in the past fifty years. Indeed, many valid arguments may be adduced in defense of their position. But for our present purpose let us grant that such a decline has actually taken place, and that its amount has been considerable; then let us make an analysis of the conditions and see what inferences are to be drawn.

In the first place, there is much in the nature of the case to allow and even to occasion the decline. The period from the time of Patrick Henry to the early career of Daniel Webster was a formative one in the history of our country, one which called for ready judgment and pronounced declaration. The early part of the period witnessed a series of crises, in the case of any one of which a doubtful or unwise decision would have ruined all possibility of the existence of an independent government. Of this fact the great minds were perfectly well aware, and every means was used for the creating and shaping of a proper public sentiment. No more convenient way of reaching the public, and certainly no more effectual manner of obtaining public attention then existed than through the direct medium of the spoken word. Thus oratory abounded. Men of convictions made themselves heard. The aromatic flower of Liberty bloomed on every stage; its delightful perfume, so agreeable to the popular sensibilities, floated throughout the land.

That part of the period following the close of the War for Independence and the establishment of the constitutional union, was chiefly occupied in the taking of governmental steps, each without its precedent, and each in turn to serve as a precedent to be followed for the most part throughout the entire national existence, and so to be of vital importance to the prosperity, yes, to the preservation of the Union. Thus, during these years there was the same demand for master minds to assume
the responsibility of putting their opinions and judgments before the people in the most effectual manner possible and at short notice. Here, again, the platform afforded the best and only practical medium. The history of the completion of the slavery agitation and of the events leading up to the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion is familiar; and, if the utility of American oratory is understood at all, its importance will be fully appreciated.

Though not believing that the questions of national interest to-day are of less importance than those of the early years of the century, we must nevertheless admit that they are of an entirely different nature in their import. Those of the earlier years involved more immediately the existence, preservation, and perpetuity of the national identity; and, while the wise treatment of those of to-day is imperative, it can hardly be asserted that our republic is threatened with immediate destruction from causes either internal or external. It is universally true that the physician's advice is sought much more solicitously when death is impending than when some latent disease is imagined to exist.

Thus, valuable as oratory is, its decline can be accounted for and excused. But it is not altogether true that its work is being performed less extensively and acceptably than in former years through other channels. Laborious as the process was, at one time the readiest and most successful method of reaching the public was by delivering in persona the thoughts of the statesman or reformer to audience after audience, until the desired ground was covered, or by meting out the work to individuals in the different localities of a canvass. But the work of the press, then in its infancy, has been constantly growing, until to-day a message to the people will reach a greater number, and in a shorter time, through the columns of the associated press than through any other available medium.

It would be a condition to be deplored if oratory were to sink into complete desuetude; for, though the successors of Webster, Clay, Gough, Beecher, and Phillips find better methods for performing their work, there is still work to be done from the rostrum. While the orator of to-day need not feel that it is a case of life and death with the country, and that upon his exertions depends the immediate destiny of the nation, yet in treating the great social and economic questions of the day, in presenting the all-important principles of religious truth, and in arousing his hearers to a perception of existing evils, he can find a broad field for labor, and may accomplish wonderful results, stimulating his hearers by the magnetism of his presence and the earnestness of his manner, to the acquisition of higher ideals and the expenditure of nobler efforts for the right.

The University of Illinois is about to establish two important branches in Chicago. One is a medical college, the other a dental school.—*Purdue Exponent*.
CLOUDLAND.

BY VANN E. MESSERVE, '92.

Each maple leaf unfolds to a different pattern and blends its midsummer tints of green into gold, red, and brown. The same law of variety and change holds throughout the realm of Dame Nature. To that kind mistress of earth, the beautiful seems an all-ruling passion, complete only in variety and perfected only by change.

But where in Nature's earthly dominion are the changes so constant, the blending of colors so perfect, the effects so vivid and harmonious as in the celestial sphere? In the weeks that curl the smooth green leaf to a crisp and brittle roll, who shall count the changes in cloudland, the rise and fall, the parting and piecing of that thin curtain which veils our already blinded eyes from the mysterious infinitude beyond? Each morning sun looks down on new layers of the great white sheet; each evening twilight finds new folds, rose-tinged with the radiance of departing day.

Now the curtain is drawn—the solar king, undimmed, pours forth his scorching rays, or the starry sphere grows thicker and thicker with its million glittering points, or fair Luna rides, unobstructed, in her dreamy path across the sea of blue. Let the curtain fall. Where in all our range of vision can greater change be wrought? The blackening mass rolls higher and spreads farther, bearing on its overhanging walls the handwriting which threatens chilling rain or blinding snow, or, perchance, the sunny tears of April, so quickly shed and dried. We look all about us, but the dazzling rays of the day king are everywhere shut out, save where the silver lining is turned toward earth. The soft mellow twilight soon merges into inky blackness, and cloudland itself is blotted out by darkest night.

Between these extremes may be found pictures of every form and shape, in beauty and variety commensurate with the observer's imagination and appreciation. From the snowy flakes wafted across heavens blue deep, like white-winged sea birds, to the great cloud continents stretching out their arms from zenith to horizon, all is constant change. Each hour brings a new sky scene into which Fancy's lightest touch breathes life and being. Midway above the horizon at noon-day, the rolling cumulus clouds belch forth their masses of light and shade like slivery smoke from some celestial battle ground. At morn and evening the more closely packed stratus clouds just on the horizon's verge would seem to remind one of the repose and rest that intervenes between the busy activities of the day. Meanwhile, high above all, float the feathery cirrus flakes, like guardian angels watching the outcome of battles, or weaving the network of dreams. The strange intermingling of these forms make the stately chariots and still more stately kings and queens that ride in regal pomp amid throngs of loyal courtiers. For who shall affirm that, even in a republic, all love of royalty is wholly swept away? Or, perchance, the sailor lad may see

"The stately ships go on
To their haven under the hill"
THE HATES STUDENT.

and their silent, causeless movements do indeed suggest the "touch of a vanished hand" or the command of "a voice that is still." So, under heaven's blue canopy, cloudland sketches out her ever varying panorama. If, at one moment she frowns on earth's children, and sends them drenched to some earthly shelter out of sight even of the threatening skies, in the next, she smiles on them through her tears, and the many colored rainbow gladdens alike the heart of the busy householder and the eagerly mystified child.

So, too, in the frost-bow, the sun dog, and other forms of the halo, as well as in the mysterious aurora, we are indebted not alone to the light which produces these effects but also to the medium which refracts and decomposes that light. To penetrate that medium with the eyes either of imagination or science is one of the most interesting and glorious studies in Nature's open page. Remembering that these great fleecy masses, now shielding us from the sun's scorching rays, now winding us in a thick frost-proof blanket, now gathering up for our nourishment the life-giving moisture of the deep, are yet but airy nothings, borrowing from the great source of light their glorious existence, we may learn the lesson of a useful life, trivial in itself, but crowned with that golden halo which comes from perfectly reflecting the unchanging Light above.

Egyptian civilization in the light of modern research.

Every student of history has felt the need of more definite information in respect to the common life of ancient peoples; but perhaps few have fully realized the extent to which a better knowledge of this subject would have affected their opinions of these nations. Since the family is everywhere the foundation of the state, a correct understanding of the structure and general policy of the state often requires an exact knowledge of the private life of the individual; otherwise, many national customs are inexplicable, and the meaning of many more is distorted.

Naturally, the oldest history offers the widest field for such errors, and therefore it is Egyptian civilization that has been most generally misunderstood. Following the teachings of Herodotus and other classic authors, who did not understand the few Egyptian peculiarities which they knew, many historians, writing of the inhabitants of the Nile Valley, have painted a picture remarkable for its contradictions. Living in what was then one of the most beautiful spots on earth, the people of Egypt were, nevertheless, represented to be gloomy and solemn, thinking little of the present, but ever of the future; absolutely bound, each in his own place, by an inflexible caste system, many of the lowest birth could and did rise to the highest rank; their king, himself an incarnation of the supreme deity, was yet subject to the

A royal Hawaiian princess intends to enter Wellesley next fall.
priests of that deity. These are but a few examples of the medley involved in the comparison of some of our older text-books. Even the deciphering of the hieroglyphic inscriptions did not for a long time remove the difficulty. For the translators first examined the writings in the tombs, or upon the monuments of kings, which could throw very little light upon the subject. But now, as records and inscriptions of the people come to light and are translated, Egypt is seen more in its real aspect.

One of the first errors to be corrected is the supposition, still prevailing, that Egypt was under the domination of a caste system. Not a single legal restriction upon marriage, change of occupation, or exchange of property among classes can be found that would support such an opinion, and no division of classes can be referred to caste unless founded upon law. According to one of the very best authorities: "Neither descent nor family hampered the rising career of the clever." Yet some books, even to-day, insist on the "rigorous caste system" of Egypt.

But without considering separately the bearing of modern discoveries upon each of these old opinions, let us, for a few moments, give our attention to the general condition of the people. The Egyptians were, to a great extent, farmers, and the division into classes was much the same as in all agricultural communities: that is, rich and poor, master and slave, learned and ignorant. But all were equal before the law. The government was, in name at least, an absolute despotism, but all the officials were chosen from the people, and with due regard for the people's wishes. The laws were strict and thoroughly enforced, but differed in no great degree from those of a modern state. Contrary to general usage in the Orient, women were held in the very highest esteem, far higher, in some respects, than they are to-day; for in society and politics the sexes were equal. Hence monogamy was the rule, and plural marriage, except for political purposes, little known. In religion the Egyptians were scarcely surpassed by any ancient people. They believed in one God, eternal, invisible, omnipotent, who made all things, but had himself existed from the beginning of time. Their "Funeral Ritual" contained many precepts hardly inferior to any in the Holy Scriptures, some of them expressing sentiments indicative of a purity of religion, that was unknown to the Jews before the coming of Christ. As time passed, this religion like all others, had its periods of corruption and subsequent purification; but the foundation of the whole, the unity of creation, and the immortality of the soul were never forgotten.

A recent discovery of some mummy cases made of old papyrus, evidently from the waste-basket, gives us much insight into the life of the people. There are copies of wills arranged in order on one sheet as if from the registrar's office, receipts of banker's and banker's clerks for money or produce, lists of tax-payers, with the amount due from each, letters of all sorts, from a love sonnet, written in colored
inks, to an imperial proclamation. A boy at school writes to his father giving an account of his expenses and requesting more money. Reports of teachers to parents, regarding the behavior and progress of their children, appear; while one tutor sorrowfully implores his pupil to wholly abstain from wine and beer, warning him that they can only bring him to disgrace. We might continue, but this is enough to show that Egyptian civilization has been greatly undervalued, and that we, with all the civilization of this nineteenth century, have no right to disregard or despise the culture of the "heathens" of five thousand years ago.

LOCALS.

The tennis enthusiasts are on earth once more.

Eleven of the Sophomores have elected Calculus.

The Juniors and Sophomores are taking Botany.

Miss Pennell, '94, is to be absent this term, teaching.

A. G. Weeks of St. Albans, Me., has joined the Freshman class.

The college band has been engaged to play at Bath, Memorial Day.

Bruce, '93, and Small, '93, are away canvassing for Butler's book.

The welcome sound of boom-a-la-la-ka will soon be heard on the diamond again.

Under the direction of Irving, '93, the band is making rapid progress in its rehearsals.

Several of the students have engaged to work for King, Richardson & Co., during the summer vacation.

The college band will give a concert, before all ball games occurring on the home grounds.

Skelton, '92, and Files, '94, are among the incorporators of the Auburn Gazette Base-Ball Association.

During the illness of Professor Rand, Graves, '94, is conducting the recitations of the Calculus class.

Manager Moulton of the Student has a new Union Safety, with cushion tires, which he will sell cheap for cash.

Shepard, '92, has gone to Pittsfield, N. H., to take the position of principal of the high school, left vacant by the resignation of A. L. Safford, '89.

A Hand-book and College Directory is to be issued by the Y. M. C. A., some time between now and Commencement.

Skelton, '92, represented the baseball men of Lewiston and Auburn, at a meeting of the New England clubs in Boston, March 30th.

Joiner, '93, has been spending several days at Dartmouth, training for Y. M. C. A. deputation work, for the coming year.

The college nine easily defeated a picked team in a six-inning game, last Saturday afternoon, with the score thirteen to four.

Three of the Seniors have elected Moral Philosophy, six have elected Chemistry, and the remainder of the class take Civil Government.
A meeting of the students, Monday morning, April 18th, was addressed by Read, '83, and Garcelon, '90, on the general subject of athletics.

Blanchard and Gilmore, of the Senior, and Ross and E. C. Perkins, of the Junior class, have finished their schools and returned to their respective classes.

Professor Hartshorn recently delivered a very interesting lecture on "A Trip Through Germany," before the members of the Eurosophian Society.

Manager Little has arranged for two ball games on the home grounds, Fast-Day, the 21st; in the forenoon with the Presumpscots, and in the afternoon with the Lewistons.

It is feared that Professor Rand, who was obliged to give up his class work just before the close of the last term on account of illness, will not be able to resume it again for several weeks.

Senior class in Physics. Professor—"In a case of drowning, why is it that the dead body rises to the surface of the water?" Osgood (with mind intent upon pneumatics)—"It is on the principle of the life-preserver."

We are glad to learn that Miss Roberts, '94, who has been absent from her class during the past term on account of illness, and who is at present in Malden, Mass., where she is receiving treatment, is in a fair way to recover.

The Sunday morning meetings of the Y. M. C. A. during this term are to be devoted to the consideration of Bible heroes. The subjects are as follows: John the Baptist; Abraham; Stephen; Elijah; Peter; David; Paul; Moses; St. John; Jesus.

The Juniors were reading the reports of their profit-sharing schemes. S—(who had been appointed critic by the professor)—"I should like to ask Mr. H—how such a small establishment furnished employment for so many men?" H—(not in the least disconcerted)—"Well, you see, this was my first year, and I was young and inexperienced."

The members of the class in Political Economy last term were each presented with $100,000, by Professor Jordan, which they invested in some co-operative or profit-sharing business. The reports of the same which were subsequently read before the class displayed wonderful (?) business tact.

The diamond has been graded and put in condition for the season, and the position of the bases slightly changed for the better. The fence along Mountain Avenue has been extended to College Street, while 300 feet of temporary canvas will be placed along College Street, thus entirely enclosing the grounds.

The Athletic Association, assisted by the young ladies of the college, gave a very enjoyable reception in the gymnasium, Friday evening, March 25th. A feature of the evening was a dumbbell drill, and a pretty exhibition of fancy marching by the young ladies. The conversation cards proved a very pleasant novelty. After refreshments, interesting speeches were made by
Manager Little, and Captain Emery of the ball team, L. G. Robert, '87, I. N. Cox, Manager of the '89 team, O. J. Hackett of Auburn, and Professor L. G. Jordan.

The managers of the Intercollegiate Field-Day met at Lewiston, Saturday, April 16th. Bowdoin was represented by G. S. Machan, Colby by G. O. Smith, and Bates by Wilson, '92. It was decided to hold the meet on June 10th, at the Maine State Fair grounds in this city. The Bates Association, however, at a meeting held Monday morning, April 18th, voted not to go into it, if Bowdoin insists on entering men from the Maine Medical School. Further information will be published in our next issue.

The concert for the benefit of the Base-Ball Association occurred on Wednesday evening, March 23rd, at which the following well-known talent assisted: Mrs. Jennie King Morrison, of Portland, contralto soloist; Mr. Fred A. Given, violinist; Prof. H. P. Ocorner, clarionetist; Prof. Porter H. Dale, elocutionist; Miss Jennie Kimball Jewett, pianist and accompanist. The entertainment was most excellent, but owing to the unfavorableness of the weather the audience was not as large as it might otherwise have been. Twenty-three dollars was realized.

Although the Glee Club has been organized but a comparatively short time, it has filled several engagements in a satisfactory manner, and is improving rapidly in its continued rehearsals. Besides furnishing music for the Sophomore declamations and the public meeting of the Christian Associations, they have sung at the Sunday evening lectures at the Court Street Baptist Church in Auburn on two occasions. They also furnished the music for the regular Easter service at the same church Sunday, April 17th.

The base-ball managers from the several colleges of the State met at Brunswick, March 19th. Maine State withdrew from the league. The managers from the other three colleges, Bates, Bowdoin, and Colby, effected a permanent organization of the Maine Intercollegiate Base-Ball Association, a constitution, etc., being adopted. The following schedule of games was arranged:

" 30, Colby vs. Bowdoin, . . . Waterville.
" 7, Bates vs. Bowdoin, . . . Lewiston.
" 18, Bates vs. Colby, . . . Lewiston.
" 25, Colby vs. Bowdoin, . . . Waterville.
June 1, Bowdoin vs. Colby, . . . Brunswick.
" 4, Bates vs. Bowdoin, . . . Lewiston.

The following is a list of the officers and committees of the Y. M. C. A. who enter upon their duties this term: President, Spratt, '93; Vice-President, Page, '94; Recording Secretary, Chase, '93; Corresponding Secretary, Marsh, '94; Treasurer, Winslow, '95. Committees as follows: On work for new students, Winslow, '93, Graves, '94, Smith, '95; membership, Joiner, '93, Small, '94, Winslow, '95; religious meetings, Chase, '93, Hamilton, '94, Foss, '95; Bible study, Small, '93, Woodman, '94, Hayes, '95; finance,
The Senior Exhibition took place at the Main Street Church, Friday evening, April 1st. The parts were of a high order of excellence. The music was furnished by Given's Orchestra. The programme as given was as follows:

**MUSIC.—PRAYER.—MUSIC.**

1. Responsibility of the Press. W. B. Skelton
2. Politics as a Profession. N. W. Howard
3. The Poet and His Mission. E. E. Osgood
4. Friction as a Factor in Development. Miss Annie V. Stevens

**MUSIC.**

5. The Decline of Oratory. L. M. Sanborn
6. Character Without, Life Within. *C. N. Blanchard
7. The Loneliness of Genius. R. A. Small
8. The Freedom of Restriction. Miss Josephine F. King

**MUSIC.**

10. The Repose of Discontent. H. E. Walter
11. A Plea for Individual Thought. Scott Wilson
12. English Speaking Unity. E. W. Emery

* Excused.

The prize for the largest number of birds identified by any member of the Sophomore class, during the past winter, was awarded to Hatch, who reported a list of thirty-three. And for the largest list by a lady member of the class, the prize was awarded to Miss Leslie, who reported fourteen kinds identified. Among the varieties of Mr. Hatch's list are the Bronzed Grackle, Pine Siskin, Arctic three-toed Woodpecker, and the Pileated Woodpecker. And among the other birds reported this year, which are rarely seen after the close of the fall term, are the Fox Sparrow, White-throated Sparrow, and the Hermit Thrush. The following is a comparative table of the reports for the past three years, as given by the classes of '92, '93, and '94:

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<td>Lists</td>
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<td>12 or over</td>
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<td>Kinds</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>50</td>
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<td>Average list</td>
<td>12.86</td>
<td>12.11</td>
<td>13.61</td>
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<td>Largest list</td>
<td>23</td>
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The first of the course of Pedagogical Lectures was delivered before the two upper classes by Professor Hartshorn, on the evening of April 14th. The subject of this lecture was "The History of Education," and it was so treated as to give a clear outline hist-
tory of the successive stages in the development of the educational idea. Beginning with education among the Hindoos, the lecturer traced the progress of education through the various stages of Jewish, Grecian, and Roman history, touching upon the conditions of society, and the beliefs that influenced the popular idea of education; and the relations which the family, church, and state respectively sustained to education. The theories of the most prominent educators, from the time of Socrates, were briefly stated. The latter part of the lecture touched upon the decline of education during the Dark Ages, its revival at the time of the Reformation, and its later growth.

The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. united in a public meeting at the college chapel on the evening of March 30th. The literary parts showed careful preparation and were well received. The following was the programme:


PRAYER.
Response—Double Mixed Quartette.

Davis, '92.

Recitation—The Vision of Handel.
P. L. Blatchford, Miss Conant, '93.

Vocal Duet—Merry Birds of Spring.
Brown, '93, Miss Willard, '95.

Discussion—How shall we better the Condition of the Degraded Poor in our Large Cities?
(a) The Duty of the Government.
Ferguson, '92.

(b) The Work of the Church.
Miss Gerrish, '94.

(c) Special Lines of Philanthropic Effort.
Marsh, '94.

Music—Rock of Ages.—Buck.
Double Mixed Quartette.

Oration—The Young Man's Essentials.
Osgood, '92.

Music—There is Rest for the Weary.—Dow.
Glee Club.

Professor and Mrs. G. C. Chase arrived in Lewiston from their European tour, April 4th. Their trip has included visits to a large number of places of historic and literary interest. Landing at Greenock they passed several weeks among the Scotch lakes and the Highlands, making excursions to such places as Inverness, Sterling Castle, and Bannockburn battle field. After traversing England, and stopping at a large number of places whose names are familiar to the reader of English classics, they crossed to the continent, visited Paris, and spent several weeks among the grandest scenery of the Alps. Then crossing at the pass of Saint Gotthard, they visited in order the principal cities of Italy, Austria, Germany, Holland, and Belgium, and returned to London again about a week before Christmas, where Professor Chase was engaged for some weeks in reading and study at the British Museum and at the University College. Such a trip must add a new element of interest to his work in literature. In spite of occasional illness Professor Chase has found the journey an agreeable relaxation after so many years of close confinement to the college work.

The declamations by the prize division of the Sophomore class occurred at college chapel, on the evening of March 29th. The committee of award, Rev. D. V. Gwilym, Prof. J. F. Moody, and Prof. A. W. Anthony, awarded the prize for the ladies to Miss Cummings, and for the gentlemen to Mr. Hoag. Honorable mention was made of Miss Pennell and Mr. Callahan. The music
was by Callahan's Orchestra. We append the programme in full:

**MUSIC.—PRAYER.—MUSIC.**

1. Fourth of July Oration at Boston.—Fitzgerald.  
   F. L. Callahan.

   Maude Amanda Hill.

3. The Flag Restored on Fort Sumter.—Beecher.  
   E. F. Pierce.

4. The Burning of Moscow.—Headley.  
   W. A. French.

5. A Race in the Bahamas.—Anon.  
   Bessie Walker Gerrish.

   E. W. Carr.

7. College Oil Cans.—Anon.  
   Cora Belle Pennell.

8. The New South.—Grady.  
   A. J. Marsh.

9. Good-Night, Papa.—Anon.  
   Ethel Idora Cummings.

**MUSIC.**

10. A Dream of the War.—Ingersoll.  
   W. P. Hamilton.

11. A Plea for the Fugitive.—Howe.  
   W. E. Page.

12. The Death of the Old Squire.—Anon.  
   E. J. Hatch.

13. The Roman Sentinel.—Florence.  
   J. B. Hoag.

**MUSIC.**

The following course of lectures on pedagogy is to be delivered before the members of the Senior and Junior classes. The series will include twelve lectures, the first of which was given on Thursday evening, April 14th, by Professor Hartshorn, on "The History of Education." The subjects of the other lectures, with their dates, and the speakers, are: April 21, "School Management," G. A. Stuart, Superintendent of Lewiston Schools; April 28, "School Supervision," W. W. Stetson, Superintendent of Auburn Schools; May 5, "Grammar Schools," J. R. Dunton, Principal of Lewiston Grammar School; May 12, "The School Principal," Professor L. G. Jordan; May 18, "Methods of Teaching Science in Secondary Schools," U. G. Wheeler, Sub-Principal of Lewiston High School; May 22, "Methods of Teaching the Classics," J. H. Parsons, Principal of Cony High School, Augusta; May 26, "Mathematics in Schools," Prof. J. H. Rand; June 2, "Methods of Teaching English in Secondary Schools," Miss Augusta Prescott, Lewiston High School; June 9, "Examinations and Ranking," G. B. Files, Principal of Lewiston High School; June 13, "Moral Instruction," J. F. Moody, Principal of Auburn High School; June 16, "How Can a Teacher Grow in Efficiency?" Miss Anna B. Badlam, Principal of Lewiston Training School.

The first annual in-door meet of the Athletic Association was held in the Gymnasium, Friday afternoon, March 25th, and the forenoon of the day following. Several records were broken, and, considering the conveniences, all of the performances were good. Handicaps were allowed in most of the events. Following is a list of the events with the winners and their records: Standing broad jump—1st, Bolster, '95 (handicap 3 in.), 9 ft. 2 in.; 2d, Pennell, '93, 8 ft. 1 1/2 in. Standing high kick—1st, Small, '94 (handicap 8 in.), 7 ft. 8 in.; 2d, Emery, '92, 7 ft. 4 1/2 in. Running high jump—1st, Emery, '92, 4 ft. 11 1/2 in.; 2d, Pennell, '93, 4 ft. 10 in. Two-handed vault—1st, Bolster, '35, 6 ft. 9 in.; 2d, Pierce, '94 (handicap 4 in.), 6 ft. 7 in. Hitch kick—1st, Brown, '93 (handicap 4 in.), 7 ft. 10 in.; 2d, Hoffman, '93, 7 ft. 8 in. Putting shot—1st, Page, '94 (handicap 7 ft.),
33 ft. 4\frac{1}{8} in.; 2d, Morrell, '95, 30 ft. 7\frac{1}{4} in. Standing high jump—1st, Bolster, '95, 4 ft. 6\frac{1}{8} in.; 2d, Pennell, '93, 4 ft. 5\frac{1}{6} in. Running broad jump—1st, McFadden, '93 (handicap 2 in.), 15 ft. 6\frac{1}{8} in.; 2d, Hamilton, '94 (handicap 2 in.), 15 ft. 4 in.; Pennell, '93 (scratch), 15 ft. 2\frac{3}{4} in. Half-mile walk—1st, Skelton, '92, 4 min.; 2d, Hayes, '95. Pole vault—1st, McFadden, '93, 8 ft. 6 in.; 2d, Moulton, '93. Mile run—1st, Skelton, '92, 5 min. 47 sec.; 2d, T. Pulsifer, '95. Running high kick—1st, Sims, '93, 7 ft. 10\frac{1}{2} in. W. L. Powers, '88, acted as referee, and F. W. Larrabee, '91, as timer.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

JUGGERNAUT'S IMAGE.

'T was sultry noon. O'er India's burning sands.
By sacred stream whose sluggish waters move
Like some long pageant, sadly, slowly by,
Through jungle dense and spurred, where vultures wait,
And coward jackals sniff the putrid air,
And now where husy mart and marble fane
Greet at a glance the weary traveler's eye,
Here passed two aged pilgrims, man and wife.
Around each haggard form as they approached,
Their tattered garments fell in loose array;
For weary weeks and months had passed away
Since first their feet had sought the distant shrine
And rolling car of hideous Juggernaut.

Now on their homeward way, the pilgrims twain
Stayed for a time to rest and purchase food.
No purse had they, nor wherewithal to buy,
Yet hunger's fearful pangs must be appeased,
And forth from tattered folds, the husband drew
A soiled and faded parchment, on whose face
Appeared, in ghastly scrawls, three hideous forms,
As if a hundred demons had combined

Their hellish skill to paint, in fire and blood,
The likeness of their kind.
These were their household gods, who, night
And day,
Had claimed their deepest reverence; yet in
This hour
Of earthly want, for one small dish of food
Were sacrificed.

It chanced a servant of the most high God
Had seen their luckless plight, and brought them aid;
And, as his recompense for food and drink,
Received the ragged parchment in return.
Oh fateful day! when India's gods command
No firmer faith, no deeper rooted love.
Oh hapless state! when human souls can boast
No ties so sacred but may thus be rent.
Oh, Juggernaut! thy cruel wheels no more
Shall crush thy helpless victims into dust.
No more thy tottering kingdom shall regain
Its ancient sway.
Thy days are numbered. In the western sky
Appears the light of Him whose mighty sword
Shall smite thee, vile usurper, from thy
Throne.
Then shall thy land be free, and shall rejoice
In the mild reign of Him whose temple holds
Thy hated image, trophy of His grace.

[Founded on facts. The above mentioned parchment may be seen at the Cobb Divinity School.]

P. P. BEAL, '91.

PERSONALS.

'69.—Rev. William H. Bolster, of Weymouth, Mass., has accepted a call to the Harvard Congregational church at Dorchester, Mass.

'73.—E. A. Smith and wife have a daughter, horn March 24th.

'74.—By the Morning Star we see that the parishioners and friends of Rev. A. J. Eastman, pastor of the Free Baptist church at Franconia, N. H., to the number of one hundred or more, recently went to the parsonage for the purpose of giving the inmates a "pounding." Nothing serious oc-
curred, however, and upon their departure the pastor was richer in this world's goods to the amount of $85.

'76.—Rev. T. H. Stacy, of Auburn, has been giving a series of lectures upon countries visited while on his tour around the world.

'76.—Rev. Geo. L. White, of Farmington, N. H., having received and accepted a call from the church at New Hampton, began his labors there April 1st.

'77.—We notice that O. B. Clason, Esq., and R. E. Donnell, M.D., '84, are on the school board of Gardner.

'79.—From the Lewiston Journal we take the following: "Rev. Mr. Johonnot read his resignation of the pastorate of the Bates Street Church in Lewiston, Sunday (March 20th), to take effect May 1st, after which date he assumes the pastorate of the society at Oak Park, Ill., in response to the recent call. Rev. Mr. Johonnot will have a large church in the close suburbs of Chicago, at a fine salary." As was remarked in a previous issue, "Lewiston will lose a brilliant young clergyman."

'80.—The church of Rev. F. L. Hayes at Minneapolis, Minn., is prospering. The congregations are increasing, and some have recently been admitted to church membership.

'81.—The Free Baptist society at Richmond has unanimously voted not to accept the resignation of the pastor, Rev. R. E. Gilkey.

'81.—In a Kennebec Journal lying before us, there is an account of the meeting of the Kennebec County Teachers' Association held at Waterville last month. In this, there is given in full the admirable address on "Methods in Latin," delivered by Prof. J. H. Parsons, principal of the high school at Augusta. Professor Parsons makes the pertinent inquiry: "Did you ever stop to think how absurd a thing it is that a bright boy should study Latin for five or six years and be unable at the end of that time to translate an ordinary Latin sentence from a passage he had not seen, without frequent reference to a dictionary?" As the Journal says: "Professor Parsons states the difference between the old and new methods concisely and admirably when he says that under the old dispensation the student was made for the grammar, while under the new the reverse is the case. The attention of the student is directed to the language, and he is brought at once into sympathetic appreciation of its beauties. The grammar he uses as a book of reference. Its study is not made the aim and almost the end of his classical study." The address was able, and held the closest attention of the audience.

'81.—Judge Ruel Robinson, of Camden, is to deliver an address, April 26th, to the Belfast Odd Fellows, on the occasion of the seventy-third anniversary of Odd Fellowship in America.

'82.—We have received from I. M. Norcross, A.M., of Weymouth, Mass., his second annual report as superintendent of schools for that town. We wish it were possible to give this report, or even a brief abstract of it, as it abounds in forcible ideas and much common sense, and well indicates the fitness of Mr. Norcross for the position which he occupies.
'83.—Mr. O. L. Frisbee has decided, on account of ill health, to give up his business at the Isles of Shoals, for this season, and spend the year in Europe. He will sail for Europe as soon as his health will permit. Mr. Frisbee has been at the Shoals since his graduation, and under his management the "Oceanic" has become one of the largest and most successful summer resorts in New England.—Lewiston Journal.

'83.—F. E. Manson, A.M., night editor of the Lowell Morning Mail, was united in marriage on Tuesday, March 24th, to Miss Alma B. Millay, of Bowdoinham.

'85.—B. G. W. Cushman, M.D., has located on Goff Street, in Auburn.

'86.—Rev. Charles Hadley, writing from Southern India, to the Lewiston Journal, gives a vivid description of the wonderful floral beauty of this distant land. In the course of this interesting letter, and while describing a journey from the "scorching plains of Madras, where the thermometer mounts up into the hundreds, with every prospect of remaining there for six months," to the Nilgiri Hills, which it seems are summer resorts for the people of Southern India, Mr. Hadley says: "The foliage is simply indescribable. Trees and flowers surround us on every side, a mass of beauty and luxuriance, which only the tropics can create. Forests of waving bamboo, on the lower slope, give place to trees of a hardier growth as we ascend. The tree-fern is one of the wonders of the Nilgiri. It resembles the palm in trunk and growth, and sends out beautiful fern branches often ten feet in length. Across the valley, the walls of which we are climbing, towers the Droog, a precipitous peak, lifting its head 6,000 feet above the plain. On its summit is a ruined fort, one of the old strongholds of Tippoo Sultan, the tyrant of Mysore a century ago. From this impregnable lookout he could watch the movements of his enemies, one hundred miles distant, on the plains below. We are shown the rock from which Tippoo hurled his prisoners, a sheer 2,000 feet, to their death in the valley below." Although in the midst of these beauties and enchantments, we are quite sure that Mr. Hadley has not forgotten the sun and skies of old New England, for he says: "Though the dusky native is happy, the foreigner pants for the cool breezes of the land of his birth, and if he cannot journey to a higher latitude he naturally seeks a higher altitude."

'87.—Rev. H. E. Cushman, of Plymouth, Mass., sailed in a barque from New Bedford for the Azores, April 15th.

'87.—Roscoe Nelson, who is to graduate from Yale Divinity School, in June, has been appointed one of the seven speakers at the Commencement exercises. Mr. Nelson has been invited to the pastorate of the Congregational church at Windsor, Conn.

'87.—S. S. Wright, A.M., has been engaged as principal of the Bellows Falls (Vt.) High School.

'88.—S. H. Woodrow is to graduate from Yale Divinity School this year. Mr. Woodrow has been appointed one of the seven speakers at Commencement.
'89.—Miss H. A. Given, first assistant in the Ellsworth High School, has been obliged, we regret to learn, to discontinue her instruction there during part of the present term because of illness.

'90.—F. L. Day goes to Garden City, L. I., every Saturday to coach the ball team of St. Paul’s School.

'90.—W. F. Garcelon, President of the Philadelphia Y. M. C. A., was sent as a delegate to the National Convention at Washington.

'90.—At a recent W. C. T. U. concert in Springfield, H. J. Piper gave an address on “Temperance and Manhood.”

'91.—Miss Alice Beal has accepted a position as teacher of Greek and Latin, at an increased salary, in Dover, N. H.

'91.—Miss Florence Larrabee has resigned her position at Westbrook to accept the position offered her in the Edward Little High School in Auburn.

'91.—On Tuesday, April 12th, at the residence of the bride, Mr. F. W. Plummer, principal of the Winthrop High School, was married to Miss Melle E. Nowell, of Topsham, a former member of ’93.

EXCHANGES.

The March number of the University Magazine is the most attractive journal that has reached our table this month. Prefacing much interesting matter, is an article by Ex-President Magill on “The Scope of Modern Languages and Methods of Teaching Them.”

He claims, first, that the chief object of Modern Language Study is not so much mental discipline as that it is to the student an introduction to the best thought of all times, as expressed by the masters of human thought who wrote in the languages in question. To be on intimate terms with the great minds of the world, through a familiarity with their writings, is a liberal education in itself. He says:

What then do I recommend to the students of the modern foreign languages in our colleges? First, that they should rid themselves, once for all, of the idea that a little smoothly flowing, trivial conversation, upon topics of daily interest, in another tongue, is the sine qua non, and that they should not spend, not to say waste, their valuable and overcrowded time in acquiring this fluent speech. Observe that I do not say that the ability to converse intelligently in a foreign tongue is a knowledge to be undervalued nor despised; but I do say most emphatically that this knowledge can never be acquired except by daily association with those to whom the language is their mother-tongue, without the expenditure of an amount of time entirely incommensurate with its real value. Those who are never to mingle with foreigners can have no practical use for the language as a medium of conversation, and for those who are to do this, there is no more valuable preparation than that obtained from reading, and hearing read by a competent linguist, the language to be learned. Hence I say, make the grammatical drill short, sharp, incisive; reduce the amount of grammar needed for reading to a minimum; and by all means never waste time in the bootless and wearisome task of turning good English into poor French in the early stages of the course. I would by no means say that writing original French or German is not essential to the ultimate mastery of these languages, but I do say that for the practical purposes of the vast body of American students, who study these languages for the sake of their literatures, for the treasures of art and of history which they contain, and for the great scientific discoveries which are recorded and explained in them, the one object is, and ever must and should
be, the ability to read understandingly, and with ease and rapidity, whatever is written in such languages; and that, too, without the medium of even a mental translation. I dwell with especial emphasis upon the needs of the many—not of the few. He who prepares practical Reading Grammars for the modern languages wholly divested of all minutiae, and containing in a well arranged and well digested form, all of the essential leading principles of the language, will earn the gratitude of vast multitudes of hard-worked students, who now have so much of importance to learn, and whose memories, in school and college, are overburdened with masses of details, painfully learned only to be speedily forgotten.

If a grammar were formed upon these principles, students who were properly taught it would be reading from various authors at the rate of a page a day after eight weeks' study, and would be prepared to advance to three or four more pages daily at the end of eight weeks more, and would ere that time be reading at sight with little suggestion from the teacher; but no time should be wasted in studying rules of pronunciation. Not that pronunciation should receive no attention; but it cannot be taught successfully from books, and can come only from the lips of a teacher who is thoroughly familiar with the spoken language.

After students have pursued a language for a few months according to the methods indicated in this paper, I would never consider that they had a definite lesson assigned for any given day, but would expect them to begin where the last recitation closed, and when the ordinary amount was completed, I would go on, so long as the time allowed, with sight reading, and at the close of the hour assign another indefinite lesson, beginning at the point they had reached. As fast as it be found safe to do so I would omit all translation, reading in the foreign tongue, and only requiring occasional explanation of difficult passages. In all language-study in college the language as a medium of expressing thought, and the thought which that language is intended to express, are the truly objective points; and that system of instruction which experience proves to be the most perfectly adapted to reach these ends, in the necessarily limited time that can be given in our now crowded college courses, is the system which must ultimately commend itself to thinking minds.

The March Haverfordian devotes several pages to abstracts of lectures given recently before the college. One by President Eliot, on "Education," contains the following suggestive paragraph.

The acquiring of power and the forming of character are the two great ends of all education. The difference between the educated man and the self-educated man is that the latter has not been well guided by wisdom and experience. The result of education should always be power to work; if that is not the result, education has missed its main object. We often hear doubts expressed of the use of college and even high-school education. This is because some failures have been made; a failure in education is a young man who has acquired learning, but not power. What we are after is the imparting of personal power.

The verse of the March Haverfordian consists of two poems taken from the Student, both of them by M. S. M., Bates, '91.

"First in College, First Through Life," is the subject of an article in the Dickinson Liberal, in answer to the somewhat prevalent sentiment that men of high scholarship in college seldom win distinction in professional life. The author takes the other side and says:

On a careful review the conclusion is inevitable that the vast majority of the scholars, the writers, the clergymen, the lawyers, and the statesmen, who have gained distinction in life have first won distinction in the recitation
room. It does not seem difficult to discover the cause of this. These qualities of mind which serve to make good students, serve also to make great men. The highest scholars of a class are men of excellent, though perhaps not brilliant, ability. They possess talent, but their chief claim to genius is the power to study. The greatest attainments have usually sprung from earnest and continual application, rather than from natural brilliancy. That mental discipline and those stores of acquired knowledge, which are the foundation stones of distinction, are obtained in the greatest degree by him who in college pursues his studies with the greatest success. His preparation for his professional life is superior to that of his classmate of lower rank, whose mind is neither so well disciplined, nor stored with knowledge so extended. The start which he has gained at the beginning he will likely keep till the end. The student who fails to receive in college the knowledge and discipline of the highest scholarship, must supply the deficiency by additional study before he can indulge in a rational hope of distinguished success in his profession.

"The Proportion between Outside Work and the Studies of the Curriculum" is the subject of an interesting and practical article in the March College Rambler. The object of college life is set forth as the thorough training of the mind, and the means to this end outside the strict college work are thought to be four, viz.: reading, society work, college politics, and athletics. The author concludes:

If I had my college course to take over again I should aim to surpass all others in college in broad and deep reading, the best society work, a tact in handling fellow-men, to obtain a modest record in athletics and a fair grade in my studies.

One thousand and fifty dollars has been pledged at Dartmouth for the support of the base-ball team during the coming season.

POETS' CORNER.

RE-RISEN.

Out of the ruins of last year's splendor,
Brown and unsightly beneath ice and snow,
Behold, there are rising new marvels of beauty;
Blossoms are springing, and soft airs blow.
And slowly the dreaming earth, smiling in slumber,
Is veiled by a wonderful mystic glow.

Out of the hopes and the dreams and the pleasures
Crushed by the feet of the year that is dead,
Slowly new flowers unfold in the stillness,
Bright as the skies that shine blue overhead;
And sweeter than music Life's strange silence seemeth,
For Peace o'er the soul hath her sunshine shed.

M. S. M., '91.

FAST-DAY.

Springtime again! The earth is glad;
Her peaceful fields are bathed in light;
The waters sparkle, calm and bright;
The sky is blue; but we are sad.

For one God wakened in this land
A spring of righteousness. Oh, then
A brighter day seemed dawned for men,
New life imparted from His hand.

But spring to summer might not grow;
Its sunshine faded soon to gloom;
And buds of hope half warmed to bloom
Lie drifted o'er with years of snow.

Oh God, return! While winter's frost
Yields to the sunshine and the rain,
In this thy land revive again
The life that is not wholly lost.

G. M. C., '93.

THE STOIC.

In silent awe the world beholds
And wonders at the thing thou art,—
A bud that in the springtime hides
The fragrant treasure of its heart.

Though moving with the throng of men,
In thine own solitude alone;
For in the moulding of thy form
Earth's finer clay has turned to stone.
The words that ring within thy breast,
Thy studied lip shall ne'er disclose;
Thy passion's fierce and quenchless flames
Are smothered 'neath a forced repose.

Dark and sombre hang the curtains
O'er the windows of thy soul.
At the gateway, grim and tireless,
Stands the guardsman, self-control.

E. J. W., '93.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

Students share with the majority of men and women in this rushing age, the ever-present spirit of hurry, and have come to hold in true appreciation the magazine which makes itself in truth a *Review of Reviews*. This publication with its well-condensed epitomes of the best articles in the leading periodicals, and its summaries of important events transpiring in all parts of the world, enables many to keep in touch with the advancing thought and activity of the day who otherwise would not be able to do so. Its American edition enters with the April issue upon its second year, and appropriately presents as its frontispiece a fine portrait of Mr. W. T. Stead, its founder, who is, doubtless, to-day the most prominent editor in Great Britain. Among a large number of others, portraits are also given of Lord Tennyson, Lord Churchill, Ex-President Porter of Yale, Edison, Bell, and other electricians, Paderewski, and Senator Frye. The principle article of the issue is by the editor of the magazine, Dr. Albert Shaw, on "Municipal Problems of London and the Greater New York." In the six parts into which it is divided, is given a large amount of information upon a timely subject. An editorial in this number calls attention to the remarkable series of international congresses that are to be held next year during the progress of the World's Fair. Nothing on so large a scale has ever before been attempted. There is to be a literary congress over which it is expected King Oscar of Sweden will preside; an educational, a scientific, and, what is most remarkable, a religious one which shall have representatives of all forms of belief, from the Protestant to the Buddhist. To this latter congress a large number of religious leaders have already pledged their support. *Lippincott's*, in two of its shorter articles this month, presents two pictures of literary life. The one in the journalistic series, entitled "The Literary Editor," is a pleasant sketch showing some of the bright lines that fall into the life of a book reviewer in what he calls his "professional experiences"; the other is a dialogue in which an indulgent editor, in a trenchant manner designed to carry the lesson, imparts "First Principles" to an anxious aspirant for literary fame who has submitted to him a specimen of his youthful efforts. Julian Hawthorne contributes also to *Lippincott's* a peculiarly attractive article on "Walking" in which he sounds its high praises and deprecates the tending of the age toward adopting other modes of locomotion. He says in the words of Thackeray: "Nowadays, we don't travel, we arrive." Yet, he declares that "now we are approaching the limits of rapid
motion, and then a reaction will be in order. In the meanwhile, it would be well if a nucleus of sensible people would conspire to cultivate walking with a view to reforming civilization. Their efforts would bring reward, if in no other way than in the development of their own physical well-being, mental clearness, and moral elevation."

The *Century*, which just closes its forty-third half-yearly volume, presents in this issue its usual large amount of valuable reading matter. The second in the series of lectures delivered by Mr. Stedman at Johns Hopkins on "The Nature and Element of Poetry," takes up the question: "What is poetry?" These papers are of great importance and well worth reading. In answer to the question, he says: "Poetry is rhythmical, imaginative language, expressing the invention, taste, thought, passion, and insight of the human soul." Mrs. Ella Bassett Washington furnishes a paper, easily and pleasantly read, on "The Mother and Birthplace of Washington." This is a subject of special interest at this time, because of the efforts now being made by the women of the country to restore and complete the monument of Mary Washington, which was given about sixty years ago by a New York gentleman, who was subsequently prevented from finishing the undertaking by a sudden reverse in his fortunes.

Prof. Holden of Lick Observatory, in his article on "The Total Solar Eclipses of 1889," gives some interesting facts pointing to an explanation of the sun's corona.

In this astronomical line of thought, the *New England Magazine* for April also furnishes a paper from Miss Helen Leah Reed, which speaks of "Women's work at the Harvard Observatory." Since photography has come to be so largely used, the opportunities for women to make accurate and important astronomical researches have been wonderfully increased. This number of *New England* is artistic both in its illustrations and compositions. Its poetic contributions are especially attractive. Gertrude Christian Fosdick has a little poem entitled "The Smile of Peace," which is remarkably sweet and simple. The illustrations that accompany it are by her husband, J. W. Fosdick, and add much to the attractiveness of the poem. "Life Cycles" serves as title to a group of appreciative stanzas by Katharine C. Penfield, and "In a Summer Gone By," is a story of the war by Minna Irving.

Allen Eastman Cross pays a fine tribute to Cardinal Manning in a poem founded on the words repeated many times at the funeral of the great man, "He was good to the poor." Winfield Nevins closes his series of "Stories of Salem Witchcraft" with an interesting paper; and S. B. Whitney, the organist and choir master of the church of the Advent, in Boston, shows in a beautifully illustrated article the growth and future possibilities of fine choral music in American churches.

Especially fortunate are the readers of *Outing* in having in this issue of it the practical paper on "Pole Vaulting," contributed by Malcolm Ford, the famous all-rounded athlete. It is illustrated by many instanta-
neous photos, which add much to the clearness of the article. There is much in this number worthy of reading. Thomas Stevens shares with us some of the pleasures of a cruise "From the German Ocean to the Black Sea." His easy manner of writing and his keen and graphic descriptions combine to make the article especially pleasant reading. "A Cyclist's Visit to Rip Van Winkle's," by J. Henry Sharpe, affords the privilege of a brief stay in the Catskills, amid the dreamy associations of Sleepy Hollow.

In the Atlantic for April, Mr. W. H. Bishop begins a series of papers on "An American at Home in Europe." He takes up in this first one, "House-hunting and House-keeping in Brittany, Paris, and the Suburbs of Paris," giving, in the lively style of an author, many helpful points. Antoinette Ogden’s sketch of "A Drive Through the Black Hills" will reward a careful reading, as will also another paper which is of somewhat different character, namely, "The Federal Taxation of Lotteries," by Hon. T. M. Cooley, late Chief Justice of Michigan. In this issue there is also to be found a short story by Henry James, entitled "The Private Life," a paper on "Literature and the Ministry," by Professor Spring, of Williams College; and a sketch of "Admiral Farragut," by Edward Kirk Rawson, the conclusion of which says:

Farragut, our first admiral, was of a race which has already passed away. He brought to us, in this generation, that high moral grace which made bravery and strength so beautiful in those old days. He bore the burden of responsibility cheerfully, and carried himself through all the vicissitudes of a long struggle with dignified and heroic bearing and thorough patriotism. In opening the Mississippi he started the life currents in our body politic which have flowed so strongly ever since. The republic was not ungrateful; the people delighted to know him, and when he died the busy world of our greatest city stood still for a whole day with uncovered head "to do him reverence." He illustrated best his own saying, "He who dies in doing his duty to his country and at peace with his God has played out the drama of life to the best advantage."

The Literary Digest gives quite a comprehensive idea of William II., his policy, and the delicacy of the position in which this "romantic sovereign" has placed himself, in its review of two articles, one by G. Valbert, in a French magazine, the other in the February issue of Die Nation. In the same number of the Digest is reviewed also an article by C. R. Haines, appearing in March number of Macmillan's Magazine of London, in which it is shown that English is destined to be "The Universal Language." He says: "It is probable that the divergences in speech of the several sections of the race, both in intonation and vocabulary will increase until the dialects of one country will hardly be intelligible in the rest; but probably there will be an international English which the invention of printing has secured from any fundamental corruption. Be that as it may, the speech of Shakespeare and Milton, of Dryden and Swift, of Byron and Wordsworth, will be, in a sense which no other language has been, the speech of the whole world."

More faults have been cured by ridicule than by reason.
**COLLEGE NOTES.**

Nebraska has 792 sod school-houses.

A joint debate between Andover and Exeter has been proposed.

There are students from fifteen foreign countries at Yale.

Foot-ball in every form has been prohibited by the University of Heidelberg, Germany. They draw the line at dueling, and will permit nothing more dangerous to students.

The faculty of Columbia College have taken the very interesting step of making the subject of marriage and divorce a distinct department of political economy, and are editing a series of studies upon this subject, chiefly on the basis of national and state statistics.

By order of the Italian government, English is to be added to the curriculum of the colleges in that country.

Subscriptions are being rapidly sent in to aid Columbia College in her proposed change of location from New York City to Bloomingdale. The total cost of the change will be between one and one-half and two millions of dollars.

In the resignation of Prof. R. T. Ely, Johns Hopkins loses one of the best known members of its faculty. Prof. Ely goes to the West to join the corps which the new Chicago, California, and Wisconsin Universities are drawing from the East. The West, certainly as far as teachers and equipment go, will soon rival the institutions of the East. The only thing wanting will be the finer spirit of scholarship and the old traditions, which money cannot buy.—*Ez.*

W. C. Forbes, of the Harvard University boat-club, has received a letter from J. Astley Cooper, Esq., London, England, asking American co-operation in a project to bring about a series of international contests between representative amateur teams from all the English speaking countries of the world. It is proposed to have competitions in track athletics, rowing and cricket, at any rate, and perhaps in more branches of athletics. This letter claims that if a great competition were held every three or four years, the winner in any department would be the champion of the English-speaking race; and also that these contests would gain great prominence, and inspire amateur athletes with a strong desire to gain a prize for their country. These games would be of international interest, and the glory of victory would be much greater than in merely local sports. The whole scheme is in such an unsettled state that nothing definite can be said about it, and probably it will amount to very little.

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*11:30 p.m. Augusta, 6:55 a.m., 1:30 p.m.,
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