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GEORGE B. BEARCE       C. C. WILSON        C. L. TURGEON
EVIDENCES that a more manly spirit than has heretofore existed is being developed in our American colleges and universities are seen at the present time in several of our largest and most noted institutions of learning. The fact that Harvard, Yale, and Columbia have each begun the year without the occurrence of that always expected, if not time-honored event, known as “rushing the Freshmen,” is proof enough of the change of sentiment which seems to have occurred among the undergraduates of these institutions at least.

All along the line there are evidences of a decline of that undesirable and almost brutal spirit which it has heretofore been thought necessary to keep alive. Men are beginning to see that societies, as well as exercises of various kinds peculiar to the college world, can exist, and rightly have their places, without the rough initiations and disturbances always so likely to occur.

Now that these old and honored institutions have set the example, there is no excuse for “rowdyism” in any form. That a more courteous and manly spirit shall be displayed between men of different classes, and that a man shall conduct himself as a gentleman in college as elsewhere, let us hope, will be the prevailing sentiments henceforth.
OCTOBER twenty-first is a date in this month's calendar marking an event of world-reaching import—the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. It is fitting that the day be appropriately observed throughout this broad land of ours; that all its various institutions unite in whatever way seems best, in making the day one to be remembered.

Well may our nation at large, as it reaches this mile-stone in its wonderful journey, stop to consider some of the marvels of the way over which it has come, to gratefully honor the name of him whose determination and daring found this New World, and to acknowledge the goodness of that Guiding Hand that has lead us into such prosperity. Well may we who enjoy today the blessings of this "new-found world," while we marvel at the strength and beauty, the freedom and enlightenment which these four centuries have brought, ask ourselves how we may further aid in making this Land of Columbus of still greater honor to herself and to him who in the Infinite plan was instrumental in her discovery, and of yet truer and deeper blessing to the world. Let us here in our own college, in our observance of the day enter into it with a spirit of hearty sympathy that this Anniversary day may be to us of some real value and of some lasting good.

In business and professional life, in mechanical and mental labor, in whatever way men are occupied, the rule holds good that success is a close attendant upon those who do, promptly, earnestly, and perseveringly the things to be done, and that failure is inevitably connected with continual excuse for not doing. Ability to do is one great object which all education has in view: "not merely by and for the sake of thought, is education, but in a still higher degree by and for the sake of action." Power of quick and skillful execution, command over outside forces, ability to control instead of being controlled, are the results of doing what is to be done without demur or excuse. College is one place to develop this quality upon which so much depends. The student who meets fairly and squarely the obligations resting upon him in recitation and society room, and in the other directions of college activity, is the one who will be able to meet responsibility later in life, for ability to do, comes through doing, and lack of power through constant excuse, and the man whose chief ability lies in making excuses and in shirking responsibility, is the one whom the world will be most ready to excuse. Life is a continual presentation of things to be done, and the person who meets obligations with a sturdy purpose and honest endeavor is one to whom life is no burden but a perpetual delight.

THE Student wishes to acknowledge, through its editorial columns, the receipt of kind words from one of
the older graduates of the college. In sending a few personal items which, by the way, are always welcome, this alumnus, who is one of our most distinguished graduates, took occasion to forward his expressions of good-will and kindly sentiment which made glad the editorial heart. We quote: “I am much pleased with the Student, and I am frank to admit that it is more newsy than it used to be when our class had charge of affairs.”

In order for a college magazine to be successful, it must rely not alone upon the help of the students and of the advertisers who give it their patronage, it must have the hearty support and cooperation of the great body of alumni. Success, financially, demands this support; while the receipt of literary articles, personal, and other items, contributes no less to the making of a live and successful college magazine, and lightens, in no small degree, the labors of those appointed to its charge.

The Student has no reason to complain, and other instances might be given of kindly help and support which have been received during the year.

THE excuse, “I haven’t the time,” is frequently offered by students when asked to take some part outside of the regular college work. It is a very liberal estimate to say that in nine cases out of ten such a plea is not valid. It may be that on the first occasion it was given simply as an excuse, and the easiest way to avoid doing something which was not absolutely required, but by repetition one has perhaps become so accustomed to it that he believes he is really overworked and has not sufficient time. Such a condition of things should be avoided; for our success in life will be determined largely by the habits formed while in college. If a man is continually making excuses, the people with whom he comes in contact will very soon consider him but a negative factor in society, and will consequently leave him to himself. On the other hand, the man who is energetic, self-reliant, of ready response, and not afraid to launch his craft in the waters of experience, inspires the confidence of others, as one by whom they are willing to be lead.

But we said that the lack of time was not a valid excuse as a general thing. One has only to look about him for a moment to see that such is the case. Who is it that is always present to watch the ball team in its practice, or the play on the tennis courts? It is the man who is ostensibly so busy. To such a one, punctuality is unknown. He is perpetually late at recitation; is very likely to be tardy in his other engagements, and yet is always in a hurry. When the study period comes he idles away the first half of it, then begins to lazily glance over his lesson, and only during the last ten or fifteen minutes of the hour, when he has awakened to a sense of his position, does he arouse himself and get to work in good earnest, wondering why the lesson is so much harder than he thought it, and how it is that those who improved the earlier part of their time get through their task so easily. Such a person remembers his
lesson scarcely long enough to recite it. Just before examination he is obliged to go through a hard course of "cramming." This process can only result in injury. While "cramming" is undoubtedly injurious, the other extreme of going to sleep over one's lessons may prove equally so. A good, vigorous action of the mind is to be cultivated. Concentrate your whole attention upon the matter in hand, whether it be work or play. To attain this golden mean we must be systematic. Make out a plan, a calendar, if you please, for each day, setting apart a certain time for study and reading, and a certain time for recreation, for we are told that "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." Allow as few departures from this plan as possible. In this way one will be surprised at the amount of work it will be possible for him to accomplish, and it will not only be done easily, but, what is better, it will be done well. Such a course will bring its own reward, not necessarily in increased rank, but in the satisfaction which is always experienced as the result of faithful and honest endeavor.

The death of Alfred Tennyson not only begets in us a feeling of deepest loss, but, through that feeling, gives a fuller realization of how mightily the world's successive stages of development are influenced by its men of genius. For more than forty years as England's Poet Laureate, and the world's guide in poetic form and thought, Tennyson followed not in the beaten paths of those who preceded him, but created new avenues to the hearts of all those who love truth and beauty, and aroused there deeper feelings, brighter hopes, and stronger faith.

Tennyson's whole life was given to poetry. Receiving a strong poetic feeling and a love of the beautiful from both lines of his ancestry, and reared in a home that was a model for refinement and culture, it is not strange that he should turn his thoughts to the world of letters. But it is by no means to a gifted ancestry or youthful surroundings that Tennyson owes his place as the greatest poet of the century. From the time that as a boy five years old he spread his arms to the breeze and cried,

"I hear a voice that's speaking in the wind,"

until he penned his last lines, his ever-improving work was the result of persistent and laborious effort. His earlier poems gave no promise of what the man was to become. Many of them, besides exhibiting little poetic feeling, seem to have, as do some of his later ones, an over-refinement that savors of affectation. And perhaps nothing shows better the greatness of the man than his efforts to remedy his faults. Checked in his course, and perhaps disheartened for a time by the severe and, in many respects, unjust criticism of his first volume, published in 1830, he yet received profit from such criticism, and his next volume, published twelve years later, exhibited a wonderfully increased strength and beauty. From that time no halt was made, no backward steps taken, until, as regards the superficial structure of his work, Tennyson became "the most
exquisite, the most laborious artist in
sweet, sensuous beauty that the English
language has yet produced."

The essential features of effective
writing are seldom found wanting in
Tennyson. Much of his work deals
with the deepest scientific and religious
thought of the century and must neces-
sarily be abstract; and yet nowhere in
his writings are these passages mean-
ingless to those in sympathy with him,
or so worded as to keep the thought
from the ordinary reader.

Nor is Tennyson wanting in those
characteristics of a higher nature so
necessary to the true poet. He did
not, it is true, enter into the active
battles of life elbow to elbow with
his fellow-men as did our poet Whitt-
tier. And many times he has seemed
to show a lack of that sympathy and
fellowship with humanity that a truly
great man or poet must have. This
seeming phase of his character is not
admirable; but the apparent selfish-
ness disappears with a study of his
poems, the truest witnesses of a life,
not selfish, but that has in the fullest
sense sympathized with mankind.

LITERARY.

THE NEW ENGLANDER’S
HERITAGE.

BY G. M. CHASE, ’93.

DO WE realize that our New Eng-
land, this narrow rock-shelf along
the Atlantic, ranks with Rome and
Greece and Judea? In her great
men,—men like Edwards, Franklin,
the Adamses, Webster, Emerson, Sum-
ner,—in her institutions,—her equal
rights, representative government, pub-
lic schools,—in the patriotism and de-
votion of her past, what land in the
world equals New England? These
glories we justly count our heritage
from the Puritans. Yet these are only
outward manifestations of a more val-
uable heritage,—the element of char-
acter which made the Puritans’ great-
ness, and which can work for us results
equally grand.

Religion was the foundation of the
Puritan character. But was it religion
such as enkindled among their German
contemporaries a barbarous civil war?
Was it the religion of France, butch-
ering and exiling the Huguenots? Was
it the established religion of England,
with her pleasure-seeking masses, cor-
rupt court, scandalously unfaithful
clergy? No; the Puritan’s religion
guided and elevated his whole life.
And why? Because he sought above
all to know and do God's will. The
Catholic learned his duty from Pope
and priest, the Anglican from his
Church, the Puritan from his God.
Nor were his convictions spasmodic
impulses. They were founded on
earnest prayer, diligent study of the
Bible. And when he had learned God's
command, neither convenience, nor
custom, nor human opposition deterred
him from obedience.

And for this the Puritans came to
New England,—that they might live
more in accordance with God's will
than their own land’s hostile laws per-
mitted, and that their children might
not be seduced from the path of duty.
With this sole motive,—obedience to
God's will,—they gladly broke their
dear home-ties, to build society anew
in a wilderness. And the one purpose
of those institutions we admire,—of
meeting-house, school, college, legisla-
ture, town-meeting,—was that through
these they and their children might
better accomplish the mission for which
God had chosen them from the world.

The inspiration of all New England's
heroes has been the Puritan spirit they
inherited, the spirit of devotion to right.
What else nerved Warren at Bunker
Hill? What evoked Webster's reply to
Hayne? What upheld John Quincy
Adams, championing in his old age the
right of petition to Congress? What
moulded the life and words of New Eng-
land's prophet, Emerson? This same
heritage of the New England spirit has
made her people the world's moral lead-
ers. Zealous only for God's will, how
could they fail to take the truest, boldest
stand upon questions of right? By
no accident was Massachusetts the abo-
lationists' stronghold, Maine the birth-
place of prohibition. Indeed, Amer-
ica's great reformers were all New
England born.

New Englanders, are we cherishing
our heritage,—the unflinching obedience
to God's will which is the root of New
England's civilization? Are we striv-
ing to do, not what is easy, fashionable,
pleasant, but what is right? Ask the
crowds at our low theatres, horse-races,
prize-fights. Ask our business and
professional men who hasten by fraud-
ulent paths to wealth. Ask our rich
people, selfish, luxurious, subservient
imitators of foreigners. Are not city
officers chosen by connivance with the
criminal classes? Are not members of
our legislatures shamefully corrupt?
Do our educated classes then preserve
their heritage? Was it duty, or thirst
for popularity that led Harvard's pres-
ident to glorify Mormonism, and com-
pare its superstitious victims to his
own enlightened ancestors? And,—
sad token of New England's degen-
eracy,—even her churches have ceased
to protest against her open desecration
of the Sabbath.

Think not that New England's in-
stitutions, heroic character, moral lead-
ership will endure when the spirit that
created and sustained them is dead.
We view life more liberally than did
our fathers; we love art and music
and nature more; our creed is fuller
of love and charity. But breadth and
culture cannot serve as a substitute for
righteousness. Circumstances forced
the Puritans to be narrow; but the
devotion to duty they bequeathed to us
has been, must be, the root of all
nobility, all progress, eventually all
human enlightenment and happiness.
Can we then preserve our heritage?
The Puritan commonwealth is indeed
of the past. With the closer inter-
course and greater tolerance that three
centuries have brought, God's people
can now serve him best, not in the sol-
titude of the wilderness, but amid the
life of mankind. But the New England
spirit need not die. Let us be the
Puritan's children, our single aim to
know and do God's will. Then shall
we ennoble our own lives, preserve
and brighten New England's glories,
and transmit unenfeebled to our posterity the loyalty to duty, which is the New Englander's heritage.

AN INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS.

By A. J. Marsh, '94.

We have recently lost from the arena of national politics and from the honored number of our illustrious Americans, one who has given to the citizens of this country a high ideal of a successful independent in politics.

We can look upon the life-work of George William Curtis as being eminently successful. He was a man of strong will and with a definite purpose controlling his work; and, although he belonged to the ranks of reformers who are usually despised, yet he succeeded in winning the respect and admiration of all. It is said that he was one of the few reformers who never mixed his love of man with hatred of men. It is indeed a noble ending of a life passed amid the environments of political turmoil and contention, to be held in high esteem even by those who have always opposed his projects.

But among the many successes of his life, it seems to me the greatest was his own satisfactory solution of the question which is now agitating so many of the voters of our land, as to how closely they should be bound by the ties of political parties to advance farthest the best interests of our country. Is there any danger in strict party allegiance, and, on the other hand, is an independent attitude likely to diminish one's power to help the country by lessening his influence? These are the questions which are exercising the minds of a large proportion of the most intelligent and patriotic voters of this country.

There is no doubt that political parties have an important place in the policy of a democratic government; without them such a government would be so unwieldy as to be utterly impracticable. Wherever there is a community of opinion and design, this naturally crystallizes into a form more or less compact and organized, to be known as a party. If principles of government are brought forward to be approved, men will take sides upon them. Every great question before our country has given birth to a more or less successful and permanent political party.

These organizations are the safeguards of our national affairs. Without an active and intelligent interest in the pertinent questions of government no one would be competent to share in its administration; and no other cause has been so efficient to inform the rank and file of Americans upon all the phases of the important issues of the day, as the innumerable discussions caused by the vigorous rivalry of political parties. This rivalry also continually keeps those in office on the alert, that their services may be above criticism and thus bring credit upon their constituents as well as upon themselves.

These are among the many ways in which a political party can prove itself of worth. Yet there are, also, ways
in which much evil may result from their action. As soon as a party loses sight of the great principles of government in their application to the living questions of the day, and makes itself the object of its endeavors, and points its constituents to party as the thing to be sustained, then is the party a dead weight and sometimes an active obstruction to the achievement of the best results in legislative and administrative affairs. Then instead of working for the great issues which called the party into being, the people, becoming discouraged, resign themselves to the leadership of scheming politicians, who have taken the place of statesmen, and are making the most of their position for selfish purposes.

This subversion of the purposes of political organization is only made possible by the large number who, renouncing partisanship in its highest sense, swear to stand by their party without first inquiring what its purposes and designs are and who its candidates. Every voter has the right to free personal opinion, and it is his duty to act as his own best judgment indicates. Any connection with a party which shall require blind obedience is a menace to our government.

However, the speed by which we might rush into great danger upon the car of a political party, managed for selfish interests, is being suddenly checked and brought under control by the air brake of Independents,—men like George William Curtis, who, educated and enlightened, have a firm grasp upon all the affairs going on about them, who are not exercising their political influence for preferment in office, but are really conscientious enough to think that the best dictates of their reason bids them consider the advantage of the country at large; men who have, shining through and far beyond all the fantastic transparencies of party enthusiasm, a purpose which governs all their acts; men who hear an echo lasting long after the shouts of a political campaign have died away, calling attention to wrongs that need righting and mistakes that need correcting, in order that justice and the greatest good may approach all.

It seems to me that George William Curtis has been all this, and more, to our country. It is said of him that he created anew the type of good citizenship and of an honest politician. Having gained a hearty welcome into the field of literary pursuits, and tasted the delights of an author's successes, he was attracted to politics as a place for earnest, practical work. Volumes are written on the influence of the press. Who will now volunteer to speak of one who has caused us to feel the influence of conscience in the political press?

As an editor, a platform orator, and a party organizer, he proved that dishonesty and trickery were not necessary to political progress. Contrast for a moment the growth of his influence with that of a Hill or a Quay. But let us take courage from the fact that the average politician is approaching the standard of the former.

May we have many more who shall set as high a standard as did Curtis. His influence has been wholesome in every
direction in which it has been exerted, and he has set an example worthy to teach every American citizen, that for the good of himself, his associates, and his country, he must look far beyond party to find a reason for every step he takes in the realm of politics.

THE IDEAL IN FICTION.

By Alma G. Bailey, '93.

At no time in the history of literature has the relation of realism and idealism to fiction occupied so large a part of public attention as at present; at no time has the novelist’s art asserted itself with such insistence from almost every point of view.

Realism in literature and in art has always existed, but when unaccompanied by the imaginative faculty has always occupied a secondary place. Indeed, if we were to have nothing but realism, would it not be well to drop the terms fiction and art entirely? There is a growing opinion that the bald, literal statement of any fragment of a life’s history must necessarily make a good story; that the exact reproduction of characters and incidents from real life is the only requisite in novel-writing; in short, that fiction, to be perfect, must not be fiction at all, but truth. Novelists and artists seem to be cultivating their powers of observation and description at the expense of the imagination, forgetting that a sound development of the latter is the more powerful aid to the highest intellectual life.

Now, although fiction must conform to the laws which govern real life, nothing could be more dangerous to the growth of literature than this general application of the idea that all life conforms to the laws which govern fiction.

All true art is life-like, but all life is by no means artistic; and he is the true artist who, selecting the parts which are, blends them into perfect works, just as the Greeks modeled their masterpieces not from one model only, but from the most perfect parts of many.

The fault of this realistic school is after all less one of misstatement than of partial statement. The phases of life shown by the realist undoubtedly exist, but he treats them as if they were all of life. Hence we get no wide sweep, no perspective and no true selection, whereas selection is the very essence of all art.

In this country realism may be looked upon as almost a synonym for pessimism, so persistent is it in the presentation of the woful, mean, and terrible aspects of human existence, and so willfully does it reject the broader, nobler, and more beautiful side of life. A few pampered individuals find pleasure for a morbid nature in reading the literature of pessimism, but every healthy mind finds sweetness and comfort in the optimism of genuine romance. In spite of the tremendous force of Zola and the beautiful art of De Maupassant “hope springs eternal in the human breast,” and so long as there is hope there will be the fruition of life through the imagination in idealism. If, in any future deluge of pessimism, hope should be swept off the face of the earth, idealism will
still remain, for it will be transformed from a faith into a memory. If we look into art we find that every enduring product of it is a romance.

Since the beginning of literature, painting, music, or sculpture, no artist has been able to leave to the world a work of mere realism that can be classed with the enduring, perennially fascinating masterpieces. This is because realism, from its very nature, has no soul, no appeal to man's immortal aspirations, no permanent hold upon the universal human sympathies.

How shall we name some of the greatest artists the world has ever known? Was Shakespeare an idealist or a realist? Was he not an idealist? His people are not mere human transcripts; they are his creations, and they live by the force of his genius. Through the power of Scott the magic of romance was for the first time set in a great novel, and the world was made aware of the true scope and dignity of the prose romance. Since Scott the greatest romancers have been Goethe, Hugo, Dumas, Balzac, Dickens, and George Eliot. How can one compare the grand and powerful works of these authors—the works that have charmed the whole world for generations—with the works of such authors as Jane Austin, Henry James, and Mr. Howells, who devote themselves to the rendering of facts without compromise or embellishment? Their works lack the magnetic influence of romance, and although a certain class continue to praise and recommend them, they live a dull life amid the dust of respectable libraries.

We cannot take mere present popularity as any test of value, but popularity running through a long number of years, and though marked changes of civilization must be respected even by critics. Mutations of taste in style never affect these masterpieces. The difference between the outward vision of realism and the inward perception of idealism has been summed up in half a dozen lines by one writer. What are the dust and ashes of realism beside the living fire of these sublimely glowing words of William Black:—"I assert for myself that I do not behold the outward creation; that to me it is hinderance and not action. 'What,' it will be questioned, 'when the sun rises do you not see a round disk of fire, somewhat like a guinea?' Oh no, no, I see an innumerable company of the heavenly host crying, holy, holy, holy, is the Lord God almighty. I question not my corporeal eye any more than I would question a window. I look through it, not with it."

GULF GLEN.

BY M. W. STICKNEY, '93.

The fame of Gulf Glen reached us from lumbermen, who every year send through it drives of logs, as well as from tourists of every degree, drawn no less by the abundance of its fish and game, than by the beauty of its scenery. Finally, unable to stand against the combined weight of its attractions, we find ourselves twenty miles from home, with guide, camera, and fishing tackle, ready to be introduced to Dame Nature at her summer residence among the mountains.
The West Branch of the Ebeeme, or Pleasant River, for three miles of its course runs between bluffs, or cliffs, from fifty to three hundred feet high, during its passage falling about eight hundred feet. This gorge is known to lumbermen as "The Gulf," to tourists as "Gulf Glen." It was our purpose to go by the buckboard road to the head of the Gulf, and follow the course of the stream as nearly as we could. In short, to "do" the Gulf in a single trip.

We started off at a lively pace, but were soon compelled by the roughness of the way to husband our strength. On either hand giant elms, maples, and birches, stretched their great arms above our heads, evidently too busy about their own affairs to notice our coming. Occasionally we saw a deer start from before us and disappear behind the columns of the forest. From a ledge our guide showed us notches in the woods where roads cross the mountains, and pointed out the ponds and streams in the vicinity. All these are stocked with trout, and of each he told some wonderful tale of fish or game secured.

At the head of the Gulf we find a quiet pool, overhung with drooping trees. Evidently the stream is taking a siesta, preparatory to the journey before it. But look! Suddenly plunging from the level ledge that terminates the pool, it rushes headlong; now trying this passage, now that; around, between, above the seamed and jagged blocks of stone that line the opening of the gorge; dashing itself to foam in its haste to turn a sudden corner, and piling itself up in confusion at the bottom of the pitch.

Here the stream turns, and seems to vanish utterly, and we follow a path through the woods, for it would be useless to try to follow along the broken edge of the cliff; but the woods are cool, the ground covered with mosses and vines, and everywhere the delicate spicy-acid snow-berries greet us from their thyme-like leaves. Moreover, every few steps we find a spring of such cool, sparkling water, that the tin cup of our guide is in continual use. But now we come again to the river, and in the foreground we see the water, divided by a bowlder, fall in two streams from the top of a precipice, to mingle again at the bottom, forty feet below. In the background, screened by trees, is another fall, while on either side the rugged ledges rise so massive that the stalwart pines and spruces look puny in comparison.

As we descend the stream the cliffs on either side approach each other, making huge gates, or "jaws" as they are called, through which the water passes. Perhaps a description of one of them will answer for all. A sort of trail winds around the cliff to the bottom. Down this we clamber, and soon stand on the rocks in the stream. Before us rises what seems to be a door-way in the solid rock two hundred feet high, formerly but a few feet wide, and still showing the original width above. Below, however, it has been blasted away to admit the passage of logs. So awful is the majesty of those towering crags that we feel almost as if we had descended to the lower re-
gions, and might read above the door-posts the direful legend: "All hope abandon, ye who enter here."

A long tramp through the woods and then we come to a turn of the river, where we may look straight up stream for nearly half a mile.—Hammond Street Pitch, it is called. Starting away up among the clouds, the stream rushes down the gorge straight as a crow's flight, reminding us, as it no doubt reminded its nomenclator, of a busy street in a mighty city. Directly opposite us stands out in bold relief an Indian head, with its aquiline nose and prominent cheek bones. Years ago, so the legend runs, an old Indian, the last of his tribe, used to come with dog and gun to offer a yearly sacrifice of a deer to the Great Spirit, when the hunter's moon shone upon its image in the rock. But once a mighty storm arose, and the face of the moon was turned from the rock at the time of yearly sacrifice, and from that time no trace of Indian, dog, or gun, has ever been seen.

As we come to Gulf Hogus, a small tributary to the river, on our way back to camp, our guide turns us into a side path and leads us down ladders, from shelf to shelf of ledge, and finally tells us to go to the edge of the cliff we have been skirting and look up. We obey. From the top of a ledge the brook comes dashing down from side to side like a corkscrew and falls at last into a room about twenty feet across, walled on three sides by vertical cliffs fifty feet high, with a floor of level stones. We thank the guide, and, as we continue on our way to camp, agree that this last picture has been a fit close to the panorama of the day.

 LOCALS.

Snow, '93, has gone home sick with typhoid fever.

The annual catalogue of the college will soon be issued.

Pennell, '93, is teaching in the Lewiston evening schools.

Miss Nash, formerly of Colby, '95, has joined the Sophomore class.

Miller, '94, has been elected scorer of the ball team for next season.

Miss Mason, '96, has been called home by the illness of her mother.

Elijah Freeman, from the Latin School, has joined the Freshman class.

Professor Chase was one of the speakers at the Columbus Day exercises.

The Juniors are preparing criticisms on Burke's Speech to the Electors of Bristol.

Work in the gymnasium has been resumed, but will be optional for the remainder of this term.

Lothrop, '93, supplied the pulpit at the Free Baptist church at East Hebron, on Sunday, October 9th.

The Sophomore debates will occur in five divisions, probably during the last two weeks of the term.

The Freshmen have been drilling for their declamations under the instruction of Mr. E. C. Hayes, '87.

The regular meetings of the literary societies during the term have been especially interesting and well attended.
Spratt, '98, came down from the Y. M. C. A. Convention at Augusta, and made us a short visit, October 9th and 10th.

Some of the essays that have been read before the Psychology class this term have been of a high order of excellence.

Bruce, '98, read a paper before the Free Baptist Conference, held at Lowell, Mass., during the first week of this month.

The fine autumn weather has proved so tempting that the several classes have indulged in walks to various points of interest.

The classes in German Conversation, which were formed by several members of the Senior class last year, have been continued this term.

President Ball, of Keuka College, was present at chapel exercises one morning lately and addressed a few words to the students.

The Seniors exhibit some curiosities which purport to be photographs taken by flash light recently. They disclose several startling features.

The Freshmen have chosen as the committee of award for their prize declamations, Fanning, Bruce, and Miss Bailey, all members of the Senior class.

The members of the Junior class were very pleasantly entertained Tuesday evening, October 18th, by their classmate, Mr. Miller, at his home on Frye Street.

Arthur (with a wild look in his eye)—"Where is the alcohol bottle?" Professor—"Here it is. But" (noticing his frenzied appearance) "I guess you had better let me use it."

The prizes for general scholarship for the year 1891–92, have been awarded as follows: Chase and Yeaton, of '93; Woodman and Page, of '94; Wakefield and Foss, of '95.

The Sophomores have finished their field work in surveying, and as a fitting climax had their picture taken. There will be no more excuses from recitation on account of wet pedal extremities.

A very life-like portrait of Professor Howe appears in the Morning Star of October 13th, at the head of the report of the Free Baptist Conference at Lowell, Mass., of which he was moderator.

The Seniors find the work under Professor Chase this term especially interesting and valuable. In connection with this work the members of the class are writing criticisms upon various standard English novels.

The first two divisions of declamations occurred on Saturday and Monday evenings, October 15th and 17th, with good attendance. The third division will speak Saturday evening, October 22d, at 7.30 o'clock.

The College Band is doing a good business this fall. It is engaged to furnish music for the Freshman declamations, and among other engagements took part in the parades of both Lewiston and Auburn on Columbus Day.

Mr. F. A. Keller, a graduate of Yale, '92, and traveling secretary of the students' volunteer movement, addressed the students of the college, Tuesday...
and Wednesday evenings, October 18th and 19th, upon the subject of Foreign Missions.

The Cynescan tennis tournament continues to be a thing of the present, and yet not so much of the present as of the future. It is expected that the finals will be reached during the next month. If not, the tourney will be postponed until spring.

On the evening of September 24th the Senior young ladies gave a reception to the gentlemen of the class at the home of Miss Little on College Street. When the ladies of '98 entertain, a pleasant time may be expected, and this proved no exception.

The editors of the STUDENT have had their pictures taken. It was with much difficulty that they were able to find a photographer who was willing to run the risk of having his instrument broken, but at last they were successful. With what results we will not state.

A very pleasant reception was given to the members of the Senior class by Professor and Mrs. Chase, on the evening of October 3d. The occasion was made especially interesting by the relation of many anecdotes and the exhibition of souvenirs of their recent trip abroad.

The students of the college, in a body, participated in the parade and exercises of Columbus Day. The division was headed by the College Band and carried a large garnet banner, the product of the young ladies' handiwork. Sturgis, '93, was mounted aid in charge of this division.

The men chosen to act as ushers and "law and order committee" at the Freshman declamations this term are as follows: Moulton, Small, Winslow, Libby, '93; Small, French, Field, Thompson, '94; Campbell, Russell, Smith, Webb, '95; Hilton, Cutts, O. E. Hanscom, Thomas, '96.

First Senior (after a long session of tennis with one of the co-eds.) — "There, we've finished our tournament." Second Senior — "How did it come out?" First Senior — O, it ended in a tie." Second Senior (with emotion) — "The deuce it did! Old man, you're in luck. Accept my congratulations."

The Y. M. C. A. was represented at the State Convention held in Augusta, the 6th to 9th of this month, by ten delegates: Spratt and Joiner, '93; Page and Marsh, '94; Brown, Smith, Campbell, Webb, Knapp, and Springer, '95. Spratt read a paper in the college session, entitled "A College Man's Religion."

In Psychology (after the heavy "plugging" of the night before, in preparation for a semi-periodic exam.) Professor — "Mr. S—ll, how much time have you put upon the questions?" Mr. S.— "Some less than two hours." Professor (with unerring instinct) — "Some more than one?" Mr. S.— "Er—r—r—no, sir."

The ladies of the Main Street Free Baptist Church gave their annual reception to the students of the College, Latin School, and Divinity School on the evening of October 12th. During the evening Dr. Summerbell addressed
the company in behalf of the ladies of the church, and Irving, ’93, responded in behalf of the students.

The members of the Sophomore class went on a hay-rack ride to Greene, Friday evening, October 21st, where they enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. H. P. Parker, a former member of the class. After satisfying the cravings of the inner man with an oyster supper, an old-fashioned candy-pull made the time pass rapidly until a late hour.

The chapel exercises of September 29th were conducted by Mrs. S. H. Barney, superintendent of prison, jail, and almshouse work in the World’s W. C. T. U. A large number of the ladies who were in attendance upon the State Convention of the W. C. T. U., being held in the city at that time, were also present at the exercises.

A physical laboratory for individual work is to be fitted up during the winter vacation. The lower chapel will be connected with Professor Hartshorn’s present lecture room, and used for this purpose. Through the generosity of our alumni several hundred dollars’ worth of special apparatus has been ordered, a part of which has already been received. After this there will be two terms required work in Physics, and one term elective. The elective is to be offered to the Seniors for the next winter term, and to the Juniors for the spring term.

On the evening of September 26th the students of the college were tendered a reception by President Cheney and wife. Early in the evening a concert was given on the lawns by the College Band. A pleasant feature of the occasion was the remarks of Dr. Summerbell, who spoke in fitting terms of President Cheney’s connection with the college; after, this he called in turn upon Miss Conant, ’93, Miss Cummings, ’94, Miss Wright, ’95, and Miss Thayer, ’96, who responded by giving the mottoes of their respective classes, accompanied with some appropriate sentiment. Then followed refreshments. The singing of college songs brought to a close this most enjoyable event.

The fall tennis tournament, under the auspices of the Athletic Association, was held on the college courts, October 6, 7, and 8. The tourney was by far the most successful one which the association has ever held, there being twenty-seven entries in singles and fourteen in doubles. The playing was of a high order of excellence. Following is the detailed score:

**SINGLES.**

*Preliminary Round.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Match</th>
<th>Score</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T. Pulsifer, ’95, vs. Bye.</td>
<td>6-0 6-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small, ’93, vs. Bye.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williams, ’96, vs. Cutts, ’96.</td>
<td>6-1 6-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pettigrew, ’95, vs. Berryman, ’96.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moulton, ’93, vs. Norton, ’96.</td>
<td>6-1 6-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noone, ’94, vs. Woodman, ’93.</td>
<td>6-0 10-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoffman, ’93, vs. Gerrish, ’96.</td>
<td>7-5 6-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sturgis, ’93, vs. Thompson, ’96.</td>
<td>6-1 6-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brackett, ’94, vs. Bruce, ’93, Defaulted by Bruce.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakefield, ’95, vs. Hilton, ’96.</td>
<td>6-1 6-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small, ’94, vs. Russell, ’95.</td>
<td>6-3 7-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field, ’94, vs. Purinton, ’96.</td>
<td>6-1 6-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennell, ’93, vs. Joiner, ’93.</td>
<td>6-3 6-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winslow, ’93, vs. Bye.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Pulsifer, ’95, vs. Bye.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boothby, ’96, vs. Bye.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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*FIRST ROUND.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Match</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T. Pulsifer, ’95, vs. Small, ’93.</td>
<td>6-1 7-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pettigrew, ’95, vs. Williams, ’96.</td>
<td>7-5 7-5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Moulton, '93, vs. Noone, '94, 9-7 4-6 6-1
Hoffman, '93, vs. Sturges, '93, 6-6 7-5 6-1
Wakefield, '95, vs. Brackett, '94, 6-3 3-6 6-1
Field, '94, vs. Small, '94, 6-3 6-4
Pennell, '93, vs. Winslow, '93, 6-2 6-2
Boothby, '96, vs. C. Pulsifer, '96, 5-7 6-4 6-3

SECOND ROUND.
Pettigrew, '95, vs. T. Pulsifer, '95, 6-4 6-3
Hoffman, '93, vs. Moulton, '93, 6-4 7-9 6-1
Wakefield, '95, vs. Field, '94, 6-3 6-0
Pennell, '93, vs. Boothby, '96, 6-8 6-0 6-1

SEMI-FINALS.
Pettigrew, '95, vs. Hoffman, '93, 6-3 6-1
Wakefield, '95, vs. Pennell, '93, 6-3 7-5

FINALS.
Pettigrew, '95, vs. Wakefield, '95, 6-3 6-1 7-5

DOUBLES.
Preliminary Round.
Hayes and Russell, '95, vs. Bye.
Moulton, '93, vs. Knox, '96, 6-1 6-0
Winslow, '93, vs. Small, '94, 6-1 6-2
Hoffman, '93, vs. Pulsifer, '95, 6-2 6-3
Pennell, '93, vs. Pulsifer, '95, 7-6 6-2
Pettigrew, '95, vs. Brackett, '94, 6-4 6-1
Wakefield, '95, vs. Small, '93, 6-1 6-0
Joiner, '93, vs. Clinton, '96, 6-0 6-0
Sturges, '93, vs. Parsons, '96, 6-0 6-0
Brackett, '94, vs. Woodman, '94, 6-4 6-2
Field, '94, vs. Small, '94, 6-2 6-1
Boothby, '96, vs. Cutts, '96, 6-1 6-0
Hilton, '96, vs. Norton, '96, 6-1 6-0
Gerrish and Thompson, '96, vs. Bye.

FIRST ROUND.
Moulton, '93, vs. Hayes, '95, 6-2 6-0
Winslow, '93, vs. Russell, '95, 6-2 6-0
Pettigrew, '95, vs. Hoffman, '93, 6-4 6-2
Wakefield, '95, vs. Pennell, '93, 6-6 6-2
Brackett, '94, vs. Joiner, '95, 6-4 8-6
Field, '94, vs. Sturges, '93, 7-6 6-2
Boothby, '96, vs. Gerrish, '96, 7-5 6-3
Hilton, '96, vs. Thompson, '96, 7-5 6-3

SEMI-FINALS.
Pettigrew, '95, vs. Moulton, '93, 6-2 6-1
Wakefield, '95, vs. Winslow, '93, 6-2 6-1
Boothby, '96, vs. Brackett, '94, 7-5 7-5
Hilton, '96, vs. Field, '94, 7-5 7-5

FINALS.
Pettigrew, '95, vs. Boothby, '96, 6-3 6-3 6-0
Wakefield, '95, vs. Hilton, '96, 6-1 6-0

Prize racquets were awarded to the winners in singles and doubles, Wright & Ditson contributing a "Sear's Special," Horace Partridge & Co., an "Expert American Tate," and Owen, Moore & Co., a "Bates."
of iron will. His descendant is the flexible, assimilative, compromising, all-knowing, all-accomplishing Yankee, who is neither Puritan nor Cavalier, Englishman, Irishman, or German.

This versatility of character is due to a complex of causes. One of these is the great variety of climate and scenery. Here are all degrees of climate, from arctic cold to tropic heat. Here is the greatest diversity of natural scenery, hills and valleys, mountains and prairies, oceans and rivers. All this tends to develop a diversity of character among the people. Another influence that prevents American character from becoming settled is the vast and constant influx of foreign elements. The dwellers in every nation under heaven have been attracted to our shores. Every one of these immigrants has an influence upon the national life. If the original vital energy is strong enough to receive and assimilate these various elements then they will add strength and power to the nation's life, but if not they will be a millstone around its neck. Another powerful influence upon American character is the commercial spirit of the age. This spirit has wrought wonders in our land. The vast industrial and commercial enterprises that have been undertaken and successfully operated are a witness to the strength, breadth, and versatility of American genius. American genius has been manifest, not in lines of poetry, but in lines of railroad; not in Parthenons, but in twenty story business blocks; not in cathedrals, but in factories; not in "Critiques of Pure Reason," but in the critique of the bank book.

The practical character of the nation is shown in commerce, in the mechanic and industrial arts, in the liberal professions, and in the art of government. The mind and character that can accomplish so much along all these lines would be equally powerful if turned in other directions; for reason and imagination are powers that are developed in a great variety of ways.

The influences of the present day tend to develop push, energy, and resistance. It makes men enterprising, aggressive, and self-assertive. But is this the highest type of character? In our mad rush for position and power what becomes of the Christ-like and passive virtues, submission, patience, fortitude, humility, and self-sacrifice? The man in our day, who possesses the sevritues, is regarded as a sort of an angelic idiot, who ought to be put in a glass case and placed on exhibition, but who has no place in this busy, practical world of ours. These latter virtues, however, are essential to any well-rounded character, but as yet they are not national virtues.

A serious defect in American character is a lack of depth and solidity corresponding to the wide range of its restless activity. This is due largely to external causes. The country has developed so rapidly that the general tendency has been to spread rather than deepen. We live in a time when the sound of the hammer is constantly in our ears and the smell of new paint and fresh mortar in our nostrils. The national character partakes of
this newness and lacks the elements of stability and permanence that come from association with institutions hoary with antiquity. The national character has in it many elements of strength. The sense of honor of the Cavalier and the sense of duty of the Puritan are still felt in the nation’s life. If this original causative power in the formation of the nation’s character can assimilate the various elements that come to us, then the America of the future will exhibit a type of character never equaled in the world’s history.

In this composite character shall be combined the beauty of Greece, the will of Rome, the art of Italy, the earnestness of Germany, the vivacity of France, the impulse of Ireland, and the tenacity of England. From this many-sided character will spring art, architecture, and literature that will be national because they are the spontaneous expression of a genuine national life and character.

S. H. Woodrow, ’88.

Westerly, R. I.

THE SOLUTION OF LABOR DIFFICULTIES.

By C. L. McCleery, ’81.

Of the numerous social questions that face the public at the present time, that of the relations between capital and labor, is one of the most important. Up to the present time there has been no legislation that has proved effective in preventing strikes or losses to both capital and labor where manufacturing interests are concerned, or great inconvenience to the innocent public when such disturbances occur upon a railroad system. The condition of our civilization and the importance of our manufacturing and railroad interests have become such that the failure of the government to offer some prompt solution of the labor question might almost be considered a criticism upon the public intelligence. Boards of Arbitration have been established by different States, but they have proved ineffective, and little attention is paid to them by either party to a dispute. Never was a more sorry spectacle seen than that of the New York Board of Arbitration during the recent Buffalo strike. Neither the railroad company nor the strikers paid any attention to it, though it was a creation of the State, and its members
were on the ground prepared to lend their services to the settlement of the existing difficulty. The railroad company, which received its charter and right to exist from the State, wanted nothing of the Board, though at the same time it had called upon the State to protect its property. The strikers, whose labor unions are allowed to exist by the State, wanted nothing of the Board, but preferred to fight the battle to a finish in their own way. Meanwhile the traveling public and those who had freight tied up and destroyed by the strike were suffering inconvenience and losses that cannot be repaid by the State or by any other body for the reason that they cannot, except with the utmost difficulty, be determined.

It is the innocent, therefore, who need protection. A strike may be precipitated by the injustice or the arbitrariness of either the employers or the employed, but never by the class of sufferers we have referred to above. The losses suffered by the railroad companies at Buffalo can be paid by the State, but the losses suffered by the strikers or the locked-out employes and their families are passed over unnoticed. There is certainly injustice in the present condition of things, and in the multiplicity of labor legislation that has been heretofore considered, there has been little if any attempt to meet this condition. The establishment of Boards of Arbitration was a step in this direction, but it was a short step, for the reason that the members of such a body are not clothed with any official power. They can only act when asked, and their decision is not compulsory upon either party, though it is usually accepted as a basis for the resumption of business relations. The State has therefore failed to keep in mind that it is superior to the bodies that it has created or allowed to be formed within its borders. The present labor laws of England, though they are largely the result of the investigations of a royal commission, are no more satisfactory in this respect.

Now what is the solution of this condition of things? There is among the public a great opposition to any movement that looks towards nationalism, but considerable of our best legislation during the past decade has been in that direction. Cities are allowed to construct and operate their own systems of water supply; also their own gas and electric plants. Some of the States have also provided for the publication of the school books that are required to be used in the public schools. The State of Massachusetts has also, during recent years, entered into the railroad business so far as to construct the Hoosac tunnel which it leased for some years and finally sold at a large discount from the cost of construction. Other legislation might be cited equally calculated for the public good. Why not take one more step forward and provide that in case of a railroad strike the settlement of the question at issue shall at once be the duty of the State Board of Arbitration, and both parties to the controversy shall be passive instruments for the time being of that body? Being a neutral body the dissatisfied employes would undoubtedly be content to leave their interests in its hands.
and the operation of the road could be continued without the public suffering inconvenience or the State be at the expense of paying for property destroyed or, as in the case of New York, for the prolonged maintenance of the militia at the point of trouble. Somewhat similar powers could be given the Board of Arbitration in connection with industrial disturbances. Such legislation would be opposed by corporations, because of its alleged paternalism, but there is certainly reason why it should be attempted.

**PERSONALS.**

'69—The Council of the Maine Pedagogical Society recently met at the Elm House, Auburn, to arrange for the work of the year. Prof. G. B. Files, '69, principal of the Lewiston High School, and E. P. Sampson, '73, principal of Thornton Academy, Saco, are members of the council and were present at this meeting.

'72.—Rev. F. W. Baldwin, D.D., Pastor of Trinity Congregational Church, East Orange, N. J., is a member of the Advisory Committee of the Brotherhood of Christian Unity.

'73.—The Evening Journal of Saturday, October 15th, conveyed to us the sad tidings of the death of one of our distinguished alumni. Prof. I. C. Dennett, of Boulder, Colorado. We quote the following: "Many who remember the ambitious and industrious youth of Prof. Isaac C. Dennett, his studious life during his attendance at Bates College in this city, and his successes in the West, where he had been professor of Greek and Latin at the University of Colorado (at Boulder, Col.,) for a number of years, will be greatly pained to learn of his death from typhoid fever on Friday morning, after an illness of about four weeks. He was born in Bowdoin, graduated at Bates College in '73. He taught school at Castine where he married Miss Isabelle Cate. He has been in the West ten years or more and has been eminently successful as an educator, a writer, and a student. Mrs. Dennett died a few years ago and by the death of Mr. Dennett, an orphaned son thirteen years of age is left. Prof. Dennett was of rare intellectual gifts, a keen, incisive, interesting, and thoughtful man, with high moral purposes and of true life. His death is a loss to the institution where he has taught, and to the town where he has lived. His early life was a notable proof of what perseverance and energy can accomplish."

'75.—The Lewiston Evening Journal of October 8th, contained a likeness of Hon. A. M. Spear, candidate for the Presidency of the Maine Senate, and an interesting sketch of his life. We quote: "Mr. Spear, who has the unique honor of having been four times elected mayor of Gardiner, is forty years old and claims Litchfield as his early home. He taught school prior to his admission to the bar, and began the practice of law in Hallowell, in 1878, removing to Gardiner in 1885. He has served with honor in both branches of the Legislature, and was one of the foremost in the fight for the Australian ballot in 1891. He is an impassioned speaker, with a ringing
voice, and a direct, pointed style, devoid of circumlocution. He has stumped the State in every Presidential year since 1878. He is an expert with the rod and reel and undoubtedly the best violinist in the Legislature, being thoroughly able to lead an orchestra through a classical programme. Bates College is his Alma Mater. As a lawyer, he is in the front rank, and he is one of the famous coterie of Gardiner railroad builders and business hustlers.”

'76.—R. J. Everett is principal of the High School at Minot.

'76.—Hon. Charles S. Libby of Buena Vista, Col., has been nominated by the Republicans of that State for Attorney General. As the Colorado Sun says, Mr. Libby's Republicanism is his pride.

'77.—Superintendent of Lewiston Schools, G. A. Stuart, '77, and Principal J. R. Duntou, '87, of the Lewiston Grammar School, are members of the executive committee of the School Masters' Club of Maine.

'80.—Rev. J. H. Heald, pastor of the Congregational Church at Trinidad, Col., has received a call to Silverton, Col.

'81.—Rev. H. E. Foss, of Bangor, was a delegate from the East Maine Methodist Conference to the recent Free Baptist Yearly Meeting at Pittsfield.

'82.—Prof. William H. Dresser, of Cherryfield, has been elected principal of the Ellsworth High School.

'82.—The ladies of the First Parish Society, Portland, tendered a reception to the pastor, Rev. J. Carroll Perkins, and Mrs. Perkins, at the First Parish house last evening. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins have but lately returned from their wedding trip abroad, and Mrs. Perkins is a new resident in Portland. The parish house was brilliant with many lights and very prettily decorated for the occasion. A number of young gentlemen of the parish, officiated as ushers and there was a large attendance of the church members and those who consider the First Parish their place of worship. From 8 o'clock to 10 there was a steady inflow of guests.—Lewiston Journal.

'82.—William T. Skelton has been nominated by the Democrats of Colorado for Attorney General of that State.

'84.—At a recent meeting of the Franklin County Educational Association, at Strong, Principal D. L. Whitmarsh, of Farmington, gave an interesting essay upon “Moral Instruction.” Mr. Whitmarsh brought out the idea that the teachers of the present day in many instances failed in giving that moral instruction that they should. He also advised that the superintendents of the town schools should see that the teachers they employ attend to this matter more thoroughly.

'86.—At the recent Convention of the Maine Free Baptist Association at Pittsfield, “Prof. W. H. Hartshorn delivered,” says the Lewiston Journal, “a very thoughtful and cogent address on ‘Free Baptists as Educators.’”

'87.—Custer and Knox Posts of this city have engaged L. G. Roberts, Esq., to deliver the Memorial address in 1893.
1887.—U. G. Wheeler is superintendent of schools for the towns of Granville, Agawam, and Southwick, Mass.

1888.—R. A. Parker is principal of the High School at Middleboro, Mass.

1889.—Miss Ethel I. Chipman, who has been connected with the elocutionary work of Miss Laughton, of this city, has resigned to accept a position as instructor in Greek and English Literature in the High School at Marblehead, Mass.

1890.—A. L. Safford, superintendent of schools for the towns of Colrain, Buckland, and Shelbourne, Mass., has issued a very interesting and useful "Manual of Instruction" for the use of the teachers in the above-named districts. There are many good thoughts and suggestions. We quote: "The chief end of reading is to enable the reader to get the thought from the printed page rapidly and accurately. Upon this power depends the pupil's ability to do successfully the work in other branches. Intelligent reading is the key that unlocks for each individual the accumulated treasures of the centuries. In giving suggestions for the study of nature, Mr. Safford says: "When properly presented, Nature Study possesses a charm for the child in the presence of which the former dull details of school work become bright and interesting." In speaking of the importance of the grammar school grades: "To the mass of pupils they must interpret the environment of life if the school is to do it at all. Here should be acquired correct habits of study, a taste for good literature, a discriminating judgment, and sufficient desire for culture to insure the continuation of study in the high school or academy if circumstances allow." Appended to this Manual is a brief report of Mr. Safford's work as superintendent as well as "A Word to Teachers."

1891.—W. L. Nickerson, we learn, has become pastor of the Free Baptist church at Dover.

1892.—D. G. Donnocker is pastor of the Free Baptist church at Brockton, Mass.

1892.—A. D. Shepard is studying medicine at the Medical School in Denver, Col.

1892.—William B. Skelton delivered the Columbus Day address before the schools and G. A. R. at Kittery, October 21st, taking for his subject, "The Gift of Columbus to Mankind." Mr. Skelton has been elected president of the Lewiston and Auburn Law Students' Club.

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EXCHANGES.

The subject of athletics is prominent in the opening fall numbers of college papers, and the enthusiastic sentiment expressed, proves that this line of college work is receiving full and hearty attention. The Denver Hesperus prefaces a "Plea for Athletics" in the university with this quotation: "Tell me how much attention is paid to athletics in a college and I will tell you how popular and thriving that college is." "The relation of athletics to college spirit," says the Hesperus, "is the closest that exists in college life. Athletic spirit means college spirit. Athletic apathy means dearth of college
spirit. To argue for athletics is to argue for college spirit; who will deny the importance of either?"

Reports of cane and hat rushes are given place in several of the month's exchanges. The *Buchtelile* contains a graphic description of a scene that was evidently of great interest to the writer but if accurately reported a disgrace to the institution, and we may add the report of which, adds nothing to the standing of the college paper. The amount of slang used in the description exceeds anything that we have ever seen in any college magazine.

In an editorial entitled "The Fault Finder," the *Pennsylvania Monthly* gives some excellent advice that, although evidently intended for its Freshman class, is applicable to all classes in all colleges. It is this:

Almost any one can point out what he thinks is a lack in the course or the government of the college, can criticize, or find fault with the make-up or work of the football team; can build a little pedestal of self-conceit from which to proclaim his views. This is easy. It is not so easy to appreciate excellence and advantages, and the most sensible fellow is he who makes the most of his opportunities, even while he may admit that there is something lacking in the particular course of study to which he devotes himself. It has been very well said, that "one of the surest signs of intellectual superiority is shown in a recognition of special worth where defects are prominent. A habit of fault-finding marks the inferiority of the fault-finder," and that is especially applicable to the college student. To expect perfection in the arrangement of courses of study, or in college matters generally, is to expect impossibilities: is to lessen the certainty of help that is for every honest and earnest student who wishes to gain all he can gain, in spite of defects and weaknesses.

The *Oberlin Review* makes the somewhat surprising statement in one of its editorials, that a college education tends to unfit one for becoming a teacher, since a certain amount of dogmatic assurance and positiveness are necessary to imparting information successfully, and since college education opens the eyes to some things that are uncertain, and to the fact that many supposed truths are only relatively true, etc. The remedy proposed for correcting doubtful thinking, and tending to settled convictions upon things in general and in particular, is, in the words of the writer, "to draw sharply the line between real knowledge and conjecture, between more important and less important knowledge." We would like to inquire if this is not one object of college education, and generally acknowledged as such. How is one to distinguish between real knowledge and conjecture except by the discipline that hard study gives? How can an undisciplined mind arrive at logical conclusions? We cannot think that the positiveness of ignorance is what the writer advocates, but we do not understand perfectly just what he does mean.

The *Amherst Student* devotes a column weekly to a department entitled "College Work," which is a kind of directory, giving all changes that occur in any line of work, and noting all things that have to do with college activities. It is a good feature of the paper and would be an addition to any college magazine.

The *Rockies*, a magazine of Western literature, with a department devoted to the schools of the Rocky Mountain region, makes its first appearance on
our table this month. Its chief article of interest to us is a sketch of the work of one of the graduates of Bates, ’84. Miss Ella L. Knowles has the distinction of being the only woman in Montana who is a regular attorney at law. She was recently honored and made somewhat famous by being placed on the People’s party ticket as candidate for attorney-general, and has already begun a vigorous campaign with good prospects of success on account of her personal popularity and keen wit on the stump. One of her achievements has been the drafting and passing through the last territorial legislature a bill which provided for the admission of women to the bar. She was the first woman to be admitted in 1890. Bates is happy in the success of Miss Knowles, and has a pardonable pride in being her Alma Mater.

The first number of the University of Chicago Weekly is a most attractive and interesting one. It contains three articles on live topics connected with their respective departments by three of the leading professors, with their portraits as an added feature of interest; a description of the University buildings, with the illustration of the proposed plan of the buildings; a classified list of professors by departments, with a page containing the portraits of twenty-one of the professors, besides information concerning university extension work, and other matter of general interest. The opening number is inspiring, and worthy of the magnificent institution of which it is the record.

POETS’ CORNER.

DANDELION.
I saw a lusty dandelion
With hair than gold more bright;
A week passed on,—his golden hair
Was turned to silken white;

Another week,—his poll was bare;
Another,—where was he?
O Dandelion, strangely you
Prefigure life to me.
—W. T., ’86.

IF I MIGHT ONLY SEE YOU, DEAR.
If I might only see you, dear,
As swift the darkness falls,
And wind and rain hold revel high
Around these sheltering walls;

If I might only hear your voice,
And look in your clear eyes,
And feel the thrill of your caress
Bestowed in gentle wise;

If I might only sit with you
And hold communion sweet,
My heart with yours, in God’s great love,
My joy would be complete.

What would I care for darkness, then?
And what for wind and rain?
Your presence would dispel all gloom,
Remove all thought of pain.

Yet, though my heart cries out for you,
I’ll bid it peace, be still.
The sweetest joys are those that come
What time our Father will.
—G. H., ’90.

AN ELECTRIC SHOCK.
It often happens, after school,—
And college also, as a rule,—
That heated brains themselves do cool
In wide diversity.

Some scatter here and others there,
Each voice outpouring on the air
The class-room fortune—ill or fair—
Of each settee.
To such a group my tale refers;
'Twas only two,—but such converse
With greater ease,—'twere much the worse
If more should be!

"I'll tell you what," he blithely cried,
The greatest thing you ever tried,—
And please don't laugh,—I can't abide
Frivolity.

"You take the battery, in the Lab.,
Two persons each a handle grab,
Each standing on the glass-tipped slab
In close proximity;

"And when you're fairly insulate,
Just then you up and osculate;
Upon my word it's simply great!
It's ecstasy!"

The maiden turned aside her head,
While cheeks showed trace of sunset red;
But this, forsooth, was all she said,—
"You shock me."

—H., '96.

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MAGAZINE NOTICES.

Education for October has a number of more than ordinary interest. M. Mac Vicar, LL.D., gives his fourth collection of well-classified "Notes on Principles of Education." — Charles Tudor Williams speaks of the great good to be derived from "Reading at Sight," and urges a fuller appreciation of the new and promising field in the study of language.—Professor Spring hints at some of the results to be sought in the teaching of English Literature.
"Literature," he declares, "is a fine art. It can be taught in the same sense and" to the same degree that painting or music or sculpture can be taught. No one supposes that they are wholly inaccessible to instruction. Within certain limits it has an authentic

mission; beyond them it is powerless. We must not rest until we have discovered the central motive of the whole work, the motive which permeates every part of it and gives it vitality."

Dr. Emerson E. White shows that "The True End of Education" is, briefly, "to fit for complete and successful living."

A general education is needed as a foundation for a special education.

Our schools and colleges should have for their first aim the development and training of man as man, and his elevation towards the highest and, best ideal of human existence, and, in harmony with this aim, they should give such training as will prepare man for the duties and activities of life—an education whose motto is "not the mind only, but the man"; an education that prepares the mind to think the truth, the heart to enjoy it, the will to purpose it, and the hand to perform it.

Much the same thought is brought out in a paper by Mary A. Jordan, in the October Atlantic, entitled "The College for Women." "One lesson, she says, "has been clearly taught by the common experience growing out of the varied aims of the woman's colleges: success varies with the recognition of the student's individuality. With this assured, the avowed aim may be to make learned missionaries, cultured ladies, or scholarly women, and the result will not so much vary. Indeed, it will not be at all easy to tell the college-bred woman from any other good woman, by simple inspection."

The truest womanliness is what is to be developed in the best possible way. She shows incidentally how much broader have become the views pertaining to the systems of higher instruction for women. The first experiments were truly monastic, but it was
discovered that the discipline separate from that of men was not sufficient, and the withdrawal of the college from the world and its associations has proved more and more unsatisfactory. The article unconsciously leads its reader to feel that eventually the conviction will be almost universal that, in the matter of higher education, the best results are gained in those institutions which offer their advantages to men and women alike.

Apropos of this thought of the purpose of a college education and the manner in which it is best to be realized, The Literary Digest reviews an article by Professor Burroughs, of Amherst, on “The Bible in the College.” He says:

Our colleges endeavor to train for service. The Bible in the college not only influences the general atmosphere of life and thought, purifying and elevating it; it not only creates and preserves a spirit of general practical earnestness; it also enters into, and becomes a part, so to say, of special departments of instruction, revealing more clearly regarding each, its inherent character and practical end, thus binding them together in a higher unity through the emphasis which it lays upon common purpose and their social relations to it. The college of to-day is, above all else, a place of preparation for intelligent usefulness in all walks of life. Its graduate receives help and inspiration in after-life from his Browning and his Shakespeare, perhaps, also, from his Horace. From his Bible, in innumerable cases, he receives little help or inspiration, because he has not studied it.

In the October number of the Cosmopolitan we find it difficult to select any one article as most worthy of note, for the issue is so fine throughout. Its subjects cover so wide a range, appeal to so large a variety of tastes, and are so ably treated that almost every paper will repay a careful reading. It has an instructive article by President H. B. Plant, the head of the Plant Systems of Railways and Steamers, which is the first of a series of discussions of “The Great Railway Systems of the United States,” their origin, the vast territory they cover, the causes leading to their development and their future possibilities and probabilities.—Charles DeKay writes concerning “Munich as an Art Centre”; Nathaniel T. Taylor of “An Old Southern School,” the convent of the visitation nuns in Washington, with which have been connected, and from whose academic walls have gone forth, many brilliant and accomplished women.—Murat Halstead writes of “Liberal Tendencies in Europe.”—D. B. St. John Roosa upon the subject of “The Human Eye as Affected by Civilization,” and Henry Cabot Lodge upon “Certain Accepted Heroes.”—The editor, John A. Cockeill gives “Some Phases of Contemporary Journalism” that are as lamentable as they are true, and Thomas Wentworth Higginson makes “The Discontinuance of the Guide-board” the heading for some thoughts relating to realistic fiction. All these are finely illustrated.

Century completes, with the October issue, its twenty-second year. The Spanish Statesman, Castelar, continues his sketches of Columbus.—The artist, Van Brunt, writes further concerning the “Architecture at the World’s Columbian Exposition.” An editorial accompanying it declares that Chicago, in the housing of the World’s Fair, has not only equaled, but has surpassed
Paris. "We shall have an exhibition more dignified, beautiful, and truly artistic than any the world has seen."
—Thomas Bailey Aldrich contributes a short story, entitled "For Bravery on the Field of Battle."—The paper by Edmund Clarence Stedman on "The Faculty Divine," closing his series on "The Nature and Elements of Poetry," is in itself beautiful and truly poetic.

Under the heading of "Religious Co-operation—Local, National, and International," the Review of Reviews has grouped together eight valuable papers relating to different phases of this question.—They are from such men as Dr. Josiah Strong, Rev. Dr. Dana, Dr. Washington Gladden, Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, and Count D'Alviella.

The magazine has also a comparative sketch of Whittier and George William Curtis by Mr. Shaw, its American editor. The points of resemblances and differences of the beautiful Quaker poet and the successful orator are faithfully and strikingly brought out.

It will be remembered that the Review of Reviews gave, in its September number, a portrait of Camille Flammarion. One or two facts concerning this noted scientist, that appear in Lippincott's for October, may be of interest. It says:

Camille Flammarion, the French astronomer, whose articles have attracted so much attention of late, is fifty years of age. He is a small-statured man, of persuasive manner, with a mass of curly hair and a full beard. He was educated at an ecclesiastical seminary in Paris, but abandoned his plans of entering the Church in order to follow his leaning towards science. As early as 1862 his astronomical lectures gave him prestige and popularity. In 1868 he made several balloon ascensions in order to study the condition of the atmosphere at high altitudes. Four years later he published his great book on "The Atmosphere." He has recently caused no little consternation in scientific circles by declaring that certain lights which have been seen on Mars have been signals to us, which he thinks we may ultimately discern a means of answering.

Two comparatively recent inventions are coming to fill quite a novel place in journalism, as is shown in an article that Outing has this month. This magazine sent out, a few months ago, a Mr. Lenz who is to make a tour of the world "with wheel and camera."

The description which he furnishes this month's issue of the first of his trip, illustrated as it is by the various pictures which he himself has taken, makes quite a readable article. One learns from it nothing really new, but the easy manner in which it is written and the element of personality that comes into it, make it one of the most readable articles in the October number of this magazine of "Amateur Sport, Travel, and Recreation."

Walter Blackburn Harte expresses a good thought of the "Divine Newness" that pervades all time. He writes:

It is the fashion to talk about the ennui and exhaustion of the race—in life, literature, everything; to presume that preceding generations have left us a legacy of staleness and repletion. This is a popular fallacy. Every generation, no matter what may be its inheritance, is new, brand new, as new as bright tin ware from Birmingham; the Almighty is not a worse craftsman than a Birmingham operative! The race is never exhausted: individuals may be, the race never! The mysteries and the problems are as old as humanity, but they will be new to every generation; and each generation must live its own way and
discover the key to its own destinies, if such be discoverable.

We desire to acknowledge the receipt of a magazine which has been but recently started, *The American Journal of Politics*. Its purpose, as its name implies, is to discuss social and political subjects of general interest. If we may judge rightly from its issue for October we see no reason why it will not be a magazine of real value, and an aid in solving some of these problems, the key to whose solution this generation is to find.

**COLLEGE NOTES.**

Colby University opens with a Freshman class of sixty, the largest in the history of the college.

Princeton has a Freshman class of over three hundred, the largest class in the history of the college.

At the Leland Stanford this year a total of 640 students, new and old, in all the departments, have thus far entered.

Tuition in the Chicago University will cost $25 per term. Chapel attendance is compulsory.

Over thirty young ladies have registered themselves in the post-graduate department open to women at Yale. Although the movement is not to be regarded as pledging Yale to co-education in general, by many it is thought that early in years to come Yale will have a department conducted exclusively for the benefit of women.

The University of Pennsylvania is to build the largest dormitory in the United States. It will cost $125,000.

The Chicago University will have a gymnasium which will cost $200,000.

Harvard annex has three hundred students this year.

In the women's college at Brown University there are 45 young ladies.

Amherst has, the last summer, built and equipped two laboratories at a cost of about $100,000.

With the completion of the last addition to Warner Hall, Oberlin now boasts of the largest building devoted exclusively to music in the country.

Yale is to have a new telescope. It is now being built by Clark at Cambridge, and will cost $50,000. The glass is to be twenty-eight inches and will be one of the best ever constructed.

Plans have already been drawn up for enlarging the grand stand at Springfield, where the Harvard-Yale game will be played. The seating capacity will be increased from 20,000 to 25,000.

The Faculty of Wesleyan have forbidden any students with conditions not made up, to enter any of the athletic teams, a regulation which is said to have seriously effected the college's athletic interests.

Dickinson has a twenty-eight-year-old professor who is one of the fifteen or twenty scholars in the world who are able to decipher Assyrian inscriptions. His name is Robert W. Rogers, Ph.D.

Little Miami University is not only proud of her two sons, Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid, but she adds to her prominence by conferring the degree of LL.D. upon William McKinley, another favorite son.
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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 dismission will be required from those who have been members of other colleges. The examinations for admission to College take place on the second Saturday before Commencement, on Wednesday preceding Commencement, and on Saturday preceding the first day of the Fall Term. The examinations for admission to College will be both written and oral. Hereafter no special students will be admitted to any of the College classes.

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COMMENCEMENT, Thursday ................................................................. JUNE 29, 1893.
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