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GEORGE R. BEARCE
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C. L. TUBBISON
EDITORIAL.

IT SEEMS to us to be especially fitting that the attention of the students be called at this time to the offer of the College Club, the conditions of which were published in a recent issue of the STUDENT. The club offers prizes for the best story written by an undergraduate, and for the best song by an undergraduate or alumnus. Why should not the interest which this organization of our alumni is taking in the college be reciprocated by a like zeal on our part? There are certainly those now in college who are capable of productions of the character indicated, which would be a credit, not alone to themselves but also to the institution.

We wish, however, to speak particularly in regard to the subject of a college song. Bates has no distinctive song like many of our other colleges. We all know what enthusiasm the sound of the boom-a-la-ka awakens in the breast of every Bates man, and a suitable song, that we could call our own, would have a similar effect, only in a greater degree, perhaps. And we may go a step farther. There are several musicians in college who are capable of composing the music for a college song, if one were written. If both words and music could be published...
simultaneously, the effect of either might insure the success of the other. Indeed, many a song, otherwise insipid, has become full of meaning under the weird touch of the musician. Let those who are competent to undertake the effort improve the opportunity which our long winter vacation affords to produce the compositions desired.

We ARE pleased to note the improvement that has been made in the college catalogue just issued. For several years the Bates catalogue has fallen far short of representing the college as a catalogue should. It has been changed in but few particulars from one year's issue to another, and has not kept pace with the marvelous growth of the institution itself.

It is not usual for a college catalogue to underestimate the institution it is supposed to represent, and we may hope that in the future our catalogue will represent the college as it is. Bates is a grand institution, of which her founders may well be proud. The high standard, intellectually and morally, of the men and women whom she sends out, speak well for her excellence, but it is true of this, as of any other college, that it is, in general, to her catalogue that we look to find out the definite work taken up, the specific requirements made, the express aims held, and the special opportunities offered for the accomplishment of desired ends.

Though in some respects it could be bettered, yet, in the main, the catalogue, in its issue this fall, quite faithfully represents the college and its work. It shows, as perhaps it has not fully shown before, three things that are pre-eminently true. First, that although its range of electives is somewhat smaller than it is in some of the other colleges, yet it cannot be denied that Bates offers a course of study as high as that of any New England college. In the second place, that the college requires an unusually large amount of solid, practical study and investigation on the part of each individual student, with enough lecture work to stimulate the student, but not to produce in him intellectual laxness. In the third place, that it gives a specially rare opportunity for the study of Ornithology and Lepidoptera, and has one of the finest, most complete and practical courses in English, Rhetoric, and Oratory that is offered by any institution of learning.

Bates has such a course of study as enables it to send out practical men and women who are worthy to command the high positions of responsibility and honor that they invariably hold.

The return of Freshman declamations and Sophomore debates suggests the old question of the advisability of making these exercises prize contests. It is generally admitted that the prize is an incentive to greater effort, and this is a powerful argument in its favor. The principal argument for the other side of the question arises from the difficulty of getting a fair decision. And this certainly is a difficulty which should be obviated as far as possible. Space will not allow a full discussion of the means to this end, but we beg
leave to suggest the following amendment to the present method of procuring the award.

First, let the committee be chosen from outside the college. But whether this is done or not, there is another thing that should be done,—require the judges to present their decision within a limited time. Five minutes should be amply sufficient. This suggestion may seem rash at first thought, but let us consider.

Under the present method the committee require from one-half hour to one-half the night, in which to make their decision. Now, although we are not supposed to know, it is the natural presumption that all this time is occupied in discussing the merits of the different contestants. It seems to us that such discussion is out of place. When disinterested and capable judges disagree as to the respective merits of two productions, such as we have in question, their difference is, of course, one of taste, and therefore not to be settled by discussion. As we understand it, it is on account of these differences of taste that the committee is composed of three instead of one. They are expected to look at the matter from different standpoints, and for one of the committee, by force of argument, to cause the others to accept his standpoint is to defeat this main purpose. Therefore, each member of the committee should make his decision before leaving the audience, and at the meeting of the committee the vote, without discussion, should decide the award. We believe that the result of this method would be more satisfactory in every way than the method now in vogue.

TO THOSE who have already found the habit of watching the orchards on sunny days, and of taking walks through the woods with a view of forming a closer acquaintance with the winter birds, the present vacation promises many pleasures. And as one more class is about to take up in a systematic way this interesting and valuable work, we feel like emphasizing its importance. Perhaps no study in the college course leaves more pleasing recollections, or continues to exert a greater influence to develop a genuine love for Nature in all her forms than the ornithological work of the Sophomore year. It is a happy beginning to that extended and familiar acquaintance with the varied life of wood and field without which few college men or women should be satisfied.

At first thought it seems that this is not a favorable time to begin this study. And, indeed, if one’s pleasure or profit were dependent wholly upon the abundance of bird life at this season, the enthusiasm aroused in the class-room, would be short lived. But perhaps this scarcity of the objects sought is an advantage to the learner. The comparatively few birds and their characteristic notes can be thoroughly studied, and those principles founded that are necessary before one can do the best work later, when the woods are vocal with the spring migrants.

And in the search itself there is abundant satisfaction. It is now the time for vacation. The live college
man, after his long term, is only too glad to spend a part of his time out-of-doors. And the teacher finds in the bracing air and the beauty of grove and stream ample reward for the time taken before and after school hours. In this study is a definite aim; a purpose worthy in itself, and one that at the same time develops in one those qualities almost wholly neglected in the preceding part of his course, qualities as necessary as any developed in the four years in college.

The power of putting one’s self and others at ease in society is one that may be cultivated as well as our other faculties. But our opportunities for such cultivation in college are very much what we as a body of students make them. The coming term should be one of great activity in this respect, for then our social life should in part occupy the place in our minds that is filled during the other two terms of the year by our interest in athletics. Let us as a college, as classes, and as individuals be alive to our needs in this direction; for surely there is no training that will be more generally useful in life than what we get in this direction.

Many of us who will soon enjoy the benefits which the culture of a full college course alone can give fail, perhaps, to realize the grand work which a mention of the word Chautauqua suggests. In the words of its founder, “by its popular course of reading, it induces tens of thousands of adults to read in the best English the substance of the college curriculum and to meet in local circles through a course of four years for essays, lectures, and conversations, thus putting into the homes of America the college atmosphere and horizon. And as these readers are adults and parents between the ages of thirty and fifty, their children are brought up to be candidates for the college. Thus Chautauqua, with members and local circles in every state and territory of the Union and on every continent of the globe, is a recruiting agency for the college and university.”

Much is said at the present time about university extension. Chautauqua was the first to propose and organize in America the English form of university extension, and now has a university extension lecture faculty of one hundred and seventy-five professors and instructors representing most of the colleges and universities of America.

Founded by Bishop Vincent, of the Methodist church, it has assumed wondrous proportions, surpassing the most sanguine expectations. Truly its projector builded better than he knew, and added another laurel to the denomination whose world-wide conquests have placed it, in numerical strength, at the head of Protestant denominations.

The Red and Blue of the University of Pennsylvania, offers a round trip ticket to the World’s Fair, good for all or any part of next summer, as a prize for the one scoring the greatest number of points during the foot-ball games of the entire season.
THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS and its predecessor, the Province of Massachusetts Bay, have been noted in history for their championship of popular rights and popular government. By a very natural mistake, the democratic principles of Massachusetts, in and since the Revolution, have been ideated backward, and vested in the early history of the settlement; and, in consequence, the Colony of Massachusetts Bay has been represented as the corner-stone of our republican institutions.

Of a truth, however, this colony, from its foundation in 1629, to its overthrow by the Andros régime in 1686, was not a democracy, but an ecclesiastical aristocracy. Its whole history was a struggle on the one hand, between the colonial authorities and the democratically inclined among the people; on the other, between the colonial authorities and the English government; till in 1692 the latter bestowed a new charter, more liberal toward the people, and less free from England, than the older colonial government; and the people accepted it, for their interests then lay in subordination to England, as ours do to-day in subordination, to the United States.

Very early in its history a portion of the settlers in the Bay Colony were so dissatisfied politically that three towns seceded and founded Connecticut; while religious disaffection caused the settlement of Rhode Island. The Bay Colony was less tolerant than Connecticut, or Rhode Island, or even than the Old Colony; and in politics was distinctly inferior to Connecticut. Yet the Bay Colony was wealthy and numerous, always the most powerful, and in the Indian wars was a valuable bulwark to the weaker settlements. This exceptional strength caused it to be not only the leader, but the antagonist of the rest. Amid much that is noble in its history there is much of doubtful dignity. It was the Boston government that first nullified the articles of the New England Union, and it was by the intolerance and greed of that government, that Massachusetts became the base from which every New England state is directly or indirectly an outgrowth. Rhode Island and Connecticut were formed by withdrawal and secession from Massachusetts; Vermont was the joint product of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire; and New Hampshire, for forty years, and Maine, for one hundred and sixty, were parts of Massachusetts.

The annexation of Maine to Massachusetts presents some interesting features. It was begun in 1652. In that year the map of the New England coast was divided somewhat thus: The Colony of Massachusetts Bay, bounded on the south by the Plymouth Colony, extended to the Piscataqua River, and included all the New Hampshire settlements. These had been held by Massachusetts since 1641, when the Bay government invaded Mason's Province of New Hampshire, and, without opposition from the inhabitants, established its authority there. Between the Piscataqua and the Ken-
nебunk was the Province of Maine, comprising the three settlements at Kittery, York, and Wells. York was then called the "City of Gorgeana." It was the first "city" chartered in New England, and was named from Gorges, the proprietor of Maine. Between the Kennebunk and the Kennebec, and stretching inland forty miles, lay the Province of Lygonia, torn by a trick some six years before from the Province of Maine. It had a scanty population scattered from Saco to Casco Bay. Beyond the Kennebec was a wilderness.

The Massachusetts charter gave the northern boundary as a line three miles north of the Merrimac River. The colonial government interpreted this to mean the parallel of latitude three miles north of the most northern point on the river. So a surveying party was sent up the Merrimac to its source in Lake Winnepesaukee, and the northern bound of the colony marked by an inscription on a rock three miles beyond. The rock is still there, and the State of New Hampshire has recently taken measures to preserve it. Soon afterward, the intersection of this parallel of latitude with the coast line was fixed at a point on Casco Bay. A large cleft boulder marked the spot. It is said to be still indentified, and to mark the northeast line of the Town of Falmouth. This, then, was the claim of Massachusetts; to exercise jurisdiction up the coast to the middle of Casco Bay, and this claim took in nearly all inhabited country in this vicinity.

Accordingly, in the fall of 1652, officials from Boston appeared in Maine. On November 20th, or by the present style, November 30th, just two hundred and forty years ago this month, the jurisdiction of Massachusetts Bay was acknowledged by the people of Kittery. The officials passed on, changed the "City of Gorgeana" into the Town of York, established their authority in all the settlements, and in the course of a few months had extended the Bay Colony's rule to Casco Bay and had organized the coast line into towns. The whole was made the County of York, with the county seat at York township. The officers encountered some little opposition, but nothing very vigorous, for the protection of a stronger colonial government was a certain advantage to the scattered population. The inhabitants on taking the oath were admitted freemen of the colony, and, with one brief interval, the authority of Massachusetts Bay was maintained for twenty-five years. Then the courts of England decided that the colony had no rights, either in New Hampshire or Maine. The former was declared a royal province, the latter was awarded to the heirs of Gorges.

But Massachusetts was equal to the occasion and promptly bought up the Gorges rights for the handsome price of £1250, a proceeding which shows how valuable was Maine. In this bargain Massachusetts got only the territory west of the Kennebec. The region east of that river was thrown in later for nothing at the re-organization in 1692. Thus was brought about a connection between Maine and Massachusetts
which would last till the British flag no longer should wave over either, and the flag of a new nation should have extended its protection to both. Whether Massachusetts ever gained any direct benefit from the annexation would be hard to say, but certain it is that for Maine, it was of the greatest benefit. It placed over a scanty frontier population the guarding hand of one of the strongest of the colonies, a matter of no small consequence in the French and Indian wars; it opened up to the sons of Maine careers of honor in one of his majesty’s most important colonial capitals; it drew the people of Maine nearer to their countrymen to the south. Moreover it gave Maine an excellent system of recording land titles from the very earliest times. One of the first acts of Massachusetts in Maine was to establish this institution, and to enact that all conveyances previous to that time should be recorded.

But the greatest benefit was to the country at large. The possession of Maine by Massachusetts gave the latter a dignity well befitting the leader of the opening scenes of the Revolution, and at the treaty of peace assured a distant frontier. With Maine, separate, poor, and weak, England might have insisted on the Kennebec or Penobscot as the boundary, but Massachusetts had a voice that England had already heard and did not like. The temporary subordinate position of Maine paved the road to an honorable, secure, co-ordinate position, with two scores of commonwealths beneath one flag.

Love is the key of heaven.

THE PECULIAR INVENTIVENESS OF AMERICANS.

By E. F. Pierce, ’94.

As we look abroad over our fair land and behold its thriving industries and ever increasing material prosperity, we naturally wonder to what causes the American superiority is due. Now a solution of this problem in full would require not only a minute analysis of the American character, but also a consideration of all the physical advantages which Nature has so generously bestowed upon this country. Yet there is one cause which more than all others, perhaps, has tended towards our rapid industrial growth. It is the peculiar inventiveness of the American people.

That the American mind is inventive to a remarkable degree no one, I think, will deny. Evidences of the fact may be seen on every hand. Our means of transportation, our factories and machine-shops, our farms and homes, all attest the truth of this statement. The Patent Office at Washington records over twenty-two thousand patents issued in a single year. All things are embraced within the dominion of the inventor. Yankee ingenuity has become proverbial.

Now, that one people or nation more than any other should possess this characteristic may at first seem strange, for surely the American has no keener mind than his European brethren, nor is he endowed with greater genius. To be sure, education may be more widely diffused among all classes in this country than in any other; yet this education is not such as would especially
tend to develop in the mind a facility for invention; and, indeed, it may be remarked that our greatest inventors have not been, in general, men who have enjoyed the highest intellectual training. They have come, rather, from the lower and middle classes of society, and have acquired wealth and prominence by the employment of their peculiar inventive faculties. To what, then, shall we ascribe this characteristic of the American mind? For there are causes which have certainly tended to produce this effect. Let us see.

The early settlers of this country and, in particular, our Puritan forefathers in New England, were compelled to undergo the severest privations. Coming to a new and rigorous land, they were cut off from all the luxuries and many of the necessities of civilization. There was little time for dreaming in those early days. The struggle for existence engrossed every faculty. Now they tell us that "Necessity is the mother of invention." And surely, if there was ever necessity, it was among the early Puritan settlers. Such a condition of affairs could not tend to foster abstract thought. The concrete, the practical was demanded. We can see, then, the natural tendency toward invention. To be sure the inventiveness of the American mind did not especially manifest itself until the present century, for England had forbidden manufactories. Agriculture and a limited commerce had been the only industries. But throughout all those early colonial years this mental characteristic was forming, and when, at last, having thrown off the yoke of the mother country, America found herself free from all industrial repression, the light of invention, which had from time to time, at distant intervals, sent out a dimly flickering ray, burst forth with marvelous brilliancy.

The enormous natural resources of the new country called loudly for development. The magnificent water-power of the streams and rivers, which up to this time had been useless, could now be utilized. The South was especially suited to the production of cotton. Soon the vast mineral wealth of the Alleghanies began to be known. With such advantages as these, it is little wonder that manufacturing advanced with rapid strides. Now, manufacturing, to be most profitable, requires the greatest work in the shortest time,—hence the labor-saving machine. All this the American was not long in learning. And the tendency towards invention already, as we have seen, implanted in his mind, flourished with ever-increasing vigor.

Invention begets invention. The machine which was perfect yesterday, is improved to-day. The American life, more than that of any other nation, is competitive. Any slight advantage may decide the race. So the manufacturer, or the mechanic, or the artisan, ever on the alert for such advantage, cannot but have his inventive faculties, with all the rest, sharpened to remarkable keenness. He may be unconscious of this development. The idea that he conceives, indeed, may seem wholly accidental. But, nevertheless, it was this watchfulness to seize upon every advantage, which
quickened the intellect, and which at the proper moment, gave birth to that conception to all appearances spontaneous.

Every nation has its ideal which tends to mould the methods of its thought. In Germany this ideal is learning. The result may be seen in the scrupulous exactness of research and in the tendency toward abstract thinking which characterizes the German mind. The American standard of success is wealth. To possess a million is the highest end of life, the goal for the attainment of which one's every energy should be exerted. An ideal like this, it is easy to see, must have an impression upon the national thought, and invention, as an agent in the production of wealth, would be but a natural consequence.

The inventiveness of the American people, then, peculiar though it be, is by no means strange. It is one of the developments of American civilization. The circumstances which have surrounded the growth of the nation from the very first have all tended to produce this effect. It is what we might well expect from the very nature of the case. So while we may wonder at the results of American inventiveness, the existence of this mental trait itself seems a most simple matter.

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A LEISURE HOUR IN THE WOODS.

BY C. C. SPRAIT, '93.

Nature is rich in her suggestions of "truths and half-truths" even on a cold October afternoon, especially so in a delightful spot in that part of Central Maine, where the Kennebec leaves the almost unbroken forest.

Directions to this place must be indefinite; for so steep and lofty are the numerous hills in the vicinity, and so apart from any particularly prominent geographic feature, that other limitations besides latitude and longitude are necessary to any degree of accuracy.

Here the woods make a more pleasing presentation of autumn color than I have elsewhere seen. There is not that brilliancy of coloration of individual trees such as, when seen in smaller and more scattered growth, is too suggestive of early decay and the destructive approach of civilization. Instead, the foliage of these old trees shows, as it were, broad waves of color which, with fading or deepening of tint, give to the miles of hillside a peculiar rich effect. Through these same woods on a previous October, lay the course of Benedict Arnold's famed but ill-fated expedition. Remains of a several day's encampment near here are yet to be seen. Few events ever called forth such admirable courage and such persistent energy as Arnold displayed on that journey through the Maine wilderness. Such recollections are fruitful of thought to those of us that have never lived in any of those early-settled New England towns that are fairly surfeited with their history.

At this place the Kennebec is wide and shallow, and interrupted by rapids; it is just the place to tempt one to canoeing. So the Indians may have thought, for they frequented this spot on their hunting and fishing trips. And who has ever followed in these old
paths and not enjoyed the delightful improbability of finding Indian relics? Among the curious things recently discovered here is a stone ax, one of the rarer implements.

A wood duck, so I was told, has repeatedly built in a cavity of a neighboring tree, some fifty feet from the ground. Her strategy in protecting her nest is equaled only by the ingenuity necessary in safely conveying the little ones at an early age to the water. Near this spot among the maiden-hair ferns, a ruffed grouse was walking about as if she, too, had the eye of a botanist that is ever delighted with the gracefulness and simple beauty of this rare plant. As I watched this bird at a distance of thirty feet, the charge of unobserving writers that it is averse to the society of man, went for nothing. By nature it is one of our familiar birds, and becomes otherwise only from a commendable spirit of self-protection.

I am sure that when the history of evolution is written, it will there appear that the birds are cousins of ours. Not to speak of likeness of structure, there is evidence in the fact that men tacitly acknowledge such relationship. We meet many men who know nothing concerning the flora of their neighborhood, they may never have sought the rare pleasure of the Aurelian sport; but they talk of birds with an interest and understanding that has been gained by closest observation.

Then there is a family trait that leads us to recognize our country cousins. They are not themselves when they spend an occasional season in the unfa-
hideous and do much to destroy the first feelings of admiration. But perhaps after all they act as a contrast, making more eminent the author's own power, and proving that his fame is independent of accessories.

The high object of this novel is told in no preface. It finally dawns upon the reader, sometimes near the end, but oftener on careful reflection after the reading is finished. It is an object springing out of the author's own love of home. He strives, by giving us the records of the sorrows and pleasures that he has observed in all sorts of unions, for better or for worse, to point out the true relations of man and wife. It is not strange that he should write with such a purpose, when we consider that he made a marriage where there was "unsuitability of mind and purpose." What more natural than his trying to warn others against the mistake of his life?

All of the scenes and characters point to this one purpose, but in such a manner that the reader never dreams of it, as in eager, almost breathless, attention he follows David through his course of life. The charm of the work lies in its faithfulness to human nature. The study of human nature was the author's specialty, a specialty forced upon him cruelly as he thought, but happily for his thousands, aye millions, of readers.

The narrative is not strange; it is only the life story of a little boy thrown into the swarms of London life, with little hope of rising above the poverty and misery that surrounds him. His early home with its joys and sorrows, the harshness to which he was everywhere subjected, and finally, something even more terrible, his service at Murdstone and Grinby's, all these are vividly described in language full of sympathy and regret for the unfortunate position of the observing little fellow. These are the scenes of the writer's own life upon which the curtain was lifted "for a moment, even in this narrative, with a reluctant hand, and dropped gladly."

From this time on it is a continuous journey with all its pleasant and unpleasant experiences. At no point tiresome, for there is continual flow; the boat glides down the stream amid new scenes and more fertile fields. There is no complicated, unreasonable plot; everything is simple and natural.

The great power of this author is his delineation of character. The central figure, David Copperfield, goes through the whole in a manner exciting no particular admiration, but he is a very natural being. The thoughts and acts of his youth may seem trifling or even foolish to some, but could every man see his own youthful acts and thoughts expressed on paper, how many would have the courage to set them beside those of our little London boy, David?

Around this character are balanced all the others, some above, some below the line; some now on one side and now on the other. Uriah Heep is a negative quantity, Agnes Wickfield a positive; while Betsey Trotwood, at first a negative character, soon rises high on the other side; and Steerforth from a good character sinks almost to Uriah's depth.

The number of characters is marvel-
ous, not so much in the mere number, however, as in the ease with which the reader keeps them all in mind. The writers are few indeed who could introduce over a hundred characters without tangling them up in an indistinguishable mass. New characters are ever appearing and their sayings and peculiarities recurring in unexpected places, thus necessitating a thorough reading of the book. But is not this task fatiguing? Not at all; on the contrary the reader is interested and delighted in his own discoveries and recollections.

The treatment of the individual characters is in a fine sense artistic; for example,—Steerforth, at first so noble, is led on, with the platform of faith in him continually sinking, sinking; again Betsey Trotwood, a repulsive, almost ridiculous piece of eccentricity, is, in the end, respected and loved.

The two characters, Heep and Micawber, have often been declared unnatural. No man, it is said, could be so base as Heep; no man so showy on so little as Micawber. The latter is fully exposed in the author's keen sense of the ludicrous; yet Wilkins Micawber is at heart a man, and the treatment of him, though disclosing much, is always kind. And why not? This man, for whom something finally "turned up," is no other than John Dickens, the author's own father with a literary disguise thrown about him.

As to Heep, only a glance among the world's people will show that there are beings at least but slightly weaker solutions of evil, and who would require very little concentrating to become just as strong mixtures of all meanness. Miniature Heeps are always plotting and scheming, while now and then a real "umble" one is brought to light.

Agnes Wickfield and Mr. Pegotty are the most lovable of all the characters. Agnes so much so that the reader can hardly conceive how David could be soblind; and is sadly disappointed when David marries Dora, the child wife. But perhaps the final union of David and Agnes, which is brought about very naturally and harmoniously, makes up for the past sorrows and disappointments.

Mr. Pegotty, the old sailor, is "rough but ready." This good old man's devotion to poor, betrayed Emily is very pathetic. "I'm agoing to seek my niece through the world. I'm agoing to find my poor niece in her shame, and bring her back in mi comfut and fugiveness."

Every character is a strand of the main purpose. All sorts of marriages are portrayed. There is the lord of the house whose chief quality is "firmness," and there is the lord of the house whose chief quality is not "firmness." There are men who do as men always do,—make their wives "wretched," and yet there are those who do as men should always do,—make their wives happy.

The most powerful passage and the one showing the purpose of the book is the chapter in which Dr. and Mrs. Strong are reconciled. In this chapter the true foundations of marriage are vividly impressed upon the mind.

The whole story is, in short, an account of the training through which
David had to pass before his "mind and purpose" became suited to Agnes.

But while Dickens ranks as a caricature painter, the only description upon which he enters at length in this work proclaims him a great interpreter of nature as well. This description, the storm on the coast, is a wonderfully soul-stirring piece of art.

While aiming at the one object, the author has introduced incidentally many truths of life. If the title were "The Philosophy of Life," told in story form, the value of the work could not be much less. This novel, the production of an artist who stands a teacher of the world, is worthy of an honored place in every scholar's library. It is a work universally admired, read and re-read by all classes and by all ages.

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LOCALS.

Miss Staples, '95, is teaching in Norway.

Did Swan lose his moustache on the election?

"Let there be light." And there was light.

The Seniors are to have a class letter during vacation.

The Sophomores show an excellent group picture of the class.

Brown, '93, is now familiarly known as "O. K.," instead of K. C., as formerly.

The country pedagogue will soon be abroad in the land. Bates will furnish her quota.

The Senior class have decided to have their class photographs taken by Fassett & Bassett.

An elegant Behr Brothers piano has recently been purchased by the Euro- sophian Society.

Farnum and Small have been elected to represent the Sophomore class on the College Council.

Senior class in Christian Evidences. Professor—"We will now take up the demoniacs. Mr. C——.”

Quite a number of the voters in college have been home to cast their ballots for President and Governor.

The Senior's breakage bill for the term in Chemistry was such as to leave some of them in a "broken" condition themselves.

Miss Hodgdon, '93, and Miss Neal, '95, recently visited Colby, as delegates from the College Y. W. C. A. to the association there.

The winners in the Cynescan tennis tournament are Miss Bailey, '93, in singles, and Misses Hodgdon and Little, '93, in doubles.

Several of the boys are away teaching. Marden, '93, is in Searsport; Cook, '94, in Clinton; Springer, '95, in Belfast; Morrell, '95, in Windham.

Many of the students availed themselves of the opportunity to attend the course of entertainments in Auburn, under the management of O. J. Hackett.

Says Bruce: "Like President Harrison, I have met with a double bereavement; first, of the three dollars that I
had, and second, of the hat that I did not get."

Professor No. 1 (as that electric bell is brought to light)—"We have the bell and battery." Professor No. 2—"Yes. All we want now is the man to go with it."

The Seniors will take work in Shakespeare next term. Their other work will be elected from the following: Quantitative Analysis, Experimental Physics, Zoology, and Logic.

Miss Josephine Gilbert, who has charge of the instruction of elocution in the schools of this city, advertises to give private instruction in vocal training to any of the students who may desire it.

The Student editors for next year have been appointed from the Junior class as follows: L. J. Brackett, Hoag, Cook, Marsh, Pierce, and Leathers. The class has selected Field as manager, and he has chosen Miller as his assistant.

The latest triumph of Hoffman, '98, was his impersonation of "Baby Ruth" in the recent Democratic parade in Lewiston. The perambulator containing this tender sprig of humanity was carefully guarded by several stalwart students.

After the chapel exercises, Monday morning, November 7th, the class of '95 presented to the college a portrait of Professor Rand. Appropriate remarks were made by the class president, followed by the class yell. The picture is a fine likeness and elegantly framed.

Haynes (who has been unable to determine the character of a solution)—"Won't you give me a little more of this, Professor? I'm not quite sure what it is yet." Professor (with a quiet smile)—"Certainly," And going to the faucet he filled the tube with H₂O.

Bates has the distinction of numbering among its students a prince, Louis Penick Clinton, a native of West Africa, and prince of the Bassa tribe, who has entered the Freshman class. After completing his studies he will return home, and devote himself to the enlightenment of his people.

The several classes celebrated Halloween in a manner appropriate to the occasion. The Seniors were entertained by the ladies of the class in the Society rooms; the Juniors at the home of Miss Gerrish; the Sophomores at the home of Miss Cornish, and the Freshmen at the home of Miss Miller.

The Sophomore debates occurred in five divisions, on the evenings of November 5th, 7th, 12th, 16th, and 18th. The prizes were awarded as follows: in the first division, to Wakefield; in the second, to Morrell; in the third, to Knapp; in the fourth, to Miss King; in the fifth, to Miss Neal. Those selected to participate in the prize debates next summer term are the following: Mason, Knox, Miss Neal, Morrell, Miss Staples, Miss Willard, Knapp, Wakefield, Weeks, Webb. Committee of award: H. J. Piper, '90, E. L. Pennell, '93, and N. C. Bruce, '93.

The Junior class have elected the following officers for the year: President, French; Vice-President, Thomp-
son; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Gerrish; Orator, Pierce; Poet, Leathers; Toast-Master, Callahan; Odist, Hatch; Marshal, Field; Chaplain, Harris; Executive Committee, Miller, Miss Leslie, Graves, Miss Hill, Marsh.

The students in a body (minus the young ladies) participated in the Columbus Day parade; and the young ladies and all were present at the exercises in City Hall. The college pennant which was provided for this occasion is very tasteful, and much credit is due those members of the committee who devoted their time and genius to its construction.

The sale of periodicals in the Reading-Room occurred November 10th, at 5.45 p.m. Swan, '93, made a very valuable auctioneer. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Fanning, '93; Vice-President, Graves, '94; Secretary and Treasurer, Hayes, '95; Directors, Bruce, '93, Brackett, '94, Campbell, '95, Thompson, '95.

The Frye and Dingley Republican Club held its first public meeting in the chapel, on Saturday evening, November 5th. President Sturges, '93, presided, and, with brief remarks, introduced the speakers of the evening, W. H. Judkins, '80, and F. J. Daggett, '89, who delivered able and stirring addresses on the political situation, and the relation of college men to politics. Music was furnished by the college band.

A tabulated report of the work for the past year of the four college Young Men's Christian Associations in the State has been placed upon the wall in the Y. M. C. A. room. Following are some of the details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>College</th>
<th>Bates</th>
<th>Bowdoin</th>
<th>Colby</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. men in college</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members of Ass'n</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active members</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. converted during the year</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers to foreign missions</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delegates to convention</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The college catalogue for the year 1892–93 has appeared with an increased number of pages. It has been thoroughly revised, and much valuable information in regard to the college in general, and especially in relation to the prescribed course of study, has been added. It has enrolled 165 students, an increase of 15 over last year, of which number 52 are ladies and 113 gentlemen. Of the whole number 123 are from Maine, 17 from New Hampshire, 9 from Massachusetts, 4 from Vermont, 3 from New York, 2 from West Virginia, and one each from England, Maryland, Michigan, New Brunswick, Rhode Island, Virginia, and West Africa. From this it will be seen that a little more than one-fourth of the whole number of students come from outside the State, a larger proportion than in any other Maine college.

The declamations by the prize-division of the Freshman class occurred October 29th. The committee, consisting of N. W. Harris, Esq., W. H. Judkins, Esq., and H. W. Oakes, Esq., awarded the prize for the ladies to Miss Doyen, and for the gentlemen to Messrs. Cutts and Thomas, their parts
being considered of equal excellence. The music was by class talent. The programme:

Prayer.
Selection. . . . Orchestra.
The Skeleton in Armor.—Longfellow.

Miss A. Bonney.
Responsibility of American Citizens.
Oration.—Heath.

Piano Solo. . . Miss Bonney.
Theodore Parker's Defense. E. B. Stevens.
The Bible.—Leech. W. J. Malvern.
Prince Eric's Christ-Bride.—Anon.

Miss W. Thayer.
Death of Poor Joe.—Dickens.
Sarah L. Doyen.

Vocal Solo. . . Miss Bryant.
The Unknown Speaker.—Anon.

I. P. Berryman.
Eulogy on Grant.—Depew.
G. W. Thomas.
The Baron of St. Castine.—Longfellow.
Miss G. B. Prescott.
Glauce and the Lion.—Lytton.
Gertrude L. Miller.

Wheelman Galop. . . Orchestra.

On the evening of November 4th, the Polymnian Society held its annual public meeting in the college chapel. A pleasing musical and literary programme was presented, which we append:

PART I.

Orchestra.—Sombre Las Olas. . . Rosses.

Prayer.
Quartette.—Break, Break, Break. . Jacobs.
Messrs. Stickney, Parsons, French, and Fairchild.

Declamation.—The Corvette Claymore.
—Hugo.
W. A. French.

Recitation.—Pierre La Forge's Deam.—Anon.
Mabel A. Steward.

Violin Sol.—Air, Varie.—DeBeriot.
L. P. Gerrish.

Discussion.—Would it be wise for the State of Maine to establish a State Board of Arbitra-
ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

The Annual Dinner of the Bates Alumni, of Boston and vicinity, will occur, as usual, at Young's Hotel, during the last week of December. The officers of the Association are now corresponding with various alumni for the purpose of fixing a date most agreeable to the largest number. As soon as the date is decided upon notice of the same will be sent to all alumni whose addresses are known to the Secretary. All those who have never attended the dinner, but intend to this year, will confer a special favor by sending their addresses to the Secretary, so that he may send them notice of the date of meeting as soon as it is fixed. A special invitation is extended to the younger alumni, who have graduated within the last twelve years, to be present at the dinner of this year.

CLARENCE C. SMITH, Sec.
20 Pemberton Square, Boston.
ideas to add to the wealth of my resources. A single important new idea, definite and clear, really becomes part of my intellectual property, is ample reward for reading a whole book. And my hope may be to be helped in lines of thinking not contained in the book, but for which something in it affords suggestion. And it may be for the personal culture of associating with the author through the medium of his book, so that his strong thinking may stimulate me to think, or that his true feeling may deepen and refine my feeling, or that his high purposes, or his achievements in learning, or in character, or in serviceableness may exalt and reinforce my purposes. It may be one, or two, or all of these aims.

The purpose by reading to acquire culture from the association with their authors, for which books afford opportunity is of immeasurable significance in its results, as well as of great value as a guide in the selection and use of books. If it develops in us good style in speech and writing, it does so not alone because the author’s forms of expression become familiar and habitual to us, but because our thought and feeling are stimulated to demand right forms. And we not only gain those fruits of the author’s thought and feeling that we glean as we read his book, but even in fields where the ideas he gives us do not apply, better thought and feeling become possible to us.

It is not by giving new ideas that poetry has its distinctive power to elevate us and our race. Its object is to rouse the sweetest, finest, deepest, noblest emotions. We aim to respond with these as we read; and for catholicity, roundness of culture, should learn to appreciate all schools, responding to each with the kind of feeling to which it appeals. If we do, we grow responsive to what should rouse the same emotions in nature and in life, which are the inspirers of all poetry, the real poetry, of which a little is truly put in books. Thus the Book of books, ὁ βιβλιον, apart from all the truths we find in it and state as doctrines, cultivates us for highest conceptions, best emotions, noblest purposes. Thus, in all good books, mind stimulates mind, heart, heart, achievement and purpose, purpose; each generation is heir to the wealth of the past, and so the average of thought and feeling and purpose in God’s world rises, slowly but constantly, higher and higher.

George Northrup, the trapper, had had extremely meagre opportunities for education, and his habits of life in the trapper’s camp certainly were not such as to supply educational defects. But he was a constant reader of DeQuincey, Irving, and Bancroft, and when he wrote newspaper letters from the Indian wars the public were astonished, as with literary purity and grace he gave the fruit of a developed intelligence; not because he was reproducing the ideas taught him by Bancroft and Irving, but because he had become well able to have ideas of his own, and to have the feelings that demanded purity and grace. Thus, also, as Joseph Cook relates, a single book of poems, bought of a strolling peddler, redeemed one soul from wretched, low surroundings,
to beauty, spiritual and physical, in bright contrast to brothers and sisters, home and all environment.

First, then, the good to be gained, the purposes of reading the book are to be in mind. And now, second, how are these purposes to guide the reader to their accomplishment?

If the chief aim is to acquire culture from association, by means of the book, with its author, the reader will aim to accompany the process of the writer's mind in creating the book. He will read, if possible, a true account of the author's life and personality. Next he will read the preface. David Pryde declares "We would make the perusal of the preface the test of an accomplished reader." He will also survey the table of contents, when one exists, as displaying the plan of the writer. And as he then reads the text he will endeavor, as the book develops, to accompany and share every process of thought and every movement of feeling. He will not do this servilely, accepting all as true and right, because his author's. But rather as good companions, when listening to one another, put themselves at each other's standpoint of thought, and sympathize as completely as they can in each other's feeling, so shall the reader do with the author whose personality he respects, and from whose companionship he aims to receive culture.

Quite a different method will be pursued when the aim of reading is only to acquire facts and ideas. Then another aphorism applies, that "The art of reading is to skip judiciously." The use of table of contents is now to show what may be omitted. And in the chapters that are read, not every paragraph need be completed. Of many books read for facts and ideas alone the reader may say: "A little out of much that is here is new and needed for me. I must find that without wasting time upon the rest." Many books are written to unfold and apply some single theory or truth. Such may, as a rule, be swiftly read, if one has skill, as Joseph Cook recommends, to "find their jugular vein," and so suck their blood by once opening.

Read with attention. The great poet Dante once went into the street to witness a procession. While waiting for it to pass he took up a book from a stall. Soon he had given it his attention. When he had finished with the book he ascertained that the procession had passed before him. Whatever impression it had made upon his senses, it had made none whatever upon his mind. The first two times the mind wanders, bring it back by force of will. The third time take a short walk, or do something else for an interval. Do not foster a habit of inattention by reading, in papers or elsewhere, stuff not worth it.

Hammerton, in his book on "The Intellectual Life," asks what is the most important virtue for the intellectual life, and answers "Disinterestedness." By this he means, do not read history of the civil war as a New Englander, and religion as an Arminian, and the press as a Republican, but all as a man, or rather as nearly as possible as God does. Be as little biased as you can by habitual ways of think-
ing, by your hopes, by what you would be glad to believe true and find substantiated. Also, when necessary, make allowance for the bias of the author. This is often necessary in reading history and usually in reading biography.

Always look up unfamiliar words and allusions in the Dictionary or Encyclopedia, as they occur. If one has not these books at hand, he should keep on his table a small blank book for the purpose of noting such words and allusions. By occasionally asking himself the questions accumulated in this book to review what is remembered and re-learn what has begun to slip away, one adds all this to his permanent possessions. The way to become learned is to learn what one finds himself ignorant of. And the time to learn a thing easily and effectually is when you want to know it.

One of the three aims of reading mentioned was to find in the book stimulus and starting point for thought. A word concerning that was reserved till now, because most important of all:

Pause frequently at the end of paragraphs and chapters to think about what has been read. Allow such questions to ask themselves as: What have I read? Do I understand it? Believe it? What follows? Do I want more of what is suggested? Occasionally the interest will seize upon something in what has just been read and give it a place in one's own thinking, perhaps give it a new application to life, it may arouse some questioning, or by its light show the way to another truth. Such moments in which the soul is roused to activity of its own are priceless. Court and cherish them. So shall reading be accompanied by growth of the power to think, and such creative moments increase in frequency and fruitfulness.

These pauses during and at the end of reading are as indispensable for the acquisition of facts and ideas as for the aim of reading just referred to. These pauses are the time to select and treasure up that which must be remembered, while generously leaving to oblivion all the rest. The mind, disencumbered of all it can afford to forget, easily bears away the small chosen treasure occasionally found. But the whole unsorted mass it would carry but a little way, and that in open bags from which sand and treasure would soon have run together. One should be satisfied to take away only ideas so definite that they could be clearly stated to another. In the first book thus perused it may be necessary to re-read many a paragraph and chapter. But in the second or third, if the plan is faithfully adhered to, the habit of getting clear, definite, and communicable ideas at first reading will have been formed, and the indispensable attention have grown natural.

These pauses may serve a valuable incidental purpose in resting the eyes. One should never read or write more than thirty minutes without closing the eyes for a few moments or looking at objects at least thirty feet away. Do not wait till your eyes are hurt and demand it.

The questions how from the myriad to select the book to read, and how to preserve the results of reading arise in this connection. A few words in
answer to them may be ventured in a later number of the Student.

E. C. Hayes, '87.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editors of the Student:

It is a trite saying that what one has in life is only what one earns, and it may be because of its triteness that the thought is so often disregarded. It would seem to be the case, at least, in the conferring of degrees by American colleges.

This is especially true of the degree of Master of Arts at the present time. If I am wrong, I shall be glad to be corrected; but, as I understand it, the degree has absolutely no value, not even the paltry fee paid for it. It means, except at Harvard and perhaps a few other institutions, that the recipient is a graduate of from three to five years' standing, which his diploma would show; and that, during that time, he has not lapsed into utter illiteracy. As a result of this an American degree is a just object of contempt abroad, and no guide to a man's attainments at home.

As is well known, the degree of Master of Arts as conferred at Harvard signifies that the student has done a considerable amount of work in a definite line and has presented to the authorities a satisfactory thesis on the subject. Moreover, this work is not to be in any line for which he will receive another degree. Law, theology, medicine, science; all confer proper degrees for work in their respective departments, and one should not be twice paid for his work.

Artium Magister,—we should expect to see a man of scholarly attainments far beyond those of the ordinary college graduate, in one whose name is honored with this distinction, but it would be foolish to ask if such is the case. It is good and right that men should be graduated from college, who, though by no means scholars, have yet completed the college curriculum with moderate success, but the higher degree should mean distinctly greater attainments.

I have mentioned Harvard in this connection as the most conspicuous example, and she has few companions, certainly not so many but that it will be an honor to Bates to take her stand, too, in the van-guard. If she does not do this she may be forced to take an unworthy position among the camp-followers.

There are, doubtless, practical objections in the way, and I should be glad to see them stated and discussed by those who favor the present method. The question is demanding the consideration of educators of to-day, and Bates should not be behind.

As one who would see his Alma Mater stand high in all things, as she already does in so many, I would ask from the interested alumni and the authorities a careful discussion of this question.

Fraternally yours,

A. N. Peaslee.

Cathedral School of St. Paul,
Garden City, L. I., Nov. 14, 1892.
PERSONALS.

'71.—Hon. John T. Abbott, our minister to the United States of Columbia, has left his post of duty, and is in this country on a short vacation.

'73.—Rev. Charles H. Davis, of the Congregational Church at Perris, Cal., has received a call to the pastorate at Villa Park, of that State.

'73.—In the recent papers we find a pleasing item relating to an original idea of one of our alumni, J. P. Marston. We quote:

The problem of how to conduct a prize competitive composition-writing match without heart-burnings or jealousies, has been solved. A week ago Principal Marston of the Biddeford High School requested the Seniors to write compositions on Columbus Day, to be put into the city clerk's safe and not to be opened until the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America shall be celebrated. The compositions have been handed in and will be put into the safe without being examined, and it will therefore remain for those living in another century to pass upon their comparative merits.

'73.—Edwin A. Smith, formerly of the Lewiston Journal editorial staff, whose departure for Spokane, Washington, we noted not long ago, has accepted a position on the leading journal of the city and State. In recent letters to friends, Mr. Smith says that he is much pleased with the country and that the city is all that is represented.

'73.—Principal E. P. Sampson, of Saco, and G. A. Stuart, '77, superintendent of Lewiston schools, have been re-elected members of the new executive committee of the Schoolmasters' Club of Maine.

'73.—George E. Smith, Esq., is one of the two Republican candidates for mayor of the city of Everett, Mass.

'74.—Rev. C. S. Frost, who has been eminently successful in church work, and especially in raising money for new churches, is now engaged in soliciting funds for a church at Waterloo, Iowa. Rev. Mr. Frost writes a recent letter which is so characteristic of the man that we quote: "The battle of Waterloo has begun. First shot fired for new church Monday, October 10th, at about 8 o'clock. During the day $600 was subscribed. Next day, before breakfast, $325. During the day $375 more gathered. Up to date $1,361, and the battle still going on."

'75.—The town of South Framingham, Mass., is well represented by Bates graduates. L. M. Palmer, '75, is an honored and successful physician. O. W. Collins, '76, is a physician with a large and growing practice. He is also superintendent of schools. F. E. Emrich, '76, is pastor of Grace Congregational Church. J. H. Parsons, '81, is principal of the High School. He has three assistants and is meeting with much success.

'76.—I. C. Phillips, superintendent of the Bath schools, responded to the toast, "The Recreations of the Teacher," at the banquet of the Maine Schoolmasters' Club, held at Brunswick, Friday evening, November 11th. "We see," said Superintendent Phillips, "the physical creation in the child, in the plump cheek and bright eye. Recreation means the revival of exhausted strength. In the popular use of the term it means play or enjoyment of some sought. Humor in the classroom is a recreation which is very beneficial. A change from mental labor
to manual labor is another way to obtain recreation as real as that secured by absolute rest such as the summer vacation affords. Plays, sports, and games may be indulged in if one's tastes call him in that direction."

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

'78.—Rev. F. D. George, of Worcester, Mass., has received and accepted a unanimous call from the Mount Vernon Street Church at Lowell.

'79.—The receipt of the catalogue of Lyndon Institute, Vt., for the year ending last June, is noted in the Morning Star. By this notice we learn that the institute is in a very prosperous condition. Its principal is Rev. W. E. Ranger, '79. Under his able management the school is making very rapid progress, and maintains its high grade of scholarship. The number of students enrolled is 240.

'80.—Rev. F. L. Hayes, son of Professor Hayes of the College, was sent as a delegate from the Free Baptists to the Congregational National Council, recently held at Minneapolis.

'80.—Rev. J. H. Heald of Trinidad, Col., has been called to the Congregational church at Harmon, in the same state.

'82.—B. W. Murch, late principal of the Curtis School, Georgetown, D. C., has accepted the principalship of the Force School in Washington, with an increase of salary. The Force School is in the aristocratic part of the city, on Massachusetts Avenue, between 17th and 18th Streets.

'85.—In an Independent of recent date we noticed an interesting letter on "The Santals," from Rev. E. B. Stiles, missionary to India.

'85.—Dexter C. Washburn is located at 77 Portland Street, Boston, as dealer in ecclesiastical and stained glass, beveled plate, and all kinds of fancy building and furnishing glass.

'86.—H. M. Cheney, of Lebanon, N. H., has been elected representative of the New Hampshire Legislature, running far ahead of his ticket.

'87.—At a recent annual meeting, at Hillsdale, Mich., of the Associated Young Peoples' Societies connected with the Free Baptist denomination, C. S. Pendleton was elected president.

'87.—John R. Dunton, principal of Lewiston Grammar School, has been re-elected secretary and treasurer of the Schoolmasters' Club.

'88.—Miss L. A. Frost, of the Pawtucket (R.I.) High School has accepted a position in the High School at Dorchester, Mass.

'88.—Hamilton Hatter was the Republican nominee from Jefferson County for the House of Delegates of West Virginia.

'88.—Rev. F. W. Oakes, of Jeffersonville, Vermont, has accepted a call to the Congregational Church at Leadville, Colorado.

'88.—B. W. Tinker, of Marblehead High School, has accepted the principalship of the High School at Marlboro, Mass.

'89.—The many friends of C. J. Emerson were pleased to see his familiar face in college halls once more. Mr. Emerson is pleasantly located at the Harvard Law School, and is a room-mate of F. J. Daggett.
THE BATES STUDENT.

'91.—W. L. Nickerson, whose call to the Free Baptist Church at Dover we noted in the last issue of the Student, was ordained October 13th. A large audience was present at the ordination services in the evening. The sermon, we noticed, was preached by Rev. C. G. Mosher, a graduate of the Divinity School.

'D.—D. G. Donnocker was ordained pastor of the Free Baptist Church at Brockton, Mass., on Wednesday, September 28th. The examination of Mr. Donnocker by the council appointed for the purpose was considered very satisfactory. The address to the church was given by Rev. Thomas Spooner, '74, of Lawrence.

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EXCHANGES.

The Haverfordian has a new departure in the way of substituting for its regular exchange column a department entitled "Hall and Campus." Its editor looks over the publications of other colleges, but unless he finds something of particular interest to the readers of the Haverfordian, he fills the space allotted him with anything that from his own thinking or observation may interest his readers. The reason of the change is not given. Perhaps the exchange column of college magazines has not, in the editor's mind, reached the ideal, and so he substitutes this, and perhaps this is his ideal of what such a department should be. We shall be interested in the results of the substitution in the coming numbers of the Haverfordian.

The College Rambler, published at Illinois College, is in many respects an ideal college paper. It is attractive in paper and print and externals, its editorials are practical and not too local to be interesting, its "solid" articles are not heavy but entertaining, and its other departments are well balanced. From its "Point of View" we quote:

That the colleges and universities of America are attracting more attention on the part of the press than ever before is one of the most promising indications of the growth of educational influence. The great dailies and weeklies have found the profit of establishing college departments, open not only to the discussion of matters touching upon college life, but also to news of what the various institutions are doing along lines of college enterprise. Nor are the magazines deaf to the demands for recognition from our 90,000 American students. And within the last two or three years there have appeared several publications devoted almost entirely to college matters. Together with the mighty host of papers edited by the colleges themselves, the press will keep before the public the fact that the universities and colleges of our land are doing as much for her future glory and welfare as any other factor in our life to-day.

The Cadet, published at Maine State College, Orono, Me., contains a suggestion from an alumnus that is worthy of notice. It is in regard to advertising the college by means of the students corresponding for different papers. Every student, says the writer, should be willing to send items of college news to his home paper, and those that are particularly qualified should correspond with the leading papers of the State and other states. The thing that is wanted is to keep the name of the college before the public. Advertising pays in business. Why not in college?

"In the college world at large there are two reasons usually assigned for
electing certain courses. Either because of the desire for the course in itself, or for the benefit of the professor's inspiring personality." So says the Brunonian in an editorial, and continues: "Whether a man should elect a professor instead of a course of study which would be of more practical value to him, is indeed a question."

Yet the great and real good which issues from contact with a strong personality—especially of a college professor—cannot be lightly considered. Not only some of the pleasantest recollections of a man's college course are connected with certain professors because of their genial and noble personal characteristics, but because they inspired in him an earnestness in work and a higher conception of life's meaning. It is the sight of his professor's strong and manly character, coupled with affability, which has pointed him to something higher than his present life and which has ennobled his whole future course of action. Great lessons may be taught without text-books, and it should be the purpose of every collegian made of the true stuff to learn at least a few of these from the lives and characters of the men who are directing his education. Then will the memory of college days be something more than the mere thought of scholarship—great as it is—and then will the student's view of mankind be taken from a new standpoint and greatly broadened.

The Aegis, published at University of Wisconsin, contains an article on "The Evolution of the College Curriculum in the United States," which contains some interesting facts as to courses of study as they have been—and now are. "The first curriculum of Harvard," the writer says, "provided for two years of mathematics, four years of Greek, and one year each of Chaldic and Syriac. There was also something of physics and logic. Latin was excluded from the course because it was supposed to have been mastered before entrance to college. Its use as a medium of conversation, even to the exclusion of the mother-tongue, was required of all students when within the limits of the college. The careful and extensive study of the Bible was also provided for. The course of study at Harvard at this time represented that of all the earlier colleges in this country. The elective system originated with Thomas Jefferson, and was used first in the University of Virginia. Harvard has used it since 1825, and at the present time there are probably seventy-five per cent. of the colleges and universities of the United States which recognize the elective system in a greater or less degree. College men are not universally of opinion that an elective course of study is best adapted to the modern conditions and the demands of highest culture. Dr. David S. Jordan says this of it:

No two students require exactly the same line of work in order that their time in college may be spent to the best advantage. The college student is the best judge of his own needs, or at any rate he can arrange his work for himself better than any consensus of educational philosophers. The student may make mistakes in this as he may elsewhere in much more important things in life; but here as elsewhere he must bear the responsibility of these mistakes. . . . It is better for the student himself that he should sometimes make mistakes than that he should throughout his work be arbitrarily directed by others.

On the other hand Dr. Noah Porter, of Yale, who probably best represents the conservatism of the opposite, says:

College students at the end of the Freshman year are usually incapable of selecting between any two proposed studies or courses of study. They do not know themselves
well enough to be able to decide in what they are best fitted to excel nor even in what will please them best. Their future occupation is ordinarily not so far determined as to deserve to be seriously considered. Their tastes are either unformed or capricious and prejudiced; if decided and strong they often need correction. The study which is farthest removed from that which strikes his fancy may be the study which is most needed by the student. The preferences are also likely to be fickle. The real but unanticipated difficulties which are revealed by trial, will occasion discontent and vexation; or some new discovery concerning the value of a study that has been rejected will lead to disappointment. What might seem to be gained in proficiency or time, is lost many times over in mental breadth and power by a neglect of the studies which are disciplinary and general.

Volapiik was at one time a familiar subject. Of late not so much has been written of it or heard about it. A good defense of it appears in the October number of the W. P. I., published at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, in which the writer argues well for its existence as a common ground on which all the people of the earth may meet though ignorant of each other's languages, and exchange ideas on equal terms. Quite surprising figures are given that show that its use is more general than most people think. The writer says:

50,000,000 volapiik grammars have been sold. 1,000 commercial houses make volapiik their international language of correspondence and accounts; 50 languages have its text-books adapted to their dialects. It has now about 1,000,000 students quite competent to use it, . . . and over 30 newspapers and periodicals, . . . Wherever you go you find volapiik literature on sale, and people who know, teach, and learn it, and there is scarcely a civilized country but has its organized associations and clubs. At the International Convention, held in Paris in 1898, there were over five hundred delegates present representing about forty different nationalities, and the entire proceedings of the convention were carried on in the one language which all understood.

We welcome to our table the opening number of the Pharos, published at Missouri Wesleyan College. It contains a practical article on "College Journalism," a good biography of the poet Poe, besides other articles of merit. Its initial effort promises well for future numbers.

The Colorado Collegian is a new comer. Its October number contains a remarkably good criticism of Dickens and his works, bringing out the characteristics of the author and the reason for the popularity of his books.

The Adelphi, published at Gardiner High School, contains a complimentary notice of its present sub-master—who is a Bates graduate—Mr. L. M. Sanborn, '92.

***

POETS' CORNER.

THE LITTLE MAID.

[From the German of Theodor Storm.]

Hushed is the hillside wood:
Shines the sun in the noonday sky;
And beneath the drooping boughs
A little maid I spy.

'Mid the perfumed thyme reclining,
Weary is the little one;
Through the cool pure air about her
The bees and the blue flies hum.

In the calm repose of the shady grove
She seems an enchantress fair,
As the beams of the glittering sun
Play on her dark brown hair.

And the thought comes to my mind,
As I hear the cuckoo sing,—
The bewitching eyes are those
Of the fabled woodland queen.

—A. P. L., '93.
TWILIGHT.
When Beauty breathes her soul through Nature's own,
And Nature reverent is, and peaceful, still;
I, sitting silent, thoughtful and alone,
Feel all my soul glow with a mystic thrill.

A fervent adoration seems to steal
Upon my heart. "O twilight angel dear,
I pray you, lift the veil which I can feel;
Reveal the world of spirits brooding near."

And now a whisper, low and faintly seems
To breathe into my listening spirit ear.
The while I bend to catch the sunset beams,
This message to my waiting soul I hear.

"Seek not to know the realm that lies beyond
The veil; bright sunset clouds are now unrolled,
And all the world for you is now adorned
With dazzling gifts, and splendors manifold.

"Behold the earth; divine it doth appear!
Ah, heaven alone is fairer! Could you see
Into the heart of this that wraps you here,
You'd see the depth of heaven's mystery."

— W. T., '96.

THE TEMPLE.
One of old a temple builded
To his God, the story goes;
And no sound of ax or hammer
Broke the stillness while it rose.

Stones and beams afar were fashioned;
Each with nicest skill was wrought,
And the temple grew in silence,
Mirror of the builder's thought.

Thus Jehovah builds the temple
Where his glory aye shall dwell;
Fitting all its stones and timbers
By a plan He knoweth well.

Here we have the noise and tumult;
Here the molding of His hand:
There the temple grows in silence,
Fairest thing in that fair land.

— G. H., '90.

THE SCULPTOR.
"Beautiful things!" cried all, surprised;
"Wondrous the sculptor who devised
Forms so varied, all fair!
Carved from a block, too, of stone world-prized
Marble priceless and rare!"

But 'mid his works, unheeding aught,
Sad stood the artist, gloomed in thought;
Through his closed eyes he saw
One grand statue, of rare stone wrought,
Perfect, without stain or flaw.

— G. M. C., '93.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

It is fitting that the Atlantic should present the tributes in memory of Whittier that it does, this month. In addition to a most able critical essay on Whittier's place in literature, by Mr. George Edward Woodberry, it has two poems that will be of universal interest. From the sweet and beautiful token that comes from the pen of Oliver Wendell Holmes, we quote the following, through the kind permission of the publishers of the Atlantic Monthly:

For thee, dear friend, there needs no high-wrought lay,
To shed its aureole round thy cherished name,
Thou whose plain, home-born speech of Yea and Nay
Thy truthful nature ever best became.

Death reaches not a spirit such as thine,—
It can but steal the robe that hid thy wings;
Though thy warm breathing presence we resign,
Still in out hearts its loving semblance clings.

Not thine to lean on priesthood's broken reed;
No barriers caged thee in a bigot's fold;
Did zealots ask to syllable thy creed,
Thou saidst "Our Father," and thy creed was told.

Best loved and saintliest of our singing train,
Earth's noblest tributes to thy name belong.
A life-long record closed without a stain,
A blameless memory shrined in deathless song.

Lift from its quarried ledge a flawless stone;
Smooth the green turf and bid the tablet rise,
And on its snow-white surface carve alone
These words—he needs no more,—Here Whittier lies.
The following are the closing stanzas of the other poem to which we referred. It is by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps and was written as Whittier lay dying:

Thou spirit! who in spirit and in truth
Didst worship utterly the unseen God;
Thine age the blossom of a stainless youth;
Thy soul the star that swings above the sod.
No prayer to heaven ever lighter rose
Than thy pure life, escaped, ariseth now.
Thou hushest like a chord unto its close,
Thou ceasest as the Amen to a vow.

To starving spirits, needing heavenly bread,—
The bond or free, with wrong or right at strife;
To quiet tears of mourners comforted
By music set unto eternal life.
These are thine ushers at the Silent Gate;
To these appealing, thee we give in trust.
Glad heart! Forgive unto us, desolate,
The sob with which we leave thy sacred dust!

The Century has, this month, several short poems of special note. It has three by Robert Underwood Johnson; some characteristic lines from James Whitcomb Riley; "Beyond the Limit," by Maurice Thompson; "The Answer," from the pen of Rudyard Kipling, and a beautiful little poem by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, entitled, "Insomnia." The closing verses of this last express in other words Shakespeare's thought,

"Sleep, that sometimes shuts up sorrow's eye,
Steal me awhile from mine own company."

Aldrich's expression of it is lovely in its simplicity:

"Slumber, work on me your own caprice,
Give me any shape,
Only, slumber, from myself,
Let myself escape."

Notwithstanding the fact that it has but one story that is directly appropriate to the day, the November issue of the Century may, in some truth, be considered a Thanksgiving number. The coming again of the day of "happy home-returning," means also the coming again of the long winter evenings. Such writers as have contributed to this month's number of the Century know how to make pleasant reading for those who gather about cozy home firesides, these bleak November nights. Hezekiah Butterworth writes a curious and ingenious story of "An Old-fashioned Thanksgiving," in which he strangely mingleth the ridiculous and the sublime. Mrs. Burton Harrison begins a novel of New York society, entitled, "Sweet Bells Out of Tune." The purpose of the story, so far as may be gathered from its opening chapters, is to show something of the insincerity of society life, and the inconsistencies and vicissitudes of polite love and affection. Archibald Forbes continues his thrilling reminiscences of what he saw at the Paris Commune, and in connection with what he writes, some one, under the initials C. W. T., contributes a paper entitled, "What an American Girl Saw of the Commune." Pleasant "Reminiscences of Brook Farm" are given in an article from the pen of the late George S. Bradford, who was himself a member of this odd community with which Hawthorne, Curtis, Emerson, and so many others of Concord's distinguished men were connected. Accompanying a portrait of Francis Parkman, that appears as frontispiece in this number of the Century, there are two short papers,—one, a "Note on the Completion of Mr. Parkman's Work," by Edward Eggleston; the other, an unfinished essay.
upon the life of the historian, by James Russell Lowell.

The Review of Reviews, always remarkable for its character sketches, has two this month of not less than usual attractiveness. They pertain to the lives and life-work of two reformers whose purposes are prompted by much the same motives, whose doctrines and views are very similar, although the one is a prominent American woman and the other a Scandinavian author. We are glad to know more of the early life of Miss Frances Willard, "one of the most conspicuous personages of our epoch, whom Mr. Stead designates as 'The Uncrowned Queen of American Democracy.'" At an early age she showed, like Peter the Great, a remarkable instinct for organization and execution. She was a successful teacher and honored with responsible positions. The experiences of her early years peculiarly fitted her for the life-work which has come to her. Her efforts have been richly rewarded. Her life has been and is an inspiration. "Even if her work ceased now, instead of being but on the threshold of its vaster range, she would have afforded a signal example of how much one woman can accomplish who has faith and fears not."

Educated people, in whose minds there is some confusion respecting the various systems of Physical Training, will be able to learn some of the essential points of resemblance and dissimilarity, and of the special advantage of each, from an article in Education for November, by Hartwig Nissen, an instructor in Physical Training in the Boston Schools. Quoting from Dr. Edward M. Hartwell, who is thought to be the best authority on physical training in this country, he says:

There are various attempts to systematize gymnastics in various parts of the country, under different people, with different and limited experience. But it is not calling a thing by a name that makes it a system, and strictly speaking we have no American system. A system of gymnastics, to be worthy of the name, must be based on the ascertained laws of physiology; it must aim at the attainment of a definite purpose through steadily and constantly progressive exercises; and this purpose must be nothing less than the establishment of a due equilibrium between the powers physical and the powers intellectual. Of systems that possess all of these marks there are but two—the German, and the Swedish. All other so-called systems are but parts of systems; they are partial in their foundation, in their purpose, or in their exercises.

Other notable articles in this month's issue of Education are: the paper on "Rhetoric and Public Speaking in the American College," by Prof. Frink, of Amherst; the "Scottish Schools of Rhetoric," by A. M. Williams, of Glasgow, Scotland; and the continuation of the notes by M. MacVicar, of New York City, on "Principles of Education."

An article by John Corbin, in the November Outing, advocates the doing away of the mile walk from the Field-Day events, and the substitution in its place of the three-mile run. The principal ground upon which he urges the undesirability of the mile walk is that in this event, the purpose of culture is practically defeated. It fails of adequate physical good and mentally and morally it has unquestionable evil tendencies. If a man has to travel faster than, say, five miles an hour, nature has ordained in the structure of his frame that he had best
run, which he never fails to do when it is a mere question of covering ground. The aesthetic objection to walking matches will, therefore, be seen to have this valid foundation. The walk is ugly because it is unnatural and peremptory of the proper functions of the body.

We desire to refer to two attractive articles in the Cosmopolitan for November, that are well worth reading. They are "Japan Revisited," by Sir Edward Arnold, and a sketch by W. D. Howells on "A Traveller from Altruria."

The story in this month's number of Lippincott's, by Marion Harland, will attract many readers. It is entitled, "More than Kin." It curiously mingles the tragical and sentimental, is engaging and fascinating, and shows the originality of the author. "A Story without a Moral," by M. Helen Fraser Lovett, contains a happy touch of irony that is really bright.

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COLLEGE NOTES.

Republican and Democratic clubs have been organized at Vassar.

Yale's new preparatory school at Lakeville, Conn., which opened for the first time this year, has nearly one hundred students.

Leland Stanford, Jr., commences its second year with twenty-seven new members in its faculty, two buildings going up, and 3,000 volumes added to its library.

The Leland Stanford University, at Palo Alto, has a campus containing about 70,000 acres, and a driveway seventeen miles long.

Cornell, Colby, University of Wisconsin, Marietta, Wabash, Dartmouth, and University of California, all have new presidents this year.

The New York World in a recent issue has gathered reports from many of the leading colleges of the country, mainly those of the Eastern and Middle States, in regard to the political views of the professors. While, of course, the object and tenor of the reports are partisan, yet, eliminating that feature, some interesting facts may be stated.

Syracuse is reported as a Republican stronghold. Three or four of the instructors, however, are believed to be inclined towards Democracy. The faculty of Rochester is about evenly divided between Harrison and Cleveland. Cornell's showing is Republicans 29, Democrats 17. In Lehigh ten of the thirteen professors will vote for Cleveland. All of Bates' professors are for Harrison. The Cleveland men of Yale's faculty outnumber the Harrison men four to one. There are twenty Republican and three Democrat professors in Lafayette. In Williams all but two or three of the faculty are for Cleveland. They express themselves as "mugwumps." In Columbia "the professors, as a rule, are Cleveland men, but they won't talk." A majority of the faculty of the University of Michigan are Republicans. Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Dickinson, Rutgers, and Tufts, all have a majority of their professors for Harrison. Eighteen professors of Amherst have issued an address urging the people to support Cleveland. Presidents Angell of Michigan, and Schurman of Cornell are reported as converts from the Democrat to the Republican party.
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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.

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The regular examinations for admission to College take place on the second Saturday before Commencement, and on Saturday preceding the first day of the Fall Term.

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

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