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THE BATES STUDENT
A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE
CLASS OF '92, BATES COLLEGE,
LEWISTON, ME.

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EVERY college should have its college paper. It is a source of benefit in many ways and worthy of the most generous support and encouragement. But, like the local newspaper, its scope is exceedingly limited. Outside of the students and friends of the institution it represents, comparatively few ever see it, and still fewer read it. Nor is this strange. While it may contain some matter of a general interest in educational circles, most of it is necessarily dull and uninteresting to a third party. Consequently, as a general disseminator of educational notes and ideas, the ordinary college magazine is a complete failure. No body can dissect and root out the matter from a hundred local organs to see what is going on; yet everybody connected with an educational institution should keep comparatively well informed concerning what is transpiring outside of his own little sphere. It is the only way to keep up with the times, the only way to obliterate sectional and sectarian prejudices and become aware that not all are barbarians who are not Greeks. The student too often allows his knowledge of college life to extend no farther than his own institution, and he cannot get the most out of it in that way. The most successful
student is the one who conforms somewhat to what he thinks is best, who begins to judge for himself in this formation period. He is of the most good to himself and to his Alma Mater. Let him think and guide himself somewhat by what he considers right. What if his conception is sometimes a false one? The mere independence and self-reliance will do him good. There are comparatively more parasites now among the human beings than in the so-called lower orders.

But how can he think and direct his course for himself? What criteria shall he judge from? Well, he may judge simply from what he sees within the four walls of his own college, or he may judge from what is going on in all the colleges of his country. Which would be the broader, safer course no sane man need be told. Then the obvious conclusion is, every student should keep posted on the doings of other colleges, and the only way to do it is to read carefully and critically some intercollegiate paper edited by representatives from all the principal colleges and conducted strictly with a view to its general utility. Don't take some intercollegiate story paper or abortive imitation of Puck, but a good, solid, sensible magazine, edited by college students themselves; one that sticks to business and is open to ideas and discussions from wide-awake students, not a cabinet of stale jokes. Find such a paper and subscribe for it at once. The expense will be light and the returns greater than from one-half the books you buy.

The development of the mind should be the object of every man's efforts, and various are the opportunities offered for the accomplishment of this object. One of the best of these is associating with other minds, and especially with minds of a greater comprehensibility than one's own, but the value of which, we fear, is seldom considered, and even less seldom weighed in a true balance. It is impossible for one mind by itself to get at even a small part of the numberless truths in this great world. So, too, different minds, subject to their own peculiar environments, perceive certain truths which would lie hidden to minds differently situated. Neither are any two minds composed of exactly the same elements, hence the light from the same subject passing through a different medium forms different colors, or suggests different ideas. Then, one mind may be of such a nature as to be better capable than another of grasping the truths in regard to any particular subject. Thus is evident the opportunities for improving the mind by acquiring new truth through associating with minds of greater ability and subject to different environments than one's own, and also the need of being ever ready to receive truths from all sides. It is only the great mind that can obtain a knowledge of many and great truths in solitude, and, in general, the ordinary mind receives its food from many sources. Here, too, is a point well worthy of consideration, that the continual cramming of the mind with
facts and new ideas is of no importance unless they are assimilated into the peculiar nature of the mind itself. There is an idea, too prevalent, we fear, that the man who has traveled here and there, that has listened to this man and that, that has studied in foreign countries, and that has read a long list of books, must have a very extensive knowledge, but it will depend entirely on how much of the mind food, thus received, was digested, and became a part of the mind blood, and, as it were, a part of the mind itself. And here it may be well to suggest that thought, earnest, independent thought is the digestive process. The revolving of new facts and ideas in the mind answers to the movements of the food in the stomach. We may absorb a certain amount of nourishment from the mere coming in contact with new truths, but in order to acquire a strong and vigorous development of the mind, there must be a taking into the mind-body, and a digesting by the mind-stomach before much of the real life-giving material will become a part of the mind and give new energy for future work.

One thing that should distinguish the walls and furniture of a college from those of the primary or district school-room, is the absence of names and other inscriptions or of rude carvings. When so preserved, we are more prone to think of the words of that other sage who has told us the kinds of names and faces that "are always seen in public places."

Class distinctions, built up on honorable competition in any study or sport, will live longer than any multitude of figures that glaringly meet the eyes of succeeding generations from the seats of the class-room. Besides the inattention to recitation which such markings always must indicate, the disfigurement of the seats is really a matter to be deplored. For after a few years no one knows, nor cares who is represented by such and such initials of the years '91, '92, '93, or '94. Yet the marks remain, and to visitors must be suggestive of a lack of dignity and earnestness which should characterize the collegian, and to coming classes they are certainly not a worthy example to be followed, but rather a temptation that is likely to be yielded to in a greater or less degree.

Then, if you are loyal to your Alma Mater, if you wish to be identified with her in coming years, avoid the little things that help to break down her character as an institution.

Every one loves praise, but few of us really enjoy criticism. Here is a grave mistake. True criticism is one of the greatest favors that can be done to us. True appreciation of what a man can do is well, but a just criticism of what he does not do, but could, is better. Idle praise is injurious; it breeds conceit; true appreciation is beneficial; it breeds self-
reliance; but better than this is just criticism; it breeds more perfect men. Not censorious criticism, but just; not mere fault-finding, but the pointing out of our defects which can be remedied. Our characters are like the fortifications of a city, and many are the long and severe assaults which they must withstand in the battles of life. Far better is it that the weaknesses of our fortifications be pointed out before the battle, that we may strengthen them, than that our strong points should be continually lauded, else we should begin to think our fortifications impregnable, which will surely be a misconception. And remember that no shrewd general—and this world is full of them—will attack you at your strongest place, but rather at your weakest. The sooner a just criticism shows you your weak points, the more grateful you should be. If your weak points are known, you can make some preparation to strengthen them, even if they be not remedied in toto. Therefore bear criticism cheerfully, and set out with a determined spirit to remedy the defect.

TO SUCCESSFUL scientific teaching good collections of all sorts are almost absolutely indispensable. In this respect, except for its ornithological collection, Bates has, until recently, been at a great disadvantage because of lack of accommodations; and on account of this lack, few have felt like giving specimens. But now contributors can be sure that any donation will be gratefully received and faithfully preserved. And as every student is morally bound to advance in every possible way the interests of his college home, the duty of extending its collections and thus increasing its usefulness and prosperity falls first of all upon the undergraduates. Of course no less zeal should be expended upon our herbarium and zoological collection, than upon our geological and mineralogical cabinets, but to the last we wish to especially call attention.

Manifestly such cabinets should not only contain all the rare specimens attainable, but also exhibit a complete collection of the rocks of the immediate neighborhood. And about Lewiston these are of more than ordinary interest, containing, as they do, rich deposits of all sorts of crystals. In fact, from a single place in Auburn, the so called Hatch farm, precious stones have been taken amounting in the aggregate to the value of many hundreds of dollars. Moreover our students from other parts of the country would find at home different geological formations, and could thus supply our cabinets with specimens which, however common they may be at their homes, cannot be obtained in this vicinity. Nor do the additions need to be confined to those gathered by ourselves and those presented by alumni and friends of the college, but undoubtedly some of the institutions situated among the fossiliferous formations, in which Maine is decidedly deficient, would be glad to exchange for our crystalline and metamorphic rocks. Work upon these collections affords an excellent opportunity for our students to help the college, while at the same
time they are greatly benefiting themselves and enjoying a most delightful experience, and we hope to see an increased interest in it.

The base-ball situation among the Maine colleges remains the same as at the time of our last issue; though in the mean time many misleading statements have been made, for instance, we have seen it stated that Bowdoin lost one hundred and fifty dollars on her trip to Orono last season, but as her car fare for twelve men could not have exceeded fifty dollars, it is evident that, for a trip of one day, one hundred and fifty dollars is beyond the limit of reason for expenses. Again the last issue of the Echo states that "Colby, last year, played Bowdoin at Lewiston, M. S. C. at Brunswick, and Bates at Orono," which, with the exception of the Colby-Bowdoin game, is all wrong, for her neutral game with Bates has always been at Brunswick and with M. S. C., at Bangor. Then the Echo endeavors to prove that Bowdoin and Colby are not "seceders," thus: "The league as it has previously existed has been bound by no articles of agreement, but instead has been a new organization each year. That Bowdoin and Colby seceded from an organization which did not at the time exist is a claim which can hardly be sustained." From this we understand that Colby's position is, that the Maine College League dissolves at the end of each season and ceases to exist till the arrangements for a new league are made by the managers at the beginning of the next season; therefore Bowdoin and Colby are not "seceders," because there was nothing at the time of the manager's meeting last March from which they could secede. But listen to a second point which our worthy contemporary goes right on to make, that for Bates and M. S. C., "who have been but intermittent members of the league," to claim to have supplanted Bowdoin and Colby, who "have sustained the league since its inception is "nerve extraordinary!" But from what inception have Bowdoin and Colby "sustained the league," pray? Was it from the inception of the season of 1889 or 1890, and to when? And of what league have Bates and M. S. C. "been intermittent members"? Was it the Maine College League of 1888, or was it during the existence of the last Maine College League of the season of 1890? It is very evident that the Echo editor forgot the peculiar position he had taken, and as is natural spoke of the Maine College League as an organization of long standing, though never bound by written articles of agreement, yet in the minds of the public and bound by the laws of custom it has existed for a number of years composed of the four Maine colleges, unless they of their own choice withdrew; but never before in all its history, to our knowledge, have Bowdoin and Colby brought up objections to the neutral games or expense of playing M. S. C. But immediately after stating that there was nothing from which Bowdoin and Colby could "secede," the Echo goes on to say, that "moreover, while Maine State was invited to withdraw"
withdraw from what?—"Bates was requested to enter a three-cornered league. The invitation was rejected," therefore Bates was the seceder; thus does the logician of the Echo reason. But a part of the transactions of the meeting are omitted, which would come in between the invitation and the request. On learning that M. S. C. would not withdraw from the league, and that Bates would not agree to eject her, Bowdoin and Colby threatened to form a dual league, and urgently requested Bates to join them, which she refused to do, though she never refused to play under the customary conditions. When we consider these facts, we can come to no other conclusion but that Bowdoin and Colby are the ones that have rebelled against the existing condition of affairs and are to blame for any different arrangements than have hitherto existed.

A DREAM OF DAWN.

BY MABEL MERRILL, '91.

'Twas the sweet wild grace of that woodland place,
That drew me at early morning
To the lakelets side, whose silver tide
Awaited the smile of dawning.

So sweetly it gleamed, you might have dreamed
That Heaven had leaned in love,
Till a diamond fell, in the lap of the dell,
From the jeweled arch above.

I lifted my eyes to the starlit skies,
Where a shadow, not of the night,
With a footstep shy stole up the sky,
Till the black shades fled in fright,
And the stars turned pale, and the sleeping vale
Smiled, as it dreamed of the light.

A moment more, on some unseen shore,
The waves of the silence broke
With a music soft, that breathed full oft,
Till the dreaming wood awoke.

And lo! on the beam of the first sun-gleam,
That flashed from the day's bright eye,
A fairy bark, through the tree tops dark,
Slid down from the crimson sky.

A golden shell on the waves it fell,—
A marvelous thing to see—
And the shout and song of an elfin throng,
O'er the waters came to me.

Their oars flashed bright in the trembling light;—
Each one was a shaft of gold—
And the gems of their wonderful diadems
Had a beauty all untold.

With laughter and song they sped along,
And there fell, like summer rain,
From there bows of light—a dazzling sight—
Swift arrows of shining flame!

Through the leaves o'erhead, the bright shafts sped,
Where lingered the shades of night,
And each dreaming flower in my shadowed bower
Was pierced to its heart with light.

And then like a dream, with a glance and gleam,
Where the bending willows sway,
Through light and shade, from the haunted glade,
Swift glided the boat away!

Nay smile, an you list;—it was not the mist,
Nor strange blending of light and shade,
Nor the weaving bright of the lines of light
By the moving waters made.

I saw it as clear as the daylight here,
This marvelous fairy sight—
'Twas no painted lie that cheated my eye,
No phantom born of the night.

For the charmed dell where this befell
In my dream-world lies, ye wis,
Where beauty is truth, and each dream of youth
Forever immortal is.
SHAKESPEARE'S "AS YOU LIKE IT."
BY R. A. SMALL, '92.

This comedy is in the field of the playwright what the fantasia is in that of the musician—a medley of pretty thoughts and scenes prompted by the freest, most wandering fancy conceivable, governed by no bounds of fact, nor even of a staid, well-settled imagination. Here Shakespeare gives himself entirely to the sweet influence of Nature in her happiest mood. He is, it is true, sometimes satirical, as in Touchstone's exposition of the laws of dueling; sometimes pathetic, as when Adam sacrifices the savings of his whole life to the welfare of his young master, and again when the poor old man, worn out with hunger and travel, lies down to die in the forest; and sometimes ludicrous, as when Touchstone converses, in his stilted, stagey style, with Audrey's former suitor, William; yet we always find him gravitating towards joy pure and simple—warbling the merry song of a heart fairly bubbling over with gladness, like that of a bobolink in June. The whole play depicts happiness; everything results in the way most pleasing to us, or at least to the characters themselves; and thus it surely deserves its name.

This joy we seem to see in all nature as here painted by Shakespeare. He enters into no detailed descriptions, and yet, by the scantiest hints, he makes us feel the full beauty of an autumnal forest; the moss-grown oak, the brook babbling through the woods, "the rank of osiers by the murmuring stream"—from such slight touches as these, most skilfully inserted here and there, we come to feel ourselves in the midst of the forest, watching the flickering sunbeams tremble on the mossy ground.

The plot is decidedly fantastical; it abounds in unnatural and improbable incidents, the mere grouping of dukes, shepherds, lions, serpents, palms, and oaks in a French forest, presupposing strange action in the play. There are several scenes and parts of scenes which have not the least relation to the story; yet these, besides serving to bridge over spaces in which there can be no action, are so in the spirit of the play that they add to the effect of the whole rather than detract from it. They seem to be a kind of summary of the thought of the play. In them we catch the pleasures of open-air life and of love.

The interest of the entire play centers about Rosalind and her disguise. Consequently we find her character, and, to an extent unusual with Shakespeare, her appearance, elaborately depicted. Her steadfast and sincere love for Orlando, and the kindness of heart manifested in her efforts to save Silvius from the effects of his mad passion for Phoebe, prepossess us in her favor. Her marvelous brightness and versatility charm us. Yet when we examine her more closely we find her by no means a model character. She is emphatically a child of impulse. Her open expression of regard for Orlando, on their very first meeting, is decidedly indele. She could hardly carry her male attire with so perfect ease if she had not something of the masculine
about her. Her filial love can hardly be very great, or she would immediately seek her father on her arrival in the forest. Moreover she seems to have a strong touch of selfishness, because of her calm acceptance of Celia's great sacrifice for her sake. Her gayety is not assumed to hide the feeling beneath. It is rather her natural state, the key-note of her character; and her occasional fits of melancholy are but the depression that sometimes befalls all mercurial temperaments. Her wit is in keeping with her character—light, joyous, playful, taking as a subject anything, even remotely suggested to her mind, and touching the victim, if it be a person, so gently that he scarcely feels the thrust. She loves wretched puns, always sees the funny side of things, and never hesitates to speak. Such is Rosalind—always beautiful, changeful, laughing, obliterating the remembrance of her faults by her dazzling brilliancy—the fit central figure of this joyous, careless play.

Celia, on the other hand, is, above all, womanly. She never would stoop to the indecent and masculine actions of Rosalind. Far less self-assertive, she is really fully as capable as her cousin, for it is she who, at the time of Rosalind's exile, determines their refuge and the manner of escape. She shows the generous, warm heart, so characteristic of her, in her efforts to comfort Rosalind, and in braving with her the resentment of Duke Frederick and the privations of exile. She is, in a word, a thoroughly reliable woman.

Orlando is, throughout the play, so completely absorbed in his love for Rosalind that we can hardly judge of his real character. After the very first, where he appears as an amiable but ambitious young man, he is simply the field on which we see the workings of his one passion, which almost wholly overthrows whatever good sense he may have originally possessed, and sinks his natural traits in a flood of love.

Jaques, the melancholy, is introduced as the foil to set off the happiness of others. He is interesting chiefly because some critics, strangely enough, think that he represents the character of the divine poet himself. He looks upon all men as poor fools, whose folly ceases only in death. He is too gentle to hate man; he simply despises him. He belongs to the most useless type of man—the type which, in the early ages, went into the wilderness to meditate, leaving to others the task of supporting them.

Around these, group themselves the genial Duke Senior, the grotesque Touchstone, and all the remaining actors, forming, as it were, the neutral background on which these four are painted.

Princeton College will send a number of men as volunteers to do student rescue work in the slums of our large cities during the summer vacation. The work has been tried for the past two summers and has proved successful. The work done is in connection with established churches and missions and is carried on two months.
OUR NATURALIZATION LAWS.

By W. B. Cutts, '91.

GO WITH me to the municipal court room of New York City. As we enter, a heterogeneous mass of humanity, which you probably take for escaped convicts, throngs us on every hand. Here you see a jabbering Frenchman, there a German, next a Swede, yonder a Turk, and near him a little group of Italians, while apart from the others stands a burly African. The court is engaged in the trial of a prisoner. At a side bar, a clerk, rapidly, and without waiting for answers, questions the foreigners as they in turn pass before him. Few of them understand English and so they are directed in the proceedings by a pompous individual who expresses himself by signs and gestures. A good-natured Irishman, a second cousin to everybody, except the negro, stands near and identifies each applicant. After being dismissed by the first clerk, they pass to another from whom they receive a paper bearing a few scrawls and the proceedings are ended.

Now what does all this mean? What is being done with this ignorant, motley crowd of foreigners? It is naturalization as carried on in a majority of our courts to-day. To understand it fully, we need only to know that an election is to occur on the following week. The ward politician is recruiting his forces.

But this legal action has established a new relation. The former alien is now an American citizen and, as such, is clothed with the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship, a citizenship that involves greater privileges and responsibilities than does that of any other nation on the face of the earth. Nor is this all. If citizenship is valuable to the citizen, it is still more important to the government. In a nation like the United States, where the government is dependent entirely upon the character and intelligence of the citizens, it is of vital importance that every man be fitted to discharge the trust that citizenship confers upon him. Now, as our present naturalization laws do not assure such a result, it is evident that they are defective. There is already so much ignorance and vice among our citizens that our free institutions are imperiled. Does it then seem wise to launch annually upon our body politic 300,000 voters that are as ignorant of the responsibilities imposed by the sacred trust committed to them as are so many cattle?

Allow me to suggest a few changes that will remedy some, at least, of the evils of our present system. Suppose we prolong the five years of residence that must precede naturalization to eight years. Even double it, and then there will be scarcely time for the ignorant foreigner to become sufficiently acquainted with our language and institutions to exercise intelligently the rights of a citizen. If it be objected that this change would injure worthy aspirants for citizenship, I reply that law-abiding aliens have all the rights of citizens except suffrage. Further, repeal the sections enacted during the war, which admit soldiers after one year's service and sailors after three. While excellent in their time they now
serve only as loop-holes for fraud. Again, restrict the authority to naturalize to the United States courts. The more competent judges of these courts, entirely removed from partisan influence, and justly representing the government's interests, insure a freedom from fraud, impossible under the present system. Moreover, with this restriction, it is necessary only to adopt a prescribed form for naturalization papers in order to make them uniform—all bearing the seal of the same court. The disputes and controversies over naturalization papers of doubtful authenticity, now arising between our nation and foreign powers, would then cease. Finally, blot from our statute books the law that makes color a qualification for citizenship and replace it by one requiring an educational qualification. Nor can we afford to delay these matters. The great questions that are before the American people must be settled. Shall we allow the Anarchists and Socialists, already troublesome, continually to recruit and augment their political strength with ignorant and deluded foreigners? Shall we permit the enemies of our public schools to undermine and overthrow the safeguard of the republic by the help of those, whose votes are controlled by the Pope of Rome? Shall we persist in feeding the Herculean monster, Intemperance, whose iron grasp is already upon the throat of the republic? No! rather let us, by wisely restricting the flood of immigration that is rolling in upon our shores, and by carefully revising our naturalization laws, guard jealously the precious birthright of American Citizenship.

OLD OCEAN'S WOOING.
BY N. G. BRAY, '91.

At the ebb of the tide, the ocean—
The sea with its silver sheen,
Saw the fair land bathed in sunlight,
Like a glory-circled queen.
And he longed in his arms to clasp her,
To fold her close to his breast,
To touch with his lips her forehead,
To be by her hand caressed.

But the land cared not for the ocean,
She stood in her pride alone,
In her conscious pride and beauty,
Nor heeded the ocean's moan.

The tide swept up from the ocean,—
The mighty resistless tide,—
But the fair land mocked at his coming,
And the strength of the sea defied.

"You may cease your vain endeavor,"
She said, "Presumptuous sea,
For your strongest wave must weary
Or ever it reaches me."

But the mighty deep made answer
Mid the rush of its waters wide,
"Ye know not the strength and the patience,
Deep hid in the heart of the tide.
With panting breath each billow
Flies back to my arms to rest,
But the goal is a little nearer
Than it was when it reared its crest.

The waves rolled on unceasing
Till they covered the yellow sand,
Till the lips of the grand old ocean
Touched the feet of the fair, proud land.
But the angry land frowned darkly,
Dark frowned in her angry pride,
Till the billows turned them seaward,
Turned back with the ebbing tide.

Thus day by day the ocean
Crept up to kiss her feet,
With the tale of his heart's devotion,
With his love-song low and sweet.
But she turned her face to the westward,
To the home of the setting sun,
And closed her ears to the music
Of the waves till their song was done.

But there came a day when the ocean
Rose up in his power and might,
And said, "I will clasp to my bosom
The scornful land this night."
THE BATES STUDENT.

The tide swept up from the ocean,—
The mighty, resistless tide,—
With the deep-toned voice of a giant, 
With a giant's wrathful stride.
And the proud land shrank in terror
At the mad waves’ deafening roar, 
At the mocking laugh of the billows 
As they broke on the frightened shore.

At her feet they paused a moment 
To gather their strength anew, 
Then upward leaped in the darkness, 
And the dream of the sea came true.
The pride of the land was broken, 
And she lay in the arms of the sea, 
Like a weary child in its cradle, 
Like a child on its mother’s knee.

The ears that were deaf to his wooing 
When the waves crept tenderly in, 
The heart that was closed to his pleading 
When gently he strove to win,
Gave heed to the roar of the tempest, 
To the rush and the roar of the tide, 
And gave to the strength of the ocean 
The love to his smiles denied.

When the tide sweeps up from the ocean 
To the feet of the beautiful land, 
She eagerly waits for his coming 
O'er the reaches of yellow sand, 
And she joyously bends to greet him 
As he crosses the wave-washed strand, 
Till the arms of the grand old ocean 
Encircle the sun-crowned land.

HORACE MANN.
BY N. W. HOWARD, '92.

We are accustomed to look upon our public school system as something which has needed no very extraordinary efforts for its improvement, which has required for its preservation only a little watchful care. But has this always been true? Has our present educational system developed naturally, little by little, with no sweeping innovations at any time? Far from it. It might indeed be claimed by his ardent admirers that our public school system of to-day is a monument to Horace Mann.

He was born in Franklin, Mass., on the 4th day of May, 1796. The poverty of his parents necessitated many hardships for him during the whole period of his childhood and youth. His descriptions of school-life at that time show how great was the need of the reforms afterwards inaugurated by him.

After extraordinary efforts Mann was able, at the age of twenty, to enter the Junior class at Brown University. But, hindered by poverty and symptoms of consumption, he did not graduate until 1819. He studied law at Litchfield, Conn., working eighteen hours a day, was admitted to the bar in 1823, and practiced for fourteen years. Unlike most of his brethren he never undertook a case that he did not believe to be right.

Mann was elected to the legislature in 1827, and in 1833 was returned to the Upper House. To his efforts while in the legislature was due the establishment of the State Lunatic Asylum at Worcester.

But the work which brought Horace Mann his fame was not yet begun. In 1837 a Board of Education was appointed by the legislature to revise the public school system of the State, and Mann was made secretary. Here was the turning point of his life. With a brilliant prospect of wealth, social position, and political advancement, with the immediate enjoyment of a lucrative profession, he chose to give up all for the cause of education. How many of our great men would have made the same choice?
For twelve years Mann devoted to this cause his entire energies, working fifteen hours a day. Of this period his wife said: “During all his educational life Mr. Mann had never allowed himself one day of pure recreation. If he made a visit to a friend some educational errand was sure to lie in ambush, or some plea to be entered for the furtherance of his cherished plans.”

It is difficult for one familiar with the present condition only of our public schools to realize their low condition at that time. Still more surprising was the state of public opinion on the subject. Even among the educated there was an astonishing amount of ignorance as to the proper functions of schools. It would be interesting to consider a few of the worst features of the schools and some of the most ridiculous ideas prevalent on the subject of education; but space will not permit.

But, in the face of all this ignorance and of no little opposition, Mann kept steadily on in his noble work. The most powerful agencies in effecting his desired results were his twelve “Annual Reports.” These have been styled “a classic on the subject.” It was the seventh of the “Reports” that aroused Boston. Accustomed to pride themselves on the recognized superiority of their schools, the Boston teachers were not at all pleased to find that, under Mann’s care, the schools of the surrounding towns were surpassing theirs. Then, when Mann, after his trip abroad in 1843, published this famous “Seventh Annual Report,” in which he described and praised the Prussian schools, implying a comparison with those of Boston, these teachers could no longer conceal their hostility and published their “Remarks” on the “Report.” They devoted a large part of the “Remarks” to a discussion of flogging, which had been declared by Mann a relic of barbarism, while they believed in and practiced it. Mann’s “Reply” was characterized by a remarkable display of that audacious wit and power of sarcasm with which he was so richly endowed.

Mann was elected to Congress in 1848, and his friends, realizing his need of rest, persuaded him to accept. In 1853 he was offered the presidency of Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, and, after some deliberation, he decided that it was his duty to take the position. Antioch College was an institution for the education of all, regardless of sex, color, or religious belief. A firm believer in co-education, and a thorough enemy to distinctions of faith or color, he was willing to give his life to the institution. And this he really did. The college was financially embarrassed and was kept along only by the greatest efforts. After six years of hard labor, personal exposure, and almost constant ill-health, Mann died, August 2, 1859. And thus closed a life which, as has well been said, “for untiring service in the cause of human elevation and advancement, for unswerving devotion to truth, justice, and righteousness, and for utter disregard of personal consideration in the pursuit of duty,—is among the finest examples in our history.”
LOCALS.

"Christie, pull 'em down!"

Burns, of Portland, has been coaching the ball team.

Among the new periodicals added to the reading-room we welcome Puck.

The Seniors have booked for the near future an elaborate picnic to Durham.

The Seniors have had at least one class walk this term up the Switzerland Road.

H. S. Cook and S. I. Graves, '94, who have been teaching, have rejoined their class.

Three new bicycle riders in college this term: Cutts, '91, Davis and Shepard, '92.

The next Student will appear on Commencement day, and will be a double number.

We expect to play the Dartmouths, in Lewiston, May 30th; and the John P. Lovells, June 5th.

Manager Libbey is arranging a trip for the base-ball team in New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

The College Band has played for three evening entertainments, in Auburn, during the past month.

Osgood and Tuttle have been elected by the Juniors as the captains of the field-work divisions in Botany.

Quite a delegation from the college attended one or more of the Gilmore Concerts in Portland, April 24th and 25th.

The Student, so far as possible, will give the detailed score of the several games played during the season by our team.

The horse-car line has been extended up College Street and out Skinner Street, to connect with the Pine Street track.

The tennis committee are fitting up six good clay courts with association nets and propose to push the tennis interests.

Lewis P. Clinton, the African prince, who is attending the Divinity School, went to Pittsfield and gave an address, April 26th.

The ground floor of Hathorn Hall, which had sprung slightly, has been adjusted by means of jack-screws and a few additional timbers.

A P. H. Tragedy: A.—"How did you like 'Ship Ahoy?'" B.—"'Pretty good, wasn't it?"" A.—"'That'll—" Bлим! Blam!! Kchug!!

The Juniors in German have been doing fifteen minutes a day sight reading in "Jung Amerika," a German monthly, published in Cleveland, O.

Every one in college was greatly surprised, when waking upon the morning of April 17th, to find excellent sleighing on the blackened summit of Mount David.

The tug-of-war, arranged for by the Auburn Y. M. C. A. with the Bates team for April 30th, was cancelled, owing to the illness of a part of the Y. M. C. A team.

The same Junior who attempted to recite on Mythological Botany, the first of the term, put down in his check tablet, as the first flower analyzed, the Hypatia.
A Y. M. C. A. deputation from the Maine colleges went to Maine Central Institute, May 2–4, and consisted of Merriman of Bowdoin, Pierce of Colby, and Walter of Bates.

A new catcher's fence was built on the base-ball grounds recently. A large number of the Freshman class generously sacrificed their valuable mathematical time to assist in its erection.

Rev. F. H. Allen, of Boston, formerly a resident of Auburn, has been engaged to deliver the Commencement address before the two literary societies. His subject is: "The Life and Works of Michael Angelo."

The appointments by '91 for Class-Day are: Orator, F. J. Chase; Poet, Miss G. N. Bray; Odist, Miss M. S. Merrill; Prophet, F. L. Pugsley; Historian, A. D. Pinkham; Parting Address, F. S. Libbey.

April 24th, Professor W. E. C. Rich, of the Dudley School, in Boston, delivered a profitable and interesting lecture in the Course of Pedagogy at the college chapel, on "Primary Instruction in Our Schools."

Junior (plugging German and incidentally stroking his unshaven lip—"I don’t see what’s the matter. I can’t find eber. Tired Chum (looking up)—"No wonder! Try the top of your head. You may find a hair there.

The band is doing good work, preparatory for their concert tour soon to be taken, both in their rehearsals, and also in street practice. Miss Blanche M. Harrington, of Bath, recently of Boston, will accompany the band as reader.

The Freshmen took a class walk not long ago up the Switzerland Road. The scenery on the home stretch was so delightful that the time flew faster than the Freshmen, and consequently there is a streak of lean in their mathematical education.

The annual election of officers in the Y. M. C. A. took place May 6th, and resulted as follows: President, Tuttle, '92; Vice-President, Bruce, '93; Recording Secretary, Osgood, '92; Corresponding Secretary, Spratt, '93; Treasurer, Small, '94.

The question for champion debate next June in the Sophomore class is: "Does England have Greater Influence on the World than Germany?" Aff.—Sims, Miss Little, Fanning, McFadden, and Mason. Neg.—Adams, Chase, Miss Bean, Bruce, and Spratt.

The Octotens are the latest co-educational combination in college. Its membership consists of a quartette of each sex from the Sophomore class, and the ostensible object of the club is to play tennis. Their secrets, club yell, and motto, will undoubtedly reach the public ear soon.

In Psychology: Professor—"Mr. N., what is beauty and where is it found?" The Other Bell-ringer (in a horse whisper)—"No. 30 Sabatis Street!" [We are glad to state that T. O. B. is recovering as rapidly as can be expected from the injuries which he received at the close of the recitation.]
We clip the following from the *College-Man* for March: "The ten dollars given monthly by the *College-Man* for the best contribution by undergraduates, was won for the month of March by Mr. W. B. Skelton, of *The Bates Student*. The subject on which he wrote was: 'The Literary Society in College.'"

A report of the International Convention of the Students' Volunteer Movement, held in Cleveland, last February, was given, April 29th, before the Christian Associations, by Hamlen, '90, who was sent from the Divinity School as delegate. It was impossible for the Missionary Committee to arrange an earlier date.

In spite of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Vegetables, Arbor Day was observed as usual at Bates, April 28th. The usual number of trees were yelled into their classical existence by the several classes, and the Freshmen continued the festivities by taking a memorable class ride, down the river, with a banana accompaniment. In the afternoon the Bates-Portland game was played on the college grounds, the score of which is given elsewhere.

April 27th, the Cynescans gave an athletic exhibition in the gymnasium, we hear. Only the lady friends of the young women and the faculty were permitted to enjoy the programme presented. The harem exclusiveness was so extreme that a respectable masculine dog belonging to one of the Juniors was compelled to retire, after having perilously effected an entrance. We are sorry to be unable to give any report of the exhibition, but we infer, from the vigorous yell, which escaped to the outer air at the close of the programme, through a small hole left open in the roof of the gymnasium, that the performance was highly successful. This was the yell:

"C-Y-N-E-S-C-A-N!

What others can do, do we can!"

The spring term library statistics show a good increase in the number of books taken out by the students. The largest number taken out on any one day was 50, and the average daily number was 20. Over one-half of these were books of and about literature, one-third of them being standard novels. Next in order comes the magazines, the number remaining being divided among Science, Education, History, Biography, etc. Among the best books recently added to the library from the Alumni fund are the following: Pomeroy's "Constitutional Law" (Burnett's Edition), Herbert Tuttle's "Prussia Under Frederic the Great," Schouler's "History of the United States," Taswell Langmead's

The first four games of the season were as follows: April 16th, at Lewiston:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCORE BY INNINGS.</th>
<th>Bates,</th>
<th>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Score</td>
<td>11-17</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| April 21st, at Portland:
| Score            | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 |
| Bates,           | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 |
| Portland,        | 1 2 1 0 0 1 6 3 0-14 |
| Score            | 6-2    |

May 2d, at Cumberland Mills:

<table>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Score</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Presumpscot,</td>
<td>0 1 0 0 0 4 0 0 1 6</td>
<td></td>
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April 28th, at Lewiston:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BATES.</th>
<th>A.B. E. B.H.T.B.P.O. A.E.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pennell, r.f.</td>
<td>6 3 3 3 1 0 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lezotte, c.</td>
<td>6 4 2 4 1 0 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graves, c.f.</td>
<td>6 1 1 1 1 0 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoffman, s.s.</td>
<td>6 1 1 2 0 5 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osgood, 1b.</td>
<td>6 2 2 2 1 2 2 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putnam, 1.f.</td>
<td>6 2 3 7 0 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, 3b.</td>
<td>6 1 2 4 1 3 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson, 2b.</td>
<td>5 1 2 4 1 1 3 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burns, p.</td>
<td>5 2 2 4 1 1 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>52 17 18 31 27 21 4</td>
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<th>PORTLANDS.</th>
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<tr>
<td>O’Brien, 2b.</td>
<td>4 2 1 2 2 0 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keay, 3b.</td>
<td>5 3 1 1 2 1 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daly, 1b.</td>
<td>5 1 2 3 1 2 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McLaughlin, s.s.</td>
<td>5 0 3 4 0 3 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Webster, c.</td>
<td>4 2 0 0 0 8 4 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McGovern, r.f.</td>
<td>5 1 1 1 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collins, c.f., p.</td>
<td>5 0 0 0 0 1 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darby, 1.f.</td>
<td>4 1 0 0 2 0 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McDermott, p., c.f.,</td>
<td>4 1 3 4 1 3 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>SCORE BY INNINGS.</th>
<th>Bates,</th>
<th>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| April 28th, at Portland:
| Score            | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 |
| Bates,           | 1 6 0 2 4 2 2 0 17 |
| Portland,        | 1 1 2 1 0 0 3 3 11 |


Monday evening, May 4th, at the college chapel, the celebrated case of Blanchard vs. Small, for damages inflicted by crushing in the barrel, in the obstacle race, last field-day, was tried for the benefit of the Athletic Association. H. W. Oakes, Esq., of Auburn, was the judge. Howard, '91, and Bruce, '93, appeared for the plaintiff, and Sanborn, '92, and Adams, '92, for the defendant. Clerk, Howard, '92; Sheriff, Ross, '93; Deputies, Sims, '93, Tuttle, '92, and Marden, '93; Bartender, Osgood, '94; Foreman of the Jury, Mason, '91; witnesses for the plaintiff: Eugene Fred Smith, student and witness of the accident; Herbert Eugene Walter, M.D., also witness of the accident and medical attendant; Solon Chase, M.D., anatomist and medical expert. Witnesses for the defendant: Frederick Christy Lewis Ludwig Hoffman, student and general utility man, also contestant in said race; Myron Whitney Stuckney, drummer in the Bates College Band and witness of the accident; LaForest Edward Graves, M.D., A.M., Ph.D., LL.D., medical expert from Sabatis. Elijah Judson Hatch and Charles Highlands Swan were challenged from the jury, the former on account of age and general crookedness, and the latter because the plaintiff taught school on Swan’s Island last winter. The items
of the suit were, for physical injuries, $1,000; for loss of first honor, 87 cents; for injury to gym. suit, 12 cents; for humiliation, $4,000. The jury remained out long enough for the College Band, which was in attendance, to remove the cobwebs from the ceiling, when it returned with a verdict for the plaintiff of 27 cents and 5 mills, and also recommended that the said sum be expended in soap for removing the black and blue spot on the said plaintiff's corpus. The Athletic Association succeeded, meanwhile, in recovering a somewhat larger amount of damages from the generous public.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

LIBRARY FUND.

To the Editors of the Bates Student:

Will you kindly allow me a little space in the Student to remind the alumni of the college that the prompt payment of the annual tax of one dollar will contribute more than they think to the work which the Alumni Association have undertaken in connection with the College Library. This small sum, received from every member of the Association, would enable it to make a substantial addition annually to the working power of the Library.

There is no fund available in the College Treasury sufficient to keep the Library abreast of the times. The statement of this fact is sufficient to emphasize the need. One hundred volumes of standard literature added per year will do much in a few years to give the Library new blood.

In the two years ending in June next the association will have done, in a quiet way, a splendid work. Many are responding liberally. Cannot more lend us their aid, and make success more successful?

My interest in this work is my only excuse for these suggestions.

Sincerely Yours,

W. H. Judkins, '80.

Lewiston, April 13, 1891.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE NORTHWEST.

ST. PAUL, MINN., May 1, 1891.

To the Editors of the Bates Student:

The Bates College Alumni Association of the Northwest held its second annual banquet at the West Hotel in Minneapolis, on Friday evening, April 17th. The meeting was held at this time in honor of and to welcome President Cheney on his visit to the Northwest.

The following alumni of the college were present: Rev. A. H. Heath, '67, and wife, of St. Paul; J. F. Keene, '74, of Minneapolis; J. H. Randall, '77, and wife, of Minneapolis; G. H. Wyman, '77, of Anoka; J. W. Smith, '77, and wife, of St. Paul; Rev. F. L. Hayes, '80, and wife, of Minneapolis; B. G. Eaton, '82, and wife, of St. Paul; J. F. Merrill, '82, of St. Paul; E. A. Merrill, '86, of Minneapolis.

The meeting between the President and the alumni of the Northwest was a pleasant one and the greeting a cordial one.

Rev. A. H. Heath, the president of the association, was a member of the
first class that graduated from the institution, and was more closely identified with the founding and early history of the institution than many of the alumni and friends of the college suppose, and his remarks in welcoming the President showed that he had lost none of his early interest and love for his Alma Mater.

President Cheney, in reply, reviewed the early history of the college, its present needs, and its future prospects, and paid a well-deserved tribute to Dr. Heath for the part he took in securing the charter for the college and in starting the institution on its way.

After a few words of welcome to the President from each of the alumni who were present, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Rev. A. H. Heath, President; Rev. F. L. Hayes, Vice-President; J. F. Merrill, Secretary; J. W. Smith, Treasurer.

The association voted to hold its third annual meeting some time during the present year.

JOHN F. MERRILL, '82,
Secretary.

PERSONALS.

'67.—J. S. Parsons has been farming in the Red River Valley, North Dakota, for eleven years. His income from his farm for last year was $7,000.

'67.—Rev. George S. Ricker is now pastor of a Congregational Church in Topeka, Kansas.

'69.—Rev G. A. Newhall, a Methodist minister at West Washington, Me., has been very sick, but is now recovering.

'70.—D. M. Small, 91 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I., inventor and manufacturer, has made many inventions that are in common use in America and Europe.

'71.—Hon. John T. Abbott, United States Minister at Bogota, has sent a report to the Secretary of State in regard to duty charges made by the Columbian Congress.

'72.—Mrs. Elizabeth Reyburn, wife of George H. Stockbridge, of New York City, died Sunday, April 19th. Mrs. Stockbridge was the daughter of Dr. Robert Reyburn, a leading physician and highly esteemed citizen of Washington, D. C.

'75.—Hon. A. M. Spear, Mayor of Gardiner, is reported to be a fine violinist. The Augusta correspondent of the Lewiston Journal says of him: “His greatest delight is to dig up some very old fiddle, send it to Boston for repairs, and then hang it up on the wall in his law office. It is said he has dug out a genuine ‘Strad’ this winter. The Senator plays frequently in public. When the theatre companies strike his city, if their first violinist happens to be sick, the Senator will take his place, to accommodate, and can play any of their music at sight.”

'76.—D. J. Callahan, Esq., of Lewiston, has been appointed by Governor Burleigh one of the Board of World’s Fair Managers, on which Maine has five representatives. Mr. Callahan was very strongly recommended by a large number of leading citizens of Lewiston and Auburn, including all the manufacturers of the two cities. The Lewiston Journal says of the appointment,
"Mr. Callahan is well qualified for the position and his appointment is a good one."

'76.—Rev. T. H. Stacy, of the Court Street Free Baptist Church in Auburn, arrived home from his trip around the world, Saturday, April 4th, and occupied his pulpit the next day. He had a very pleasant journey and, barring the shipwreck on the rocks of Jaffa, met with no mishaps. Rev. F. W. Sandford, '86, of Great Falls, N. H., was his companion. They left New York City the first of last October, going across the United States to San Francisco by rail, and sailing for Japan. From Japan they went to China, thence to India, Egypt, and Palestine. On the way home they called for a brief stay at Rome and Paris, and other places of interest and note. Mr. Stacy is thoroughly rested, and his health is greatly improved.

'77.—Henry W. Oakes, Esq., of Auburn, is the highest officer in Maine of the New England Order of Protection, with the title of Grand Warden. At the annual meeting of the Maine Grand Lodge at Bucksport, on April 7th, the great feature of the day's business was Mr. Oakes' annual address. The Lewiston Journal gives nearly a column to its report of this address.

'78.—C. E. Brockway is professor of Latin in Keuka College, Keuka, N. Y.

'81.—W. C. Hobbs, who was last year elected assistant in the classical department of the high school at Providence, R. I., has been promoted to the position of first assistant in the English and scientific department, with an increase of $500 in salary. According to the Trinity Herald Mr. Hobbs is doing excellent work as chorister in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Sunday School, which has a membership of over eleven hundred.

'81.—W. J. Brown is Professor of Natural Sciences in U. S. Grant University, Athens, Tenn.

'81.—W. T. Perkins, Esq., of Bismarck, North Dakota, has been appointed aid-de-camp on the staff of the Governor of that State, with the rank of Colonel.

'81.—W. B. Perkins, formerly with D. Lothrop & Co., and later with Estes & Lauriat, has opened an office in New York for himself. Mr. Perkins handles large editions of books for the trade. He sold twenty thousand copies of Edwin Arnold's new book, "The Light of the World," before it had been published in this country.

'82.—L. M. Thompson, Esq., for two years a member of '82, has recently been confined to his home for several weeks through a severe attack of the grippe, but is now enjoying better health. Mr. Thompson is having a successful practice in his law business.

'82.—W. S. Hoyt, M.D., of Waltham, Mass., is city physician and is building up a fine practice.

'83.—H. H. Tucker has recently been elected principal of Sumner High School, Holbrook, Mass. The department of Botany in the Summer Institute of Popular and General Study, New London, N. H., has also been placed under his direction. Mr. Tucker has made a specialty of Botany for
some years and has secured a large number of specimens.

'84.—By direction of the President, Lieutenant Mark L. Hersey, 9th Infantry, is detailed to duty at the Maine State College at Orono, to take effect July 1, 1891.

'84.—The Northwestern Lumberman has recently published a short biographical sketch of Miss E. L. Knowles, accompanied by her portrait. Miss Knowles, it will be remembered, is the only lady lawyer in Montana, being the junior member of the firm of Kinsley & Knowles. She won her first case, and from that time has been meeting with remarkable success. She has clients in nearly every county in the state, and her income from her profession amounts to thousands of dollars yearly. She has recently been elected secretary and treasurer of the Rocky Mountain Lumber Company, of Helena, Montana. The Lumberman states that she is the original Montana lumberman, and wishes her success.

'85.—Rev. C. S. Forbes, formerly of Nebraska City, Neb., is now pastor of the First Congregational Church in Provo City, Utah, with a salary of $1,600.

'85.—J. M. Nichols, vice-principal of the Central High School in Middletown, Conn., and assistant superintendent of schools, was made an associate member of the American Ornithologists' Union at their last meeting in Washington.

'85.—F. A. Morey, Esq., has been elected City Solicitor of Lewiston. Mr. Morey has recently entered into a law partnership with D. J. Mc Gillicuddy, Esq., of Lewiston.

'85.—W. V. Whitmore, M.D., of Wilmington, Cal., was married, April 16th, to Miss Lulu W. Hill of Escondido, Cal.

'86.—E. D. Varney, principal of the Bryant School in Denver, Col., has now eight hundred and fifty pupils in the school, with fourteen associate teachers. Mr. Varney alternates his home between Denver and two ranches. He intends to visit Maine this summer.

'86.—The 16th "Alumni Article" in the series now being published by the Morning Star, is by Prof. W. H. Hartshorn, on "Revolt against Authority in Education and Religion."

'87.—Miss M. E. Richmond is vice-principal of the High School in Ansonia, Conn.

'88.—W. L. Powers is principal of the High School at Fort Fairfield, Me. Rev. Martyn Summerbell, D.D., of Lewiston, recently lectured there under the auspices of the school, in a course managed by Mr. Powers.

'88.—B. W. Tinker, of the Peters High School, Southboro, Mass., has accepted a position as principal of the High School at Marblehead, Mass.

'89.—G. H. Libbey is now principal of a High School in Needham, Mass., with a salary of $1,200.

'89.—H. W. Small is a student in the Theological department of U. S. Grant University, Athens, Tenn.

Of the present Senior class at Princeton six will enter journalism, ten will study medicine, twenty-seven theology, thirty-four law. Some will go into business, and a few are as yet undecided.
EXCHANGES.

Several interesting studies in authors appear this month in the exchanges. The Aegis, U. of W., gives a very faithful account of the life of Carlyle, which is supplemented by a criticism on "Carlyle the Man," in the Dickinson Seminary Journal. The latter article reveals few of the author's human weaknesses, but rather proves him fearless, hopeful, charitable, almost without modification. To be sure he was indifferent to popular opinion, he possessed a strong faith in God, and in his way did much practical good; yet as a man he was not all that his writings indicate. Needlessly aggressive, he often repelled good impulses. Narrow and uncharitable, he many times cast a shadow on the best efforts of true philanthropists, while his inconsistencies and insincerities must be looked at together with his good traits in order to really know the man.

The Brown Magazine contains a very discriminating article on Bulwer, proving him dramatic, or producing what is real rather than theatrical or dealing with imitation.

The story of Thomas Chatterton in The Vanderbilt Observer is another article of note—an article having no pretensions as a scholarly criticism, but at the same time interesting from the very fact that it is about an author whom we ought to know, and one whose early possibilities have not been surpassed in the whole history of literary men.

Swinburne's poetry is well discussed in The Wesleyan Argus. Leaving his early poems out of consideration, or regarding them only as the productions of less mature years, it would seem that Swinburne deserves a place among the very first writers of the day. Indeed our contemporary says of him: "No man ever lived who had such perfect command over rhythm as has Swinburne." Whether his thought and rhythm so perfectly coalesce as in the works of Milton and Gray would remain perhaps a disputed question among critics, yet there is no doubt that Swinburne is winning for himself more and more as the years advance a name that will be among the most enduring of the nineteenth century.

History is also well represented in the exchanges this month. A brief but well-written account of the French Revolution appears in The Hamptonia, the story of the Holy Grail in Lasell Leaves and "Marathon—A History Lesson" in The Vanderbilt Observer. "The Castle and the Guillotine," an oration written in a vigorous, flowing style, is found in The Aegis. In it, however, too much is attributed to the guillotine, and the factions that managed that fatal weapon, as in the sentences: "In spite of the wilderness of error and extravagance the guillotine has guided the future of the world. In it was concentrated the great and sure hope of humanity." While that weapon cut down tyranny to some extent it slaughtered humanity by the thousands and we can hardly call its mission a noble one.

The author of that editorial in our February Student on putting certain
Thoroughly in accord with the utilitarian doctrine of education, which is so rapidly gaining ground among thoughtful men, is the article, "A University Course in Current Topics," in the University Magazine. While in most colleges it would be impracticable to establish special professorships of this kind in accordance with the author's idea, yet too much emphasis can hardly be placed upon the duty of every teacher to keep himself and his pupils as nearly as possible in perfect touch with the surrounding world. The following extract is well worth the attention of every one interested in our colleges:

The topics of the day ought to have a prominent place in the work of the colleges. The wonder is that such a course has not been more generally pursued. It is not absolutely necessary that a chair be established in each college, whose sole object shall be the discussion and study of current events with the students. Let each professor, of whatever branch of learning, strive and plan to make the recitations of his class practical, entertaining, and modern in their character, by connecting their dry, ancient, and soporific details with the wide-awake and fruitful present. This can always be done; and, as a result, the student will not only better retain the contents of the text-book, but will acquire a valuable knowledge of important current events and, unconsciously, form his own opinions of them.

The professor of belles-lettres has an especially fine opportunity in this direction. Let him devote much time to the polite literature, rhetoric, poetry, history-making, philology, and criticism of to-day. The professors of physics, political economy, psychology, and the various sciences and arts will have no trouble whatever in finding current topics which can be appropriately and profitably studied. In addition to this plan let there be more frequent debates and discussions by the students upon the great question of the hour, a line of work shamefully and inexcusably neglected.

But in addition to the effort on the part of each professor to connect his particular line of work with the problems of the present time, a thoroughly satisfactory and efficient system of such instruction should be regularly established in the college curriculum. This system must be formulated by and entrusted to the professor of journalism, for no other professor can cover the entire ground. His text-books are the newspapers. In them are contained current topics, affecting all classes of mankind
in all parts of the world. To the credit of our colleges be it said that they are beginning to awaken to a sense of the necessity of such a professorship and such a course of training. It may be that the dawn of the twentieth century will discover no prominent college in the United States without its appropriate professorship and classes of students able to discuss intelligently and from every point of view the important topics then claiming the attention of the civilized world.


COLLEGE NOTES.

The trustees at Syracuse have decided that hereafter the members of the faculty and the members of the graduating class shall wear gowns at the graduation exercises of Commencement week.

The accommodations afforded by the present buildings of the University of the City of New York have become insufficient, and it was decided at a recent meeting of the officers and trustees to secure a new location as soon as possible, retaining the old for the use of the graduate departments.

A woman's college is to be established at Lynchburg, Tenn., under the auspices of the Methodist Church. It will be conducted upon the general principles governing Methodist academies at the South. The undertaking is in charge of the trustees of Randolph-Macon College, who have secured twenty acres of land for a site and one hundred thousand dollars for buildings, while other friends of the institution have pledged an additional hundred thousand to serve as a permanent endowment.

Oahu College of Honolulu has just received $50,000 from Charles R. Bishop. That institution is to celebrate its semi-centennial June 25th and 26th, when Gen. S. C. Armstrong of Hampton, Va., will give the principal address.

The undergraduates of Amherst have recently incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts the Amherst College Musical Association, the object being to obtain active sympathy from the alumni, which, it is hoped, will result some time in the endowment of a professorship of music in the college.

At Bucknell, any student who has attained an aggregate average of nine in all the studies of a term may take special honor work the succeeding session. This work is credited to the student in the annual catalogue, and is taken into account in awarding the honors.

The custom at Trinity College of awarding prizes for version declamations is a good one. The appointments are given on the basis of excellence in the study of English and in theme writing; the contestants translate into English, and deliver before judges selected passages from standard Latin authors. These translations are judged on their merit as translations and as English productions.

Prof. Henry C. Adams, of the University of Michigan, has projected a summer school for the study of applied ethics to sociology. It is to last six weeks, and there will be lectures from Prof. Clark of Smith College, President Andrews of Brown University, Prof. Taussig of Harvard, Carroll D. Wright, Prof. E. J. James, Felix Adler, C. H. Toy and Charlton T. Lewis.
The next meeting of the National Educational Association will be held in Toronto, Canada, July 14–17, 1891. It will be the first convention of this great association beyond the limits of the United States. The meeting will be of international character, Canadian teachers and educators taking part in the proceedings. Toronto is alive to the magnitude and importance of the expected gathering and is arranging accommodations for fifteen thousand visitors.

An examination of the curricula of forty of our best known colleges shows that the percentage of required Greek varies from 0 to 23.5 of the entire time of the college course; required Latin from 0 to 29; and required Mathematics from 4.9 to 31. The amount of studies that can be chosen by the student varies from 0 to 57.6 per cent.

A bill has recently been presented to the New York Legislature to appropriate $10,000 to enable the school authorities in the state to establish what is called University extension. This term means the extension to all people, adults as well as youths of the best obtainable opportunities for higher education. It will aim to supplement the facilities of our existing school system by stimulating and directing the formation of local associations for study and culture among those who are or have been prevented from regular attendance at schools and colleges. To this end lecture courses by able men are proposed, and it is planned to supplement this by concurrent study, classes, examination, and certificates awarded for good work done. Many prominent educators and college professors throughout the land favor the plan.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

The May Century is the first number of a new volume. One of its most interesting articles is the first of two on "The Court of the Czar Nicholas I.," whose portrait forms the frontispiece of the magazine. These papers are by the late George Mifflin Dallas, in his day one of the most distinguished statesmen of the country. A brief sketch of his life appropriately accompanies this paper. Mr. Dallas describes minutely the social movement and the luxury of the court. He tells of a "Dramatic Visit from the Emperor," who came to see him incog., on the minister's arrival, "A Court Presentation," the "Burning of the Winter Palace," "The Russian New Year's," etc. These papers furnish a remarkable contrast to those by Mr. Kennan.

From a timely plea for regulating the lobby evils that are cursing our legislation we quote the following:

Special legislation has attained with us a far wider range than it ever had in England, and our problem in regulating it is much more difficult in consequence. Our lobby evils have also grown to much more formidable proportions than theirs ever reached, for they have had an almost unrestricted field for growth both in Congress and in our State legislatures since their first appearance in the former in 1795, until they have attained a stage of development extraordinary in the ingenuity and intricacy of its ramifications. In most cases nowadays the lobby's real work is no longer done in the State House or Capitol, but in the primaries and nominating conventions at which the men who are to act as the lobby's agents in the legislative body are selected. The bargain for their
services is made then, their election expenses are paid for them, and in ignorance of this corrupt compact the people elect them, supposing they are to be the public’s servants. Neither is the work of corruption which may be necessary later, when the members are in session, done directly, as formerly, about the Capitol, but indirectly by means of banquets and receptions and in various other forms of personal solicitation carried on in quarters all safely removed from the publicity of the lobby precincts. In fact, nearly all the most pernicious lobby work at present is done elsewhere than at the State House or Capitol, and the only kind of publicity about it that will be dreaded, and therefore effective, is the kind which can be forced, as Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, suggests, at the critical moment before a bill is to come up for final passage. If at that point every one concerned in the bill’s welfare—author, sponsor, agent, corporation, lobbyist—could be forced under oath to reveal all that he had done for or against it, in and out of the halls of legislation, there would be publicity of incalculable value. This, combined with general laws removing all the private and special legislation possible of such classification from the control of legislative bodies, would free us as completely as England has been freed from lobby evils.

The May number of the Atlantic Monthly contains a number of articles of interest to teachers. Chief among these is a very interesting and able paper by Professor Truman Henry Safford, of Williams College, on the “Modern Teaching of Arithmetic.” The author traces the teaching of Arithmetic from the time of the Greeks and Romans to our own day, shows the great influence of Warren Colburn and his First Lessons, and ends his paper with a long account of the Grube method and its adaptability to the present times and methods of instruction. Among other articles may be mentioned the third and final installment of Francis Parkman’s “Capture of Louisbourg by the New England Militia;” the continuation of Stockton’s amusing story, “The House of Martha”; a very interesting extract, never before printed, from the diary of R. H. Dana, Jr., of a “Voyage on the Grand Canal of China” in the spring and early summer of 1860. Miss Jewett has another of her interesting stories of New England life, “A Native of Winby,” the scene of which is laid in part in a country school-house. There are the customary reviews, among them, one on Professor Gildersleeve’s “Essays and Studies, Educational and Literary”; and Monthly Comment on New Books.

Among Outing’s many attractive features for May is the “Whistling Idol,” a weird, dark picture of priestcraft’s frightful power in a land of brightest sunlight and darkest shadow. It contains an illustrated article on “Sprinters and their Methods,” by M. W. Ford, and Adirondack Murray’s “How I Sail Champlain,” among its most interesting articles. H. A. Cushing has an illustrated article on “Athletics at Amherst,” and Dr. Dwight talks about “Lawn Tennis in New England.”

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BOOK NOTICES.

A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

It would be superfluous to attempt to add a word of commendation or of criticism to a work heartily recommended by such literary men as Bancroft, Sumner, Everett, Garfield, Hale, Lowell, Aldrich, Higginson, and Mann;
conformed to in all the editions of such authors as Longfellow, Emerson, Holmes, Bryant, Lowell, Whittier, Hawthorne, Cooper, and Irving; adopted as the standard in such places as New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Cambridge, Chicago, St. Louis, Worcester, Salem, and Washington, and recently by the states of Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina. Such facts speak for themselves for any work of which they are true, and all that can be added is a brief description of the plan of the work and what it contains. It consists of 2,126 pages, with over 1,100 wood cuts, and four full-page plates, divided into fifteen parts, and dealing exhaustively with everything pertaining to the history, formation, development, and laws of the English language. Its definitions are clear and concise, illuminated by plenty of examples from the best writers, and its synonyms are everywhere acknowledged to be the best. To determine its standing with other works we need quote no less reliable authority than the London Athenæum: "The volumes before us show a vast amount of diligence, but with Webster it is diligence in combination with fancifulness; with Worcester, in combination with good sense and judgment. Worcester's is the soberer and safer book, and may be pronounced the best existing English lexicon."


This forms one of a series of volumes on "Leaders in Science," and deals with the author of the great Darwinian

theory, taking up his life and travels, and giving a clear and concise statement of his investigations and conclusions. It is interesting and instructive to old and young alike, and cannot fail to meet with hearty approval. Perhaps, to the ordinary reader, it furnishes a better conception of this man's work than could be derived from poring over his own books, while to the more advanced scholar it supplies a summary for which he may well be thankful. One of its objects is set forth as the stimulating of a wholesome interest in the study of nature, and no one who has read the book will deny Mr. Holder praise for his success in this laudable undertaking. The last chapter is devoted to some Darwinian memorial addresses, by eight of the most prominent American naturalists, and add much to the value of the work.


This volume contains a pleasing combination of articles so old and popular that no reader should be without them, and those recent productions of such decided merit that time alone is required to place them beside the other class. It is divided into six parts according to the nature of the selections. The first four parts consist of subjects relating to inanimate nature, animate nature, patriotism, and humanities. Part V. is
devoted to a study of some leading English and American authors, consisting in each instance of an analysis of the works of the author under consideration, followed by selections to illustrate the principles developed by this analysis. The book is concluded by some valuable hints on reading aloud, followed by a vocabulary giving the correct pronunciation and definition of the words contained in the selections, together with an explanation of all references. Seventy-three prominent authors are represented by selections, while there are biographical and analytical articles on thirty-three of the more noted.

POETS' CORNER.

A BIRTHDAY GREETING.
May time's hand touch thee gently,  
O friend of mine!  
God's sunlight round thee shine  
Each year more brightly.

On thy glad birthday morning  
The birds sing sweet;  
And quick to kiss thy feet  
The spring flowers waken.

Close not the door of childhood,  
Nor slide the bar,  
Tho' womanhood's bright star  
For thee is dawning.

Be brave and true and patient,  
Sweet friend of mine,  
And round thy path shall shine  
The Father's glory.

So shall thy life shed perfume,  
And all thy days  
Be one grand psalm of praise,  
A song triumphant.

May God the Father keep thee,  
Thro' all thy life,  
And after all the strife,  
May angels crown thee.  

—N. G. B., '91.

TRANSLATION.
Hor.: Lib. II., Car. 14.

Old age comes on apace; the years  
How swiftly glide!  
Though prayers ascend with every breath,  
They check not the approach of Death  
With rapid stride.

Though costly offerings thou bring  
Day after day,  
Heap ing with gifts dark Pluto's shrine,  
Hope not his wrath from thee and thine  
To turn away.

Gigantic monsters he confines  
With that sad wave,  
Upon whose fatal brink he stands,  
Waiting the coming from all lands  
Of king or slave.

The blood-stained hand of cruel Mars  
We vainly rise,  
Or dread to hear the tempest's knell,  
And see the mighty billows swell  
On storm-tossed sea.

The black Cocytus must be seen,  
With languid flood  
Slow-winding through those regions dread,  
Where spirits of departed dead  
Make their abode.

Earth must be left by thee,—thy home,  
And thy loved wife.  
And save the odious cypress tree,  
Naught thou dost love will follow thee,  
When done with life.

Thine heir, far worthier than thou,  
Shall spend the wealth  
Thou tolest for, with lavish hand,  
And scatter broadcast through the land  
Thy hoarded pelf.  

—N. G. B., '91.

Knights of old in bloody fray  
Wore fair ladies' colors gay,  
And to keep them from the dust  
Gave full many a well-aimed thrust.  

Women still may color give  
To the age in which they live,  
To men's thoughts and deeds give tone,  
By the color of their own.  

—Y., '78.
POT-POURRI.

She was smart and she was pretty,
And her elders thought her witty,
And she tripped the light fantastic like a fay;
She could read both French and Latin,
And was sweet in print or satin,
And 't would make your bosom heave to hear her play;
But in single life she tarried,
And she never, never married,
And she '11 doubtless be a maiden till she dies,
For she bade a proud defiance
To the culinary science,
And she never knew the mystery of pies.

First Little Girl—"Let's play keepin' house an' goin' callin', and dress all up in your mamma's best things."
Second Little Girl—"Eversing of mamma's is locked up, 'cept two skirts wiz no bodies to 'em."
First Little Girl—"Well, let's play goin' to a party.—Ex.

When Psyche's friend becomes her lover,
How sweetly these conditions blend.
But oh, what anguish to discover
Her lover has become—her friend!

A high school girl, class A, being told by her teacher to parse the sentence, "He kissed me," consented reluctantly, because opposed to speaking of private affairs in public. "He," she commenced, with unnecessary emphasis and a fond lingering over the word that brought crimson to her cheeks, "is a pronoun, third person, singular number, masculine gender; a gentleman, pretty well fixed, universally considered a good catch. Kissed is a verb, transitive—too much so; regular—every evening; indicative mood—indicating affection; first and third person plural number and governed by circumstances. Me—oh, everybody knows me," and down she went.—Ex.

The Ingenue—"What makes you say there are no men-angels in heaven?"
Miss Blazeh—"Why, men always prefer to go where they can smoke."

Effie (as they leave the church)—
"Mamma, why do they have those big golden eagles on some of the church altars?" Freddie—"It's cos they're birds of pray—of course, silly."—Ex.
"Oh, dear!" said a young lady, "how much I miss my poor dear mother! Why, it appears to me I can see her now, just as she used to sit at the breakfast table, reaching out for the best potato."—Ex.

"Don't lose sight of an honorable enemy; he'll make a good friend."

They parted, with clasps of hand,
And kisses, and burning tears.
They met, in a foreign land,
After some twenty years.

Met as acquaintances meet,
Smilingly, tranquil-eyed—
Not even the least little beat
Of the heart, upon either side.

They chatted of this and that,
The nothings that make up life;
She in a Gainsborough hat,
And he in black for his wife.

Ah, what a comedy this!
Neither was hurt, it appears;
Yet once she had leaned to his kiss,
And once he had known her tears!

—T. B. Addrich.

Smartfellow—"I can't understand why it is that you have such a host of friends. All the best people just tumble over each other in their anxiety to help you along, while I have to look out for myself." Goodfellow—"I used to be an awful drunkard, and now I've reformed."—Ex.
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