6-1891

The Bates Student - volume 19 number 06 - June 1891

Bates College

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1. Dutton, '93, director.
2. Fletcher, '94, bass trombone.
3. McFadden, '93, first b flat trombone.
5. Haynes, '93, second b flat trombone.
6. Walter, '92, euphonium.
15. Shepard, '92, second b flat cornet.
17. Leathers, '94, third b flat cornet.
22. Little, '92, first b flat cornet.
23. Stickney, '93, bass drum.

Beal, '91, second b flat cornet, and Pinkham, '91, side drum, were absent when this picture was taken.
THE BATES STUDENT

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

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TERMS.—$1.00 per year, in advance; single copy 10 cents.
Subscribers not receiving the Student regularly should notify the Business Manager.

Exchanges and matter for publication should be addressed Editorial Department, Bates Student, Lewiston, Maine; business letters to C. N. Blanchard, Manager of Student, Lewiston, Maine.

Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at Lewiston Post-Office.

Printed at the Journal Office, Lewiston, Maine.

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EDITORIAL.

The editors and business manager have gone to considerable extra trouble to make this issue the feature of the year. We have endeavored to make it interesting, not only to students and alumni, but also to outside friends and those looking forward to four years at Bates. And we trust that those who are interested will see that the extra expense shall not fall too heavily on our shoulders. An extra copy to send to a friend, who is interested in the college, or who is thinking of taking a college course, may advance the interests of your college, and will lighten the burden of the business manager.

As the present school year closes we look across the chapel aisle at our nominal enemies, the class of '91, and we can but regret that we are soon to lose sight of their familiar faces. Our ideas and class politics have long differed. They still differ, and while we, if any, might be the ones to hesitate before leaving the question of preference to be judged, we still maintain the same old ground of yore. Yet to '91 we owe a farewell full of kindliness and good wishes. The only class which for three years we have numbered as fellow-students we ought to know and appreciate, and we feel
that in '91 are friends, whom we shall remember much longer than the years now measuring our acquaintance, that in '91 may be found a full share of strong and helpful men and women who will find and fill places where culture and common sense are most in demand.

At this time of year, when a class has just completed its college course and another is looking forward to four years of college life, the question of the value of four years of college training may well be considered. It is a question that those who have just completed their course, cannot decide only theoretically, as the practical application of what they have obtained in college is a thing of the future, but common sense tells us that their future success will be augmented in no small degree through the training which they have received during the past four years. To educate is the purpose of every college course, and the fundamental meaning of that word—the drawing-out of all man's powers, the development of all his faculties, physical, mental, and moral,—cannot but cause us to look with favor on such training. The mistaken idea is too prevalent, we fear, that a college course is of value mainly for the number of facts and ideas which are crammed into each student’s head, but this is far from the truth. The value of college training to a man is not measured by the number of facts he can recall, but rather by the development of his mental powers for detecting and grasping truths and principles, and his moral powers for keen discrimination on questions of right and wrong, and not to be overlooked the development of a sound, healthy body. The college course is a failure in so far as any faculty is allowed to remain undeveloped. It is the broad, liberal course which produces the broad-minded men, but it is all accomplished by hard and systematic work.

While it would be very pleasant for many of us to devote our entire lives to study, the time actually used for this purpose by the average college graduate seldom exceeds twenty years. In view of the vast possibilities for the student, we might well complain of the shortness of the time. But, since this is the actual state of affairs, it is surely no less our need than our right to pursue those studies from which we may get the most lasting good in the shortest time.

In obtaining a liberal education the first test is, of course, not immediate usefulness, but the broadening of the mental powers. Were it otherwise the classics would never appear in the curriculum of a successful college, and a large proportion of our mathematical treatises would be consigned to the flames. For it cannot be denied that the classics and higher mathematics are really useful only to men in special vocations. The only excuse for retaining these studies is that they are essential, absolutely essential, to a proper development of the intellectual powers,—they are the foundation of a liberal education.

But, when we come to the sciences
we find a somewhat different relation. For a liberal education an extended knowledge of the sciences is, of course, necessary. But the question is certainly open to discussion, whether the sciences are, like the classics and mathematics, essential to give that breadth of mind which the latter are intended to secure. If this question be answered in the negative, then the student that does not like a particular science, and anticipates no practical use from his knowledge of it is fully justified in a desire to study some more attractive, while equally useful, branch. And, fortunate is he, indeed, if an opportunity for such a diversion presents itself.

But now another branch of study requires our consideration—the study of history. While it cannot be denied that this study is often considered a "soft snap," by the students of many of the larger institutions, it is no less a fact that the study of history, rightly pursued, is productive of the most beneficial results. Now it is claimed by those who do not favor its extended study in schools, that one can study history by himself to as great advantage as under a teacher, perhaps with even greater benefit. But we confess our inability to understand how. It seems to us that a man who is thoroughly familiar with the history of the world ought to be able to give a few points to a beginner as to what periods are most worthy of study, what dates ought to be fixed in memory, what methods should be followed, etc., etc. And it also seems as if the personal oversight of such an instructor might seem quite timely to this beginner when he sits down before a stack of histories, and for lack of a better method, or indeed of any, starts in at random with the book most handy.

Suppose that from among a class of college graduates we select four of equal ability, all of whom have a general idea of the classics, mathematics, the sciences, and history, while each has selected one of these branches as an object of special study, each making a different choice. Now after these young men have entered upon the ordinary duties of life which, think you, will be best satisfied with his attainments? The man who can recite Homer by the hour, the one who can (or could once) solve the hardest problem in his dusty Calculus, the one who can give you a string of Latin names for every animal or flower, or he who clearly understands the scores of historical references that he meets almost every time he picks up a book or a newspaper? You may differ from us, but we should rather be the last. We believe in the study of history.

Vacation, rest, recreation. But what is recreation for the student or the man of culture? Will it differ from that of the multitude who lay aside their daily toil for mere physical inactivity? It certainly ought. Not that the student must continue work either mental or manual. If he reads for recreation he must not necessarily choose deep or heavy literature. But will he, if a true student, desire so much of a mental letting down in vacation time as his uncultured neighbor? His reading, if not scientific, will not
be trash. What he does read will be doubly interesting if he unconsciously notices the author’s style, his purpose, his hidden sympathies and beliefs. The true student will go a fishing or into the woods for a stroll with two-fold pleasure, if he understands botany, and knows a rare plant when he sees it. He will go gunning with twice the zest, if he can tell the notes of the birds or the habits of the animals that he seeks to slay. Just as culture makes our life-work bright and interesting, so it brightens and increases the joys, even of our pastimes.

THE base-ball season is nearly over at the time of our writing, and Bates’s success, notwithstanding the prevalence of disability among her players, has not been below her past record. The defeating of such teams as the Portlands and Lewistons, and the winning of her series with Maine States, show that our team, if in condition, would equal the best in the State. The games with Maine State College were closely contested, particularly in Lewiston, and barring weakness in the box, the boys from Orono are the strongest for several years. Once more Bates floats the pennant of the Maine College League, and probably before the close of this term she will contest with the winners of the Bowdoin-Colby League for the championship of the Maine colleges. But the pleasing thing is the fact that none of this year’s team are in the graduating class, and the new players of next year’s class will be in addition to Bates’s present material. Thanks are due to Manager Libbey for the way in which the affairs have been conducted in a year when weather and other circumstances rendered the successful management of the team more difficult than in previous years. Bates surely has no reason to be ashamed of her ball team and its success for ’91.

IT IS a well-established fact that no advance was ever made without the most strenuous opposition, and the ridiculous phenomenon of a few pigmies attempting to prescribe a theological diet for such a man as Phillips Brooks, confirms the universality of its applicability. Just now there seems to be going on a vigorous contest to see who shall bag the greatest number of so-called heretics, and if it has no other result, it will serve to bring out a few of man’s most prominent characteristics. It shows how, when some great mind has propounded a truth past the comprehension of his groveling companions, a huge commotion ensues, and some stunted apology, who prays for deliverance from the Man with an Opinion, has the presumption to call this giant a heretic, a perverter of the truth—as lie in his omniscience has decided the truth to be. The cry is immediately echoed by a host of disconcerted fledglings and swollen to vast proportions, while the object of these aspersions continues to soar sublimely above their din, until his strength is recognized, his enemies become his followers, the war is over, and peace proclaimed. And all this accomplished with merely the breaking of a few more idols, the tearing down of a
few hooks on which the people have been hanging their garments of superstition. Such is the course generally run by one of our modern heresy farces. If the object of the crusade does chance to be overcome personally, his cause triumphs just as surely as did the cause of Jesus Christ when He was the victim of a crusade just as excusable as the attacks of modern Pilates on men who grow.

These phenomena teach a lesson worth knowing. They show how easy it is to accept everything that is covered with the moss of antiquity and sealed with the wax of bigotry. They show a deplorable lack of individuality. The creed of the church and the platform of the party are so-called only too truly. Too often do people profess a certain creed, with no other knowledge of it than that the ancestral pew happens to be located in that church. Too often are one's political affiliations determined by a tradition that one of his remote progenitors voted for Thomas Jefferson or Andrew Jackson.

Perhaps a little history of the band will not be out of place in this issue of the Student. When the present graduating class entered, chiefly through the influence of Mr. F. S. Libbey, the nucleus of the present college band was formed. It was not the first time that a brass band has been in existence at Bates for a good one was formed in 1884. This organization from which the present band sprung, however, was intended only for the enjoyment to be gained in it and not for work in public, but, in spite of irregular rehearsals, it grew and prospered for two years under Mr. Libbey as leader, and during this time filled quite a large number of engagements satisfactorily.

When the class of '93 entered, bringing their valuable musical members, they found a good foundation laid and the conditions such as to make it possible for rapid improvement to take place under the able directorship of Mr. Irving, then a Freshman.

At the end of this year, owing to his other musical engagements, Mr. Irving was obliged to resign, after having done most excellent work with the band. and it fell to Mr. Dutton, also of '93, to be his successor. It was a very difficult place to fill, after all that had been accomplished, and Mr. Dutton has surely done himself much honor by the energetic and faithful way in which he has gained his success by the discharge of his duties as director.

Especially during the past term has the band worked hard, rehearsing two hours at a time twice a week, and finally taking its concert tour. It is surely a unique event in college annals for so small an institution as Bates College, and co-educational at that, to send out for a concert trip of a week, a brass band of twenty-three pieces, comparing favorably with any New England amateur band.

The Seniors in Electricity at Swarthmore make their own motors. A motor which costs fifteen dollars they can make for one dollar.—Ex.
LITERARY.

GRADUATION DAY.

BY N. G. BRAY, '91.

Greece and her sea-girt isles lay smiling 'neath
The crimson sunset glory. All day long
The eager throngs had watched the Olympic games,
And, breathless with applause, encircled with
The crown of victory each winner's brow.
One contest yet remained. Forth stepped five youths,
With supple limbs and heads erect, their clear eyes rilled with fire and courage, and their hearts
High-beating with the thought of victory.
The waiting throngs forgot their weariness:
And from the lofty battlements of high Olympus, leaned the gracious gods, banquet and laughter leaving for a time to watch
The swift torch-race. For in his hand each fair youth bore aloft a blazing torch, which he must carry burning, as he ran, until he reached the goal.
Forth at the word they sprang, each muscle strained, each nerve tight-strung.
And lo! one ran so fast that the cleft air blew out his torch, and so his chance was lost.
And one, beholding, ran so slow that all the others passed him by and left him in the distance; and the jeering crowd mocked at these two, and then they were forgotten. Yet another stumbled, and upon his torch fell prostrate, smothering the flame. The swift tide snatched one light into its dark embrace,—
For thro' the race-course flowed a rushing stream,
Which each must cross perforce to reach the goal.

One only held his torch so high and firm,
And ran so safely, that his light—a speck of brightness in the twilight's gathering gloom—
Shone steadily unto the end, and shed its clear beams on his proudly bended head, as on his brow was placed the hard-won crown.
Forgotten now the long and weary days of training, and forgot the toilsome race.
Erect and proud, with flashing eye, he stood before the gaping crowd that bade him hail.
And knew himself a conqueror.

Greece and her isles still smile beneath the sun;
But silent are the grass-grown plains, where once
The joyous shouts of thousands rent the air,
And bright Olympus—cloud-kissed still—is blest
No longer by the gracious presence of the gods. The sacred games are lost from out the nation's life forever.

And yet not wholly lost!
The truth eternal, dimly shadowed forth in every pagan rite thro' which men reach out blindly in the darkness after God,—
The truth abides. The high resolve, the hope of victory, the courage bold to dare, still lives in men. Beneath our paler sky the Grecian spirit burns as high as in the sunny land of art and song, long years ago. Each summer tide, the eager throngs come forth to see New England's brave young sons and daughters enter on life's race.

And so we stand to-day upon the narrow border-line, and wait, impatient half and half reluctant, for the word. The weary, happy training days are past; and life lies spread before us, all aglow with the glad light of youth and hope. Between us and the goal lie barren wastes, it may be, rushing waters, and steep hills; but the bright sunlight hides them from our eyes. Our throbbing hearts are full of hope. Each strong right hand holds high a blazing torch. For he who wins life's race must bear undimmed the light of faith, until the end. Faith in himself, faith in the world, and faith in God.

And some will run too swift, perchance, and striving for the goal, opposing winds blow strong upon them, and their lights go out in darkness unaware. And some may run too slow, and fail to gain the half-way landmark, ere the race is o'er.
And while another breasts the surging waves
Of doubt and unbelief, his torch is quenched,
And swept away upon the hurrying stream.
And some will fall, mayhap, and rise up bruised
And sore, to listen in the darkness for
The sound afar of joy and triumph.

May such sad fate befall no one of us
Who enter life with such bright hopes to-day!
Set we our faces steadfast toward the goal,
The torch of faith firm held. Trust we in Him
Who marked for us the course, and set the bounds.
So shall he speed us in the race, and bring Us one day to the goal Himself hath set,
The gates of Paradise.

THE RELATION OF CONSERVATISM TO PROGRESS.

SALUTATORY.

BY N. G. BRAY, '91.

Among the enemies of reform, none is commonly considered more deadly than the conservative. He clings to the customary and the old, while the radical pants for the unaccustomed and the new. To the conservative, the mere existence of an institution invests it with sanctity; to the radical, reverence for what is, gives way to worship of what may be. The conservative prudently seeks the preservation of what he deems present good; the radical recklessly sacrifices the present to the real or fancied interests of the future.

It is the fashion of the day to sneer at the conservative, characterizing him as narrow, blinded by prejudice, behind the times; while the radical is looked upon as the prophet and leader, who shall deliver men from the bondage of the past and make them free indeed.

This popular idea springs largely from a misconception of the essential elements of all progress.

It must be remembered, first, that change is not necessarily progress. Every innovation is an experiment. The value of every new idea must be tested. A mere restless longing for novelty must not be confounded with well-grounded dissatisfaction with existing conditions. Selfish ambition must not be mistaken for patriotism or philanthropy. To insure true progress, not only quick insight into present conditions is needed, but sure foresight into future results. Enthusiasm must be directed by sound, practical judgment. Breadth of view must have corresponding depth of thought. Liberalism, in its struggle against bigotry, must guard against a worse intolerance of its own. Independence of thought and action must recognize the restraint of moral law. Wisdom and prudence must temper earnestness and sincerity of purpose. In short, without restraint of a conservative element, radicalism would soon lose control of its own forces, and rush headlong into irretrievable ruin.

Whenever this rare combination of qualities is found in the same man, a safe leader for any movement is at hand and victory sure. Such a man was Paul, the conservative Jew, the radical Christian; such a man was our own Lincoln. Men like Garrison and Phillips served a useful purpose, it is true, in arousing the public mind; agitation was indispensable; yet by their unaided efforts the desired result would never have been obtained. A century ago, the radical ideas of Jefferson did their
work; yet who would say that the wise conservatism of Hamilton, and above all of Washington himself, had no part in that great act of progress? If conservatism seems to you only to have hindered its grand consummation, glance for a moment across the Atlantic and learn from the French Revolution what radicalism unrestrained can do!

While extreme conservatism may have sometimes stifled embryonic movements worthy of support, more frequently it has indirectly furthered progress. Its blind prejudice, unreasoning sentiment, and unwise partisanship, arouse indignation and stimulate opposition. Its mistaken clinging to the past has sometimes retarded for a season needed reform; but meanwhile methods have been tested, visionary schemes exploded, and mature deliberation has paved the way for speedy success. Ultra-conservatism aids, too, in preserving to the future the best of the past and present; that which has been tried and proved, yet might in a hasty moment be destroyed.

Not to tear down but to build up, is the policy of the wise reformer. Justly appreciating the value of past achievements and present attainments, and discriminating carefully between useful and worthless, he conserves where he can, and re-forms where he must. Such was the policy of Christ, who came "not to destroy, but to fulfill"; such was the policy of Paul, who said, "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good." Undue worship of the past, through superstition, prejudice, or sentiment, is bad; contempt for the past is worse. He who cannot appreciate what has been and what is, cannot see clearly what should be.

The ideal reformer, with his perfect balance of opposing qualities, is seldom found; but human progress cannot afford to wait. To arouse public sentiment, it must use the radical and fanatic, with his impracticable schemes. To prevent needless or unwise changes, by retarding action till due deliberation has been taken, it must look to the ultra-conservative; and upon the wiser conservative it must depend, to guide and control the onward movement of reform. Conservatism and radicalism, then, are complements. The one, left to itself, would rest content with the traditions of the past; the other, prematurely uprooting both past and present, would lose itself in chaos.

All honor to the independent thinker, the liberal religionist, the radical reformer, without whom science might yet be in its infancy, religion buried in the superstition of the Dark Ages, the theory of government still expressed by two words—despotism and slavery. But let us also lay upon the altar of progress an offering to the honest and often misunderstood conservative; him who has saved from shipwreck many a grand reform; who has guided to a prosperous issue many a noble enterprise; who has conserved for us, out of the despised past, the basis of all art, the foundation of all culture, the germs of all religion.

They that govern by fear are themselves governed by passion.
THE BATES STUDENT.

A CRITICISM OF KING LEAR.

By C. C. Ferguson, '98.

The plot of "King Lear," laid as it is in the dim pagan antiquity of England, presupposes a crude and barbarous age of bloodshed and crime. So at the very outset we are prepared to meet, as we do, much that is horrible in crime. And, perhaps, Shakespeare has introduced in no other of his plays so much of the tragical. Indeed, some have regarded "King Lear" censurable in this respect. But carefully considered, it will be found that the double play, causing the introduction of so much crime, greatly increases the strength and interest of the play, in that Gloster's misfortunes serve to bring out more clearly Lear's character and sufferings, and also makes more evident the purpose of the play, which is to show that justice always triumphs, and that though crime be successful for a season, it always receives, ultimately, its due punishment.

Throughout this play, Shakespeare has made frequent use of contrast and also anachronism. Indeed, he has introduced so many modern ideas of religion and science that the play hardly seems a pagan conception.

The descriptions of nature are given by a hint, by a word, rather than by a minute and elaborate drawing. Shakespeare makes the reader think for himself. He gives a point, and from this point, one may see a line, a surface, or a solid, according as his perception be dull or acute. In this play, also, is shown his remarkable knowledge of men and of their characters, as well as a deep insight into the feelings and impulses which control them. Indeed, all his characters seem governed by impulses inseparable from persons of their caste. Everywhere the sequence of events is perfect, and though sometimes improbabilities are introduced, yet so plausible are they made that one feels almost compelled to regard them realities. Almost all kinds of characters are introduced, and the most important one is, of course, King Lear, around whom most of the interest centers.

In his prime he seems to have been a genuine king of the olden time, with all his faults and unrestrained passions. At the opening of the play, however, he has become a childish old man with senseless whims, one of which, the division of the kingdom between his daughters according to the amount of affection professed by them, causes the tragedy of the play; for by persisting in this whim he became enraged on trivial offense at his one dutiful daughter, Cordelia. Now he is left at the mercy of his two fiendish daughters, Goneril and Regan, and they, by their ill treatment, drive him forth into a fearful storm. Exposed to this and brooding over his wrongs, the old king now becomes entirely insane, and his ravings in the storm furnish, perhaps, some of the most sublime passages in our language. Certainly nothing can be more pitiful than to see this old man wandering forth into the tempest, his gray hair flying in the wind, pouring forth his anguish resultant from his daughters' bad usage, and finally at his
dutiful Cordelia’s side, when a ray of light flashes across his mind only to be banished forever by her cruel death. This kills him.

To imagine women more heartless than his daughters Goneril and Regan is impossible. No redeeming, no gentle quality which should mark them as women is discernible. Hard it is to distinguish between two such bad characters. Yet there is a difference. Goneril is the stronger, more energetic character. Whatever is to be done, she will do, if crime, if energy, if executive ability can accomplish it. Regan seems more a subordinate, wicked character, yet like all such, she is the more malicious and vindictive. She is the most despicable character of the play.

The most noble and beautiful personage is Cordelia. Womanly, kind-hearted, sympathetic, noble in nature and character, she stands as one of the best of Shakespeare’s female characters. She falls into error once in the play, but that error is blotted out by her later kind and tender treatment of Lear in his affliction. Her death is painfully tragical and affords most startling proof of her sisters’ and Edmund’s cruelty.

The next characters in importance are Gloster and his two sons, Edmund and Edwin. Gloster is a man by nature generous and patriotic, and though weak and superstitious, yet not devoid of conscience. Indeed, this leads him to treat badly his bastard son, Edmund. And to this fact, no doubt, is due also, Edmund’s later unfilial treatment of him. When Gloster’s eyes are put out through Edmund’s duplicity, and when he learns of Edwin’s faithfulness, he, unlike Lear, does not become insane, but does lose all desire of life, and would have committed suicide but for the ingenious artifice of Edgar, who appears very opportunely upon the scene.

Edmund’s character has been warped from his youth, by his father’s unnatural and unjust treatment of him. His has become a pessimistic mind, hating all that hinders his own progress. So, without a qualm of conscience, he father and brother betrays to secure his own elevation into their places. He is cruel, ambitious, handsome, educated, talented, and bold.

Edgar is the most versatile character of the play. In this respect Edmund alone approaches him. He is noble, kind-hearted, sensible, as shown by his choice of disguises, and brave. The difference between his feigned and Lear’s real insanity, is shown by the consequitiveness of thought and the regular accumulation of facts and particulars running through his statements; for Lear makes simply wild ravings, full of discordant emotions and thoughts.

Kent is honest, brave, steadfast to duty, and outspoken for the right. His devotion to Lear and Cordelia awakens our sympathies. He is one of the noblest characters of the play. In fact, he is a diamond in rough.

It seems to be the fool’s office to interpret the sayings and feelings of the other characters, and to make more clear to us their true feelings. Through him, also, we are lead to see many of
the finer traits of Lear, and his deep devotion for Lear and Cordelia awaken our tenderest interest and sympathy for him. Around these principal characters all the others group themselves and fill up the background of the play.

* * *

IVY-DAY POEM.

By E. E. Osgood, '92.

O Venice! of old
The fairest daughter of Italia's land!
Imperialized by ocean's martial tones
Wast thou, but not less glorified by thy
Brave-hearted sons. Thou crumbled pillar of
Departed power, refuge of learning thou,
Art's treasure-house, and freedom's sacred
shrine!
And yet, I tune my harp-strings not, to sing
Of withered laurels on thy matron brow.
My hero is a lowly son of thine;
And mantled though by moss of ages is
My legend, yet remove this outer cloak,
Lo, deep within still throbs a heart of truth.

Night rests o'er Venice's watery avenues.
No dip of oar, no barterer's shout is heard;
Only the myriad voices of the waves
Hold on their never ending converse, while
All else obeisance pays the drowsy queen
Of night. But hark! from yon cathedral's
wall,
To chord with ocean's deep-toned symphony,
An organ's trembling peal breaks forth. And
this
Shall be my theme: How that, of old, a note
Changed from an earthly to a heavenly tone.

'Tis Delrio, Venice's white-haired organist,
That at the midnight hour is sitting still
Before that mighty organ, drawing forth
Its purest harmonies. O that white beard
And that white head, bent o'er the keyboard
there,
Are monuments that consecrate a life's
Devoted toil to music's rhythmic chords.
Year upon year, to latest night, while all
Else slept, he's still with eagerest zeal toiled on.
What wonder, then, that at each Sabbath's
mass
The people bow with reverence to those notes?

What wonder that earth's mightiest kings
have come
And paid their royal homage to his skill?
The music stops; his head is lowlier bowed.
O, why those writhing billows that mount up
From the deep ocean of his soul, and pour
Their bitter flood down o'er his furrowed
cheeks?
At last, he lifts his sorrowing heart towards
Heaven.
And with anguish-laden accents, child-like
prays:
"Spirit of Music, that before God's throne
Strik'st the deep chords of holy melody!
A life-long's service have I given to thee,
And a whole world has called me thy high
priest.
But I have entered ne'er thy Holiest
Of Holies, never touched the chord divine.
God of the infinite! let me but strike
Those loftier, heavenlier notes, which I have
sought
A whole life long, and then I'll gladly die.''
Then God, from his all-radiant throne, to
earth
Sent Israfel, angel of harmonies,
Who came in holy light to Delrio's side.
These were the words he spoke: "O son of
earth!
God, in the courts of Heaven, has heard thy
prayer,
And I am come from Him, thy earthly soul
To teach music's divinest mysteries."

The angel sat in Delrio's place. He touched
The keys and put a God in every note.
Throughout the night he stayed with Delrio,
Taught him the heavenly measures chord by
chord.
But when his highest majesty, the Sun,
Rose from his eastern slumber-halls, and wore
Again his gleaming myriad-jeweled crown,
The angel vanished, but in Delrio's heart
Throbbed the sweet secret of Heaven's har-
monies.

Sabbath returned, and all the multitude
Of yearning hearts filled that cathedral vast.
The organ notes pealed forth. And as of old
At God's command, the Hebrew Moses struck
With his spear the rock's hard bosom, whence
poured out
Rivers of water for the thirsting tribes;
So from that organ forth, at Delrio's touch,
Flowed streams of music so divine, that all
The people's thirsting souls drank deep, and raised
The heart's devoutest gratitude to God.
And each one thought, "E'en Delrio, though he's called
Music's high priest, hath not the skill to play
Like this. These notes are messengers to us
From the great heart of God. O, can it be
An angel strikes these chords for us to-day?"
But Delrio only looked towards heaven and cried,
"Enough, O Father! Thou hast heard my prayer."
And then his soul rose from its earthly cell,
And stood before the eternal throne of God.

O human heart, to whom all discord seems!
Thou may'st have striven a whole life long to blend
The notes into that pure melody.
Perchance a world exalts thee for thy skill.
But thou, unheeding, still wilt eager toil,
To strike the nobler, holier chords of life.
O erring one! look to the heavens above.
Then God will send an angel down to thee,
And thou shalt learn life's sacred harmony.

CLASS ODE.

BY MISS A. V. STEVENS.

AIR—"Fair Harvard.

Dear Classmates, with joy we assemble this day,
While bright memories surge through each mind
Of the pleasures we've shared and the friendships we've formed,
That each to the other will bind.
This loved Chapel, where first one bright autumn we met,
And Mount David, so dear to us all,
Will remain in our thoughts through the long years to come,
Though our duty far hence may we call.

For three years we've been climbing up Wisdom's steep hill,
But our toil was by pleasures relieved;
And we've stood by each other with true loyalty.
For "in Union is Strength" we believed.

Yet we ne'er shall forget all our victories gained,
But shall look back on them with much pride.
And as backward we turn to recall our past years,
The harmonious whole we perceive;
For each cloud that appeared in the Heavens at morn
Was dispelled by the sunset at eve.
May our motto give strength to each one of our band,
And our pledges we now will renew,—
To take "every step upward" so long as we live,
For the sake of our dear Ninety-Two.

IVY ODE.

BY MISS A. V. STEVENS.

AIR—"My Bonnie."

Since June has returned with sweet flowers,
And birds warbling carols divine,
We've gathered as Classmates together,
To plant here our frail ivy-vine.

CHORUS:

Alma Mater,
Plant we our ivy so fair, so fair,
Guard it, guard it,
Oh! guard it with tenderest care.

This ivy we leave thee, O College,
An emblem of our sincere praise;
Thy welfare will long be held precious
In mem'ry of dear College days.

CHORUS:

As these tendrils will cling to thy granite,
May our hearts ever cling to thy love,
By thy guidance on Wisdom's bright pathway
We will mount to the fair realms above.

CHORUS:

THE COLLEGE MAN'S PLACE.

IVY DAY ORATION.

BY R. A. SMALL, '92.

As he looks over our fair land, the
true man cannot fail to shudder at the dangers that threaten it. The
statesman of to-day is confronted by problems such as have hardly been
surpassed in urgency and importance. The power of the dram-shop, and the consequent degradation of millions of men and corruption of our whole political world, the inrush of ignorant and vicious foreigners, the antagonism between white and black in the South, the luxury and vice of our great cities, all these, soften and conceal them as we may, remain giant evils, which will surely bring ruin upon our nation if allowed to persist and strengthen themselves.

Where shall we turn for deliverance? Where but to the young men of the nation? At all times and in all countries youth has been held synonymous with desire for progress. Its restless imagination sees possibilities of improvement undreamed of by age and experience; and its careless boldness, free from the dulling and repressing influence so often resulting from the worry and disappointments of life, makes real the visions of its fancy.

Yet mere rash courage unaccompanied by other qualifications can never render any man permanently successful. Absolutely essential to the success of one who would become a moulder of men are a good measure of common sense, and an unflinching, strong, enthusiastic character. Without these he can do nothing. But courage, sense, and character combined are by no means sufficient to enable him to accomplish the most possible good in life. Many a hunter of the frontiers possesses these qualities in a high degree; yet from him we can hardly expect much influence upon men in general. John the Baptist and Peter the Hermit moved nations in their days; but those days belong to the distant past. If the skin-clad prophet or the coarse-cowled, bare-footed monk were to appear in the modern world, they would be neglected, derided, imprisoned. For in these times of at least superficial culture and refinement, the successful man must belong to the present, must satisfy in some degree the ideals of his fellow-beings; and in order that he may do this there is necessary no small amount of intellectual training.

This training—instruction not in mere facts, but rather in method of thinking—it is the office of our colleges to give; and for this reason the world in its time of need turns most hopefully to college men. Yet the precepts of instructors, however noble and elevating they may be, can never of themselves confer the strong manhood needful to fit one to struggle with the mighty forces of life. Each student must supply the determination and seriousness of purpose which alone can enable him to obtain a real education, and to best prepare himself for his vocation. Each student must preserve his own mind from mercenary and degrading thoughts, and zealously cultivate the nobler part of his being. For intellectual and moral development can never be derived from outside sources; they must arise from within—from the strivings of an earnest mind after the true and good.

The time has irrevocably passed when a smattering of Latin and Greek and a diploma from some college was enough to stamp one as a learned and
great man, and to secure to him the respect and admiration of his fellows. The college graduate must now enter the arena on exactly the same terms as other men. If he is to obtain honor, respect, and deference, he must win them through his own efforts; for the world is a severely just judge, discriminating more sharply every year between pretense and reality. To accomplish the most possible good for himself and mankind, the college man must be capable of independent thought, inspired by lofty, pure sentiments, ever mindful of the eternal meaning of this life; and, since in actual life the poetical dreamer must ever yield in efficiency to the plain, practical man, he must no less necessarily possess a knowledge of men and an acquaintance with the laws and customs of the business world.

Such men we need in every department of life—among lawyers and physicians, in the pulpit, most of all in the school-room, coming in direct contact with others, firing them with their own high purpose, modeling the character of our entire people. Idle criticism and abuse of the existing conditions can never bring about a change for the better. Just as the least pebble in the bed of the stream has more effect on its course than has the greatest boulder on the dry and barren mountain-side, so the humblest worker among men can exercise a greater influence upon them than can the most talented recluse.

Given opportunities afforded to no one half a century ago, surrounded by the most ennobling influences, the college man is not only qualified, but also morally bound to take his place in the very forefront of progress, contending bravely for justice and right. He owes it to his country, which has maintained his rights and cherished his interests, and which in return demands from him his best efforts for its welfare; to his friends, who have sacrificed and labored to secure for him an education, and whose hopes and expectations center in him; and to his God, who has bestowed upon him his country, his friends, his all, and who asks in requital that he earnestly strive to make the most of himself and of others.

And if the more than forty thousand students now in our colleges will take that place, will exert their mighty power for justice and purity, the prophetic eye can see for our country a future of ever-increasing glory and peace—a future of ever-advancing progress not merely in wealth and power, but in the far higher and more desirable qualities, intelligence and morality. It can see all distinction of South and North, East and West, black and white, native and foreign, chased into the dark abysses of oblivion. It can see a people universally enlightened, the very possibility of political corruption destroyed, a nation sincerely religious—not with the severe and intolerant religion of the Puritans, but with that religion made far gentler and more liberal—the noblest faith of the world.

Our pretensions at times impose even upon ourselves.
THE HERO OF "LES MISERABLES."

By M. S. Merrill, '91.

THE intellectual growth of the world is intermittent. Long ages pass away, and no sound comes from the lips of the slumbering oracle, whose lightest breath has power to shake the nations. But suddenly a master-spirit arises, and through the din of everyday affairs strikes the clear, strong call, the words that change the world.

Thus it was when in France arose the far-sighted prophet and teacher, Victor Hugo, uttering the dread words that rang clear above the world's tumult, startling the guilty like the trumpet-call to judgment, "Les Misérables!" The author of this work stands alone among writers, a wonderful, unique, and mighty genius. Even so among all the creations of fiction stands its hero, Jean Valjean. The character is a creation from the hand of man, yet the strong soul of the maker was breathed into the lifeless clay, and it moves among us, a living presence. It is a human soul, blinded by human error, wandering bruised and bleeding through awful wastes of sorrow, yet following ever the light of truth.

Some natures die under oppression, leaving the living body as soulless as a human thing can be. Others silently gain in strength and intensity until they burst the barriers of secrecy and make the world aware of their hitherto concealed power. Such a nature was Jean Valjean's. In the stolid, ignorant, peasant lad, in the galley-slave, worked the forces that make either men or demons. By the dim and lurid light of an unjust world he read life, and tried to solve its problems. What wonder that the text read wrong, that the answers were partial and untrue? He had begun life with a belief in honesty, kindness, and truth; but as much of the world as he knew, gave his belief the lie. Then, with all the strength of his nature misdirected, he was beginning a life of crime, when a new light was let in upon his soul, another life touched his, and wrought a change that was the beginning of regeneration.

Imagine one walking in a dark, cloud-hung valley, unaware of the grand heights and wonderful distances shut from his sight. But suddenly the clouds break, and he catches a glimpse of that wonderful upper world of light and beauty. The mists close in again, and he is alone in the dark valley, but not as he was before. He has had a revelation that shall color all his life henceforward. Such a revelation was the meeting with the Bishop to the returned galley-slave. He finds suddenly that goodness and truth actually exist. Henceforth he has an ideal to which his soul slowly but surely shapes itself. From that time on we can trace the development of the seeds of good in that soul.

The completeness of the regeneration is well shown in the final encounter with Javert. A strange description is that of the police spy's despair at the revelation of the almost divine goodness of the hated law-breaker. It is the despair of a dumb, wingless thing, that suddenly sees the creature he had despised, soaring above him, radiant
and beautiful, in such blue heights of air as he had never dreamed of. Such despair must end in a new life, or as Javert's did, in death.

Students of human nature may say that Jean Valjean is an unnatural, a morbid character! Was not his whole life unnatural, a long series of wrongs almost too cruel to be believed, did not history show parallels? In the grasp of such circumstances, the soul has no room for natural growth; it is reduced to one great virtue or one great vice; all the lesser ones are burned away by the awful fire that either purifies or consumes. In the development of the character itself there is nothing unnatural, simply a seed dropped into the ground, and a growth according to natural laws.

Nor was this wonderful character fashioned from any unusual material. A peasant boy with the intelligence, the susceptibility, the passions of his class; simply a rude unawakened human soul—this is all. Yet from this crude material the hand of genius has fashioned a beautiful marvel, that holds us spellbound by its simple majesty; a being that seems neither man nor angel, yet humanly tender as the one, strong as the other.

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REPRODUCTIVE POWER OF HUMAN ACTION.

BY J. F. KING, '92.

EVERY act, whether of mind or body, however small, however insignificant, tends to reproduce itself. To this natural power is due our civilization and the formation of personal character,—for what is character but a mass of habits? How much easier is the second step toward truth or falsehood than the first! A single act changes in some degree the mind of the doer,—he can never be quite the same again. If we will reflect, we shall see that the first glass has no greater effect on the inebriate, than has an awakened thought on the mind.

Look at Hester in the "Scarlet Letter"; the blazing character produced at once endurance, patience, and self-control that, developed and strengthened by suffering, marked her after-life and compelled the respect of her persecutors. On the contrary, the pitiable weakness and fear of the minister made him a physical and almost a mental wreck. The first impulse was concealment, and just as a tiny, thread-like stream, cutting its course through the earth, wears the channel deeper and deeper, so year after year the fear of discovery grew stronger, until it quite vanquished his manhood.

The power of habit has quite as marked an effect upon the body as on the mind. See the child exerting his puny strength to rise only to fall; repeatedly he makes the attempt, and finally acquires the nice balance involved in walking. The fingers of the pianist glide over the keys, making them vocal; was their power inborn? By no means; slowly and laboriously has he trained them, until the execution is almost automatic, the habit is formed; the first motion has been reproduced until perfection is reached.

Every action, then, tends to reproduction in ourselves, and at the same time has a similar effect upon others.
The history of the ages is but a story of the power of habit, and the influence of man upon men. Whether the influence be wielded by the brush of the painter, the hands or lips of the musician, the pen of the author, or the daily life of some humbler person, it matters not; but there must always be something in the soul susceptible and responsive to the outward influence.

Murillo, doubtless, had had other slaves who heard and saw the instruction given his pupils; in Sebastian alone it kindled the latent spark that, blazing forth, dazzled even the master himself. But though others were less gifted, the art and beauty produced by the hand of the painter influenced them in some degree.

The hymn that the 600 Marseillais brought to Paris in the Revolution is quoted as a better contingent than 10,000 pikemen. When L'Ouverture defended Hayti, the blacks, Frenchman-born, shouted the hymn; the French fell back—they could not fight the Marseillaise. The emotions of the writer were reproduced in the hearts of the soldiers—love of home and native land.

However great the power of music and painting may be, we cannot but admit the power of literature to be still greater. Let us look at the influence Shakespeare has upon us: All the elemental germs of human nature seem to have been hidden in him; these germs have unfolded into all types which serve us as mental mirrors wherein we can see ourselves. He lays bare the soul of man and lets us see him in the utmost extent of his capacities and forces, thus revealing to us the extent of our own capacities and forces. But the real effect of his works rests on the enlargement of soul to be gained from his amplitude; on the schooling of judgment to be acquired from his experience into which he leads us; on the charities of heart to be imbibed from the fullness of his humanity;—all this is reproduced in every reader of Shakespeare.

But any earthly influence pales when compared to that of Him who came to the world two thousand years ago to teach men by His words and life what they could be; that the only sacrifice required was the putting away of evil; that mercy was sweeter than vengeance, love than hate, faith than unbelief, and charity than spite and intolerance. His life is reproduced by every one who offers a cup of cold water to him who thirsts. May He help us to allow Him to live again in us; and through us may He perfect His plans and bring all into harmony with Himself in His own good time!

FAME A SPUR, NOT A GOAL.
VALEDICTORY.
BY A. A. BEAL, '91.

The hope of future life is universal.

Universal, too, in noble minds, is the hope of earthly immortality, of fame. Given to inspire men to heroism, when sought as a goal it has driven them to misery. And the story of Fame's deluded suitors, of their sacrifice and requital, is told by every age and nation.

See Germany's Shakespeare, Goethe.
Gifted with grand beauty, with masterful genius, he might regenerate the fatherland. But from his lips comes no soul-stirring reveille. For out over the toiling peasantry he has caught sight of a laurel wreath. Toward that he presses, yields to love but a moment, then with Faust steps sternly across the grave of Marguerite to the goal of fame, and grasps his crown. Then he looks eagerly back. But between him and the friends he expected to see lie only clouds; clouds of selfishness, of cruelty, of culture. He stands superb, pre-eminent, solitary. For against him who devotes universal genius to the exaltation of self, Heaven has declared this fate: that he rise so far above his fellows as to isolate himself from comradeship.

But home and friends are not the most costly sacrifice. To obtain an ephemeral renown the sons of Stark and Warren have become beggars at the Capitol. What the politician cannot accomplish by bribes, he effects by slander and deceit. He bar ters truth for the shout of a maudlin crowd, sells his birthright for an emigrant’s ward. And when he has won applause, by means he loathes, from creatures he despises, the only fruit is self-degradation. Herostratus, searching for fame, gained eternal disgrace by burning the temple at Ephesus. Not a dull stone temple of Diana, but a living, God-given temple of character he lays on the altar of Fame.

Why do so many brilliant scholars become obscure tradesmen, so many seeming dullards win life’s prizes? “Slow and steady” can never “win the race” where “swift and steady” is a competitor. But in the purpose of each lies the secret of reversed success. One seeks renown; the other, regeneration. And he that runs for a golden cup, ever falters as swifter runners pass; but he that runs for his brothers’ good for his life, runs on, to the end.

No fame seeker can ever be a reformer. The reformer must deny himself applause; for against their will are mankind bettered. But the fame seeker must float on the tide of popular opinion, whether the current be forward or backward. Webster deserts truth for constitution, stakes equality for the presidency; what the South demands, he approves. But in his hand, the prize turns to ashes. For such inconstancy defeats itself. And, like Webster, men find that he who runs with the crowd is not the magnet that draws them; that he who commands a nation’s respect and trust need never demand it. Truly is Fame the Circe that changes men to beasts, and woe to the unhappy Ulysses that dares her charms, without first tasting the antidote of self-denying work.

But with this antidote, Fame takes its place, not as a god, but as a powerful servant. Perry, on the Lakes, sees defeat all but inevitable. But a brave record is behind him, the eyes of America upon him. Can he fail now? Never. He dare face death but not his disappointed country. This is Fame’s true use, to supplement courage, to prevent retreat. Since what a man dare not attempt for himself, the trust of others will force him to win.
And to seek fame for itself is folly. Man's ideal is ever perfecting, and the hero of one age is the abhorrence of the next. Whoever would live in all time must be his own time's superior, must endure its scorn. But to a noble man, the popular hiss is rarest applause. It signals the opening of the door to future honor. And as all fire cannot destroy the name of a hero, so all granite cannot perpetuate that of a nobody. Joan of Arc may not return to her humble shepherd's hut. No fame sought she but France's preservation. Yet her name is burned into the memory of the race. A King of Manetho's dynasty rules the millions of the Nile, builds a massive pyramid, and hopes to securely guard body and fame within its walls. Where now is that mighty, deedless monarch? In the museum of Paris or Washington—a hideous, nameless mummy.

Then let fame incite, but never rule. Let individual conviction, not popular opinion, be life's guide. Truth conquers, but only with a champion. Never yet has the world lacked room for a reformer, never yet has the truth been entrusted to one alone. Keep it shut within and its partisans may not appear, but speak it out and a hundred voices that dared not speak will shout "Amen." Men, not masses, is the world's need. Human blocks enough there are to form the echoing wall, but each true soul should be a living ringing voice, cheered by the echoes, but forcing the masses to repeat his word, and calling men onward and upward.

CLASS POEM.

BY N. G. BRAY, '91.

I.
On the forest-covered hill-side,
Where the morning sunbeams play,
And the merry song-birds herald,
The dawn of each new day;
Where the shade of elm and willow
Falls quiveringly across
A tiny brooklet, nestling
In its fairy bed of moss;
There the happy children gather
With their eager, shining eyes,
Life's sunrise in their faces,
'Neath the crimson morning skies.
They pull the fragrant blossoms
That cluster round their feet,
And the far-off listening echoes
Their merry words repeat;
As they wade in the rippling brooklet
With dainty, childish grace,
While their fairy boats of paper
Float safe on its dimpled face;
Till, tired of play, they wonder
Where the brooklet sleeps at night,
And follow it down the hill-side
Thro' the summer morning bright.

And the brook Hows fast and faster,
As the children hasten on,
And the stream grows wide and wider,
And the sunrise glow is gone;
And with never a glance behind them,
At the smiling, sun-crowned height,
Down into the distant valley
They pass beyond our sight.

II.
On yonder plain a busy city lies.
Its glittering spires
Like signal fires
Flash out beneath the noonday sun. The skies
Look down upon the city cloudlessly,
And see their hue
In waters blue
Reflected, where a river floweth by.
O deep and broad and swift the brook hath grown!
O, loud and strong
Its noontide song,
And full of secrets that its waves have known.
And busy men and women, full of care,
   The children sweet,
   Whose rosy feet
The laughing waters kissed. The restless air
They breathe, of life's mad rush for happiness;
   For honored name,
   For wealth, or fame,
Or love,—on toward life's hoped-for goal they press.
And thro' their midst the noisy river flows;
   Its ceaseless song
   Still lures them on,
To follow blindly where its current goes.

III.
The sun goes slowly down into the west;
   A golden light falls over all the land,
   And every ocean-wave seems tipped with fire.
The tide is out. Upon the yellow sand
Men walk with the slow step of age, and talk
Of all the past,—how they have toiled for gold,
   Or lived for pleasure only, or for fame,
Or in love's willing service have grown old,
And bowed with weight of years. And some have won
All they have striven for and yet are sad;
   And some have wholly failed,—so says the world,—
And yet their brows are calm, their faces glad.
For hope has journeyed with them to the end,
   And faith has whispered softly in the dark,
   "Fear not; trust Him whose love is over all."
And so they calmly stand upon the shore,
   Where life's swift river mingles with death's sea.
The twilight falls, and night is come. Behind
   The hills the moon uprises silently
And cleaves the gathering darkness with its rays;
Across the still waves falls a beam of light—
A silver pathway to the farther shore,
   O'er which their feet shall safely pass this night.
And this is life.
A brooklet ever broadening till it reach
The far-off sea. A summer's day, from dawn
To eventide.

And the morning hours
   Are past for us, and noon is not yet come.
We stand to-day where hurrying brooklet meets
The rushing river in its onward flow;
And to the East, half-sorrowful, we turn,
And trace the winding path our feet have trod.
The sunrise glow
Of youth and hope still lingers, and we hear
   Afar the morning birds call loud and clear
From out the forests. Like a silver thread,
We trace life's stream back to its starting-place.
Again we turn our faces to the West.
The rushing river beckons. If it flow
   Thro' barren wastes, we see them not. The sun
Is in our eyes, and thro' each beating pulse
The quick blood leaps, exulting in its strength.
We long with eager feet to hasten where
The smiling future waits.

And some shall win, mayhap, each prize for which
   They strive. And some may lose all that they hold
Most dear. Yet none need fail, indeed,
   Who fights life's battles manfully,
   Who does life's duties faithfully,
   Who bears life's burdens patiently,
And keeps his faith in God and man undimmed.
In sorrow as in joy, he cannot fail.
   For hope will help to win each fight,
   And love will make the burdens light,
   And faith will make the darkness bright.
And when his tireless feet have followed life's Swift river, till its waters lose themselves
   In God's blue sea, then shall he calmly stand
Upon death's peaceful shore, and gladly see
   The shining pathway leading o'er the waves
To God's fair city, thro' the open gates
Of Paradise.

HYMN FOR LAST CHAPEL.

By Miss M. S. Merrill, '91.

O, hear to-day the prayer we raise to Thee,
   Father of Light. Across Life's surging sea
Strange shadows fall, and fades the shore away.
Guide us in mercy as we sail to-day.
BATES BALL TEAM.

Smith, 3 b. Putnam, l. f. Emery Osgood, 1 b. Pennell, 2 b. Meldram
Long is the voyage, and full of wild unrest
The shadowed waters sweep toward the west;
Long is the voyage, and known to none save
Thee,
The glory and the danger of the sea.
Guide us through storm and calm across the
wave,
Thou whose strong hand is mighty still to
save;
O, lead us on till, through the falling night,
Across the waters breaks the harbor light.

CLASS HYMN.

BY MISS M. S. MERRILL, '91.

AIR—O God, the Rock of Ages.
Low bend to-day the heavens,
And silent, fair, unseen,
Down from the shining ramparts
The listening angels lean,
To catch our blended voices,
Rising in praise to Him,
Whose hand alone can guide us,
Along Life's pathways dim.
A wilderness of shadows
The phantom future lies,
And strange lights gimmer, star-like,
Among its mysteries.
List! sounds of troubled waters,
Where loud the storm-wind roars;—
Sweet strains of distant music,
Floating from unknown shores!
The future's pain and sweetness,
Its dread and mystery,
Is in Thine hands, dear Father;
We look alone to Thee.
Into Thy gentle keeping
We give our lives to-day,
Whose tender love remaineth,
When time has passed away.

CLASS ODE.

BY MISS M. S. MERRILL, '91.

AIR—The Cricket on the Hearth.
Alone we waiting stand between the Past and
Future,
Behind us lies a peaceful realm and bright;
'Tis the radiant sunrise-land that we leave
behind to-day,
The fairy-land of music, joy, and light.
Ah! strangely bright it lieth there beneath
the sunrise-glory.

LOCALS.

A barefooted pattering. A bang! A crash! A
feathery thud. A silence. Hark!
'Tis the hasty flight of the night-shirted grind,
As he hustles to bed in the dark.

Who lighted the electricity with a
match?

Prof. Hartshorn sailed for home,
June 11th.

'91 had hard weather for their picnic
at Durham.

Nothing like going around the figure
8 on the horse-cars!

Where is that picture which the
Cynescans had taken?

See next number for a detailed report
of Commencement week.

Adams, '92, delivered the address
at Orr's Island on Memorial Day.
The Cynescans now have two nets and outfits complete for tennis.

'92's Ivy Tablet was furnished by the Lewiston Monumental Works.
The Seniors have hung a fine new crayon of Professor Angell in the chapel.
The '92 Eurosophians have taken charge of one society meeting this term.
The Polymnian Society had a Senior meeting for their last meeting of the term.

An earthworm has superesophological rings, so said a Junior in Zoology, recently.

Miss Angell, '90, has been attending Prof. Wood's History class, during the past term.

C. N. Blanchard has been elected as manager of the ball team for the coming year.

There was a bonfire on Mount David on the night that the victorious nine returned from Bangor.

Miss Mary Howe sang last night, June 24th, for the Commencement concert at Dartmouth.

Scott Wilson and A. D. Shepard have been appointed assistant librarians for the coming year.

A fresh supply of hymn books—Gospel Hymns, No. 5—has been added to the Y. W. C. A. room.

The band has presented its picture, in a neat frame, to the college, and it has been hung in the chapel.

The Senior class enjoyed a very pleasant evening June 15th, with their classmate, Miles Greenwood.

Mrs. Palmer, ex-President of Wellesley College, addressed the students at the chapel, May 29th.

Pennell, '93, and Miss Pennell, '94, were very suddenly called home, this term, by the death of their sister.

The class in Zoology during the past term, dissected frogs, pigeons, fish, lobsters, clams, and earthworms.

Why not organize a college wheel club? We have riders enough and their numbers are fast increasing.

The Senior class were very happily entertained by Professor and Mrs. Stanton, one evening not long ago.

The College Band played for the Prize Speaking of the Latin School, at the Main Street Church, this term.

Professor Porter H. Dale, of Waterbury, Vt., drilled the participants in Commencement week exercises on their parts.

The Eurosophians had a '93 meeting this term, when the class presented the society with a marble block and rosewood gavel.

In the first botanical contest of the term, the Tuttleites were victorious over the Osgoodigans by a score of 1320 to 1310.

June 2d, Rev. Mr. Chapin gave a lecture in the college chapel on "China," where he has spent several years of his life.

The last Y. M. C. A. deputation of the term went to Kent's Hill, and consisted of Merriman of Bowdoin, Hurd of Colby, and Cutts of Bates.

The last Eurosophian meeting of the term was a Senior meeting, consisting
chiefly of a reception, which was much enjoyed by the members.

The Y. W. C. A. are arranging to send a deputation to the Maine Central Institute next term, similar to that sent already by the Y. M. C. A.

The class of '92, having completed the reading in German sooner than usual, have been taking up an outline of German literature, under Professor Angell.

At the last band rehearsal, the members of the band presented Mr. Dutton, their director, with a nickel music rack in slight appreciation of his services.

The young ladies of '93 have broken all previous records with the birds, some of their lists, since last Thanksgiving Day, mount well up to one hundred.

The Sophomores, in two barges, took a jolly ornithological ride and picnic to Sabatis Pond with Professor Stanton, this term, and later a second ride to Lake Auburn.

In the Free-Thinker's Magazine, for May, was an article on "Natural Law," by Buzzell, ex-'92, who is now attending the Theological School at Meadville, Penn.

The Sophomores have done excellent work with the birds under Professor Stanton. Especially worthy of mention are Fanning, Spratt, Stickney, Moulton, Pennell, and Ross.

We will try to compile a table of statistics for the next number, showing how the vacations were spent, if the students will be prompt in making returns when called for.

Friday evening, June 19th, Professor and Mrs. Hayes gave a reception to the Seniors, and Professor and Mrs. Angell to the Juniors. Both occasions are long to be remembered.

Tennis is booming at Bates since the new clay courts have been made suitable for occupancy. Much praise is due to the tennis committee, for their services in bringing this about.

The band had their pictures taken in the street at Livermore Falls by Hayden, the artist, while they were in concert position, and with Miss Harrington, the reader who accompanied them on the trip.

Skelton, '92, representing the Bates Student, attended the annual convention of the New England Intercollegiate Press Association, held at Springfield, May 27th. See elsewhere for a report of the same.

The Juniors during the past term have had good practice in drawing and sketching in all three departments, outside of German, viz., Botany, Zoology, and History,—especially map-drawing in History.

The "Jokecutters" and the "Bainschasers" of the class of '93, played a game of ball, June 10th, which resulted 17 to 11 in favor of the latter. The subsequent ice-cream was melted one week later.

A large number of the students turned out to meet the victors when they returned at 1.30 A.M., from Bangor, after playing the deciding game of the league. The way the bell rang reminded us of the season of 1889.

The Sophomores departed from the
ordinary course of affairs, and elected a committee of award for their prize essays from the Freshman class. That committee was H. M. Cook, Miss E. I. Cummings, and S. I. Graves, and they awarded the prize to Miss Conant.

The Cynescan officers for the ensuing year are: President, Miss Stevens, '92; Vice-President, Miss Church, '93; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Leslie, '94; Executive Committee, Miss King, '92, Miss Hodgdon, '93, and Miss Conant, '93.

The committee of the Christian Associations for the reception to the incoming class, next fall, is: From the Y. M. C. A., Walter, '92; Joiner, '93; Woodman, '94; and from the Y. W. C. A., Miss Bean, '93; Miss Bailey, '93; and Miss Roberts, '94.

The following students are to take the summer course in instruction in the Heminway Gymnasium at Harvard this summer, and will act as instructors in the gymnasium here for the coming year: Wilson and Miss King, '92; Hoffman, '93; and French, '94.

Lectures on the professions were delivered May 14, by Rev. Mr. Emerich, '76, of South Framingham, Mass., on "The Ministry," and June 8th, by Dr. Palmer, '75, also of South Framingham, on "Medicine." We have not space to give brief abstracts of these valuable and interesting lectures.

Manager Libbey was intending to challenge the winners of the Bowdoin-Colby league for a series of games for the championship of the Maine colleges, but, owing to the wrangle between Bowdoin and Colby, as to which had won the championship in their league, this was impossible.

The following of our friends are to sail from New York for Europe June 27th, on the steamer "The City of New York": Professor Chase and wife; Miss Nellie Jordan, '88; Miss Dora Jordan, '90; Miss Mary Angell, '90; Mr. T. M. Singer, '90; Miss Maude Ingalls, '91; and Miss Mary Slack, ex-'92.

It is with much pleasure that we are able to announce that next fall the two upper classes are to receive weekly lectures from Professor Stanton on Entomology—devoting especial attention to the Lepidoptera and field-work. Every one who has taken Ornithology will be glad to hear of this new departure.

The Senior Eurosophians have left the society an excellent, well-framed group picture of themselves, and also have added to the society library Guizot's France in eight volumes; Holmes' novels in three volumes; and Motley's Dutch Republic in three volumes. The picture has been hung in the society room.

The new council, whose duties begin to-day, have been elected as follows: From the Senior class, C. C. Ferguson, W. B. Skelton, L. M. Sanborn, and A. F. Gilmore; from the Juniors, J. F. Fanning, C. C. Spratt, and E. J. Winslow; from the Sophomore class, S. I. Graves and A. H. Miller. Skelton is President and Spratt is Secretary.

The officers of the Polymnian Society for the ensuing year are: President,
Blauchard, '92; Vice-President, Fanning, '93; Secretary, Miss Green, '93; Orator, Skelton, '92; Poet, Miss Stevens, '92; Executive Committee, Adams, '92, Moulton, '93, French, '94; Editors, McFadden, '93, Miss Hutchinson, '93, Small, '94; Treasurer, Small, '94; Librarian, Sims, '93.

The following members of '91 have already secured positions as teachers: A. D. Pinkham, at Millersville, Pa.; F. W. Plummer, at Winthrop, Me.; N. G. Howard, at Goss University, Roswell, N. M.; W. B. Cutts, at Philadelphia, Pa.; W. S. Mason, at Mankato, Minn.; W. L. Nickerson, and Miss G. A. Littlefield, at Waterbury Center, Vt.; and Miss A. A. Beal at Putnam, Conn.

The books added to the library by the alumni fund are among the most useful and necessary additions that are made, and are in constant use by the students. Wouldn't it be a better arrangement, however, if they were not shelved by themselves as books given by the alumni, but, instead, were distributed among their respective departments? The alumni are urged to visit the library and make a note of what their fund is doing.

Among the books recently added to the library through the alumni fund are: Walpole's "History of England from 1815"; Professor Sumner's "Life of Alexander Hamilton"; Thursfield's "Life of Peel"; "Industrial History of England," by Gibbins; "Growth of English Industry and Commerce," and "Canada and the Canadian Question," by Goldwin Smith; and "Introduction to the Science of Politics," by Sir Frederick Polluck.

Among distinguished visitors at Commencement were ex-Governor Cheney, of New Hampshire; J. W. Goff, '86, principal of a normal school in Dakota; Professor Brackett; Hon. L. M. Webb, of Portland; L. W. Anthony; Rev. J. A. Lowell, formerly pastor of Main Street Church; Rev. C. A. Bickford, editor of Morning Star; Peter Page, Esq., of New York City; Josiah Chase, Esq., of Portland; Hon. A. M. Spear and Hon. O. B. Clason of Gardiner.

The ladies are talking up a young woman's club. The plan is to secure a matron who will take charge of some convenient rent, board those who wish, and afford the best kitchen conveniences to those who board themselves. This arrangement will be inexpensive and at the same time will secure all the other end of the house for the comforts of a regular ladies' dormitory. So many of the students are already provided for that the club at first will be small, but as new classes enter it will, if organized, prove a great benefit to girls who come here as strangers to begin their college life.

The constitution of the Eurosophian Society has been amended so that the officers for the next year are elected in the spring term instead of at the beginning of the year, as formerly. The following is the new list of officers: President, Shepard, '92; Vice-President, Joiner,'93; Executive Committee, Wilson, '92, Bruce, '93, Miss
Roberts, ’94; Secretary, Miss Scribner, ’94; Assistant Secretary, Lothrop, ’93; Treasurer, Pierce, ’94; Librarian, Winslow, ’93; Music Committee, Brown, ’93; Miller, ’94; Miss Little, ’93; Janitor, Lathrop, ’93.

The Junior Ivy Day occurred June 16th, and notwithstanding the great heat, was a very enjoyable occasion. The following programme was presented:

**Music.**

*Given’s Augmented Orchestra.*

Prayer. by the Class Chaplain.

Oration. R. A. Small.

Poem. E. E. Osgood.

**PRESENTATIONS BY THE TOAST-MASTER.**

Tired Man, E. W. Emery, Pillow.

Melancholy Man, C. C. Ferguson, Bridge of Sighs.

Modest Man, A. D. Shepard, Earth.

Cheeky Man, W. B. Skelton, Gall-Bottle.

Nutmeg Man, C. N. Blanchard, Wooden Nutmeg.

Slow Man, J. R. Little, Spurs.

Athlete, Miss J. F. King, Dumb-bell.

Midnight Oiler, Scott Wilson, Oil Can.

Popular Man, Miss V. E. Meserve, Brick.

**CLASS ODE.**

**PLANTING THE IVY.**

The officers in charge were: N. W. Howard, President; H. E. Walter, Toast-Master; E. W. Emery, Marshal; L. M. Sanborn, Chaplain Committee, C. N. Blanchard, R. A. Small, Miss Josephine F. King, Committee on Decorations, E. W. Emery, L. M. Sanborn, Miss Meserve, Miss Stevens, and A. D. Shepard.

The officers and committees of the Christian Associations for the following year are in full as follows: **Y. M. C. A.—** President, Tuttle, ’92; Vice-President, Bruce, ’93; Recording Secretary, Osgood, ’92; Corresponding Secretary, Spratt, ’93; Treasurer, Small, ’94; Missionary Committee, Ferguson, ’92, Winslow, ’93, Small, ’94; Devotional Committee, Walter, ’92, Chase, ’93, Hamilton, ’94; Bible Study Committee, Sanborn, ’92, Spratt, ’93, Cook, ’94; Missionary Committee, Osgood, ’92, Stickney, ’93, Page, ’94; General Religious Work Committee, Davis, ’92, Joiner, ’93, Harris, ’94; Nominating Committee, Blanchard, ’92, Small, ’93, Miller, ’94.

**Y. W. C. A.—** President, Meserve, ’92; Vice-President, Bean, ’93; Corresponding Secretary, Hodgdon, ’93; Recording Secretary, Church, ’93; Treasurer, Scribner, ’94; Membership Committee, Bean, ’93, Hodgdon, ’93, Scribner, ’94, Cummings, ’94; Devotional Committee, King, ’92, Conant, ’93, Gerrish, ’94; Bible Study Committee, Church, ’93, Webber, ’94, Roberts, ’94, Scribner, ’94; Missionary Committee, Conant, ’93, Bailey, ’93, Pennell, ’94; Nominating Committee, Hutchinson, ’93, Little, ’93, Wylie, ’94.

The college band of twenty-three pieces left Lewiston for its memorable concert trip, May 27th. That night they played at Livermore Falls to a crowded hall, after parading the town. The next day the parade and concert were repeated at Wilton, and Friday at Farmington. Saturday, the band played for the G. A. R. Memorial services at East Wilton, and returned to Lewiston on the following Monday. Miss Blanche M. Harrington, of Bath, and Mr. B. R. Bigelow, humorist, of the Latin School, accompanied the band as readers. The entire trip was a success financially and musically, and when the band reached Lewiston on Monday they found a large number of
the students at the station to give
them a warm welcome. Monday
evening, the band was tendered a
reception, in the gymnasium, by all the
students and the Faculty, which they
attended in their uniforms. The pro-
gramme used by the band in their con-
certs was practically the same for each
evening, and is given below:

College Overture.—Moses. College Band.
This selection introduces popular college airs, also
the Bates College Yell.
Solo for Euphonium—Heart Bowed
Down.—Balfe. Mr. Walter.
Lasca.—Desprez. Miss Harrington.
Reverie.—Wayside Chapel.—Wilson.
A Model Sermon. Mr. Bigelow.
Solo for Trombone—The Dream.— Arr. by Missud.
American Students’ Waltzes.—Missud.
Reading—Selected. Mr. Bigelow.
Reading—Selected. Mr. Bigelow.
Duet for Clarinet and Cornet.— Arr. by Mis.
Selection from Norma. Mr. Brown.
Galop—Carousel.—Collins. College Band.
Introducing singing.
Scene from Leah, the Forsaken. Miss Harrington.
Songs of Friendship.—Missud. College Band.
The following are the tabulated
scores of the games that decided the
Maine State championship, this year,
in favor of Bates:

At Lewiston, May 22d:

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Smith, 3b.,</td>
<td>4 0 2 3 2 1 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Putnam, l.f.,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Graves, s.s.,</td>
<td>4 0 0 1 3 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Osgood, 1b.,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brackett, c.f.,</td>
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<td>S. Wilson, p.,</td>
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At Lewiston, May 23d:

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<td>Putnam, l.f.,</td>
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<td>Graves, s.s.,</td>
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<td>Osgood, 1b.,</td>
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<td>S. Wilson, 3b.,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brackett, c.f.,</td>
<td>4 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smith, p., 3b.,</td>
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At Orono, June 6th:

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<td>Pennell, 2b.,</td>
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<td>Putnam, l.f.,</td>
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<td>Graves, s.s.,</td>
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<td>Osgood, 1b.,</td>
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<td>Smith, 3b.,</td>
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<td>Marden, r.f.,</td>
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<td>Brackett, c.f.,</td>
<td>4 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>S. Wilson, p., 3b.,</td>
<td>4 1 0 1 2 8 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals,</td>
<td>37 6 4 2 27 14 3</td>
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</table>
We give below a table of statistics compiled for the graduating class. The whole number of the class is 33, 17 others having dropped out by the wayside. The Latin School entered 9 of these, Auburn High School 8, Lewiston High School 3, and the remaining 13 are scattering as to their fitting schools. Thirty are republicans, 1 democrat, and one prohibitionist. The

*Thirty-third is non-committal. The Farmers’ Alliance and the People’s Party receive no support from this class. In religion the Free Baptists lead with 15; Congregationalists, 8; Unitarians, 3; Universalists, 2; Presbyterian, 1; Episcopalian, 1; non-sectarian, 1. For future occupations there are 13 who will teach, 4 will study theology, 3 medicine, and 2 will gain glory and wealth as journalists. One is married and there is no certainty as to the number that are about to be. The class has taught 124 terms of school. Miss Bray takes the lead with 22 terms. Average age, 23 years 6 months, ranging from 31 years to 20 years. The weight of the heaviest is 190 pounds; the lightest one, 97 pounds. Average expenses, $950, ranging between the extremes of $750 and $1,200.

George F. Babb, Lawrence, Mass.: Age, 23; height, 5 feet 10 inches; weight, 155 pounds; light hair; light blue eyes; fitted at Lawrence High School; politics, republican; religious preference, Unitarian; intended occupation, teaching; favorite study, Chemistry; favorite author, Rider Haggard; taught three terms; earned $500 during course at hard labor; expenses, $1,200.

Alice A. Beal, Lisbon Falls: Age, 22; height, 5 feet 2 inches; weight, 105 pounds; black hair; gray eyes; fitted at Latin School; politics, republican; religious preference, Universalist; intended occupation, teaching; favorite study, Mathematics; favorite author, Shakespeare; earned $180 during course by teaching physical culture; expenses, $800.

Paris P. Beal, Lisbon Falls: age, 20; height, 5 feet 10 inches; dark brown hair; blue eyes; fitted at Latin School; politics, prohibitionist; religious preference, Free Baptist; intended occupation, ministry; favorite study, Philosophy; favorite author, Milton; taught four terms; earned $400 during course by teaching and haying.

Lilla M. Bodge, South Windham: Age, 20;
height, 5 feet 5 inches; weight, 125 pounds; brown hair; gray eyes; fitted at North Bridgton Academy; politics, republican; religious preference, Unitarian; intended occupation, teaching; favorite study, Languages.

Grace Bray, Harrison: Age, 29; height, 5 feet; weight, 110 pounds; brown hair; brown eyes; fitted at North Bridgton Academy; politics, republican; religious preference, Free Baptist; intended occupation, teaching; favorite study, Languages, taught twenty-two terms; earned $100 during course by teaching; expenses, $750 for three years (entered during the Sophomore year).

Asa C. Chapin, Lewiston: Age, 25; height, 5 feet 11 inches; weight, 150 pounds; dark brown hair; blue eyes; fitted at Francestown Academy and the Latin School; politics, republican; religious preference, Congregationalist; favorite author, Shakespeare.

Frederic J. Chase, Unity: Age, 24; height, 6 feet; weight, 160 pounds; light brown hair; blue eyes; fitted at Maine Central Institute; politics, republican; religious preference, Free Baptist; favorite study, Chemistry; favorite author, Scott; taught three terms.

Herbert J. Chase, North Bridgton: Age, 24; height, 5 feet 11 1/2 inches; weight, 170 pounds; brown hair; dark blue eyes; politics, republican; religious preference, Free Baptist; intended occupation, teaching; favorite study, Psychology; earned $800 during course, chiefly by teaching.

Stella D. Chipman, Auburn: Age, 22; height, 5 feet 3 inches; weight, 126 pounds; brown hair; blue eyes; fitted at Edward Little High School; politics, republican; religious preference, Free Baptist; intended occupation, general usefulness; favorite study, Modern Languages; favorite author, George Eliot; taught one term; earned $90.72 during course, chiefly by teaching; expenses, $750.

William B. Cutts, North Anson: Age, 22; height, 5 feet 11 inches; weight, 168 pounds; brown hair; dark eyes; fitted at Anson Academy; politics, republican; religious preference, Free Baptist; intended occupation, teaching; favorite study, Natural Sciences; favorite author, Lytton; taught five terms; earned $800 during course by teaching; expenses, $1,200.

Frederick E. Emrich, Jr., South Framingham, Mass.: Age, 21; height, 5 feet 8 inches; weight, 165 pounds; brown hair; gray eyes; fitted at Wilton Academy and Chicago, Ill.; politics, republican; religious preference, Congregationalist; favorite study, Mathematics; favorite author, George Eliot; taught three terms; earned $400 during course at teaching and canvassing; expenses, $1,000.

Edith E. Fairbanks, Lewiston: Age, 21; height, 5 feet 3 inches; weight, 97 pounds; black hair; black eyes; fitted at Lisbon High School and Latin School; politics, republican; religious preference, Free Baptist; favorite study, Latin; favorite author, Thackeray.

Miles Greenwood, Lewiston: Age, 22; height, 5 feet 7 inches; weight, 125 pounds; dark brown hair; blue eyes; politics, republican; religious preference, Congregationalist; favorite study, Latin; taught at Lewiston High School and Latin School; favorite author, Scott.

Nelson G. Howard, Strafford Centre, N. H.: Age, 23; height, 5 feet 7 1/2 inches; weight, 141 pounds; brown hair; gray eyes; fitted at New Hampton Literary Institute; politics, republican; religious preference, Free Baptist; intended occupation, teaching; favorite study, Classics; favorite author, Emerson; taught twelve terms; earned $1,300 during course at teaching and farming; expenses, $1,200.

Alden C. Hutchinson, Antrim, N. H.: Age, 23; height, 5 feet 8 inches; weight, 138 pounds; black hair; black eyes; fitted at Arms Academy, Shelburn Falls, Mass.; politics, republican; religious preference, Presbyterian; intended occupation, ministry; favorite study, Literature; favorite author, Emerson; taught six terms.

Maud H. Ingalls, Lewiston: Age, 22; height, 5 feet 2 inches; weight, 110 pounds; brown hair; gray eyes; fitted at Lewiston High School; politics, republican; religious preference, Congregationalist; favorite study, German; favorite author, Dickens.

Florence L. Larrabee, Auburn: Age, 23; height, 5 feet 5 1/2 inches; weight, 125 pounds; black hair; brown eyes; fitted at Edward Little High School; politics, republican; religious preference, Congregationalist; favorite study, Mathematics; favorite author, George Eliot; taught three terms; earned $280 during course by teaching; expenses, $900.

Frank W. Larrabee, Auburn: Age, 21; height, 6 feet; weight, 155 pounds; black hair; dark brown eyes; fitted at Edward Little High School; politics, republican; religious preference, Congregationalist; intended occupation,
 medicine; favorite study, Natural Sciences; favorite author, Emerson: taught four terms; earned $500 during course, chiefly by teaching; expenses, $1,000.

Fred S. Libbey, Wolfboro, N. H.: Age, 25; height, 5 feet 11 inches; weight, 100 pounds; dark brown hair; blue eyes; fitted at New Hampton; politics, republican; religious preference, Free Baptist; favorite study, Political Economy; favorite author, Dickens; earned $800 during the course by teaching and box-making; taught one term; expenses, $1,000.

Gertrude A. Littlefield, Lewiston: Age, 26; height, 5 feet 2 inches; weight, 133 pounds; reddish brown hair; gray eyes; fitted at Latin School; politics, republican; religious preference, Congregationalist; favorite study, English Literature; favorite author, Longfellow; taught five terms.

William S. Mason, Center Strafford, N. H.: Age, 23; height, 5 feet 7$$\frac{1}{2}$$ inches; weight, 140 pounds; brown hair; gray eyes; fitted at Austin Academy; politics, republican; non-sectarian; intended occupation, teaching; favorite study, Latin; favorite author, Milton; taught eleven terms; earned $850 during the course, chiefly by teaching; expenses, $1,000.

Kate H. Merrill, Auburn: Age, 21; height, 5 feet 2 inches; weight, 125 pounds; dark brown hair; blue eyes; fitted at Edward Little High School; politics, republican; religious preference, Free Baptist; favorite study, Science; favorite author, Victor Hugo.

Kate Prescott, Auburn: Age, 21; height, 5 feet 2 inches; weight, 125 pounds; dark brown hair; dark blue eyes; fitted at Edward Little High School; politics, republican; religious preference, Free Baptist; favorite study, Science; favorite author, Victor Hugo.

Fremont L. Pugsley, Rochester, N. H.: Age, 31; height, 5 feet 6 inches; weight, 165 pounds; brown hair; gray eyes; fitted at New Hampton; politics, republican; religious preference, Unitarian; taught six terms; earned $545 during course by teaching and preaching; expenses, $973.

George K. Small, Richmond: Age, 25; height, 5 feet 11$$\frac{1}{2}$$ inches; weight, 170 pounds; light hair; dark brown eyes; fitted at Coburn Classical Institute; politics, republican; religious preference, Free Baptist; intended occupation, ministry; favorite study, Psychology; favorite author, Emerson; taught four terms; earned $658.21, chiefly by teaching; expenses, $988.68.

Charles R. Smith, Grovelle: Age, 25; height, 5 feet 8$$\frac{1}{2}$$ inches; weight, 148 pounds; fitted at Coburn Classical Institute; politics, republican; religious preference, Free Baptist; intended occupation, medicine; favorite study, Science; favorite author, Shakespeare; taught three terms; earned $400 during the course, chiefly by teaching; expenses, $850.

William B. Watson, Auburn: Age, 22; height, 5 feet 5 inches; weight, 125 pounds; light brown hair, blue eyes, fitted at Edward
Little High School; politics, republican; religious preference, Universalist; intended occupation, journalism; favorite study, English Literature; favorite author, Shakespeare.

Leonora B. Williams, Brunswick: Age, 25; height, 5 feet 3 inches; weight, 125 pounds; black hair and eyes; fitted at Brunswick High School; politics, republican; religious preference, Episcopal; favorite study, Literature; favorite author, Emerson.

Whereas, The All-wise God has by His divine providence taken to Himself the father of Mr. Wesley E. Page, and
Whereas, It is possible that Mr. Page may not be able to rejoin his class in college, therefore be it
Resolved, That we, the class of '94 in Bates College, learn, with deep regret, of the death of our classmate's father, and of the possible separation of our classmate from our number; be it further
Resolved, That we extend to Mr. Page our heartfelt sympathy, in his time of bereavement; be it further
Resolved, That we express our earnest hope that Mr. Page may be able to join us once more as a classmate; and be it further
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mr. Page, that a copy be placed upon the records of the class, and that they be published in the Bates Student.

J. W. LEATHERS,  
FRANK C. THOMPSON,  
KATE A. LESLIE,  
Committee on Resolutions.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

BATES COLLEGE IN THREE TENSES.

The editors of the Student have asked me to say something in this Commencement number about Bates from the standpoint of an old alumnus; for the Catalogue, which never tells a lie, makes me, though still a young man, an old graduate. I welcome the opportunity as eagerly as a grateful son should rejoice to praise his own mother. It is understood and expected, of course, that I am to sing her praises. I do not suppose that she is above criticism. I know she does not consider herself incapable of improvement, for that has been her chief occupation ever since I left her walls.

But I am not looking for her imperfections. It is natural for me to see her excellences, and, fortunately, these are so numerous that almost any one, with eyes, can see them. I write as an avowed and enthusiastic friend, believing that Bates is not only as good as any other college, but in some important respects superior to any other, and this is said after nineteen years of observation, some of which have been spent at other institutions, and all of which have been passed under the shadows of Amherst, Harvard, and Columbia,—many of whose graduates are my personal friends.

It is just twenty-five years next September since a certain raw and bashful Canadian youth of sixteen winters first set eyes on the campus at Lewiston. This quarter of a century may be said to cover the life and work of Bates College. The first class had not then graduated. The old Maine State Seminary students were still occupying the buildings. The system of espionage over students was still in vogue, and a high premium put upon the natural law-breaking propensities of young men and women. The year that I entered saw the departure of the Seminary, and the real beginning of independent college life. One of the most prominent features of those days was the intense and sometimes bitter rivalry between the two literary
societies, the Philomathean and the Literary Fraternity, still existing under different names, and occupying the same rooms. One of the arguments used to convince me that the Fraters were far superior to the Philos was the fact that George Chase was a Frater, and the best debater in the Institution. I have very distinct recollections of the Professor's early triumphs in that line.

Probably no single feature of college life at that time was more valuable than the training received in these societies. In most of the older colleges the debating societies have gone out of existence. I am glad they are more flourishing than ever at Bates.

The Faculty in those days was not large, not half so large as now, but some of the best men who are still in it were there then. President Garfield is credited with the saying that a log, with Mark Hopkins on it for teacher, would make a first-class college anywhere, and, measured by this standard, Bates was certainly a first-class college in my day. This is what makes an institution of learning: not magnificent endowments, nor grand buildings, but men in its Faculty who are born teachers; whose enthusiasm for truth and knowledge are contagious; who are approachable and sympathetic, and young in feeling, while wise in years. It was my privilege to meet one or two such men at Yale, but I met as many at Bates in its early days, and the man who, more than all other men, first awakened my mind and gave me what I value most to-day, is still there, young and enthusiastic as of old. May it be long before he puts the harness off.

The best thing about any college is the opportunity, during four years of early life, of friendly intercourse with superior minds among teachers and fellow-students. This opportunity is generally greater in the small college than in the large. The students all know one another. The professors know the students, coming into personal, often intimate, friendship with them. These things are almost unknown in the larger institutions. For there the students go in sets, frequently in very small ones, and it is a common thing for men not to have so much as a speaking acquaintance with many of their own classmates. Wealth and social distinctions come in separate, temptations to extravagance multiply, and these things more than counterbalance any advantages that might come from greater facilities, larger numbers, or more distinguished men in the Faculty. One or two years at a large university in pursuit of special studies is a splendid supplement to one's college course, and it is one of the best signs of the times in the higher education, that increasing numbers of our best college graduates are finding their way to Johns Hopkins and Yale and other institutions, but there is no better preparation for such advanced studies than the training given at Bates. Indeed, there is something in the small college that creates the desire for these further studies, and, as a matter of fact, the majority of men at Johns Hopkins to-day are graduates of the smaller institutions.

Bates draws her students, and always
will, very largely from northern New England. Probably no other college has so large a percentage of men who are dependent, wholly or in part, on their own exertions to defray their expenses.

The college recognizes this fact not only in keeping its fees very low, but in so arranging its terms as to allow the longest possible time for teaching.

One result of these conditions is that today Bates graduates are holding many of the most prominent and lucrative positions in the schools of New England.

The ruling spirit at Bates in my day was the spirit of self-help and manly independence. I believe it so now even in a more marked degree.

Every college has its atmosphere, its peculiar environment. Here the whole trend of college life is to develop self-reliance, and that peculiar combination of qualities, moral quite as much as intellectual, which makes one master of his own powers and fits him for a successful career. I have no difficulty whatsoever in tracing much that has been best in my own life to Bates College, and the ideals that were set before me there, and I am sure many another graduate could say the same. As I was about to leave my Alma Mater, the position to which I aspired was also sought by quite a number of others, several of them graduates of older and larger institutions. I thought the lack of prestige and of influential friends would be against me. The case rested with a Yale man, then a Judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts. I was successful, and afterwards the Judge told me frankly that it was the college and the experience behind me that strongly influenced his mind, though he had never before seen one of its graduates and had had no previous acquaintance with me. He sent his own sons to one of the smaller colleges in preference to his Alma Mater for reasons such as I have mentioned. My success at that particular time has colored and determined my whole subsequent life.

I do not believe there is an institution in New England today where the opportunities of a true and liberal culture are more real or more inviting than they are at Bates, or where the improvement is greater amongst those who make the most of their advantages. She has been adding to her endowments, increasing the number of her teachers and students, and in many other ways enriching her life during the years since her early graduates left her. May she go on, ever giving more to her students and receiving more and more from them in return. She has her own peculiar work to do. She seeks to bring the opportunities of liberal culture and well-rounded manhood and womanhood to many who otherwise might never have them. May she be true to her traditions, and may her alumni be true to her.

She has had her struggles and trials. What she has achieved has come only at the price of many sacrifices on the part of those who have loved her. But she is all the better today because of her history, and the student who goes there goes to reap the fruits of noble endeavor, and to
join hands with as true a band as can be found in New England. After all it is the man who makes the college quite as much as it is the college that makes the man.

It is not growing like a tree
In bulk, doth make man better be.
And it takes something besides
Wealth and numbers to make a college.
Our Alma Mater is rich as the richest
In a heroic past, not so remote, either as to have become nothing but a memory in a prosperous present, that puts her in the front rank of New England colleges, and in a future whose promise is limited only by the hope and effort of her alumni. The college watches us who have left her and rejoices in every noble thing we do. We, in turn, watch her and her undergraduates sharing in every triumph, whether it be the athletics of the field, or the nobler athletics of the brain and heart.

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PERSONALS.

'67.—Rev. Arthur Given of Boston, Mass., and Prof. J. H. Rand, of Bates College, have been appointed trustees of the re-organized Green Mountain Academy.

'70.—Rev. A. G. Chick has been pastor of the Baptist church at North Hebron, N. Y., for eleven years.

'70.—E. A. Nash is now employed in the Pullman Car Company's office in Chicago.

'70.—L. M. Webb, Esq., of Portland is superintendent of the largest Sunday School in Maine.

'71.—We clip the following from an item which appeared recently in the Lewiston Journal: "Hon. John T. Abbott, United States Minister to the United States of Columbia, has arrived home on vacation. Mr. Abbott, who is a nephew of President Cheney of Bates College, and a graduate of this college, is a young man of promise as a diplomat, says a New York paper."
The rest of the item is devoted to a report of Mr. Abbott's opinions on several matters of interest relating to Columbia, as reciprocity, the Panama and Nicaragua canals, etc.

'72.—Rev. F. W. Baldwin of East Orange, N. J., is having a new church built for him.

'72.—Rev. F. H. Peckham, formerly of Upper Gloucester, has moved to Lewiston to educate his children in the Latin School and college. Mr. Peckham is supplying churches on Sundays.

'73.—Miss Annie E. Haley has been engaged in evangelistic work in the church of Rev. H. F. Wood, '67, at Bath. There has occurred quite a revival as a result of her labors.

'73.—Says the Lewiston Journal, in a recent issue: "Auburn is honored once again by the Maine Universalist Convention, electing Nathan W. Harris its president for another year."

'73.—L. C. Jewell, M.D., formerly of Auburn, is now practicing at Cape Elizabeth, Me.

'73.—We clip the following item from the Lewiston Journal: "Prof. E. P. Sampson, of Thornton Academy, Saco, has received a circular letter from the faculty at Amherst College, saying that the high standing of the academy has induced the faculty of Amherst to issue an order to the effect
that scholars from it may enter Amherst on Professor Sampson's certificate, without an examination.'

'73.—Prof. J. C. Dennett, of Boulder, Col., is in bad health, and has gone to Hot Springs, Ark., to recuperate.

'74.—Rev. A. J. Eastman, formerly of Dover, N. H., has moved to Franconia, N. H.

'74.—Rev. C. S. Frost, formerly pastor of the Free Baptist church in Pawtucket, R. I., has recovered from the illness which forced him to resign that pastorate, and is now pastor of the Mount Vernon Church in Haverhill, Mass.

'74.—A story from the pen of F. B. Stanford, the founder of the Student, has appeared in a recent issue of the Sunday School Times.

'75.—Hon. A. M. Spear, of Gardiner, delivered the Memorial oration at Litchfield, on May 30th. We understand that Mr. Spear's name has been mentioned as a candidate for the next Governor of Maine, while it is also said that he is likely to be president of the next Senate.

'76.—Rev. F. E. Emrich, of South Framingham, Mass., has been appointed a delegate to the International Congregational Council, which meets in London, July 13-21. He is now making a preaching tour through Norway and Sweden, preaching in the Norse and Swedish language.

'76.—J. W. Daniels, of Boise City, Idaho, formerly a teacher, has been admitted to the bar.

'76.—We are informed that Marion Douglass, of Duluth, Minn., was prevented from attending the alumni meeting at Minneapolis by a $40,000 case that he had in court.

'76.—On the evenings of May 28th and June 4th, Rev. T. H. Stacy lectured in Auburn Hall, on the subject of his recent trip around the world. The lectures were illustrated by excellent stereopticon views. On June 5th, the Lewiston Journal published a brief commendatory report of the lectures, from which we clip the following: "The lectures have been successful in every respect, and the thanks of the public are due Rev. Mr. Stacy for giving two such interesting and instructive entertainments."

'77.—B. T. Hathaway, of Anoka, Minn., has been confined to his bed for several months by illness, but is now improving in health.

'78.—Rev. J. Q. Adams, of Lewiston, who has been an invalid for some time, is now convalescing.

'78.—We learn that D. M. Benner is now a superintendent of schools in Western Nebraska, and is at the same time carrying on a land agency, which is a source of considerable profit. We are unable, however, at present writing, to give the post-office addresses of either Mr. Benner or Mr. Gatchell.

'78.—C. E. Hussey, of Wellesley, Mass., is to take charge of an excursion party to Europe, this summer.

'78.—H. A. Rundlett, M.D., is now an analytical chemist in London.

'78.—A. Gatchell is making money in the business of manufacturing moccasins, in Michigan.
'78.—Rev. F. D. George’s society, at Worcester, Mass., is now building a new church.

'79.—Rev. R. F. Johonnot preached the Memorial sermon before the Lewiston G. A. R., on Sunday, May 24th. On Memorial Day he delivered the address before the G. A. R. of Madison, Me. On Wednesday evening, June 10th, Mr. Johonnot delivered an address at Pittsfield before the alumni of Maine Central Institute.

'79.—F. P. Otis, Esq., of Sonora, Cal., has been for the second time appointed district attorney for Tuolumne County.

'79.—W. E. Ranger, of Lyndon Centre, Vt., delivered the Memorial address on May 30th, at Lyndonville, Vt. The address was reported in full in the Lyndonville Journal of June 3d.

'80.—The School of Oratory which opens at Old Orchard, Ocean Park, on July 22, 1891, in connection with the Chautauqua Normal Union, will be under the instruction of Prof. I. F. Frisbee, principal of the Latin School in Lewiston.

'80.—Rev. F. L. Hayes has been elected vice-president of the Minneapolis Branch of the American Institute of Sacred Literature, of which Prof. W. P. Harper is at the head. Mr. Hayes’ society has just built a handsome brown stone church, which is the finest church edifice in the denomination.

'80.—Prof. A. L. Woods of Grafton, N. Dak., president of the North Dakota Teachers’ Association, is editor and publisher of the Common School, an educational journal which he established in 1889.

'81.—We clip the following item from the New York World: “Principal C. S. Haskell, of School No. 14, Jersey City, is the youngest school principal in the city, but in all matters relating to school management he is not a whit behind his older brethren. In fact, his school ranks among the finest in the city. Mr. Haskell is fondly attached to the boys and takes an active interest in all their sports, and consequently has a young champion in every one of his male pupils. Prior to his appointment as principal of No. 14 he was the Latin and Greek professor at the high school on Bay Street.” From a recent number of the Lewiston Journal we take the following: “C. S. Haskell, formerly of Auburn, now principal of one of the public schools of Jersey City, who, under the direction of Gage & Son, the London tourist agents, conducted a party on a European trip last summer will repeat the trip this season. The route will include London, Paris, Edinburgh, and other points of historical interest in England, Scotland, and France. Any one wishing to join Mr. Haskell’s party can obtain full particulars by addressing him at Jersey City. It will be remembered that several Lewiston and Auburn people joined Mr. Haskell’s party last year.”

'81.—Rev. H. E. Foss has been transferred to the East Maine Conference and appointed pastor of a Methodist church in Bangor.

'81.—G. L. Record, Esq., is building up a large and lucrative law practice in Jersey City, N. J.

'81.—Rev. B. S. Rideout, of Norway,
Me., was moderator at the last session of the Oxford County Congregational Conference.

'82.—Dr. G. G. Emmons, '82, Dr. W. B. Small, '85, and Dr. S. G. Bonney, '86, have all been appointed to responsible positions on the medical staff of the new Central Maine General Hospital at Lewiston.

'82.—Says the Lewiston Journal: "Prof. Ben. W. Murch, formerly of Carmel, and a graduate of Bates, '82, has been invited to take principal charge of the instruction in higher mathematics, and in English, at the Glen Echo Chautauqua, during the present summer. Glen Echo is beautifully situated about five miles from the city of Washington, D. C., and is the seat of the fifty-third regular established Chautauqua Assembly. The assembly buildings, either erected or in process of erection, are valued at $1,000,000. Professor Murch has been principal of the Curtis school in Washington during the past four years, which position he still holds to the perfect satisfaction of all concerned."

'82.—From the same source we get the following item: "S. A. Lowell, Esq., who removed to the West recently from Auburn, owing to his wife's health, has become editor of a weekly newspaper, the Pendleton Tribune, Pendleton, Oregon. It is, perhaps, needless to add that the paper is a staunch advocate of republican principles in politics, in keeping with the ideas of its editor. It is a newsy sheet, and a credit to the town, which has a population of about 5,000. Mrs. Lowell's health is greatly improved. Her trouble was asthma, and there she is entirely free from it."

'82.—We have been favored with a copy of the first annual report of Professor I. M. Norcross, who is superintendent of schools in Weymouth, Mass. From this very interesting report we copy the following as worthy especial notice: "The age is one of rapid advancement, and our public schools must keep abreast with the progress of the times. The old notion that any one can 'keep school' is fast disappearing from the minds of thoughtful people. Education has practically been reduced to a science, and mere academic training is not sufficient intellectual outfit for the teachers' work. A college diploma, faithfully earned, does much to make a good teacher, as it does to make a good physician or a good lawyer; but no one employs a physician or lawyer who has not added to his general training some special training for his profession. Is it unreasonable to apply the same rule in the selection of teachers?"

'83.—Rev. W. H. Barber has been appointed pastor of the Methodist churches at Strong and Freeman, Me.

'83.—Rev. O. L. Gile, formerly pastor of the Pine Street Free Baptist Church, Lewiston, writes from Richmond, where he is now residing, that he is slowly recovering from his long illness.

'84.—Rev. E. R. Chadwick is now convalescent after a very serious illness.

'84.—F. S. Sampson, Esq., '84, and A. E. Verrill, Esq., '86, both of Auburn, have dissolved their law
partnership. Mr. Sampson will open an office in Lisbon. Mr. Verrill, who is clerk of the Auburn Municipal Court, has formed a partnership with City Treasurer McCann, of Auburn, under the firm name of McCann & Verrill. '84.—D. L. Whitmarsh, of Lisbon, Me., is reading law in the office of F. S. Sampson, Esq.

'85.—B. G. W. Cushman graduates this month from the Brunswick Medical School.

'85.—A. B. Morrill, formerly principal of the Lancaster (Mass.) High School, and for the past year of the Vergennes (Vt.) Graded School, has been chosen principal of the Easthampton (Mass.) High School.

'85.—C. A. Washburne, of the Edward Little High School, Auburn, has accepted the position of teacher of the sciences and Greek in the Cony High School, Augusta, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Brick.

'86.—A. E. Blanchard, of Kansas City, Mo., is president of the Maine Banking Company, recently incorporated under the laws of Missouri with a paid-up capital of $50,000, "one of the most successful and prosperous financial institutions in the city," according to a Kansas City newspaper.

'86.—H. M. Cheney delivered the Memorial address at Lebanon, N. H., on May 30th.

'86.—W. D. Fuller, for a time a member of '86, graduates this month from the Baptist Theological Seminary in Chicago.

'86.—In the Lewiston Journal of May 26th, appeared a long and very interesting letter from Rev. Charles Hadley. It was dated April 20th, and was written from "American Baptist Telegu Mission, Perambore, Madras."

'86.—Says the Morning Star: "The first colored woman physician in New York is Verina M. H. Morton, 28 years old, of 334 Gold Street, who has registered at the county clerk's office. She is a graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, and recently passed an examination before the State Medical Board." Mrs. Morton is the wife of W. A. Morton, M.D., '86.

'86.—Dr. S. G. Bonney and wife returned about the first of June from the South, where they were compelled to go early in the spring by Mrs. Bonney's ill health. We are glad to report that her health is much improved.

'86.—J. W. Goff, of Madison, S. Dak., and J. H. Williamson, of Madison, Minn., have formed a law partnership, and will practice at Madison, S. Dak. Mr. Goff has recently visited his friends in Maine.

'86.—J. H. Williamson was married on June 9th, to Miss Stella L. Storms, of Anoka, Minn. They will reside at Madison, S. Dak.

'87.—E. K. Sprague, M.D., formerly of Milo, Me., is now practicing in Jersey City, N. J. His address is 283 Grove Street.

'87.—Israel Jordan of Andover Theological School, is to supply a church at Burlington, Me., during the summer.

'87.—Jesse Bailey, of Yale Divinity School, is to supply for three months the Congregational church at Denmark, Iowa. This is the oldest Congregational church west of the
Mississippi, and in the same place is located the first Christian school established in the West.

'88.—N. E. Adams is having fine success at Groveland, Mass. The number of his pupils has doubled and his salary has been increased one-third in the time that he has been there.

'88.—Miss N. B. Jordan, '88, Miss Dora Jordan, '90, Miss M. F. Angell, '90, and Mr. Thomas Singer, '90, join the European excursion party which leaves the last of June.

'88.—On June 16th, F. W. Oakes, of Yale Divinity School, was married to Miss Mable Underhill, of Yonkers-Hudson, N. Y. On the 12th of June he was ordained at Jeffersonville, Vt., where he is pastor of the Congregational church.

'88.—F. A. Weeman is now teaching in Woodland, Cal.

'88.—The Fort Fairfield Gazette, in reporting the graduating exercises of the Fort Fairfield High School, speaks very highly of the work of the principal, W. L. Powers.

'89.—Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Safford are now teaching in Pittsfield, N. H.

BATES ALUMNI AS SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

We think our readers will be interested in the following list of Bates graduates who are Superintendents of schools in Massachusetts, with their locations:

Clinton, C. L. Hunt, '72.
Framingham, O. W. Collins, M.D., '76.
Holden and Leicester, C. E. Stevens, '96.
Hopkinton and Ashland, I. C. Phillips, '76.
Lexington, J. N. Ham, '71.
Weymouth, I. M. Norcross, '82.

EXCHANGES.

Our exchanges this month are so deeply absorbed in athletics that it is decidedly hard to find in them anything of interest to the average reader. Even our usually reliable friends, the Lits., seem to fall a little from their customary high standard of excellence. Their stories seem as a rule to be somewhat less happily conceived and executed and their other articles to be less generally interesting than usual. But doubtless all this is due simply to the season and to the multitudinous cares pressing upon every one as Commencement approaches.

Yet, as the spirit of criticism has fallen upon us, we wish first of all to annihilate the Kentucky University Tablet, a little paper which has at least once before pirated an article from the STUDENT, and which, in spite of our gentle remonstrance at that time, now repeats the offense by capturing two little poems from us without giving due credit. Yet it deserves pity rather than anger; for a magazine pretending to represent the literary work of its college, which is obliged to make up its copy from the columns of other papers, surely should receive the deepest commiseration. But we will let it rest in merited oblivion.

The Colby Echo contains an article on co-education that must meet with more or less disapproval in all institutions where that system is in favor. "Courses have been marked out," says the Echo, "but no definite one has as yet been accepted as being in
all respects fitted for women." The course of study best fitted for both men and women is one of the college problems of the day. The best use of electives is to do away with the necessity of a student taking what he has the least taste for. Farther than this, the ordinary course presents no difficulties for women more than for men, as the past records of women at Colby and at our own institution prove.

As to the advantage to women of taking the same course, we find our sentiments quite well expressed in the article on "Co-education at Colby," written by the alumnae of the university when the recent change was made there. According to this article: "No one study or class of studies, whether literary or scientific, disciplines a single power of the mind. Pure Mathematics are the key to a door that no other studies can unlock. To the appreciative mind, they fill all space and time with beautiful possibilities. They tell of symmetry, harmony, order, law. The man or woman who has not drunk deeply at this fount of inspiration has missed much of the beauty and glory of living. The physical sciences afford rich food for the reasoning powers and at the same time are deeply suggestive to the intuitive powers. In all these studies, an earnest, thoughtful woman finds something attractive, something akin to her own emotional nature. In the home life there is imagination to be guided, reason to be disciplined, morality and religion to be inculcated, enthusiasm to be enkindled. Shall anything less than the best and truest culture be laid upon this altar, anything less comprehensive than the whole range of knowledge, anything more special than the equal discipline of every power of the woman's soul?"

The Echo adds: "It is certain that man and woman are designed to perform special individual duties, and it is an unnecessary waste of time for either to follow branches of study that will prove profiteless." Taking this literally we find nothing objectionable, but if it means that men and women may not profitably pursue the same college course, because their duties in after life are to be different, we disagree.

In the words of the alumnae, "The ideal college course does not specialize. Its proper object is to develop mind as the basis of character. Its province is not to fit a person for an occupation in life, but to train every faculty of the mind, that it may be fitted to take up afterward any special training requisite for a chosen profession. Being general, then, and not special, in its aims, it should not be essentially different for men and women.

Again the Echo claims that the rivalry arising from co-education is both unpleasant and unnatural. Such rivalry ought not to exist among young people who have shared the same duties in public schools, in academies, in social life. Each should learn to quietly take the place assigned by his victories and defeats without regard to whether it is above or below rivals of the same or the opposite sex. This lesson every one must learn in life. Why object to learning it in college?
COLLEGE NOTES.

The graduating class at Cornell have voted $500 for a student ward in the Ithaca Hospital, which is to be known as the '91 Memorial Ward.

The College-Man's April prize was awarded to Charles Hubert, of the University of Pennsylvania, for the article entitled, "My Friend the Dig."

A Western College Press Association was recently organized in Chicago. It includes in its membership all the college papers in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio.—Ex.

At the Bowdoin Field-Day sports, held Saturday, June 6th, two college records were broken, the base-ball throw measuring 352 feet 8 inches, and the running broad jump, 18 feet 3 inches.

Dartmouth, Amherst, and Williams have formed a tennis league, contests in both singles and doubles to occur during the spring term of each year. The cup is to rest in the hands of the championship team, and to become the property of any college holding it for three successive years.

Wesleyan University is considering a change of name, because it is thought that the present one indicates denominational prejudices too strongly, and is likely to create an impression that the institution is theological. A small majority of the alumni favor a change, but the undergraduates oppose it.

The Northfield Summer School at Mr. Moody's home will open Saturday, June 27th, and close Wednesday, July 8th. The morning and evening sessions will be devoted to lectures and addresses, and the afternoons to recreation. Every facility will be afforded for tennis—singles, doubles, tournaments, etc.,—for base-ball, foot-ball, track athletics, swimming, boating, tramping, and sleeping. As heretofore, there will be a jovial Fourth of July celebration and a field day.—Ex.

Cornell University has just opened a school of philosophy. It has an endowment of $200,000, which was given by Mr. Sage. There are eight professors and fifty-four courses. These take up the ordinary studies in philosophy, with discussions of many eminent thinkers and also history of education and pedagogy.

From a recent magazine article by Professor Montague of Amherst College, it appears that a French boy in a Paris lycée spends, out of the twenty-four hours of the day, nine hours in sleep, three and one-fourth hours at meals and in recreation, four hours in recitation, and seven and three-fourths hours in study. A boy in the Boston Latin School, a school of corresponding grade, spends three and one-third hours in recitation, and three required hours in study—one in school and two at home.

It is stated that Stanford University, which is to be opened at Palo Alto, Cal., is to be free to all students. This is the result, we understand, of criticisms made on the charge for tuition. These criticisms have so impressed Senator Stanford, that he has resolved to make the university free. This change of plan will necessitate a reduction in the corps of professors, and the
The faculty will begin with fifteen instead of thirty, as was originally intended.

The fifth annual meeting of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association was held at Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday afternoon, May 27th. Representatives of Amherst, Dartmouth, Wesleyan, Williams, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Brown, University of Vermont, and Trinity, took part. Amherst easily won, securing nine firsts and four seconds. There were eighteen events in all, in eleven of which records were broken, as follows:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>EVENT</th>
<th>OLD RECORD</th>
<th>NEW RECORD</th>
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<td>Half-mile run</td>
<td>2 m.3 2-7 s.</td>
<td>2 m.12-5 s.</td>
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<td>120 yards hurdle</td>
<td>174 sec.</td>
<td>17 sec.</td>
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<td>Quarter-mile run</td>
<td>52 1-5 sec.</td>
<td>50 1-5 sec.</td>
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<td>220 yards dash</td>
<td>23 2-5 sec.</td>
<td>22 3-4 sec.</td>
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<tr>
<td>One mile walk</td>
<td>7 m. 22 sec.</td>
<td>7m. 17 sec.</td>
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<tr>
<td>220 yards hurdle</td>
<td>28 sec.</td>
<td>26 2-5 sec.</td>
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<td>Pole vault</td>
<td>9 ft. 7 in.</td>
<td>9 ft. 10 in.</td>
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<td>Putting shot</td>
<td>35 ft. 3 in.</td>
<td>37 ft. 4' 1&quot; in.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Running high jump</td>
<td>5 ft. 6 in.</td>
<td>5 ft. 8' 1&quot; in.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Throwing hammer</td>
<td>82 ft. 9' 1&quot; in.</td>
<td>94 ft. 1' 11&quot; in.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Running broad jump</td>
<td>20 ft. 3 in.</td>
<td>21 ft. 1' 11&quot; in.</td>
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The trustees of the Western University of Pennsylvania have thrown open the Allegheny Observatory, made famous by the brilliant researches of Professor S. P. Langley (now Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute), to the use of students, and have authorized the establishment of post-graduate courses in astronomical study. Professor J. E. Keeler, the Astronomer of Lick Observatory, has just been called from Mount Hamilton to take charge of the new work, in conjunction with Professor Frank W. Very, who was for many years associated with Professor Langley at Allegheny. Students who take this course have the advantage of studying the actual manufacture of the most perfect astronomical apparatus in the establishment of Mr. J. A. Brashear, which is adjacent to the University, and in which some of the finest instruments which have ever been made have recently been constructed.

The New England Intercollegiate Press Association held its annual banquet at Hotel Glendower, Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday, May 27. There were twenty-four representatives of college papers present, of whom several were ladies. Toasts were responded to by delegates from Brown, Mount Holyoke, Williams, Wellesley, Trinity, Worcester Polytechnic, Bates, Dartmouth, and Burlington. The association did not elect officers from the representatives of the colleges, but simply named the papers, from which the officers are to be selected by each board. The papers and officers named were: The president from the Wellesley Prelude; the first vice-president from the Trinity Tablet, the second vice-president from the Bates Student, the third vice-president from the Dartmouth, the recording secretary from the, Williams Literary Monthly, the secretary and treasurer from the Brown Magazine, and the chairman of the executive committee from the University Cynic.

The work outlined for this summer in the College of Liberal Arts and the Schools of Sacred Literature at Chautauqua is far in advance of anything that has been proposed at any previous time. It is intended to make the work thorough and scientific throughout. About half the courses are arranged for
ten hours' recitation each week, and the rest for five hours. Some classes meeting twice a day and others once. The purpose is that as much shall be accomplished in the six weeks' session at Chautauqua as is usually accomplished in one subject during a college term. This is to be done by concentrated study, no student being expected to take more than one or two courses. The work in the college includes the English language and literature, German, French, preparatory and college Latin, preparatory and college Greek, physics and chemistry, mathematics, history, political economy, geology, etc. In the schools of sacred literature instruction will be given in the Bible in English, Hebrew, Greek and the ancient versions, and in the New Testament Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, and Assyrian languages.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

The June Atlantic contains two articles very appropriately published together. One is Carl Schurz's paper on Abraham Lincoln, and the other an article entitled, "What the Southern Negro Is Doing for Himself," by Samuel J. Barrows. Prof. G. H. Palmer contributes "Reminiscences of Professor Sophocles."

Chase Mellen, Editor of the Aquatic Department of the Outing, makes a good suggestion in reference to college rowing. He says, in the June number:

In the first place, abolish the "class races." It must be obvious that it is hardly fair to put Seniors against Freshmen (men three years younger than the former), if the older men are decently coached. The Seniors are, or ought to be, stronger, and able to row much harder than the younger men. Instead of dividing on class lines, let it be done as follows: Let the arts make up one or more crews picked indiscriminately from all the classes in the arts, the mines or scientific schools, the law schools and other parts of the universities or colleges doing the same. Possibly at Harvard or Yale the different halls or dormitories might enter crews, dividing there on those lines. Then let the 'varsity captain select a competent coach for each, and the 'varsity coach supervise the work of all, and himself coach the crews, one day one, the next day another, and so on.

The June Century has an interesting frontispiece portrait of George Mifflin Dallas, formerly Vice-President of the United States. This portrait accompanies the second and last installment of the papers extracted from Mr. Dallas's journal, written while he was American Minister to the Court of the Czar Nicholas I. In this installment he describes not only the great luxury and splendor of the Court, but tells about hearing Thalberg, the great pianist, and Sontag, the famous singer. A portrait of the Empress is printed with the article. In the fourth installment of the Talleyrand Memoirs, Talleyrand replies directly to his accusers, and denies categorically and with emphasis that he had anything to do with the execution of the Duc d'Enghien, or with an alleged plot to assassinate Napoleon. This installment has a brief introduction by Minister Whitelaw Reid. General Sherman's last speech, delivered at the Press Club dinner to Henry M. Stanley, January 31st, is for the first time printed in this number of the Century from manuscript dictated by General Sherman before the speech was made. This is accompanied by a picture from St. Gaudens's
bust from life, of Sherman, and by a poem by R. W. Gilder. The portrait-bust will be used by St. Gaudens in his equestrian statue of General Sherman for New York City. One of the principal subjects of this number of the *Century*, and a timely one in view of the current commencements, is the education of women. There is an illustrated article entitled, "Women at an English University," in which Newnham College is described, with pictures of the college and portraits of Miss Clough and Miss Gladstone. The paper is by Eleanor Field, and one by Catherine Baldwin follows on the "Health of Women Students." In the Open Letters "Female Education in Germany" is discussed by Countess von Krockow. In "Topics of the Time," another popular financial study is given, entitled "Modern Cheap Money Panaceas." There are, also, editorials on "Judicial Control of Contested Election Cases." and "Law or Lynching," the latter having to do with the mob incidents of Cincinnati and New Orleans, from which we quote the following:

Let us ponder these questions, and ask ourselves whether we are prepared to do in other cities what has been done in Cincinnati and New Orleans. Let us ask ourselves if we are prepared to tolerate the evils of misgovernment which we know to exist, and which we refuse to take a hand in correcting, until they so completely destroy our lawful methods of government as to force us to destroy them in turn by the unlawful and barbarous methods of rioting and lynching. Shall we sit quietly and slothfully by and allow our boasted civilization to become a failure, and then try to set it right by hanging to the lamp-posts or shooting like dogs the miserable creatures whom our own negligence or indifference has permitted to get control over us?

These are the real lessons to draw from the New Orleans riot. It may be that our immigration laws are too lax or too poorly enforced; it may be that we ought to exclude more rigorously than we do the swarms of people who come to us from Europe, but our worst evils in government are not due so much to bad immigrants as to native indifference, or connivance, or cowardice, which permits or encourages ignorant or vicious immigrants to be put to base uses for political ends. If we are content to allow our cities to be governed by the least intelligent and least moral elements of their population, we must not complain if they make and administer laws to suit their own tastes; and we must be prepared to face, sooner or later, the crisis which will come when the laws cease to give the community that protection upon which its very existence depends. If we are going to do this, and are inclined to depend upon lynching to set us straight when the crisis arrives, it would be wise to have some system of martial law in readiness for use, for that would be at once a more effective and a more civilized method than that of a mob.

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**BOOK NOTICES.**

**The Question of Copyright.** A summary of the copyright laws at present in force in the chief countries of the world, together with numerous reports of legislation, etc., relative to copyrights. Compiled by George Haven Putnam, Secretary of the American Publishers' Copyright League. G. P. Putnam's Sons. New York and London. 1891.

This timely volume forms one of a large series of works on "Questions of the Day," and just at this time of special excitement over the question, possesses unusual interest and usefulness. As its title indicates, it deals not only with the present condition in the United States, but reviews the whole copyright history and brings out the essential points in its development during the past and in other countries. In his preface the author shows no mercy to the half-hearted manner in
which the United States has dealt with this subject, and curtly, yet hopefully, says: "It is not probable that another half-century of effort will be required to bring public opinion in the American republic up to the standard of international justice already attained by Tunis, Liberia, and Hayti."


This elegantly illustrated volume forms one of the "Knickerbocker Nuggets" series, and confirms the applicableness of the term "nugget." Noticeable besides the mere collection of French ballads is the learned introduction to the volume, which gives a concise review of the growth of popular poetry in France, and makes the book valuable, not only as a work of French literature, but also as a work on French literature.

**PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE.** By Henry George. Henry George & Co. New York. 1891.

In this pamphlet of 216 pages the great "Single Tax" advocate deals with America's most vital political question in a manner that leads him to think he has surpassed all former economists, and left the question where there can be no doubt as to which is better. Whether or not he has overestimated his services, time alone will tell. He says that in addition to proving conclusively that protection is a fallacy, he has shown why this fallacy still claims so many adherents. Absolute free trade, pure and undiluted, is his ideal, and he introduces many subtle, many plausible arguments in favor of it.

**POETS' CORNER.**

**PEACE.**

On bended knee life's ills pass on,
The sorrows brooding o'er my soul have gone,
And as my thoughts are turned above
I feel the sweet possession of God's love.

On bended knee new hopes arise
Of lifting human nature to the skies,
Where 'neath the crystal dome of Heaven,
The soul may know in truth its sins forgiven.

—C., '92.

**THE CHAPEL.**

It stands on a grassy terrace,
The chapel so stately and fair,
And the trees with thickening branches
Cast tender shadows there.

It calmly o'erlooks the campus,
Like a kindly sentinel,
And our college day commences
With the peal of its matin bell.

We love the dear old chapel,
And ne'er shall we forget
The sweet and pleasant mem'ries
Of the place where oft we've met.

—J., '93.

**BUTTERCUPS.**

Said the sunshine-elves to the elves of the flowers,
"You owe us a debt, you know,
For where would you be if we hadn't come first,
And melted away the snow?"

"Well, we have no money," the flower-elves said,
"But bring us some sunbeams here,
And we'll coin them all into blossoms of gold,
That shall herald you far and near."

And no more was said, but I saw, next day,
That meadow and bank and vale
Were brilliant with buttercups, bowing their heads,
At the breath of the passing gale!

—M. S. M., '91.
SONG—THE EDITOR.

(After Tennyson's Ode.)
When sun has set and day is done,
And darkness falls upon the blest,
And the twilight peace is come,
And all good people are at rest,
And all good people are at rest;
Alone and puzzling his five wits,
The editor in his sanctum sits.

When moonlight shines so clear without,
And stars dot thickly all the sky,
And silence closes all about,
With ne'er a question how or why,
Alone and puzzling his five wits,
The editor in his sanctum sits.

TRANSLATION.

Hor.: Lib. I., Car. 31.
A temple unto thee we dedicate,
God of the silver bow!
Pouring upon thy shrine libations pure,
The suppliant bard hows low.

What shall I ask of thee, most glorious God?
Sardinia's fields of grain?
Or the sleek herds of cattle, roaming o'er
Calabria's sun-burned plain?
Or shall I ask for ivory and gold
From India's burning strand?
Or fields wherein the Liris aye devours
With silent stream the land?

Nay, none of these. Let those whom fortune
bids
Prune the Calenian vine;
Let the rich merchant drain from golden cups
The fragrant, costly wine,
Purchased with Syrian merchandise; for dear
Unto the gods is he,
Since thrice and four times is he wont each year,
To cross unharmed the sea.

I care not for such luxuries. Olives form
Full oft my frugal meal,
With healthful mallows and the countless
herbs
In which lies power to heal.
But grant me, Phoebus, to be well content
With that which is mine own,
And give me health,—while may my reason
aye
Sit firmly on her throne.

Hear this my prayer, Apollo, I beseech!
Heed graciously my plea!
Then shall my age be honored, and my lyre
Be tuned in praise to thee.

—N. G. B., '91.

POT-POURRI.

I care not to join the "four hundred."
I cherish of that no design.
I'd rather be far more exclusive,
And belong to the much favored "nine."

The big boy who cries for sugar and
gets it is still a big boy. But one who
cries for sugar, finds it not forthcoming,
hushes his cries and learns to do
without it, has learned a lesson which
will help to make a man of him.—Ex.

Why is an old maid like a bad
lemon? Because neither is worth a
squeeze.—Ex.

Minister (on Sunday, to Tommy,
who is about to go a-fishing)—"Why
are you digging worms to-day, my
son?" Tommy—"'Cause yer can't
get many 'thout yer do dig."—Boston
Herald.

Of all wild beasts on earth or in
sea, the greatest is woman.—Menan-
der.

Let any man once show the world that he
feels
Afraid of its bark, and 'twill fly at his heels;
Let him fearlessly face it, 'twill leave him
alone;
But 'twill fawn at his feet if he flings it a bone.

—Owen Meredith.

"Do you think, Cousin Fred, I'm
very fond of dress?" "No; I don't."
"Why?" "Because I don't think
you wear enough of it."—Ex.

It is not well for a man to pray
cream and live skim milk.—Beecher.
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