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THE increased number of students pursuing a college course in our country has raised to a new pitch the question as to the practical value of such a course, and given it a new interest in the students' eyes. While there may be some reason to contend that its pursuit is not advisable for one aiming simply at wealth, the young men and women of our schools should not be deterred from it simply by the sophistries of modern Shylocks. There is something else to consider. Man has a higher mission here than the mere handling of gold-bags even. He owes a greater debt to himself and to the world co-operation in its progress. His happiness can come only through a degree of content, and that content only through the culture of the mind. He can be of the greatest use to the world only as he is best fitted to deal with all the questions, political, social, and moral, that confront his age, and this fitness can come only through the culture of that which rules matter.

Thus, turn where he may, it is mental drill that the man of to-day needs to enable him to seize time by the forelock and utilize every opportunity. So much granted the question arises,
when shall this discipline of the mind be secured? It is an old adage that one should be fitted for more than the work he has in hand, and it is equally imperative that his mind should be trained in more than the course he is pursuing. Otherwise, he becomes narrow and one-sided, and consequently the need of something besides a professional course. It is a mistake to study for any profession before taking a broad, general course, for they are all linked together, and the lawyer can no more afford to be ignorant of the general principles of anatomy and theology than the minister can allow himself to remain oblivious to the superstitions, feuds, and peculiarities of his parish. Satisfied, then, of the need of this mental culture, and a broad one at that, it is evident that it can come from no place save the full-fledged college. If some men have been eminently successful without it, we know not how much greater would have been their harvest with it. Then let no boy or girl be allured by the slurs of some cynic or the subtle arguments of some impecunious business college, but rather embrace this opportunity to make the most of himself or herself.

After the great Harvard-Yale football match last fall, there appeared in several newspapers the usual number of editorials on the "brutality of football." By no means flattering were the pictures drawn. The tale of "brute strength," of bruised bodies, and broken limbs, was told in the same old way.

Now there can be no question that football is, more than any other common sport, a game in which "brute strength" is an important factor. Neither can it be denied that men are often injured while playing the game. But, on the other hand, it is still less a matter of doubt that this critical spirit is carried altogether too far. It is admitted by all experienced in college affairs, that athletics must have a place in the student's life. No longer is it denied that college sports are essential to the successful college. But is one sport to be prescribed for all, or should each student select the exercise that best accords with his physical strength? Most assuredly the latter. Thus base-ball and tennis will find their eager champions. But after all who desire have taken up these, there are still many without a chosen sport. Look at that big, tall fellow, heavy almost to clumsiness. His very strength rebels against tennis or base-ball, and for some college men boating is not an alternative. It is for such men, we claim, that football was invented. The game of football, my gentle critic, is no rougher for that man, who could throw you over his shoulder with one hand, than is the mildest form of tennis, yea, even mixed tennis, for you. Let the baby have its prattle, but do not deprive the giant of his football.

As the annual field-day approaches, greater enthusiasm and greater preparation should be considered. The department of athletics at Bates has, for the past few years, received constantly increasing attention, and much
has been done to stimulate greater interest, and especially in outdoor sports. This should be further carried out, till every student appreciates in some degree, at least, the value of outdoor athletics in promoting health, and in storing up surplus nervous energy, and at the same time in giving a more vigorous life to the college.

The Freshman class especially should consider this matter, and enter into field-day sports with earnest zeal. We know there is much athletic material in the present entering class, and with a little determination and preparation she can make a record of which she may well be proud. No great amount of time is required to train sufficiently so that the contests may be fought with good, rather than possible injuries from over-strained untrained muscles. A lack of knowledge of the best methods of jumping, running, putting shot, etc., can easily be removed by inquiry of the instructors. More preparation is demanded of all, in order that the greatest benefits may be derived, and each class should take sufficient pride in its record to demand that its athletes make a struggle to carry off the honors. The recording boards, and the medals offered by the alumni should be great incentives to harder work. And every man should take a certain pride, not as a class man, but as a Bates man, to see our college records raised to a standard equal with other colleges.

WITH all the exhortations to gymnasium practice that athletic sports call forth for young men, it seems fitting to devote a little space to physical training for the young women. And the key-note of the present need in that direction lies in one word—dress. Our girls attend the gymnasium quite faithfully. They are in no way disposed to avoid or resist doing the work laid out for them. Yet they too often forget that the little time needed to prepare for that work is as well spent as it can possibly be, or that the slight inconvenience of wearing the gymnasium suit to the afternoon class is fully repaid in the added good to be gotten out of the exercise hour immediately following. It is absurd to think of entering the gymnasium in a long, tight dress, wearing hat and wrap while there, and expecting to derive any good from that period. Under those circumstances the time is as ill-spent as it could well be.

The regular blouse suits not only give every muscle full play, and consequently a better chance for being strengthened, but they economize strength, and permit of exercising for a much longer time without becoming exhausted. They economize clothing as well. A few weeks of such practice will suffice to wear perceptibly on an ordinary dress in which the close-fitting seams must stand the strain from all pulling, bending, and twisting so common in gymnasium movements. On the other hand, a common flannel suit kept for this purpose may be made to last throughout the course. Finally, it may be a secondary consideration, it may seem like a whim, and possibly an amusing one, but having the class all dressed in the gymnasium suits makes the work more interesting. Just as organization and unity make any class
THE BATES STUDENT.

strong, the feeling arising from having the girls undertake the work as though they were all interested gives an inspiration to belong to the class in every particular, and to do with them all that is to be done.

THIRTY-FOUR years ago last January four of America's brightest literary lights assembled in the study of Ralph Waldo Emerson to consider a new literary enterprise—the founding of the Atlantic Monthly. Those devotees of literature were Emerson, Longfellow, Lowell, and Holmes. Last month the third of those beacon lights passed from the earthly light-house whose rays, though a guiding star in the dark mists of ignorance, were but temporal and perishable, to the celestial and eternal light beyond the dark waters.

James Russell Lowell, poet, essayist, journalist, and statesman, was born in an atmosphere of culture, and of parentage representing thoroughly the heart and brains that founded New England. During his threescore years and ten he constantly showed the strength of character and intellect derived from a mind perfectly balanced and well trained. He graduated from Harvard at the age of twenty, and was admitted to the bar in the following year. In the political world he was not very actively known. Two terms of service as foreign minister at London and Madrid, though calling forth no decisive measures yet exemplified the poet as a gentleman courteous and upright and thoroughly American in all his policies.

To his literary life rather than the political we look for that bright splendor which will cast a halo around his name and memory more and more perceptibly as ages advance. In the second year of his college life he became a prominent contributor for the Harvardiana, and later in the course his famous class poem on transcendentalism, written at Concord during an enforced absence from the university, appeared. He is best known by the "Biglow Papers," and "The Vision of Sir Launfal," both of which were written from his twenty-sixth to his twenty-ninth year. The first was a series of contributions to the Boston Courier, and was one of the brightest satires that ever graced the English language. As one author has said: "In wit, scholarship, and penetrating knowledge of human nature, it is a masterpiece." In the main it was a satire on slavery and the Mexican War, but it hit politics, press, and pulpit, alike in their weak points. The "Biglow Papers" will in no respect be of greater service to English literature than in preserving the Yankee dialect, in all its rugged strength, as the language of that faction which figured as the chief exponent of freedom and equality in the land.

In 1855, on Longfellow's resignation, Lowell was appointed professor of modern languages and belles-lettres in Harvard. Here his "Conversation on the Poets," a literary criticism of merit, formed the basis of a course of lectures. Five years later, at the outbreak of the Civil War, he commenced the second series of "Biglow Papers,"
and these with several choice literary essays, including "My Study Window," and "Among my Books" (1870), were among the most noteworthy of his latter productions.

As a writer, both of prose and verse, Lowell's style is clear and impressive, rich in conception of thought and graceful figures. His poetry is especially characterized by harmony and simplicity, and a strong creative imagination, and in description he has a happy choice of adjectives that lends to their expressions an onomatopoetic effect, as in the following lines:

The drawbridge dropped with a surly clang,
And through the dark arch a charger sprang
Bearing Sir Launfal, the maiden knight,
In his gilded mail, that flamed so bright
It seemed the dark castle had gathered all
Those shafts the fierce sun had shot over its wall
In his siege of three hundred summers long,
And, binding them all in one blazing sheaf,
Had cast them forth; so, young and strong,
And lightsome as a locust leaf,
Sir Launfal flashed forth in his unscarred mail,
To seek in all climes for the Holy Grail.

JUST a word in regard to the formation of a new organization among our alumni since our last edition, about which some data will be found in our alumni department. Last Commencement week some enterprising graduates of recent classes met and formed an association to be known as the "College Club." It is to consist of not more than five members from any one class, these to be selected each year by those already belonging. Its object is to promote the literary and athletic welfare of the college, rightly assuming that the two must go hand-in-hand. This year attention is to be given entirely to athletics, and in order to spur the students on the several medals have been offered.

We predict a career of usefulness for this organization. The method it has adopted in respect to the admission of new members precludes the possibility of its becoming handicapped by the presence of an undesirable element, and assures it the element of "push" that is so fully embodied in the characters of its founders. While we appreciate the work of the alumni as a whole in behalf of the college, and realize that her general interests are safe in their hands, still we believe that the formation, on solid principles, of a few clubs like this, where the characters and aims of the members are so nearly alike, would assure more progress in the immediate field that they chose to occupy. Nothing is so important an element of success as concentration, and here, where but one object is dealt with at a time, we get the full benefit of concentration.

AS WE read the accounts of the various scientific expeditions equipped by different colleges this summer, we wonder why it is that Bates cannot have one as well. Of course we do not mean one like those of Princeton and Harvard, sent to distant lands and costing many thousands of dollars, but an inexpensive trip of a week to some neighboring region of interest to the student of natural science. We have been especially interested in the report of such a trip taken by the Junior class of a small college in the provinces, certainly of no
more members than Bates. This class chartered a small steamer for one week, last term, and with one of the professors as guide and instructor, cruised about the waters near by, visiting many places of scientific, and particularly of geological interest. Of course they not only greatly enjoyed the excursion, but also obtained much benefit from it. For the fact is now almost universally recognized that observation and practical work are the only proper methods of scientific study; and such a trip must be of more value in teaching the right apprehension of nature than would months of training in textbooks. It seems to us that there is no valid reason why the Senior class of this college should not enjoy this kind of a trip during the summer term of each year. The students of this class have only two recitations a day for that term, at least one of which might always be scientific, so that such an excursion would take its place for a time. One professor, by exchanging work with another for a week, could easily get opportunity to go with the class. The various members could be delegated to perform some particular branch of the work designed for the expedition, thus ensuring good results. And the expense of a brief trip by car and team to some of the interesting localities near here, perhaps in Oxford county, would be comparatively very slight for each student. We heartily hope that another spring may see this idea put in practice, for we believe that it would be of great advantage, not only to individual students, but also through the attraction of public attention and the extension of the collections of the college, to the institution as a whole.

LITERARY.

THE OLD FLUME.

[In the Salmon Falls River, near Milton, N. H.]

BY V. E. MESERVE, '92.

BETWEEN the Pine Tree State and her granite hearted neighbor flows the Salmon Falls, merging the long, straight line of the boundary above into a thousand wavy curves in its southeasterly course toward the sea. To a tourist viewing the broad blue acres of Milton Three Ponds at the source, or the briskly turning mill wheels farther down this stream, it would scarcely seem probable that between the broad lakes and busy factories the whole volume of water, abundantly provided by the one to feed the other, is poured through a series of narrow gorges, from five to eight feet in width, yet such is the case, and, near these deep, rock-walled channels, Nature has painted one of her most charming pictures.

The upper falls, just in sight of Milton village, is the first point of interest. Standing far out on a projecting rock the visitor looking up stream beholds a river broad but shallow, its bed full of sharp rocks over which the fretted waters tumble and eddy, leaving traces like fine lines of care. The banks converge, the waters grow deeper and more turbulent, and, seeming to unite their forces for some mighty struggle, pour forth from three directions, almost triangular over three shelving ledges.
into a deep ravine below. Here at his feet the spectator beholds the waters of the placid lake and the slightly turbulent river changed to a boiling, seething mass in a basin scarcely twelve by thirty feet, while the rock on which he stands and a massive pile five feet distant, projecting from the opposite shore define the narrow outlet of the whole. Looking down into this boiling mass he sees the volleys of spray shrouded in smoke-like mist, darting back and forth as if fired by two hostile armies, of which one is constantly plunging with even and unbroken columns into some hidden pitfall, the other rising in disorder and confusion from an equally obscure place to renew its deadly attacks upon the first. Meanwhile the river flows on and on and the very banks seem to be rushing away from the noise and turmoil impelled by the terror of really being on the borders of a battle ground.

Farther down, the river widens and the swift current of the main stream is flanked on either side by smooth, placid bays into which the hurried waters seem to recede as though seeking a haven of rest. Here a little stream from the hillside and a few stray drops, dashed from the brimming basin above, trickle down the sides of the rocks or creep through their crevices to join the quiet unruffled waters within. So on its more peaceful way winds the river for several furlongs, now bordered by cliffs from ten to fifteen feet high, and now hedged in with nature's varied and tangled shrubbery. In the background on either side the dark woods, studded with white birches, stand silent and unmoved, save where a gentle breeze now and then stirs the fragile foliage, and their quiet restful aspect seems in strange keeping with the noisy stream.

Midway between the two principal falls a long flat rock projects into the river for fifteen or twenty feet, turning the current at an angle of little more than ninety degrees, and this turn is the last of three which shape the course of the river into that of almost a perfect Z.

Just below this point the waters again rush together into a narrow gorge eight feet wide. This time they flow down over two almost regular gradations, which form two flights of steps slightly inclined toward each other. At the foot of these, where the stream is narrowest, huge cliffs rise on either side, and the space between is so narrow and so deep it seems an easy matter to conceive of the opening as the result of some mighty upheaval in past ages. High up on the rock of the Maine side may be seen, in rudely-carved, staring letters, the words, "Old Flume," the handiwork of one who must have put himself to no little inconvenience or braved easily and boldly the swift river beneath to inscribe for any chance wayfarer the name of this secluded yet picturesque spot. And to such a wayfarer the love of nature has been indeed but sparingly bestowed if he learns not from these surroundings that the beautiful may be sought not vainly, where the sublime, the awe-inspiring are wanting, and that he who could duly appreciate Niagara would not be wholly unconscious of the charms of humbler waterfalls.
It can safely be said that never before has it been possible for students of American colleges to look into a future brighter in assurances, richer in possibilities, than is that of to-day.

Emerson declares that "America is another name for opportunity." Progress is the watchword of our day. To appreciate the enlargement in the field open to the undergraduate of this growing age, we need to observe two things: First, the increase in advantages given by the institutions of learning themselves; second, the more general demand for education and educated men. It was one of the myths, held among the Greeks, that men, when placed upon the earth, filled the different stations of life, became poets, philosophers, or painters, only as they had been enabled to feast their eyes upon these orders in the celestial realms, amid the splendors of the gods. The summits from which they might look into the vast infinitude of heaven were made approachable to them. By persistent effort, it was possible for them to catch glimpses of the true and beautiful, and to be nourished by these life-giving visions.

So in the colleges of to-day, more and more of the celestial heights of learning are being made accessible. The larger discipline given to the mind, as well as the broader knowledge, is fitting the student, when thrown out into the great living world, for nearly every calling in life, and is making the whole future a great store-house of opportunities. This, however, is not all, there is a growing sentiment that is demanding education and educated men. When Harvard College graduated her first class, almost the only calling that required a college-bred-man was that of the ministry. The prejudice has now passed that education unfit one for practical life. People have come to see that minds trained and developed by study are best fitted to carry on the large enterprises in the business and professional world. The general desire for knowledge that is creating schools, College Extensions, and Chautauqua Circles, is making a demand for men and women of education to become the leaders and instructors.

If we consider in particular some of the opportunities of to-day, our subject will naturally divide itself into two lines of cleavage. By a college education, the undergraduate should be inspired with these two purposes, to make of life the utmost possible, and to make the world better. What opportunities are favorable to the gaining of these two ends? "The truly educated person," it is said, "is trained to be a learner all his life-time." The pursuance of higher course of study is much more possible than formerly, for, in the words of another, "As the material demands of this wonderful time have created vast hotels, steamship and railway systems, so the moral and intellectual demands are creating great universities." The clubs and economic circles, for study and research, are also means of higher culture and improvement to the men and women that compose them.
But besides the opportunities offered in this country, it is possible for those desiring more extended education to travel in other lands and to enjoy the advantages of their older institutions. There are more than two thousand American students in the University of Athens, and over seventy American colleges are represented in the University of Berlin. Such liberal educations as can be obtained, will adorn any profession, and the opportunities for life-work are large and varied. The openings that are most remarkable, however, are those to educate young women, who, it is stated, now constitute fifty-five per cent. of the undergraduates of this country. We find that within twenty-five years forty-eight medical colleges alone have been opened to them. There are to-day over three thousand women physicians.

Among Michigan's successful lawyers twenty-four are women. Lecturing and journalism claim, too, a large number. Teaching to both men and women will continue to be a wide field, not only on account of our own increasing population, but because of the great numbers from foreign lands that are thronging to this country.

American schools, established in all parts of the world, must also come to their own colleges for instructors. Even foreign institutions are offering positions. A graduate of Ann Arbor has received quite recently an appointment to a professorship in one of the leading German Universities. In the ministry, too, there is need of true, deep-hearted workers. The new cities springing up in the West call for broad-minded, educated, and efficient men and women. With all the openings for higher study and for life-work awaiting the undergraduate, we must not neglect to consider the large possibilities offered for service to mankind and to the nation.

In this country of ours, which is living "centuries in years," it is the intelligent minds that are to deal with the affairs of state. Upon the educated of the present depends the solution of some of the most weighty problems that the world has ever had to meet. Whoever has read Dr. Strong's "Our Country" must have received some conception of the vastness of the possibilities lying before the student of to-day. "Possibilities," he says, "for usefulness to the future of the nation that are almost boundless. We of this generation," he continues, "occupy the Gibraltar of the ages which commands the world's future."

What opportunities for those who are so soon to go out from the colleges of our land, to carry into the busy, rushing world, all the longings for those things that are pure and noble, and, with all the breadth of mind, with all the enthusiasm which youth and hope can bestow, to grapple with the questions that arise, to defend our nation against the threatening perils, to break the fetters of ignorance, poverty, and crime now binding so many, and thus passing through the golden portals which the smiling future is holding open before us, to come into the possession of worlds of usefulness and delight.
HANNIBAL HAMLIN.
BY L. M. SANBORN, '92.

AGAIN has the destroying angel been in our midst and selected his victim, and to-day our whole commonwealth has to mourn the loss of one of its grandest lives, experienced in the recent death of that noble citizen and legislator, the man of sterling qualities, our trusted war Vice-President.

Let us endeavor to receive that inspiration into our own lives which Providence has designed that the soul struggling for a position amid discouragements should receive, as with reverence we review the character acquired by Mr. Hamlin, and the habits of perseverance and application, which guided him to its acquirement.

Born among the hills of Oxford county, amid surroundings no more auspicious than those which God, through Nature, provides for every one of his creatures, where, as he grew to an understanding of his position as an individual among many of his kind, his environments could be of assistance to him only by assuring him that as a child of Nature herself, he had all Nature to learn from, this typical American had his training and gathered his material for future greatness at home, his sole advantage being the guidance of his honest, industrious, and hopeful parents. Not to him was allowed the privileges of our schools of higher education. Prepared for college in the schools near his own home, that magnanimity characteristic of the man seized him, and he cheerfully relinquished his hope of a college training, thereby making it possible for his brother to obtain that advantage. Who shall say that the mental process involved in bringing about this decision did not do more toward making the man than the wished-for object could have done?

Editorial work was chosen as affording a field for doing good and acquiring information, while he should secure means to assist him in the preparation for his intended work, the legal practice. Ten years of practice before the bar so won for him the respect, admiration, and confidence of those with whom he had to do, that his party saw fit at the end of this period to honor him by granting him a seat in the halls of Congress, and a recollection of the political condition of the state at that time, will show that the office sought the man. He was affiliated with the political party in whose principles he had confidence as having been a source of progress to the nation, and calculated to insure further prosperity; a single question of right and wrong caused him promptly to change positions; he hated human slavery as being a libel upon civilization and Christianity, and when party constituencies came to line upon this issue, without hesitation he demonstrated his position by making a radical change in his party connections. The commonwealth felt it proper to acknowledge its approval of his move, which it did by calling him to the chair of the chief executive, and when four years later the anti-slavery North felt that the time had come to do or to die, it could find no better name to place in connection with that of Abraham Lincoln.
—the pair to stand in the coming struggle for all that the nation possessed of devotion to human rights and personal liberty—than that of him who, with the courage of his convictions and true heroism, had dared to incur the malignity of one party and the possible mistrust of another in behalf of the very principle at stake. While holding the office of Vice-President he saw an opportunity for being of use to his country and the cause he loved, together with whose danger was coupled that of the continuance of national unity, which few in his position would have allowed themselves to embrace; he was led to believe that if he were to enter the ranks his example would tend to influence many to enlist at a time when there was a special need for troops; accordingly he became enrolled as a private, and continued so for nine months, refusing all offers of a commission, at the end of which time he was honorably discharged. He was always as proud of having been a soldier as of having held the second office in the gift of the nation, and in his old age, it was his greatest joy to meet with the Grand Army of the Republic, happy in the privilege of calling all whom he met there his comrades.

Great in success, Mr. Hamlin was equally noble in the time of defeat. The separation from Mr. Lincoln's side at the end of his four years of valuable work engendered no bitterness on his part. He acknowledged the wisdom of those responsible for the affair, and retired in full possession of the dignity he had gained. But his friends could not dispense with the services of one in whom they had come to such a degree of confidence; very appropriately he was deemed worthy by virtue of his experience, of a seat in the deliberative branch of our Congress. Here for twelve years his active labor in behalf of right, guided by the knowledge of a life full of trials, decisions, and triumphs, found its effect in much of the wise legislation of this period.

It was Garfield who had the distinction of paying the country's final tribute to his highly appreciated services, which was done by selecting him to represent our government at the Spanish capital, the acceptance of which portfolio was so gratifying to Mr. Hamlin. His was not the greatness born of extraordinary deeds beyond the reach of common attainment. It was, rather, that which results from the honest exercise of the God-given faculties possessed by each of us. It was acquired by the persistent use of all the means available for the accomplishment of an already definitely formed purpose, and for these reasons the more ought his life to be a monitor to us who live under conditions even more favorable.

It must not be supposed that this life, lived in the midst of stern realities, and itself the author of many, was destitute of the finer sensibilities which go to make up symmetry in character; no one loved amusement better than he, no one appreciated wit and humor more keenly, no heart was more readily moved by pity than his, none loved nature in all its varied
beauties more devotedly, and he possessed in addition that true poetry of soul which found but weak expression through the poet's pen.

Truly that which was of real value has gone from us, and he who next shall come to hold the same place in the loving hearts and tender affections of many, as did Hannibal Hamlin, may well say, "I have found success."

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**LOCALS.**

Up from Boston in the dead o' the night,
To meet his class by the morning's light,
The professor on the railway sped.
Nodded low his weary head
'Till he slept a sleep like the sleep o' the dead,
And sped right by us, so he said,
Far away to Augusta, "out of sight."

Ross, '93, is out teaching.

Webb, '95, is teaching at Buxton.

The Council holds its meetings every other Saturday.

A new carpet in the Polynesian room adds much to its pleasantness.

W. S. Brown has been elected councilman from the Freshman class.

Baker, '92, has left college to enter Andover Theological Seminary.

Field, '94, has left college to accept the cashiership of a bank in Phillips.

Shepard, '92, is the new chorister in chapel, and Miss Bean, '93, organist.

Quite a number of the students worked on the horse-cars during State Fair.

The college observed Labor Day, September 7th, by a suspension of all recitations.

The new shades for the gas jets make a marked improvement in the Eurosophian room.

Moulton, '93, has been taking Pen nell's place in the Latin School during his absence this term.

Cyrus, reciting on his off day—
"Physics includes astronomy, biology, geometry, and psychology."

While the Main Street church has been undergoing repairs services have been held in the college chapel.

Base-ball interests are booming. Bates never had more available material for a championship team.

Bates has more principals of city high schools and academies, in New England, than any other college.

One hundred and fifty dollars worth of new books are soon to be added to the alumni alcove in the library.

The Sophomores have begun surveying. The leaders of the divisions are Miller, Woodman, Hoag, and Graves.

Unusual interest and enthusiasm is developing in the meetings of the Y. M. C. A., and Y. W. C. A., this term.

The old chemical room in Hathorn Hall is being fitted up as a recitation and lecture room for the use of Professor Hartshorn.

The government is publishing a series of college histories. The history of Bates has been written and will soon be issued.

The Sunday morning Y. M. C. A. meetings for this term are being devoted especially to a study of the Attributes of Christ.

The Sophomore officers for the com-
The committee of the Athletic Association in charge of the next field-day are Skelton, '92; Hoffman, '93; French, '94; and Campbell, '95.

The Sophomore class receives three valuable additions, this term, Messrs. Field and Carr from Massachusetts, and Mr. Marsh from New York.

In Astronomy: Professor—"If you was at the north pole, where would you look for the north star?" Student (meteorically)—"On the pole!"

The Freshmen have been divided into two divisions on account of their numbers. Mr. Hamlen, '90, is acting as their instructor in Greek for the present.

Howard, '92, has been elected to fill the chairmanship of the executive committee in the Polymniau Society, in place of Adams, who does not return to college.

Cautious Freshman to hack-driver, who has just deposited him with his effects in front of Parker Hall: "Is there anything to pay?" This is a cold world.

The Maine state championship in tennis for 1891 comes to Bates—of course. Mr. Howard is the first college undergraduate who has ever received this honor.

A number of patriotic students met Howard, '92, at the Lower Maine Central Station, when he returned at midnight victorious from the State tennis contest at Portland.

In the new history of Androscoggin county, edited by Mr. W. A. Ferguson, and now in press, Bates is represented by three plates and a generous number of pages.

The sub-teachers this year at the Latin School from the college are: W. B. Skelton, '92; C. C. Ferguson, '92; A. C. Yeaton, '93; E. L. Pennell, '93; G. C. Chase, '93; and S. I. Graves, '94.

Small and Miss Stevens were the respective recipients of the first and second prizes in Botany last term. The prizes were awarded for the best work in daily recitation, and in the plant records.

The scholarship prizes for last year were awarded to the following students: In '92, Small 1st, Miss Stevens 2d; in '93, Chase 1st, Miss Little 2d; in '94, Pierce 1st, Woodman and Thompson 2d.

The Sophomore-Freshman ball game, played September 18th, was brought to an untimely close by rain during the last half of the fifth inning. The score then stood 10 to 1 in favor of the Sophomores.

Professor Hayes has offered two prizes to the members of the Senior class for the two best lists of plants seen before June 15, 1892,—the name, family, and date of observance to be recorded in each case.

Rev. Rowland B. Howard, who is the Secretary of the Peace Society, of the United States, is to visit the college during the year, and give an address on his work. Rev. Mr. Howard is a brother of Gen. O. O. Howard.
Through mistake the author of the article, "Bates College in Three Tenses," in the Alumni Department of our June number, was omitted. It was contributed by Rev. F. W. Baldwin, '72.

Professor Stanton has offered two valuable prizes to his classes in Lepidopterology for the best collections before June 15, 1892, on the condition that the recipients shall give the duplicates of their collection to the college.

The reception to '95 by the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. occurred in the Gymnasium, September 1st. A short literary programme and refreshments followed the social part of the evening, and a successful occasion was the general verdict.

The Freshman class officers are: President, Wingate; Vice-President, Pettigrew; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Willard; Executive Committee, Wakefield, Miss Cross, and Knapp; Devotional Committee, Pease, Miss Summerbell, and Packard.

The Senior class officers for the present year are: President, Shephard; Vice-President, Blanchard; Secretary, Miss Meserve; Treasurer, Davis; Executive Committee, Howard, Blanchard, Miss Meserve; Devotional Committee, Sanborn, Tuttle, Davis.

The following is from the Lewiston Journal: "Mr. Christie A. Record, and Miss Mabel A. Crockett, oldest daughter of George B. Crockett, of the Paris Manufacturing Co., were united in marriage at the Methodist parsonage at Norway, Saturday, August 8th, by Rev. F. W. Smith."

The newly-elected officers of the Athletic Association are as follows: President, Wilson, '92; Vice-President, Spratt, '93; Treasurer, Bruce, '93; Secretary, Leathers, '94; Directors, Emery and Gilmore, '92; Hoffman and Irving, '93; French and Smith, '94; and T. Pulsifer and Brown, '95.

The directors have elected the following men as candidates for the college base-ball team: From '92, Emery, Wilson, Putnam, and Gilmore; from '93, Hoffman, Pennell, Marden, and Mildram; from '94, Osgood, Smith, Brackett, and Field; from '95, Campbell, T. C. Pulsifer, Wakefield, and Pettigrew. Emery has been elected captain, and Marden, scorer.

The Junior class have chosen their officers for the ensuing year. They are: President, Joiner; First Vice-President, Fanning; Second Vice-President, Miss Bean; Secretary, Miss Church; Treasurer, Moulton; Chaplain, Chase; Executive Committee, Dutton, R. A. Sturgess, and Miss Little; Orator, Adams; Poet, Winslow; Odist, Miss Hodgdon; Toast-master, McFadden; Marshal, Dutton.

In a recent number of The Leader, a journal well known in musical circles, we are pleased to note an interesting article on "Music in our Colleges," by A. P. Irving, '93. Among the ideas offered the following will especially bear repetition: "In the college of today the student is very likely to be devoted to only one branch of study. . . . The wide-awake student looks about him, enjoys life in the highest sense, and yet is just as faithful in
his lessons. The various forms of athletics, base-ball, tennis, etc., offer good opportunities for breaking up this monotony. Still there is need of something higher. What meets this need? Music. . . Often does the weary student sigh and declare that he has not time to spend in such things. Take time, look about a little, and you will find a few minutes each day that are spent in doing nothing, or in dozing over a lesson when there is no need of it. Besides, the time spent in hard-work will doubly repay you in enjoyment and needed rest. . . Students of colleges that are indifferent to musical culture, rouse yourselves and show that you are abreast of the times!"

The following is a list of the Freshman class, who are now in college, together with their fitting-schools and home towns. Several from Maine Central Institute and Fort Fairfield High School will join the class later.

A. H. Blair, Gardiner High School, Gardiner.
W. S. Brown, Latin School, Litchfield.
E. G. Campbell, Lyndon Institute, Vt., Lyndon, Vt.
Miss A. B. Canney, New Hampton Literary Institution, N. H., Barnstead, N. H.
Miss A. W. Collins, Lewiston High School, Lewiston.
Miss B. M. Cooper, Lewiston High School, Lewiston.
Miss E. B. Cornish, Lewiston High School, Lewiston.
Miss M. A. W. Cross, Laconia High School, Laconia, N. H.
S. F. Farnam, Jr., Latin School, New Gloucester.
A. W. Foss, Bridgton Academy, Raymond.
Miss G. E. Foster, Punnell Institute, Gray.
Miss C. W. Hastings, Gould's Academy, Bethel.
A. C. Hayes, Latin School, Strafford, N. H.
L. B. Hayden, Latin School, Auburn.

H. I. Hobberd, Maine Central Institute, East Corinth.
G. A. Hutchins, Lyndon Institute, Vt., Stannard, Vt.
Miss K. W. Joyce, Lewiston High School, Lewiston.
Miss C. M. King, Fort Fairfield High School, Fort Fairfield.
H. N. Knox, Latin School, Lebanon.
J. E. Mason, Austin Academy, Strafford, N. H.
J. G. Morrill, Latin School, Gray.
Miss C. E. Neal, Latin School, Auburn.
E. W. Packard, Friends School, Providence, Rhode Island.
H. P. Parker, Latin School, Greene.
L. W. Pease, Wilton Academy, Jay.
B. L. Pettigrew, Maine Central Institute, Lewiston.
C. Pulsifer, Auburn High School, Auburn.
T. C. Pulsifer, Latin School, Auburn.
J. N. B. Robertson, Latin School, Mechanic Falls.
F. W. Robie, Auburn High School, Auburn.
W. S. C. Russell, New Hampton Literary Institution, North Woodstock, N. H.
S. L. Staples, Auburn High School, Auburn.
Miss M. A. Steward, North Anson Academy, North Anson.
C. L. Small, Auburn High School, Auburn.
N. R. Smith, Gardiner High School, Gardiner.
R. F. Springer, Belfast High School, Belfast.
W. J. Storer, Latin School, Wells.
Miss R. Summerbell, Lewiston High School, Lewiston.
F. S. Wakefield, Lewiston High School, Lewiston.
C. S. Webb, Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield.
Miss F. A. Wheeler, Lewiston High School, Lewiston.
Miss A. L. Whitehouse, Lewiston High School, Lewiston.
Miss H. M. Willard, Auburn High School, Auburn.
Miss E. E. Williams, Auburn High School, Auburn.
J. M. Winslow, Lyndon Institute, Vt., Barton, Vt.
Miss N. G. Wright, Johnston High School, Rhode Island, Olneyville, R. I.
AM asked to write to the Student concerning the educational condition of the South. My response is to give my impressions on the subject after a three years' sojourn in East Tennessee.

To begin with, then, I am very favorably impressed with the present condition of the South from an educational standpoint. The people here, particularly in the country districts, are doing more for their own schools, I think, than the people of the north generally give them credit for. I need make no comparisons, nor do I wish to convey the idea that the conditions are all that could be desired, but that they are all that could reasonably be expected. The school atmosphere is good, and the schools continually improving. The houses are generally of logs, and are furnished with plank seats with no desks. As new ones are built many improvements are made, however. Parents in these districts are anxious for their children to have the advantages of good schools, and make many sacrifices to enable them to go to school.

In most of our towns and smaller cities the public school is not what it ought to be. This is due largely to the fact that the wealthier people have been brought up to look upon the public school as intended only for the poorer classes who were not able to employ private teachers. The sentiment I heard a prominent man express not long ago, that he would never vote to pay a cent to send any children but his own to school, is not, I judge, uncommon. The result is that private schools and educational institutions have been established in a great many of our towns and cities, very much to the disadvantage of the public schools. As an example of such I mention my own town, Athens, with a population of nearly 2,500. It has a public school of three to five months a year, employing for the white children only two teachers, while, on the other hand, we have one of the best private schools in the South. But this old prejudice, I am glad to say, is dying out, and in some of our towns are to be found as fine a system of graded schools as one could wish.

Perhaps, I cannot tell what these private schools are doing for our people here better, than by describing the school with which I am connected—U. S. Grant University. This school is now in the hands of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society. It includes preparatory and collegiate courses, and also schools of Theology, Medicine, Law, and Technology. Of these departments the preparatory is, as it naturally would be, the largest. The courses of study are about the same as are found in like schools elsewhere.

The entire enrollment last year was six hundred and twenty-two. The students come from nearly a dozen different states, but principally from Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. They come from the store, the cotton field, the turpentine farm, the mines—from everywhere and
from all conditions. Some come with the advantages of previous training and means to take them along comfortably, others come with only a few months' schooling, clad in homespun, and with little or no money.

We must keep in mind that money is very scarce, and opportunities for earning it are comparatively few. More than this, wages are very low. Common day laborers receive but fifty to seventy-five cents a day.

It may seem like poetry to read in books of persevering students who toil day and night, and deprive themselves of the necessities of life for the sake of an education, but the poetry takes its flight when we see the struggles going on daily about us. But the earnest, determined faces of those who thus struggle are worth more than poetry.

One student last year boarded himself for the nine months on four dollars a month, this including rent, fuel, lights, and washing. Another student has on several occasions bought bread with the last money he had, and eaten it at a spring near by, when he had no idea where he would get his next meal.

Worthy students are aided and encouraged in every possible way, and it is worth all the pains that are taken with them to see them develop, and to know that they appreciate what they are getting. To many it opens up a new life. A young man who came from a turpentine farm in North Carolina, two years ago, is a case in hand. He had scarcely ever been away from his father's pine lands where a bare living had been obtained. He was induced to come to school. He had only money enough to bring him here. Last June, after an absence of two years, he went home on a visit. In scholarship only two in the whole school ranked above him. You would hardly have known him as the same boy. His face fairly shown with the new life that had opened up before him, and of which he had never dreamed. As he was about to start for home one of the professors said to him: "Will, what would you take for what you have learned by coming here?" His eyes flashed as he said quickly: "I wouldn't take a thousand dollars for it." And that would be equal to a million to us.

There are, of course, discouragements, as well as encouragements, the greatest of which is lack of means to do all that needs to be done. The history of Grant University is similar to that of others of like character in the South. With sufficient money to carry on the work, the enrollment of these schools could be doubled at once.

I know of no way in which philanthropic men can accomplish more with the means at their control than by aiding in this work. Many, even of small means, are doing this. Five dollars, or one dollar, even, has come to a student from some unexpected source just in a time of need, and has been the means of encouraging him to continue his work.

I have great faith in the future prosperity and development of the South, and I believe that it will be
brought about largely through the
education of her children. The fields
are already white to the harvest.

W. J. BROWN, ’81.

ATHENS, TENN.

PERPETUAL YOUTH.

PONCE DE LEON, OR THE FOUNTAIN OF PER-
PETUAL YOUTH.

Hide, Porto Rico, in the tropic waves
And dissipate embittered memories
Of dispossessory of an arduous rule,
Stint of my worth tried in Ovando's cause,
And with our daring Pilot on the seas,
When faith's full buds had opened half to
sight
And his renewed quest would certify
Whether these wilds are but the outer gates
To India's opulence, the sounding shores
Of waters flowing from bright Eden's plains,
Or providential pontoons hither thrown
To bridge the "sea of darkness" and the gulf
Of mutinous despair, so he might prove
That paradox unto our mother faith,
A western way to reach the ancient East.

Before us lie the late-found Sporades
On Neptune's shallow areas, trident-plowed,
Where from his briny fist the seeds were hung
And scattered by autumnal hurricanes,
To sprout in gentle winters, and to grow
In summers long. Come, comrades, let's ex-
plore
These waifs from Paradise, perhaps to find
Atlantis risen from his watery bier,
With head exalted in Elysian skies.
As ripples now imagination's calm
With such conceit, and refluent wakes a wave
Of the incertitude beyond life's bound,
I make to you confession of a thought
That in my cup, for years so full and sweet,
Has come to be the dregs, the bitterness
Of which Morn's nimble fingers stir, and Eve
With hasty palm presses unto my lips.
Ponce is growing old—whitens this brow—
The fires that kindled bright on Leon's hills
Against the proud Cantabrians' northern cold
And lent their warmth unto the south plateau,
Sink to dull embers in this wasting frame.
To Nature's course in our historic night
I would have yielded, but dawn streaks the
shade,

Prophetic of a day that I must see
And gain therein a full and fitting meed.

Then search, and from each bosom-jeweled
hill
And dale take ye the gold—enough of that
Have I—but where gem-radiant beauty gleams
From bubbling founts, wet your tentative lips.
Drink light, drink deep, drink eager, oft, and
press
The dripping garlands to your brows, telling
To me, in the same quest, if strength's be-
gotten.

These simple natives—fools, they had not
marked
The spot—tradition have of one whose flesh
Was withered, and whose frame was lowly
bent
Beneath the arching sunset of his day,
But who, finding by chance a magic pool,
Have baffled all the skill of alchemy,
For earth is jealous of her rarest arts,
Drank, and in rapture stood again in youth,
And saw anew his dusky progeny.

So, if not sooner found, that font shall claim
My search till this worn heart no longer can
Shake off the heavy hand of Time—and you
Who share the boon will some day bold a cup
Of it against the barter of a world.

Your zeal for me, my friends, has overrun
The applauding isles and reached these ever-
glades,

That whisper continual prophecies.

But the bright days with hurried strides move
on,
Urged by the lashes of invidious age.

The voicings of each new-found strand to me
Sound not unlike pathetic thenodies,
While desperation goads my struggling want
The loton and potation yet to find.
Which so involves chaotic elements,
As in our human mould to balk the bane
Of dissolution. Nature's sons have been
Unto our project mainly tractable,
But yonder thicker glooms with fell designs,
And—Holy Saviour, fate has set its seal
Upon my breast, and writ its name in blood!
Draw out the arrow, but probe not the wound;
'Twill give me needless pain—the gash, alas!
Too surely rankles with a poison barb;
Grim Death, around me now thy eloquence
Fast weaves its wordless spell; athwart my
sight.
Thy justice stands with fine poised balance beam;
In thy might's presence all my cherished thought
Of healing waters is but mockery.
With its renunciation—lo, a calm,
My dim view clarifies—proud Leon's hills
In joy again I see, and far beyond,
O'er the gray crests of ancient Ephraim,
Behold a vision that our sacred shrines,
Through their fair symbols ne'er to me disclosed,
E'en where on Shechem's slope, by Jacob's well,
Stood in meek majesty the Nazarine,
And through Samaria's gates spake to the world
Of living waters—I have found the fount,
To drink in this last moment, and to press
The untried strand with but a stripling's feet.
Full long ago I should have drank and slaked
The fever-thirst of my delusive dreams,
So could I enter now the boundless way
In the full stature of God-imaged man.

F. F. PHILLIPS, '77.

THE COLLEGE CLUB.

To the Editors of the Bates Student:

SEVERAL of the alumni effected the organization of the College Club, on Friday, June 26th. The objects of the club are: To take an active interest in current affairs at Bates College; to encourage and stimulate work in literary and athletic lines; to promote in any way that may seem desirable the general welfare of the institution.

Officers were elected as follows: President, F. J. Daggett, '89; Vice-President, A. N. Peaslee, '90; Treasurer, F. W. Plummer, '91; Secretary, W. F. Garcelon, '90.

No more than five members will be admitted from any one class. The members of the club are: Daggett, '89; Peaslee, Neal, Garcelon, '90; Plummer, Howard, Larrabee, Libbey, '91.

For the annual field-meeting of the Athletic Association the club offers prizes in the following five events: Running high jump, pole vault, putting the shot, 220-yards dash, mile run.

To the winner beating the Bates record in any one of these events, a silver medal will be given. To the winner beating the record of any Maine college, a gold medal will be presented. If the secretary of the Athletic Association will report the names of the winners to the secretary of the club, the medals will be sent as soon as they can be properly inscribed.

Applications for membership in the club should be addressed to the secretary at Lewiston, Maine.

WM. F. GARCELON, '90.

Secretary.

PERSONALS.

'73.—J. H. Baker, principal of the Denver (Col.) High School, has been elected President of the Council of the National Teachers' Association.

'73.—Prof. J. C. Dennett, Ph.D., of Boulder, Col., who was obliged to go to the Hot Springs on account of ill health, is now much better, and will return to his work this fall.

'75.—G. W. Wood, Ph.D., is principal of East Corinth Academy, East Corinth, Me.

'76.—I. C. Phillips, of Hopkinton, Mass., has been elected superintendent of schools in Bath, Me.

'81.—From an article in a recent number of the New York Daily Con-
tinent, describing the opening of the new public library in Jersey City, N. J., we take the following clipping: "Charles L. Haskell is principal of public school No. 12. Mr. Haskell did much to advocate and have passed the public libraries bill by the legislature. He has been foremost for years in educational affairs."

'82.—The Lewiston Journal of July 17th published a long letter from S. A. Lowell, Esq., editor of the Pendleton Tribune, Pendleton, Oregon. The letter is chiefly devoted to a description of the persons and customs of the Indians of that locality, and is full of interest.

'83.—F. E. Foss, of St. Paul, Minn., has decided to accept a position as instructor in Highway Engineering in the Boston School of Technology.

'84.—C. S. Flanders, formerly of Perrysville, Ind., is now principal of Penacook Academy, Penacook, N. H.

'84.—D. L. Whitmarsh, of Farmington, N. H., has been engaged as principal of the Farmington High School for the ensuing year.

'85.—B. G. W. Cushman, formerly first assistant at the Auburn E. L. H. S., graduated with first honor at the Bowdoin Medical School last June. He has since received a substitute appointment in Randall's Island Hospital, New York.

'86.—Rev. Charles Hadley, of Madras, India, has been very ill with the fever prevalent in that region. The latest reports relative to his condition are more encouraging.

'86.—Rev. H. C. Lowden, of North Berwick, attended the School of Oratory, the past summer, at Ocean Park.

'86.—F. H. Nickerson, principal of Westbrook High School, has accepted the principalship of the High School at Everett, Mass.

'86.—C. E. B. Libby has accepted a position as principal of Monson Academy, Monson, Me.

'86.—H. S. Sleeper, of Lewiston, graduated with high honors from the Medical School of the University of Vermont. He will practice in Wausau, Me.

'85.—The New York Independent published, on June 17th, another letter from Rev. E. B. Stiles.

'87.—The Youth's Companion has recently published a short poem by Israel Jordan.

'88.—F. S. Hamlet graduated last June from Burlington Medical School. He was valedictorian in a class of 69. He is at present principal of the high school in Brownville, Me. In the spring he will take a post-graduate course in some medical college.

'88.—During the coming year Miss F. M. Nowell will be Professor of Latin in Hillman's College, Lincoln, Nebraska.

'88.—R. A. Parker succeeds F. H. Nickerson as principal of the Westbrook High School.

'88.—W. L. Powers, principal of the Fort Fairfield High School, is to have a large increase of salary this year.

'88.—Rev. S. H. Woodrow, of Yale Divinity School, has received a call to the pastorate of the West Congregational Church, Portland.

'89.—C. J. Emerson and Miss M. S.
Little, both of Warner, N. H., are to have large increases in their salaries the ensuing year.

'89.—J. I. Hutchinson, who has been studying the past year at Clark University, Worcester, has received a fellowship in that institution, being selected from among fifty applicants.

'89.—W. E. Kinney will enter the Brunswick Medical School this fall.

'89.—G. H. Libbey has been selected as instructor of Latin and Greek in Denver (Col.) High School, with a salary of $1,200.

'89.—F. W. Newell is principal of Thetford Academy, Thetford, Vt.

'90.—Miss Mary Brackett attended the School of Oratory at Ocean Park this summer.

'90.—We clip the following item from the Lewiston Journal: "Herbert V. Neal, of Auburn, is one of the most successful amateur photographers in the two cities. He has several albums of views and scenes at Squirrel Island, along the upper Androscoggin, and other places."

'90.—The Lewiston Journal published several letters this summer from T. M. Singer, while he was on his trip abroad.

'90.—Miss E. F. Snow will this year be teacher of Latin, Greek, Higher Mathematics, and Physical Culture in Housatonic Hall School, Great Barrington, Mass.

'90.—W. H. Woodman will this fall enter the Chicago Law School.

'91.—P. P. Beal will be principal of Lee Normal Academy, Lee, Me.

'91.—Miss Grace Bray will teach Greek at Bridgton Academy.

'91.—Miss L. M. Bodge is taking a post-graduate course in the college, in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew.

'91.—Miss A. A. Beal will teach in the Putnam High School, Putnam, Conn.

'91.—W. B. Cutts is a sub-principal in a grammar school in Philadelphia, with a salary of $1,100.

'91.—F. J. Chase will probably study law in Lewiston with A. K. P. Knowlton.

'91.—H. J. Chase will teach the Sciences and Higher English in the preparatory department of Tarleton College, Northfield, Minn.

'91.—F. E. Emrich, Jr., will be principal of Wayland High School, Wayland, Mass.

'91.—N. G. Howard will be teacher of Greek and Physical Culture in Roswell Military Academy, Roswell, N. M.

'91.—A. C. Hutchinson will attend the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J.

'91.—Miss M. H. Ingalls will remain at home for the present.

'91.—Miss F. L. Larrabee will be an assistant in Westbrook High School.

'91.—F. W. Larrabee will be first assistant in the Auburn High School.

'91.—F. S. Libbey will be principal of the High School at Camden.

'91.—W. S. Mason is principal of Litchfield Academy, Litchfield Corners.

'91.—Miss K. H. Merrill will be an assistant in the Gardiner High School.

'91.—Miss M. S. Merrill will be engaged in journalistic work in Lewiston.

'91.—August 27th, at Bridgton, occurred the marriage of Miss Gertrude A. Littlefield and W. L. Nickerson.
The ceremony was performed by Rev. Joseph Nickerson. Mr. and Mrs. Nickerson will teach this year at Green Mountain Seminary, Waterbury Center, Vt. Mr. Nickerson will be principal and will teach Mathematics and Science. Mrs. Nickerson will teach French, English Literature, and Pedagogies.

'91.—A. D. Pinkham is gymnasium director of the Pennsylvania State Normal School in Millersville.

'91.—F. W. Plummer is principal of the Winthrop High School.

'91.—G. K. Small has been very ill. A consultation of doctors was held with the final decision that there was a chance for his recovery. At this writing Mr. Small is very much better and is able to be out. Mr. Small had the offer of the principalship of Duxbury Academy, Duxbury, Mass.

'91.—C. R. Smith is principal of the high school at Buxton Center.

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**EXCHANGES.**

The event since our last issue has been Commencement, and one would almost be surprised in looking through the exchanges, to see how large a place this week fills in the school world. Nearly every paper contains addresses, orations, or some mention of Commencement parts, and two magazines have given us something new in this line.

In the *Nassau Lit.* we find a bright little story, whose plot is laid on the Commencement campus at Princeton, and the little details in the description of the Old North Hall, and its surroundings at Commencement time, brings to mind a vivid picture, filled with throngs of busy students and eager visitors. The story as an article of fiction is weak and full of improbabilities, though the few characters are really well drawn and seem original without being unreal.

By far the best thing pertaining to Commencement that has come to our notice is Edward Everett Hale’s article on Class Day, in the *Harvard Monthly.* He sketches in an interesting manner the early customs of that day, touching on the first day of this kind when ladies were present throughout the exercises. Also he mentions the famous Class Day of ’38, when Lowell was suspended and deprived of the privilege of reading his now famous poem, because of non-attendance at chapel.

*The Southern Collegen* contains a quaint valedictory address. It is rather figurative and the figures are long drawn out, and the article on the whole is somewhat fantastic as in the view of past and future, yet the spirit of loyalty and God-speed to university and class are expressed with genuine earnestness and terseness.

We add a few specimens of contemporary college verse from our exchanges:

**Theocritus XIX.**

One day while Cupid, out on mischief bent,
Was dipping down his dainty fingers deep
Within the honeyed hives, a buzzing bee
The naughty ringers spied, and sharply kissed—

The little fellow danced with smarting pain,
And clenched his little fist. "'Til go," said he,
"And tell my mother, Aphrodite, dear,
And ask her why so small a thing as that
Should hurt me so.” But when he went she laughed
And kissed the stinging, rosy tips, and said:
‘My sweet, you wonder why the little bee
Should bear so sharp a sting? But think how small
You are yourself, and yet your tiny bow,
What burning wounds its toy-like arrows make!”
—Nassau Literary Monthly.

INFLUENCE.
I wonder if ever a wave ebbs out but it breaks
on a distant shore,
Or falls any tears
But the faces of years
Are stained through the Evermore?
I wonder if ever a day is born or an evening
to twilight steals,
But they leave a mark
Thro’ the gathering dark
In the print of their golden wheels.
I wonder if ever a word is said or ever a song
is sung,
But their souls live on
When their sounds are gone—
In the Palace of Silence hung?
I wonder if ever a life is lived but its being
gives sweet to some,
But its hands touch still,
And its dream-voice will
Speak after its lips are dumb?
And so may it be, thou forgotten one, when
the cup of thy life is filled,
That the world drink up
From the shattered cup
Whatever and all that is spilled.
—Southern Collegian.

ROUGHENED SEAS.
Lightly, on his ocean pillow,
Swept the sea-gull, boating free;
On the sands there rolled no billow,
When at dawn we put to sea.
Now, his warning weirdly shrieking,
Scarce the sea-gull breaths the gale;
Rudder, mast, and prow are creaking;
Drips the foam from spar and sail.
Up the crest we dash, and totter,
Down the trough we headlong leap:
Ho! though roars the rolling water,
Straight to sea our course we keep!
Dim yon breakers, shoreward flashing;
Dim yon low, green islands grow;
Fast and free and far we’re dashing,
Lofty ships beside us go.
Yearn we now for morning’s quiet,—
Seas of glass, with crimson wave?
No, we hail the billows’ riot,
Gladdest when they maddest rave!
So, on life’s wide, mystic ocean,
Launched we in the blush of morn;
Danced our bark, with gentlest motion
Out, o’er gleaming waters borne.
Loud, ere long, swept storm winds roaring;
But our hearts swelled bold and high;
Nor, mid crash of waters warring,
Wished we morning’s tranquil sky.
Soon shall fall the twilight tender,
Softly fall, o’er life and sea;
Then, in calm, and crimson splendor,
Tranquil shall our haven be.
—Williams Literary Monthly.

COLLEGE NOTES.
Columbia has just completed a magnificent new athletic ground, doubtless surpassed by none in this country. It contains a carefully prepared field for foot-ball, lacrosse, and base-ball, a fine quarter-mile cinder track and 220-yards straightaway, a shooting range, tennis courts, and a large field for general practice. Underground drains will keep the field dry even in wet weather. The land alone cost the college about $80,000.

In the Mail and Express of a few weeks since, there was advanced a plan which must be of interest to every person to whom the advancement of higher education is of concern. This scheme is nothing less than the estab-
lishment of a second Johns Hopkins University at Albany, N. Y.

There is no doubt that a field is still open for another university for the training of college graduates in this country. The interests of true scholarship demand that our students who are ambitious to excel in one particular branch of learning shall not be compelled to cross the Atlantic to obtain training in their chosen specialties; and we believe that schools of the sort, with an adequate provision of able and celebrated instructors and a sufficient supply of all the apparatus and books requisite for the successful pursuit of a special branch, will not lack patronage even at the present time, and that the number of students attending them will steadily increase as these universities themselves raise the standard of education. It is for these reasons that the interest of the reading public is at once enlisted on behalf of the proposed scheme; and the question at once arises as to the special qualifications of Albany as the seat of such an institution.

The Empire State seems pre-eminently fitted for the foundation of a new university for the graduates of colleges, on account of the old and famous University of the State of New York. This unique institution, established as long ago as 1783, immediately after the British forces evacuated New York, is simply a great corporation, comprising in itself all the chartered colleges and academies of the State, but governed by a Board of Regents appointed by the State Legislature. All the constituent institutions, while they are for the most part of private foundation and endowment and in minor matters retain their autonomy, yet are strictly subject to the University, which can modify their methods or destroy their existence at its pleasure. The University itself, though in form a private corporation, yet, as it has no private interests to serve, is really a State Bureau of Educational Supervision, with absolute power over all colleges and academies chartered by the State. It has never until recently assumed teaching functions, for education in the lower schools and in colleges of the ordinary kind is better left to private and municipal enterprise. But its influence has always been felt in raising the standard of education, especially since the establishment of the "Convocation." This is an annual meeting of the Regents and the representatives of the various institutions composing the University. It has merely consultative power, and is endowed with no other authority than that derived from the concentration of the educated public opinion of the State. Yet so powerful is the influence of the delegates to the Convocation, that in reality every college has a voice in determining the policy of the Regents.

But the University has for the last few months devoted its energies to the idea of university extension, and its efforts promise to accomplish in this country as much good as has been done in this way in England.

But its peculiar constitution is no less adapted to advancing the cause of a higher education than it is to the extension of learning among the peo-
pie; nor could it create jealousy among other colleges, for it would not encroach upon their fields.

But beside these great advantages offered by the peculiar system of educational supervision in New York State, the City of Albany is for many reasons most excellently fitted for the seat of an "Academy of Letters, supreme among the universities of America."

First among its special features may be noticed the magnificent library in the State Capitol, the resources of which are scarcely known, much less adequately used. The general library, containing about 150,000 volumes, and great collections of manuscripts and documents, is in the words of the author "scarcely visited except by the passing traveler."

There is the possibility of direct observation of the practical workings of the great legislative and executive machine, which would be an inestimable advantage to the student of political science.

In view of these so favorable conditions it is urged that schools of historical science, economics, pedagogics, science, and forestry, be at once established, other departments to be added from time to time.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

The Century for September gives a very clear outline of the latest freak in American politics, and exposes its weaknesses. We quote the following from "Topics of the Time."

"The sub-treasury scheme of the Farmers' Alliance is in many respects the most extreme form in which the cheap money delusion in this country has manifested itself. It is so extreme, in fact, that many of the Alliance leaders have refused from the outset to give it their approval, and others of them who at first viewed it with favor, after examination and discussion of its provisions, have withdrawn their approval. At first it made great headway in the South, but earnest, intelligent, and courageous exposure of its dangerous fallacies by leading politicians and newspapers has so far educated the people upon the economic principles involved that it has been losing ground perceptibly during the past three months. A veritable campaign of education has been in progress in several Southern States, with this scheme as the text of public discussion, and the beneficial results afford a striking illustration of the high patriotic service of courage and conviction in politics and journalism.

"The sub-treasury scheme made its appearance in the last Congress, when a bill embodying its principles was introduced in both houses, having been prepared by the National Legislative Committee of the Farmers' Alliance. Briefly summed up, it provided for the appropriation by the Government of $50,000,000 to be used for the erection of warehouses in various parts of the country for the storage of cotton, wheat, oats, corn, and tobacco. Every county which had an annual production of these staples exceeding $500,000 in gross value was to be entitled to a
warehouse. A petition was to be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury asking for its establishment, accompanied by the title of a suitable site to be given to the Government. The Secretary of the Treasury was to appoint a manager, who should give bonds for the faithful performance of his duties, and should receive a salary of not less than $1,000 and of not more than $2,500, proportionate to the business done. Any owner of cotton, wheat, corn, oats, or tobacco might take his crop to the nearest warehouse, deposit it, and receive in return eighty per cent. of its market value in treasury notes, the manager deciding what that market value should be. The treasury notes were to be specially issued for this purpose by the Secretary, no note to be less than $1 nor more than $1,000, to be legal tender for all public and private debts, and good as part of the lawful reserve of national banks. The manager was to give a receipt for every deposit of produce, showing its amount, grade, or quality, value at date of deposit, and amount advanced upon it, with rate of interest, one per cent. per annum, and with insurance, weighing, warehousing, classing, and other charges deducted. These receipts were to be negotiable by indorsement. Produce deposited might be redeemed at any time by a return of receipt and money advanced on interest, and the payment of all warehousing charges. The money returned was to be destroyed by the Secretary of the Treasury. If there were no redemption of a deposit within twelve months, a sale was to be ordered for the reimbursement of the government.”

This scheme would be a failure for many reasons. In the first place the warehouse managers would be subject to politics, and, instead of always being experts and strictly honest, disinterested parties, it would quite often happen that they would be neither. Then the dangers of having them pass upon the value of the goods to be stored are plainly apparent. Moreover, while the farmer thinks he is paying but one per cent. for his money, when he reckons all the costs of storing, insurance, etc., he is actually paying as much, or more, than the regular rate of interest, and that, too, in return for only four-fifths of the value of his crops, and in mighty uncertain currency.

In an article on “Europe and Cathay” in the September Atlantic, John Fiske gives the following graphic outline of Europe at the end of the tenth century: “Let us for a moment recall what was going on in Europe in the year of grace 1000,—just enough to get a suggestive picture of the time. In England, the Danish invader, fork-bearded Swend, father of the great Cnut, was wresting the kingship from the feeble grasp of Ethelred the Redless. In Gaul, the little duchy of France, between the Somme and the Loire, had lately become the kingdom of France, and its sovereign, Hugh Capet, had succeeded to the feudal rights of lordship over the great dukes and counts whose territories surrounded him on every side; and now Hugh’s son, Robert the Debonair, better hymn-writer than warrior, was waging a doubtful struggle with these unruly vasals. It was not yet in any wise
apparent what the kingdoms of England and France were going to be. In Germany, the youthful Otto III., the "wonder of the world," had just made his weird visit to the tomb of his mighty predecessor at Aachen, before starting on that last journey to Rome which was so soon to cost him his life. Otto's teacher, Gerbert, most erudite of popes,—too learned not to have had dealings with the devil,—was beginning to raise the papacy out of the abyss of infamy into which the preceding age has seen it sink, and so to prepare the way for the far-reaching reforms of Hildebrand. The boundaries of Christendom were as yet narrow and insecure. With the overthrow of Olaf Tryggvesson in this year 1000, and the temporary partition of Norway between Swedes and Danes, the work of Christianizing the North seemed for the moment to languish. Upon the eastern frontier the wild Hungarians had scarcely ceased to be a terror to Europe, and in this year Stephen, their first Christian king, began to reign. At the same time the power of heretical Bulgaria, which had threatened to overwhelm the Eastern Empire, was broken down by the sturdy blows of the Macedonian emperor Basil. In this year the Christians of Spain met woful defeat at the hands of Almansor, and there seemed no reason why the Mussulman rule over the greater part of that peninsula should not endure forever.

Thus, from end to end Europe was a scene of direct confusion; and though as we now look back upon it, the time seems by no means devoid of promise, there was no such cheering outlook then. Nowhere were the outlines of kingdoms or the ownership of crowns definitely settled. Private war was both incessant and universal. The Truce of God had not yet been proclaimed. As for the common people, their hardships were well-nigh incredible. Amid all this anarchy and misery, at the close of the thousandth year from the birth of Christ, the belief was quite common throughout Europe that the Day of Judgment was at hand for a world grown old in wickedness and ripe for its doom."

### POET'S CORNER

#### HARMONY

Water and earth and air,—
Voices have these that sing,
Ears that can hear—how rare!
Always the song is changed—always the same.

Who knows the song they sing
In a forgotten tongue,
Past all remembering?

Ah! If I know one word, I know whence all came.

—C., '93.

#### A REBUKE

A pool with stagnant odors rife,
Glooming beneath a sunless sky:
Scornful I said, as I passed by,
"Fit emblem of a sordid life."

I passed again; the wind had driven
The low-hung clouds away: 'twas night;
Lo! stars had gemmed the pool with light,
Until it seemed a lesser heaven!

—M. S. M., '91.

#### A LAMENT

I have delved in Browning's intricacies,
In Tennyson's better and worse,
And Whitman's idiosyncracies,
Nor yet can I make up a verse.
And tho’ I have played full many a tune,
And sung many songs—what’s the matter?
I cannot secure that desirable boon,
I cannot catch rhyme for the meter.

Then to others I’ll leave to flirt with the Muse
With poetic extravaganza,
And wait until I enough can enthuse
To catch the true drift of the stanza.

—E. L. B., ’92.

POETRY AND PROSE.

Under a toadstool he sat at his ease,
A knowing old toad, when his day’s work
was over.
And a velvet-winged butterfly swung in the
breeze,
Alighted close by on a blossom of clover.

“Ah me!” said the butterfly, wiping a tear;
“Tear, oh, I fear the sweet Summer is
dying;
For Autumn’s vague sadness steals into my
heart,
When the soft breeze I hear o’er the doomed
blossoms sighing.”

And the toad gave a wink as he dryly re-
marked,
“Yes, the season I’m sure will be soon
growing colder;—
And I guess there’ll be frosts, for the wind’s
to the west
And my Fall rheumatism’s got into my
shoulder.

—M. S. M., ’91.

POT-POURRI.

COQUETTE.

Her dainty envelope is square—
I think the while its seal I tear—
So like herself, both sweet and fair;
The note inside it, too, I’ll swear,
Light and diverting.

What though her heart be free from care,
And blue her eyes, and soft her hair,
Her voice, like Southern breezes fair?
There’s not one touch of feeling there;
She’s only flirting.

—The Cadet.

The man who is waiting for some-
thing to turn up generally finds it when
he steps on a barrel hoop.—Ex.

Patient—“What do you think of
a warmer climate for me, doctor?”
Doctor—“Great scott, man! Isn’t
that what I am trying to save you
from?”—Ex.

“Is n’t my photograph excellent?”
said a somewhat spunky wife to her
husband. “Well, my dear,” replied he, “I think there’s a little too much
repose about the mouth.”—Ex.

“All I want to make me a million-
aire,” he sighed, as he changed benches
in the city hall park, “is the beggarly
sum of $500.” “How?” asked the
tramp in the calico shirt beside him.
“I leave New York for Boston. I
arrive in Boston, and rent a luxurious
office on the ground floor. I advertise
‘The Alaska Antediluvian Elephant’s
Tusk Company’; capital half a million
dollars; a few shares for sale; divi-
dends paid monthly.” “What’s your
company for?” “For to go around
and pick up the tusks of elephants as
they thaw out of the glaciers.”
“Well?” “Well, that’s all, except
that I remain one mouth, pay out $850
in dividends, sell $100,000 worth of
stock, and gently slide out between two
days.” “What becomes of the ele-
phants’ tusks?” “They are used for
grave-stones for the stockholders who
get left.”—Ex.

It seems like a paradox that the per-
son who is of the smallest calibre is
generally the greatest bore.

—Yale Record.

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ever wrote was: “When a man begins
to go down hill, all nature seems
greased for the occasion.”—Ex.
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