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THE BATES STUDENT

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EDITORIAL.

PROBABLY the board of STUDENT editors for 1892 will have been appointed before the appearance of our next issue; and this seems an appropriate time to consider for a moment the past and future management of our college magazine. The STUDENT is almost unique among college periodicals in having a board of editors selected by the faculty of the college from a single class, and entirely renewed every twelve months. This system has of course grave defects, both as regards the frequent and complete change of editors, and the manner of their selection. Yet it has also very great advantages, the chief of these being the healthy rivalry between successive classes in maintaining and increasing the literary excellence of the STUDENT, the assurance of a complete settlement of its financial accounts each year, and the avoidance of all factional contests in elections.

But whatever may be our sentiments as to the present manner of appointing the board and carrying on the business of the STUDENT, a change seems to have now become entirely impracticable. So we must devote our attention to correcting the faults not absolutely necessarily involved in the present system, and especially to the lack of connection between successive volumes, numbers,
THE new interest in Bible study should be maintained. The present class is now well started, and before us is the bright outlook of having one of our most popular professors for instructor next term. With this in view, in addition to our own good, we surely can afford to make every effort for the success of the work this term. At best, one can learn very little during the course concerning Bible history and Bible characters, and unless he has had special opportunities for scriptural study before entering, he must go out from college with his knowledge in this direction comparatively limited. This ought not to be. No one can be well educated, no matter how much his head is filled with other branches, unless he is well grounded in the teachings and general facts pertaining to Christianity.

As now planned, the work of the Bible class this term will include Christ’s life, more especially, of course, that part pertaining to his ministry. Each Sunday afternoon a leader is appointed, and on the first Sunday following he lays out before the class the plan of the work for the next Sunday, assigning to different members topics for special preparation. This gives the leader one week to look over the work embraced in the lesson to be taken up on his Sunday, and the class one week after the topics are assigned to look up the particular subjects given them or familiarize themselves with the general drift of the whole. In this way much outside material is brought in for the benefit of all, and one who has not been able to give time to the preparation of the lesson, can yet hear much that is interesting and helpful from the recitations and discussions of the others. The meetings are held in the Y. M. C. A. room, Sunday afternoons at 3 o’clock, and all the students are invited.

THE article in our Alumni Department is very suggestive as to the value to the college of this department, if our alumni would only avail themselves of the opportunity it presents. There is something for every one of them to consider in the first sentence of that article: “I understand that the columns of the Student are open for the alumni to express themselves on topics of general interest to the students and to the college.” Yes, the columns of the Student are open to them; the Alumni Department has
been set apart for just such a purpose, and what its value might be can be estimated by the various needs of our college and students and the amount of good that could be done by our alumni discussing those needs and proposing plans for meeting them in the columns of our college paper. Our alumni and students truly form a little world, one of whose chief objects is to look after the best interests of our college. Our college paper is to them a world paper, and the value of the press in discussing topics of general interest is too well known to need comment here. Such plans as the one proposed can thus be communicated to nearly all the alumni, and discussed. In this way many similar plans, all of which go to promoting the welfare of our college can be proposed and pushed, so that by Commencement week, when the alumni meet to consider such matters, definite ideas and plans will be at hand. Let us hope that others will take up this topic proposed by "One of the Alumni," and help it along till it materializes into a definite movement to promote the future prosperity of our Alma Mater.

Among the many minor questions of more or less importance which confront the college student at the beginning of his course is this, "Ought I to room in a college dormitory or in a private house?" And the question deserves from every student far more consideration than it actually receives. For the consequences of his decision may be felt throughout his whole life.

There are, of course, students who possess such complete self-control that they run almost no danger in submitting themselves to the influences of any associations whatever. But all the students of that character in the biggest college in the country can be counted on your fingers. The large majority of the students need to consider well the advantages and disadvantages of life in a college dormitory, before settling the question finally.

That more "fun" can be had in the college halls no one would think of denying. And it is doubtful whether one can really know what college life in all its phases is if he graduates without ever having roomed in a college building. But it is open to doubt whether all this fun is in the highest degree beneficial. In a college hall a man can become very proficient in the arts of ducking, smashing transoms, breaking windows, bursting open doors, and so on indefinitely. At the same time, however, he learns how to submit gracefully when it is his turn to be the butt of the joke; so it is, perhaps, not an unmixed evil.

Of course, we do not mean to imply that every student who rooms in a dormitory is up to all these tricks. Far from it. But it is no less a fact that he is much more likely to be in all the fracases than the student who rooms outside, in a private house.

Theoretically the dormitory system is certainly the best. There should be no association so good for students as that with their own fellows, no atmosphere so healthy for their literary development as that of the college campus. And we believe that not a few students
in every college dormitory make their lives there approach very nearly the fulfillment of these conditions.

There is a lively interest throughout the college in the band. Bates has a peculiar pride in this organization, for she has taken a remarkable position among New England colleges in this respect. The band has been reorganized with Mr. Brown, '93, as director, and, although the vacancies caused by Mr. Dutton, the former director, and by the graduation of the class of '91 seem at first too great to fill, yet indications seem to show that the Freshman class has enough available musical talent, if it is only developed to maintain the strength of the band, and all who know Mr. Brown cannot but feel confidence in him and have reason to believe that he can accomplish the difficult task of filling Mr. Dutton's place. It cannot reasonably be expected that the band at once will be as strong as it was last June, especially because some of the leading parts must be supplied, but we venture a prophecy that when the base-ball season opens next spring, and when the political campaign waxes hot a year from now the Bates College Band will make itself heard.

The remarkable careers of Balmaceda, Boulanger, and Parnell, the last three exploded idols of the people, show how ready the people are in this cold world to cast themselves within the embrace of the fire that burns brightest. Emerson has said: "All mythology opens with demigods," and he might well have said the same of all history. In fact, mythology and history are but the same thing, except that one deals with the more remote past while the other's field is nearer our own time. Far from being definite and well-marked, the dividing line is constantly changing and the era of the mythological widening.

Thus, much as people like to gloat over their independence, every age is an age of demigods, and when one of these self-made deities loses his prestige his place is immediately taken by the one who exposed his weakness. He who makes the biggest splurge from whose massive cranium the brightest blaze emanates, is sure to get the biggest following. And such was the case with these three departed dignitaries. They so completely dazzled the people with their effulgence that their weaknesses became invisible, and on their poor, weak, mortal shoulders were trusted the ideals and the confidences that thousands ought to have borne. With what result? They fell at last, as all mortals must, and their followers were left in momentary darkness, only to scan the horizon for another similar beacon to which they will rush as madly as before and but little wiser.

But there is an equally forcible lesson taught by the other party—these demigods, these mortal deities. It is the lesson that all history has taught and will continue to teach. The fire that burns brightest and fiercest will consume its material first. Failure to perceive this truth has permitted the rise of many a hero, national and local, nor have the Brutuses, the St. Helenas,
and the suicidal daggers, the Reigns of Terror, the broken idols, and the disappointed hopes, succeeded in bringing this truth home to the people. Still, a truth it is, and they who cause this fall by fanning into too bright a blaze the glowing embers of natural talent are much more responsible for the hardships they suffer as a result, than they who fall. If you trust your secrets with some one else and they leak out, blame yourself, not him. If it wasn’t worth your while to keep them, it surely wasn’t worth his. If you trust your liberty to the keeping of some one else, and he proves a tyrant, blame yourself, not him. But when you discover your mistake, don’t, for Heaven’s sake, don’t do it again.

LITERARY.

FLOWERS OF THE GREEK AND THE CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION.

By E. E. Osgood, ’92.

From the ruins of Greek civilization rises the Past, and, shaking the dust of ages from her robes, thus speaks:

Spirit of the Present! stay awhile, and behold my ancient majesty. My sons have worn time’s fairest garlands. Under my protecting hand, Art rose in all her divinest purity. Homer, the dearest child of the Muses, blazoned his genius on the pages of eternity. Aristotle unfolded the world’s grandest philosophy, while Demosthenes thundered forth the soul’s deep eloquence.

In Greece, earth’s noblest form of worship lived through centuries. To her ancient sons religion throbbed in everything: the morning breeze was but Jove’s holy breath upon his children; the forest haunts were hallowed by the presence of divinity: in the stream’s low murmurs we heard the sacred whisperings of a god that dwelt invisibly upon its banks, and guided aright its courses; and when we looked upon the sea, there we beheld imperial Neptune’s watery palace halls. Thus deity dwelt everywhere, inspiring orator, sculptor, and poet. Piety was life’s chief end, and whether at public games, festivals, in the theatre, or home, all was done to glorify the gods.

Greece, too, was the seat of high-souled heroism. “Marathon and Salamis” is victory’s eternal clarion-note. There Athen’s warrior raised his heaven-forged spear, and black-robed tyranny withdrew into her orient home, while liberty—she who was cowering in earth’s darkest caverns—arose, and, mantled in heavenly radiance, walked among the Attic populace.

These are the treasures from the store-house of the Past. Say, modern spirit, what are thine?

Then answers the Present: Ancient mother! modern ages have sat, like children, at thy feet, to learn the long-robed wisdom of the Past, yet, to eternity’s shrine, I, too, bring worthy offerings. Thy mission was to found the empire of the mind; it remained for me to broaden its boundaries. The Past sat in the valley, saying, “This is the world; all excellence lies here.”

The Present, from the mountain-top,
These are my heart’s treasures, which mankind sought long, and is finding at last.

Thus answers our civilization to ancient Greece; and citizens of the Present, let us not long for a return of Hellenic glories. Rather may we bow with reverent and thankful hearts to the sovereignty of our age. The evolution towards a nobler civilization is still going on, and demands our assistance. Standing in the watchtower of the Present we look beyond us. The Future will have more of the divine. She will rear no marble Parthenon, like Athens the ancient, for hers will be the Parthenon of the soul. It will rise from the acropolis of truth; upon the sublime columns of love will rest the architrave of peace; while over all, as over the old-time desert-wanderers, will gleam the eternal radiance of Jehovah’s majesty.

♦ ♦♦

THE RUSSO-JEWISH CONTROVERSY.

BY W. B. SKELTON, ’92.

CLOTHED with so much that appeals to both the practical and the sympathetic in human nature, it can hardly be a matter of surprise that every phase of this question has its advocates, every act of the contending parties its admirers. This allowing the judgment to be unduly influenced by personal interests and personal prejudices, together with a surprisingly confused conception of the true state of affairs, has contributed much toward the allegations of unnecessary cruelty made against Russia. Some have too
readily conceded that the task of enduring the Jew and his peculiarities — this task, as circumstances have imposed it upon the Czar — might be much simpler, while others are enthused with the colonization scheme and believe that in this is to be found the panacea of all race afflictions. But an examination of the facts cannot fail to expose serious weaknesses in both these propositions.

The colonization project first assumed a serious aspect, here, less than a year ago, when one Harrison, a Chicago minister, started a movement to have Palestine restored to the Jews. For a time this attempt gained quite a popularity, and men who ought to have known better, really saw visionary, villages and cities, scattered over the hills and valleys of western Asia, filled with comfort and splendor, and, though actually capable of supporting not over 3,000,000 at most, supplying with ease the wants of a race whose representatives in Russia alone number upward of 5,000,000. Such was the absurdity of the first undertaking.

What next? Baron Hirsh is now executing his plan of settling his brethren in the Argentine Republic. While he is doing a noble work, so far as his own people are concerned, it is still plain that the colonization scheme is highly impracticable. Why? Because it is impossible for the Jewish race to live in peace and harmony with any other, unless they are compelled to conform to existing laws and customs, and this they will not do as long as their tribal relations remain intact. To be sure, they may be transported to a sparsely settled country in such numbers as to form a considerable majority, but what then? The other race will be the one to suffer. No; colonization is neither just nor practicable — unjust because one race or the other must suffer unduly, impracticable because unjust.

As to the other proposition, the pet theory of two-thirds of the world seems to be that Russia is engaged in continual warfare with civilization. This general theory is based on two phases of her national policy, her lust for power in the East, and her treatment of obnoxious persons within her own territory. As for the first, it may be stated that not even England, merry England, has succeeded in making an earthly paradise of any of her colonies, unless, perhaps, the tax-ridden, starving portions of India or coerced Ireland may be cited as such. While the banishment of liberty-loving citizens to Siberia may bear criticism, it is well to note the difference between seekers of legitimate freedom and those Nihilists whose conception of the goddess is a dynamite bomb hostile to religion, law and order, home, comfort and happiness.

A glance at the immediate issue will determine just how far Russia's course is justifiable. In the first place, let it be distinctly understood that this persecution — if such it may be termed — is not prosecuted on religious grounds, but on those purely economic and social. Be it whatever else it may, the Greek Church is surely not a proselyting body. But the welfare of the entire Russian nation is threatened by this element of
nearly 6,000,000 Jews, unwilling to pursue any other avocation, than this hereditary of trading and carrying that, not into legitimate channels alone, but into politics. Like the Mafia of New Orleans, they have reached a position where they can, and do, defy the laws. And like the Mafia, they should be made to bow to Justice,— if not by one means then by another. Persistent defiance of the law justifies, nay, demands, summary measures on the part of the law. To be sure, the Jews cause no trouble here, but the circumstances are different, vastly different. They have, as one writer puts it, become practically "derabbinized and denationalized," and we have no conception of what Russia has to deal with.

I am aware that she is blamed for her part in the division of Poland, thus making subjects of these Jews. But here again facts fail to substantiate the criticisms. Poland fell, no more a victim to the unjustifiable greed of her conquerors, than to her own internal rot. That her end was nigh was evident, and Russia’s victory was won, not over Poland, but over the rest of Europe in securing the prey first. She committed no crime for which she is now atoning.

Much of the strength of the position that the Jew should receive better treatment, seems to lie in the fact that a few individuals of that race have risen to eminence. Yes; they have produced great men and good. Still, a man would not let the floods of the ocean roll over him, that a few pearls might be deposited to mark the site of his last resting-place. Neither should a ruler be expected to suffer his realms to be flooded by hordes of internal enemies, for what few beneficial citizens some unaccountable freak of nature might bestow upon him from their number.

Such is the relative position of the Czar and the Jew. That it is an important question, the universal interest mankind evinces in it amply testifies. What shall be its solution is the question of paramount importance? Colonization is impracticable. To let them subvert the principles of law and order to their own innate dishonesty is just neither to the ruler nor to his subjects. The only course to pursue is to compel them to comply with the laws and customs of the people with whom they dwell. That they have no home of their own is their own misfortune. They should yield to circumstances, until by some honorable means they can make circumstances better, and, if ordinary treatment or light punishment cannot secure this, severer means ought to be adopted, and any nation is justified in adopting them, the qualms and superstitions of meddlesome neighbors to the contrary, notwithstanding.

RUFUS CHOATE.

BY W. H. PUTNAM, '92.

A GIFT so rare as that of pre-eminent oratory, has in all ages and in all lands made a powerful impress on the minds of men. Few men, perhaps none, ever possessed more of the qualifications of oratorical genius than the great American advocate, Rufus Choate.
Throughout the whole fabric of his thought and utterance, genius is interwoven, and upon all rests the stamp of his own great personality.

Choate was fortunate in his early associations. Coming to manhood at the time when Webster and Pickney were casting their magic spell over large and distinguished audiences, he was a constant auditor of their speeches. Under influences like these, his youthful eloquence was moulded and ambition aroused to activity.

Both Choate and Webster owned Dartmouth as their Alma Mater, and when Choate left its doors to enter life's field of battle he little dreamed that many years later he would re-enter its portals to pay the tribute of its love to the great defender of our country's honor. Of his speech on that occasion Edward Everett said, "It has, within my knowledge, never been equaled among the performances of its class in this country, for sympathetic appreciation of a great man, discriminating analysis of character, fertility of illustration, weight of sentiment, and a style at once chaste, nervous, and brilliant."

Choate was, in truth, a magnetic speaker. True, he had not the majesty of brow nor the thunderous accents of Webster, but in gorgeousness of imagery, wealth of language, and aptness of illustration, he has never been surpassed, unless by Burke. Moreover, a piercing eye and a rich voice, at times rising to a scream, chained the attention of his audience, and carried home his arguments with telling force.

His fame rests mainly on his forensic efforts. From his first entrance upon law, proficiency in it was his goal and his god. He clothed its dry bones with the renovating breath of imagination and ideality. He made all his attainments contribute to success in this, his chosen profession. Practical, he knew men, not alone from books, but was acquainted with the thoughts and motives of all classes from daily contact and association. Hence, his great power over a jury. He had, too, a mind literally overflowing with the best thoughts, arguments, and illustrations drawn from all the store-houses of ancient and modern literature.

He sought not political life, but his friends elected him successively to the Legislature, House of Representatives, and the Senate. His political speeches, eloquent and exhaustive, were invariably listened to with admiration. But his thoughts were at the bar. In imagination he was pouring out the floods of his eloquence to save the life or honor of his client, and happy was he, when the responsibilities of office were exchanged for the duties of his profession.

A brilliant series of successes for nearly forty years attests the greatness of the man. But it was not all genius. If success is ever achieved by human labor, then the great lawyer must, perforce, have been crowned with its garland. Labor was the watchword of the morning, noon, and evening of his life, and it was his portion until death sealed up the machinery of his intellect.

There have been many great lawyers in our country, but, to my mind, he
towers above them all. The weaker his case the greater power he seemed to evince in gaining a verdict. Even prejudiced jurors were, by the acuteness of his reasoning, brought over to his cause. Judge, jury, and spectators, all yielded to his sway. In the hearts of the American people he should hold a place similar to that Erskine holds in the affection of the English people. Both were preeminent. But the latter, when honor and fortune had been gained, surrendered himself to luxury and ease; while Choate, caring not for wealth or fame, saw service to the last.

Such are a few points in the life of the celebrated jurist. Though it was his province to excel, yet he bore his honors meekly and was ever striving for improvement, and in his later years he must have felt well repaid for his drudgery in the knowledge of a life well-spent. As the setting sun throws its radiance over the whole heavens, along the path traversed by day, and then sinks into darkness, so may well the soul of Choate have reviewed the scenery of his wide labors, and passed, peaceful and content, "to the undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns."

GREAT MINDS THE BEACON LIGHTS OF PROGRESS.

By Scott Wilson, '92.

A CONTEMPLATION of the progress of civilization,—that onward movement of the human mind toward a higher plane of development, which no follies of ignorance, no selfish ambitions of men have been able to arrest,—awakens in us a sense of awe for the mighty force which has made that movement irresistible, and a feeling of deepest reverence for the great minds that have shaped its course.

But that irrepressible power, that element of discontent in man's nature, which is ever seeking for something higher and better, though never at rest, is not always concentrated along the pathway of progress; for the popular mind seldom of itself comprehends its own destiny, and it is only when the light from the great minds of the age has pierced the darkness of the difficult way to be trod and disclosed the impending dangers, that, as the safe course is made plain to the masses of mankind, this invincible power is directed along the line of true progress.

The dawn of civilization is shrouded in the mists of the barbaric ages, and it is not till the human mind, under the quickening influences of the Grecian republic, bursts the bonds of tyranny and ignorance, and, guided by the light of Pericles and his renowned countrymen, makes Athens the synonym for culture and learning, that the true import of civilization, and the important function of great minds in directing its progress, are revealed.

Rome, "mistress of the world," symbolizes another great step in the progress of civilization. The Roman mind, warned by Caesar from the dangers of national decay, becomes imbued under the benign light of Augustus and Jesus of Nazareth with ideas of polity and religion that enable it to leaven the whole inflowing mass of Teutons with principles that are the foundations
of all future government and religious thought.

Yet, the "Eternal City" itself was soon to be enveloped in the Gothic night, and for ten long centuries the human mind languished in the ignorance-darkened prison of the Catholic faith, bound by the fetters of the Roman hierarchy. But the dawning of a day of freedom was at hand, heralded by the schoolmen and John Wycliff, and blazing forth in all its glory, as the light from the minds of Petrarch and Colet, Erasmus and Luther exposed the evils of the Romish church, and disclosed to the popular mind the opportunities for progress in the field of learning and the grand truths of a Christianity founded on the word of God himself.

As yet, since the days of Rome, no lasting political structure had been reared, but ere the close of the eighteenth century every throne on earth trembled before the onward movement of that irresistible power; yet without guiding lights it resulted only in the Parisian Reign of Terror, and not till the transcendent genius of Napoleon Bonaparte had lighted up all Europe were lasting results from this movement realized. While on this side of the ocean, at Valley Forge, Yorktown, and Philadelphia, Washington, by his godlike courage amid the storms of war, and his unimpeachable virtue and almost divine wisdom in the calm of peace, illumined the pathway of our oppressed countrymen to liberty and national existence.

Then, tell me, ye students of history, what is more impressive than to stand on the ever-receding shore of the present, look out over the boundless ocean of the past, and trace the course of the Ship of Civilization from the time when it first emerges from the mists of tradition, as wave-tossed by the storms of war, it slowly and with difficulty makes its way through the darkness of ignorance, amid the rocks of despotism and slavery, while the great minds of the past, like beacon lights, disclose the hidden dangers and make clear the safe course, till at last it moves majestically over the waters, now rendered comparatively tranquil by the oil of knowledge.

Yet those beacons, though centuries old, have never been extinguished. The teachings of the Nazarene are still "a light unto our path"; the Corsican's lamp of genius, filled with the oil of enthusiasm, still shines out from the summits of the Alps to encourage and to warn; while the Goddess of Liberty, holding aloft her torch, kindled by the spirit of Washington, is lighting up the path and making plain the way along which all the nations of this earth must march to liberty and progress.

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ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

MIDAS.

In idle mood, King Midas
Through the dusky forest strolled,
And left behind, unheeding,
A path of burnished gold.

The sober garb of autumn,
As he passed grew strangely bright,
Till the forest stood resplendent,—
A mass of golden light.
Far up where the mountain summit
Meets the chill, gray evening sky,
He carelessly brushed the night-clouds
With his robe, as he wandered by.

And lo! a sudden glory
Beneath his touch upgleamed,
And the dull sky, cold and lowering,
A golden gateway seemed

To the heights of far Olympus,
Whence the mighty gods had bent
To hear the prayer of Midas,
And a gracious answer sent.

When tree and sky shine golden
In the autumn of each year,
We know that the old King Midas,
With his magic touch is near.

The monarch who holds the secret
Men have sought since the days of old;
Midas, the saddest of mortals,
Alone in a world of gold.

N. G. Bray, '91.

A SUGGESTION TO OUR ALUMNI.

To the Editors of the Bates Student:

I understand that the columns of the Student are open for the alumni to express themselves upon topics of general interest to the students and the college, and with that understanding I wish to make a suggestion. Many of the older colleges have valuable prizes to award to students for superiority in particular departments, given by their alumni. Bates has not many alumni that are financially situated so that they can contribute large sums to their Alma Mater, yet by concerted action of the different classes much can be done. Prizes for "Excellence in Mathematics" during the course, "Excellence in Extemporaneous Composition," etc., could be provided for with but little difficulty, if classes would unite, and all contribute. If, in some form, each class should give back to the college what the college has contributed to the individual members of the class, by way of giving free tuition, etc., we should have prizes springing up in every direction, and many scholarships added to the already growing list of the college. The class of '77 is the only one that has distinctively given any sums to the college in any form. This class when it was graduated, by contributing $1,000, founded a scholarship known as the Class of '77 Scholarship. What class will follow suit and have its name identified with the prosperity of the college? The future of our Alma Mater, in a greater measure than ever before, rests with her alumni, and I venture the assertion that no college has more loyal alumni than Bates. I do not wish to carry this suggestion farther, but feel that I shall have accomplished my purpose if I have merely caused the many friends of Bates to consider what I have written. What may be done depends upon their ability and disposition to act. I sincerely hope that in the near future the alumni of Bates will attest their fidelity to their Alma Mater, by many substantial tokens of their friendship.

ONE OF THE ALUMNI.

Gardiner, Me.

PERSONALS.

'73.—The following item has recently appeared in a Portland daily: "A young man who entered Harvard University this fall, was so admirably fitted for college, that President Elliot
has written to the principal of the Denver (Col.) High School, where the Freshman took his preparatory course, paying a high compliment to the instruction given in that school. The principal of the school is Mr. J. H. Baker, a graduate of Bates College, of the class of '73.'

'78.—From the Y. M. C. A. Association Notes, New York, we take the following clipping: "Our Physical Director, Dr. F. H. Bartlett, and Miss Emelyn H. Hayden, were married on Friday, April 3d, at Hartford, Conn."

'82.—In a recent issue of the Portland Advertiser we find the following item: "The clergymen and people of this good city, and more particularly the society of the First Parish Church, will have a cordial welcome for the Rev. John Carroll Perkins, who was yesterday ordained to the ministry and installed as Dr. Hill's associate. He is a young man of ability, energy, high character, and careful education. His call to such a high position is an indication of the growing confidence in young men, which in this case, at least, will not be betrayed." In the Portland Press we find over a column devoted to the report of the exercises of ordination and installation. At the latter service the sermon was delivered by Dr. A. P. Peabody, of Cambridge.

'82.—At Oakland, Cal., on September 5th, occurred the death of the wife of Rev. O. H. Tracy. The remains were brought east and the funeral took place at the Plymouth Church, Congress Street, Portland. A number of ministers were in attendance, among whom was Rev. T. H. Stacy, of Auburn.

'83.—July 17th, at Grand Island, Neb., there was born to the wife of Edward J. Hatch, formerly of Lewiston, a son.

'83.—Miss Blanche Wright is studying in the Theological School at Canton, N. Y., with a view to entering the Universalist ministry. She was so well advanced as to be able to enter the middle class, being the second in the history of the institution to do this.

'85.—Rev. W. D. Fuller is now pastor of the Baptist church at Dixon, Ill.

'86.—Dr. S. G. Bonney has removed to Denver, Col., on account of his wife’s health.

'86.—From the Lewiston Journal we clip this item: "The friends of Rev. and Mrs. Charles Hadley, now at Madras, India, will be pleased to learn the birth of a daughter there. Mr. Hadley is completely recovered from the recent attack of malaria."

'86.—From the report of the meeting of the board of trustees of the Normal School in Madison, So. Dak., published in the Madison Sentinel, we take the following extract: "The following resolutions relative to the retirement of Professor Goff were unanimously adopted: Resolved, that the severance of Professor J. W. Goff's relation with this school was brought about solely by the reduced appropriations for salaries, and he leaves us with our full endorsement as a scholarly, painstaking, and very successful teacher. In Latin and in English and American Literature and Rhetoric he was especially evidenced a high and critical scholarship, a fine taste, critical judgment, and the clearest success of
a teacher. He goes with our commendation, endorsement, confidence, and good wishes for a success deserved alike, by his character, his scholarship, and his skill.” Mr. Goff, as we have stated in a previous number, has formed a law partnership with his classmate, J. H. Williamson, of Madison, Minn.

'86.—E. D. Varney has resigned his position as principal of the Bryant School, in Denver, Col., and has accepted the principalship of the high school at Fort Collins.

'88.—Miss F. M. Nowell has recently been married to V. T. Guptil, formerly a member of '89. Mrs. Guptil has resigned her position in Hillman's College, Lincoln, Neb.

'88.—A. C. Townsend has finished his course at Yale Theological School, and has accepted a call to the Congregational church at Westhampton, Mass.

'89.—A. B. Call has been elected principal of Leland and Gray Seminary, at Townsend, Vt.

'89.—Miss Ethel I. Chipman will this year assist Miss M. W. Laughton, of Lewiston, in her elocutionary work. Miss Laughton will take charge of work in the city, while Miss Chipman attends to the work out of town.

'91.—A. C. Chapin is principal of the high school at East Pittston, Me.

'91.—We have learned that the school in which W. B. Cutts is teaching, although called a grammar school, is in reality the preparatory school for Haverford College.

'91.—Miles Greenwood has taken the special agency of the State Mutual Life Assurance Co., of Worcester, Mass., and will open an office in Bath. Says the Lewiston Journal, “He will be much missed in social circles, where his talent as an artist and musician made him no small acquisition.”

'91.—Miss M. E. Merrill is teaching in the high school at Greenfield, Mass.

'91.—G. K. Small has entirely recovered from his illness, and is expecting to teach during the ensuing year.

LOCALS.

Freshman declamations are in style again.

Miss Webber, '94, is out teaching at Leeds.

Wheeler, '92, who is absent this year on account of illness, is recovering.

Skelton, '92, is this year again the Bates editor of The College Man.

The Juniors are writing criticisms on Webster's Reply to Hayne.

We see by the catalogue soon to appear that there are 54 in the Freshman class.

The group picture of the Sophomore ball-team is a work of beauty and a joy forever.

The college council, driven to desperation for something to do, have had their pictures taken in a group.

A part of the Juniors improved one of the delightful October afternoons recently by a trip after beechnuts.

Not long ago the Seniors took a barge ride around Lake Auburn. As usual it was a very jolly ride.

The general catalogue of the college will be published the last of the winter.
or early in the spring. The reports from the 600 alumni are coming in slowly but regularly.

The Christian Union and the London Times are soon to be added to the reading-room.

In Psychology: Professor — "How do we know there is a Faculty?" Cyrus (to the rescue) — "We see 'em!"

The gymnasium has been re-painted and apparatus for fencing and iron dumb-bells added to its equipment.

A class in conversational German which meets weekly with Prof. Anthony has been formed out of the two upper classes.

Professor (asking about the heavenly bodies in Astronomy)—"What has been said in regard to—er—Miss H—?"

The annual reception to the students of the college by the Main Street Church was given October 15th in the parlor of the church.

The Seniors this term are writing criticisms on some one of Thackeray's, Dickens's, Scott's, Hawthorne's or George Eliot's novels.

In the laboratory: Professor (as the SO₂ escapes)—"What does that smell like?" Lauren (with tears in his eyes)—"The next world!"

The bonnet and necktie sociable at Main Street Church, October 8th, was the cause of a little pleasant dissipation with several of the students.

Singer, '90, who has been abroad this summer, will address the Christian Associations by arrangement with the Missionary Committee, October 28th.

The examining committee for next June have been engaged as follows: H. S. Cowell, '75 ; E. C. Adams, '76 ; W. E. Ranger, '79 ; W. H. Judkins, '80.

In Chemistry: Professor (anxiously) — "Where is the alcohol bottle?" Lauren (from behind, hastily verticalizing the aforesaid out of the horizontal)—"I've got it, professor."

In Astronomy the next day after the evening before, Professor to Miss H—"How many full moons are there in the year?" Miss H. (promptly)—"Fifty-two!"

The annual auction sale of the periodicals in the reading-room will occur about November 15th. It is hoped that a large attendance will be present to hear the words of our silver-tongued auctioneer.

Prize conundrum in mechanics. In a set of scales why is the scale-beam above the sliding weight? Answer. Because the scale-beam is graduated and the sliding weight is suspended.

The Freshman declamations come in five divisions this year, one being the prize division. The committee of award is Skelton, Wilson, and Miss Meserve, all from the Senior class.

Singer, '90, who has been abroad this summer, will address the Christian Associations by arrangement with the Missionary Committee, October 28th.
"Yes it is, and they use swan's down to stuff Bolsters with!"

The Student editors and managers have had a group picture taken, and we would editorially add with an appropriate blush, that it is a hard looking lot, as His Satanic Majesty remarked when he saw the Ten Commandments.

A chemical conundrum overheard in the laboratory after the explosion.

Snipes—"Why was S—over Sunday like his hydrogen generator when he held a match to it?" Slipes—"Out of sight?" Snipes—"Naw, both went off."

Hon. E. B. Fairfield, LL.D., U. S. consul at Lyons, France, has sent two beautiful silk U. S. flags, bearing the forty-four stars, to Dr. Cheney for decorating the chapel. These flags were woven in the silk mills at Lyons.

The ball team has played six games this fall and won four of them. This is doing more work than usual. We give below the score by innings of one of those games which will show that our team can play an uphill game against a hard team to beat.

**Score by Innings.**

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Here is some good news! A $300 outfit of shower and tub baths, with hot and cold water, is to be put into the gymnasium this term. The trustees of the college have voted $150 of this sum, and the remainder is to be raised among the alumni and students. The alumni are responding with much interest. The first $50 came from Cox, '89, Garcelon, '90, Clason, '77, Plummer, '91, and Mr. O. J. Hackett, each of whom gave $10. There will be dressing rooms, lockers, a tub bath, and three or four shower baths. The Dyrenforth, who is instrumental in bringing these long-needed showers to Bates, is Mr. Wilson, the Senior instructor in the gymnasium, and to him the students surely owe a hearty vote of thanks.

The Sophomores know how to keep soul and body together while battling with the elements. The other day while one division was out surveying in the region of the Faculty garden they had a corn and potato roast and a tomato-eat all in one. What's the matter with mathematics?

Professor W. E. Ranger, A.M., '79, of Lyndon Institute, Lyndon Center, Vt., has kindly consented to deliver a lecture at the college in the course on Pedagogy the first of next May. E. C. Adams, '76, has also been invited to deliver a lecture in the same course.

A committee from the four classes has been elected to serve as Squealers of the Unregenerate at the public exercises this term. It is expected, that as heretofore, the youthful contingency from down-town who have not ears to hear the exercises may possibly have ears to be led out by, and that the standard of order obtained last year may be continued this year.

The new Bible class of the two Christian Associations meets at 3 o'clock every Sunday afternoon for three-quarters of an hour. It is not at all exclu-
sive, any students coming who care to do so. A new leader is elected by popular vote for every meeting two weeks ahead, and this leader arranges the topics for discussion and posts the same on the bulletin-boards. This method seems to be very successful thus far. The general line of study this term is on the Life of Christ.

We give below the several questions and the disputants in the coming Sophomore debates this term: "Ought the United States Further to Restrict Immigration?" Aff.—Hamilton, Hatch, Osgood, Carr, Field, Marsh; Neg.—Miss Pennell, Graves, Miss Roberts. "Have the Present Labor Organizations in the United States Benefited the Laboring Classes?" Aff.—Thompson, Cook, Miss Webber, Woodman. Miss Leslie, L. J. Brackett; Neg.—Harris, C. C. Brackett, Miss Cummings. "Was Pitt a Greater Character than Hamilton?" Aff.—Noone, Page, Perkins; Neg.—Pierce, Hoag, Smith. "Is it Probable that Canada will be Annexed to the United States within Fifty Years?" Aff.—Leathers, Small; Neg.—Callahan, Fletcher, French.

The Cynecans held their tennis tournament at the same time with that of the Athletic Association. The following is the detailed score for the tennis tournament at the college, under the management of the Athletic Association, this fall. The tournament was characterized by the best tennis playing ever seen at Bates. For singles—Preliminary round, Wilson, '92, vs. T. Pulsifer, '95, won by Wilson 6-2, 6-4. Robie, '95, vs. Pettigrew, '95, won by Robie, 6-4, 6-0. Bruce, '93, vs. L. J. Brackett, '94, won by Bruce, 6-1, 4-6, 6-2. Small, '93, vs McFadden, '93, won by Small, 6-2, 6-0. Skelton, '92, vs. Sturges, '93, won by Sturges, 6-1, 6-2. First round, C. Pulsifer, '95, vs. Wilson, '92, won by Wilson, 6-4, 6-3. Robie, '95, vs. Bruce, '93, won by Robie, 6-3, 6-1. Small, '93, vs. Sturges, '93, won by Sturges, 6-2, 6-1. Osgood, '94, vs. C. C. Brackett, '94, won by Osgood, 6-1, 6-1. Second round, Wilson, '92, vs. Robie, '95, won by Robie, 6-2, 6-0. Sturges, '93, vs. Osgood, '94, won by Sturges, 6-3, 6-2. Finals, Robie, '95, vs. Sturges, '93, won by Robie, 6-1, 6-1, 6-4. Challenge Match, Howard, '92, vs. Robie, '95, won by Robie, 3-6, 6-4, Miss Hastings, '95, vs. Miss Hodgdon, '93; won by Miss Hastings, 6-4, 6-2. Second round—Miss Hastings, '95, vs. Miss Little, '93; won by Miss Hastings, 6-3, 6-3. Finals—Miss Bailey, '93, vs. Miss Hastings, '95; to be played off on skates. In doubles—Preliminaries, Misses Bailey and Callahan, '93, vs. Misses Hodgdon and Little, '93; won by Misses Bailey and Callahan. Finals—Misses Bailey and Callahan, '93, vs. Misses Hastings and Williams, '95; won by Misses Hastings and Williams, 8-6, 6-2.

Rev. George Constantine, D.D., for many years a missionary in Athens, Greece, afterwards in Smyrna, author of the first Commentary on the New Testament and the first Bible Dictionary ever published in modern Greek, died in Harrowgate, Yorkshire, England, on Tuesday, October 6th. Dr. Constantine was a native of Athens, but was educated in this country. He was a graduate of Amherst College and Andover Theological Seminary where he was in the same class with Professors Howe and Stanton. In 1883, he received the degree of D.D. from Bates College. He has twice visited Lewiston, and on both occasions has preached in some of the city churches and lectured in the college chapel. Those of us that had the privilege of listening to him, or of meeting him socially, will never forget his eloquence, his sympathetic and genial manner, and the unaffected earnestness of his Christian character.

EXCHANGES.

Exchanges for this month are few in number and not especially well filled with literary productions. Our neighbors in the West and South have much farther to come and cannot be expected to get here quite so promptly. The journals nearer home will probably increase in literary merit as the eloquence of Commencement begins to be superseded by the inspiration springing from the requirements and responsibilities of the new college year.

The Stranger from Bridgton Academy is one of the best fitting school papers that comes to our table. The last issue is somewhat larger than preceding numbers, and is well filled with practical ideas, such as the suggestion that students put in a little extra pen practice if necessary in order that the school journal may be filled with home productions. We were none the less pleased to see the article from the
pen of N. G. B., an old contributor and former editor of the Student.

The Dartmouth Lit. has introduced a new department, "The Contributor's Club," to be filled with articles "too short to appear in a body and too good not to appear at all." The object of the department, "to stimulate the writing of short, spicy, readable sketches" is a good one both for the department and the contributors. The contributions found in the first number of the club vary from the historical in the account of Ethan Allen's literary experience to the pathetic in the musings of an alumnus on the stone steps of Dartmouth Hall. Of the two attempts at fiction the story of the stolen father-in-law quite outdoes the tame and worn-out theme brought out in "An Unsettled Question."

The last number of The Owl contains one article short enough to be readable, non-sectarian and packed full of matter wholly relevant and exceedingly interesting. It is "Shakespeare's Portia, an Anticipation of the Ideal American Woman." We admire the writer's ideal of womanhood and his philosophy and common sense in regard to the mandates of society as well as the apt and novel comparison of Portia's character to the altered conditions and requirements of an ideal woman of to-day. "Shakespeare," he writes, "wished by Portia to demonstrate that down-cast eyes, quickly blushing cheeks, and humble mien are not essential requisites of true womanly modesty. The very idea of high and noble purpose which is the essence of Portia's character is wholly incompatible with that of guilty frivolity." It can only be questioned in this connection how far American women are Portias. Certainly her type with frank unembarrassed manner and noble purpose and life is not wanting. In reference to society's laws the writer in The Owl says: "Many of those actions which society terms wicked are not so in themselves, but owing to society's own corruption, the slightest deviation from her mandates, be this deviation ever so natural, is often considered as deserving of censure in itself. Were society wholly good, did no veins of evil run through it, man would be guided by a natural law of right and wrong, and few of her rules would be required."

This month we welcome to our table the new monthly University Extension. As its name implies, this magazine is devoted entirely to the advancement of the great plan for spreading the elements of science among those who would never have the opportunity to learn them within the gates of the university, and hence cannot fail to be interesting to every student. Especially noteworthy is the article on "The Influence of University Extension upon the Universities" by Edward T. Devine.

The following selections will give some idea of the author's clear and logical demonstration of his point.

The opposition to University Extension has been mainly confined thus far to those who, while professing sympathy with the object aimed at, the spread of higher education among the people, have believed that both lecturers and students are apt to exaggerate the benefit really obtained, that the tendency to exalt the courses into an equivalence with those offered in established colleges is unavoidable and that as a
result, the whole cause of higher education suffers. These objections have been very fully and satisfactorily met wherever offered, and it cannot be said that the progress of University Extension has been seriously hindered by opposition on such grounds. More recently, however, a criticism of a vital character has been urged. It is claimed that the American University itself is passing through a critical period of its development, that unless its growth into an institution more in harmony with the highest educational demands of the country and more nearly on the level which has been attained by those of certain countries of Europe be favored by the concentration to that end of every available agency, whether of endowment or of organizing power, it will fail to reach this level as it otherwise might in our own day.

There is no evading the issue thus presented. If University Extension is incompatible with university intention or strengthening, it is a dangerous system. The question is, however, a part of a more general question which in the agitation for University Extension has been largely ignored, viz., the influence which this kind of work has upon the institution which initiates and encourages it.

The first need of the average institution is for money. The second need of the university considered as organized and in working condition, is for students. They must come from the homes. Whether the homes of a particular community shall furnish college students depends to a limited extent upon its material wealth, to a more limited extent upon the direct agitation of college agents or friends, but to a very great extent upon the college traditions, the college sentiment which has been implanted in the course of succeeding generations. The ordinary family neglects to send the daughter or son to college because of the fact that at no time has the attention of the family been fixed upon the subjects studied in a college course. The whole set of ideas connected in the minds of educated people with that of university or college study is utterly foreign to the minds of the great majority of the people.

A large part of the energies of the presidents of the educational institutions and of the heads of departments is devoted to the solution of one or both these problems. After temporary expedients are exhausted it will be recognized by thinking persons that the main reliance must be upon systematic effort to create and strengthen this college sentiment to which reference has been made.

This is the first reason why the universities should welcome the extension of such teaching beyond their own class-rooms: that their own efficiency and, indeed, their very existence is dependent upon the popular interest in educational subjects, and the popular thirst for knowledge, and that among the available agencies for cultivating this interest and directing the people to the sources whence may come means for satisfying this thirst, none equals the great popular movement known as University Extension.

But there are other effects upon the educational institutions which may naturally be expected to follow from active participation in the movement. It is true that the higher educational system of the country is being rapidly remodeled. The untested speculations of an educational organizer may be shrewd, but before being embodied in university legislation they should be submitted frankly to the people, by whom they must finally be judged. And University Extension furnishes an invaluable means of establishing tentative courses, of testing without serious risk the advisability of introducing new features into the university itself. This consideration applies with peculiar force to the great universities which are so situated that they can act as pioneers in the reorganization of the educational system.

Moreover the extension secretary and lecturer will bring back to the university a store of knowledge and experience which it has at times given painful evidence of needing. They will tap sources of income of which the university authorities were ignorant. They will do much for the communities—of that it is not my purpose to speak—but if the real demands of our higher educational life be considered in its broadest scope it will be found that the work of the extension societies will do even more for the educational institutions.

The educational system, as a whole, includes the work of the colleges and universities, but it already includes much more. As it is carried nearer to an ideal system it will take on new features, some associated with its higher, some with its elementary phases. So soon as these have demonstrated their utility by strengthening the educational work at any vital point they should be embraced in the ed-
ucational scheme without dissent. If their continued success is dependent on the support of older educational agencies that support should be ungrudgingly given. The success of University Extension is due to the good-will of the universities. Its future success is contingent on the continuance and strengthening of that good will. But the returns to the cause of higher education are great. If the position here taken is sound, University Extension, instead of becoming an obstacle to the development of the university, will prove an important factor in that development. Those who have at heart the interests of that cause will welcome the ultimate spread of University Extension to every portion of this country.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Of 389 colleges in the United States 237 are co-educational.—Ex.

It is stated that eighty per cent. of all men who have been editors of college papers have followed journalism as a profession.—Ex.

The library at Bowdoin will now be open in the evening, as the introduction of electric lights into the college buildings has made this needed change possible.

Eton, or the collection of schools which constitutes what is popularly known as Eton, has a thousand scholars. This great preparatory school has just celebrated its four hundred and fiftieth anniversary.—Ex.

At Brown University the degree of A.M. will no longer be secured by any graduate of three years' standing, but will be conferred as the result of a prescribed course of study.

For the first time in the history of education the degrees of Master of Pedagogy (Pd.M.) and Doctor of Pedagogy have been recently conferred on graduates of the University of the City of New York.—Ex.

It is said that the number of male students attending college in this country has increased one hundred and forty-one per cent. within the last forty years, while the population has increased only seventy-two per cent.

Women are hereafter to be admitted to Brown under nearly the same conditions as men. Reports of proficiency will be given after all examinations, and at the completion of any course of study, certificates of their attainments will be issued to candidates.

The Faculty of the University of Wisconsin have inaugurated a radical innovation in college government by the abolition of examinations and all excuses for absences, except when the class standing is below 85 per cent., or the absences more than 10 per cent.

The score of the Sophomore-Freshman ball game, at Bowdoin, was 26 to 0 in favor of the Sophomores. The game was called at the end of the fifth inning. The football game was awarded to '95, on a technical point, though it is said the Sophomores practically won the game.

While the students of Yale were enjoying their summer vacation the landladies formed a boarding house trust. For ordinary table board the student must pay an average of $7 per week, while if he is fastidious he must pay $9 or even $10. There will probably be sent to the faculty a petition for "commons" as now exist at Harvard.—Ex.

The National Bureau of Education is preparing a report of academies
high schools, etc., and will represent nearly seven thousand of these institutions. It is said that of those in the country of college age, from sixteen to twenty-four, one in 252 is fitting for college, an increase over the number in 1880.

A new institution, to be known as the School of American History and Institutions, is about to be established in the University of Pennsylvania. Its object is to make a distinctive American school and to teach everything that pertains to America in the way of history, literature, law and lore, of any kind. It offers eight separate courses, including those for lawyers, teachers, and journalists.

Bowdoin's Sophomore horn concert has been held according to the custom. But the musicians, after receiving many an offering of water, molasses, and similar substances, were finally routed by the upperclassmen with the aid of a powerful stream of water from a hydrant on the campus. The Orient severely criticises the action of the Sophomores in going armed with clubs, as some of the students were considerably hurt in the attempts to break up the procession.

The annual report of Oxford University Extension lectures, for the year ending July 31, 1891, has just been issued. It shows that since June, 1890, 192 courses have been delivered in 146 centers by 33 lecturers. The courses were attended by 20,248 persons, and the average period of study covered by each course was twelve and one-half weeks; but many courses were given at fortnightly intervals. Examinations were held at the end of 132 courses. 1,388 candidates entered for the examination, and 1,165 received certificates, of which 508 were certificates of distinction. Ninety courses were delivered on Historical subjects, sixty-four on Natural Science, thirty-three on Literature and Art, and five on Political Economy.

There has just appeared the eighteenth annual report of the Society to Encourage Studies at Home. The society was organized by Anna E. Ticknor, of Boston, with a committee of ten, six staff correspondents, and forty-five students. A plan of correspondence was adopted by which students were to report each month. In less than twenty years the society has developed the strong organization which offers now twenty-nine subjects of study. It has had during the past year over five hundred students. The library now contains several thousand volumes. Instruction is given by one hundred and ninety-two correspondent teachers. These offer their services free of charge, and the income from students' fees is thus free to be applied to the increase of the library and the furnishing to each student at slight cost of the necessary volumes.

---Ex.

---MAGAZINE NOTICES.

The magazines for this month are full of tributes to James Russell Lowell. From Oliver Wendell Holles's poem, in the Atlantic Monthly, we clip the following:

"This singer whom we long have held so dear
Was nature's darling, shapely, strong, and fair,"
Of keenest wit, of judgment crystal clear,
Easy of converse, courteous, debonair.

"Fit for the loftiest or the lowliest lot,
Self poised, imperial, yet of simplest ways;
At home alike, in castle, or in cot,
True to his aim, let others blame or praise.

"Freedom he found an heir-loom for his sires;
Song, letters, statecraft, shared his years in
turn;
All went to feed the nation’s altar fires
Whose mourning children wreath his funeral
urn.

"He loved New England,—people, language,
soil,
Unwearied by exile from her arid breast,
Farewell awhile, white-handed son of toil.
Go with her brown armed laborers to thy rest.

"Peace to thy slumber in the forest shade!
Poet and Patriot, every gift was thine;
Thy name shall live while summer’s bloom and
fage.
And grateful Memory guard thy leafy shrine!”

From an editorial in the Century we
quote the following:

"As a poet, whatever comparisons
may be made with his predecessors or
contemporaries, at home or abroad,
whatever just criticisms may be re-
corded, we believe it will be found at
the end that a large part of his verse
has passed into literature, there to re-
main. The originality, vitality, in-
tensity, and beauty of the best of it
are self-evident. Although a true,
spontaneous poet, his life had other
strong interests and engaging occupa-
tions, and the volume of his verse does
not equal that of others whose careers
have extended beside his own; his im-
pression as a poet upon his time has
not equaled that of others. It may,
indeed, be said that if as strongly
poetic in nature as they, he would have
been dominated as exclusively as were
they by the poetic mood. However
this may be, the quality of his genius,
as shown in his best work, was, we
believe, quite as fine as that of any
poet writing English in his day. No
one can read his last volume of verse
without being impressed anew by the
vigor, variety, and spontaneous char-
acter of Lowell’s poetic gift. Even
his literary faults are of such a nature
as to testify to the keenness of his
thought and the abundance of his in-
tellectual equipment.

“But, after all, perhaps the most
striking thing in Lowell’s career was
not the brilliancy of his mind, his
many-sided and extraordinary ability —
but the fact that in every department
of his intellectual activity was dis-
tinguished the note of the patriot. He
loved letters for art’s sake; he used
letters for art’s sake — but also for the
sake of the country. His poetic fervor,
his unique humor, the vehicle of his
pithy and strenuous prose, his elegant
and telling oratory — all these served
fearlessly the cause of American de-

cency, of which he was the most
commanding exponent in the intel-
lectual world of our day. His keen
sense of the responsibilities of citizens-
ship, added to his native genius, made
him from early life — in the true and
undegraded sense of the word — a pol-
itician, and an effective one, as well as
a statesman whose writings are an
arsenal of human freedom.”

"Lowell passes from us in the very
year of the establishment in America
by statute of the principle of Inter-
national Copyright, a cause of which
he was the official leader as the presi-
dent of the American Copyright League. He brought to the agitation all the stored-up wealth of his great reputation, the total result of a spotless and noble life, all the forces of his literary skill, his biting wit, his oratory, his moral enthusiasm, and his statesman-like judgment. His appearance in person before a committee of Congress in 1886 was a great historical event of the triumphant war for the rights of the intellect before the law. Unlike other and younger literary men, it was not necessary for him to spend laborious and continuous days, weeks, or months in the conflict. Such was the power of his name and the trenchancy of his occasional blows, such the cumulative impulse of his fame and abilities, that his work, though done with apparent ease, was great and effective."

From another article on a literary subject in the Century, this time by Edmund Gosse, we quote the following: "Mr. Edmund Gosse contributes to the October Century a critical essay on Rudyard Kipling, from the introduction of which we take the following: 'I cannot pretend to be indifferent to the charm of what Mr. Kipling writes. From the first moment of my acquaintance with it it has held me fast. It excites, disturbs, and attracts me; I cannot throw off its disquieting influence. I admit all that is to be said in its disfavor. I force myself to see that its occasional cynicism is irritating and strikes a false note. I acknowledge the broken and jagged style, the noisy newspaper bustle of the little peremptory sentences, the cheap irony of the satires on society. Often—but this is chiefly in the earlier stories — I am aware that there is a good deal too much of the rattle of the piano at some café concert. But when all this is said, what does it amount to? What but an acknowledgment of the crudity of a strong and rapidly developing young nature? You cannot expect a creamy smoothness while the act of vinous fermentation is proceeding.'"

"Wit will shine Through the harsh cadence of a rugged line; A noble error, and but seldom made. When poets are by too much force betray'd; Thy generous fruits, though gather'd ere their prime, Still show a quickness, and maturing time But mellow what we write to the dull sweets of rime."

"In the following pages I shall try to explain why the sense of these shortcomings is altogether buried for me in delighted sympathy and breathless curiosity. Mr. Kipling does not provoke a critical suspension of judgment. He is vehement, and sweeps us away with him; he plays upon a strange and seductive pipe, and we follow him like children. As I write these sentences, I feel how futile is this attempt to analyze his gifts, and how greatly I should prefer to throw this paper to the winds, and listen to the magician himself. I want more and more, like Oliver Twist. I want all those 'other stories'; I wish to wander down all those by-paths that we have seen disappear in the brushwood. If one lay very still and low by the watch-fire, in the hollow of Ortheris's greatcoat, one might learn more and more of the inextinguishable sorrows of Mulvaney. One might be told more of what happened, out of the moonlight, in the
blackness of Amir Nath's Gully. I want to know how the palanquin came into Dearsley's possession, and what became of Kheni Singh, and whether the seal-cutter did really die in the House of Suddhoo. I want to know who it is who dances the Hāllī Hukk, and how, and why, and where. I want to know what happened at Jagadhri, when the Death Bull was painted. I want to know all the things that Mr. Kipling does not like to tell — to see the devils of the East ' rioting as the stallions riot in spring.' It is the strength of this new story-teller that he re-awakens in us the primitive emotions of curiosity, mystery, and romance in action. He is the master of a new kind of terrible and enchanting peepshow, and we crowd around him begging for 'just one more look.'

POET'S CORNER.

EXTRACT.

Trust no future saith the poet,
Let the dead Past bury its dead;
But it is—we all must know it—
Not so quickly done as said.

Oh, the Past and oh, the Present,
Oh, the Future wan and dim,
Phantoms dark and visions pleasant
Flitting out and flitting in.

—O. A. X., '94.

SONGS IN THE NIGHT.

God my maker, who giveth songs in the night.
Job 33: 10.

No night so dark and dreary,
So full of nameless fear,
But to my spirit weary
Comes down this word of cheer.

"Fear not, I'll never leave thee,
Thy hand I still will hold.
Howe'er my chastening grieves thee,
My love doth still enfold."

Begone, then, gloom and sadness!
And thou, my heart, be strong!
Soon morn will come with gladness,
So cheer the night with song.

—G. H., '90.

Why is the earth so beautiful
With its mountains grim and grand;
With its placid lakes and rippling streams
In a peaceful, smiling land?

Why is the sky so beautiful,
With its ever changing light;
With its radiant, warming sun by day
And its moon and stars by night?

Why is the sea so beautiful,
With its restless, changing tide;
With its wealth of life and minerals rare
In its caverns deep and wide?

"For you I make them beautiful,"
Saith the Father, Lord of all;
"Use well the gifts around you,
Till ye leave them at my call."

—D. J., '90.

WAR SONG.

Sons of the Greeks, arise,
The night of woe is past;
See in the flushing skies
The sun of morn at last.

And see the crescent wane
Before the growing light,
O brothers strike again
For country, God, and right.

Sons of the Greeks, arise,
Here, cradled Freedom lay,
And these, our native skies
Beheld his fatal day.

Toll for the groaning west;
He crossed the sounding seas,
Now take him to thy breast
A very Hercules. —O. A. X., '94.

THE HERMIT THRUSH.

Sunset and silence; light and peace;
Upon the world a weird sweet spell;
Wanders the soul of music near?
What was that long clear note that fell

So sweetly on the dreaming world
Measuring the silence? Hush! A strain
Thrilling and clear and strangely pure;—
So might some angel sing of pain
Which he had never known; sweet voice, 
Strange wandering spirit dost thou furl
Thy wings within the sunset's heart
Behind those gates of rose and pearl?

Or from the shore of yon lone star
Pale shining, doth that music flow?
Nay, fancies profitless are these;
The truth is sweeter;—long ago

When Earth, perfected, from long sleep
Began to waken and rejoice,—
Ah, then it was, sweet bird, through thee
God gave the solitude a voice.

—M. S. M., '91.

POT-POURRI.

When people don't mind their own business, for
It the reason you'll quickly find—
They haven't got any business, or
They haven't got any mind.—Ex.

The husband of a young married
woman died. As soon as he closed
his eyes the widow began to fan the
remains. Some of her relatives asked
what was the object in acting in that
peculiar way, whereupon she replied:
"The last words of my dear husband
were: 'Wait until I am cold before
you marry again.'"—Texas Siftings.

"What have you in that box, Mr.
Muller?" "A handful of hair, a me-
mento of my late wife." "But your
wife had no blond hair." "No, but
I had."—Ex.

Wing—"After we had gloriously
defeated the enemy the audience as-
sailed us with eggs." Flies—"What
was that for?" Wing—"Because
'to the victors belong the spoils,' I
suppose."—N. Y. Herald.

"Excuse me," said Mr. J. Hay Seed
to the stranger who had so cordially
shaken hands with him; "excuse my
askin', but air you a regular profes-
sional or jest a amatoor?" "Eh?" "I
mean air you a bunco man or merely
a candidate for office?"—Indianapolis
Journal.

Smithkins—"Hello, Doc! What
are you doing?" The Doctor—"Trying
to kill time." Smithkins—"Why don't
you prescribe for him?"—Puck.

A modern wit defines the difference
between men and women: "A man gives
forty cents for a twenty-five cent thing
he wants, and a woman gives twenty
five cents for a forty-cent thing that she
does not want."—Ex.

"The longest night has its end in light.
And for gloom comes the rich adorning
Of the earth and skies, as the starlight dies
In the smile of the radiant morning."—Ex.

The shortest love letters on record
are said to be the following: Dear
Clara;—? Tom. Dear Tom: I will.
Clara.—Rehoboth Herald.

"Make yourself at home," said the
girl, "Thanks; I will," he replied,
turning out the gas.—Judge.

Mr. Early—"What a lovely lot of
grasses you have!" Miss Ready—
"Yes; these are from Southern Cali-
fornia, and these from Florida." "Wouldn't a donkey have a feast in
this room?" "Go to grazing, if you
wish."—Yankee Blade.

"Spacer made a fortune on his last
novel." "But it was suppressed." "That's why he made his fortune."

Some people not only expect grati-
tude for their favors, but furnish a
bucket to measure it in.

"A timid Chinee dined with the
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inary a few weeks since. His laconic
remark at leaving was, "Too much
plenty girl."
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