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THE BATES STUDENT

Vol. XVIII. JANUARY, 1890. No. 1.

THE BATES STUDENT
A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE
CLASS OF '91, BATES COLLEGE,
LEWISTON, ME.

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EDITORIAL.

THOUGH, perhaps, rather late for the time-honored wish, yet the smiling face of the STUDENT comes around once more to bid all its readers a Happy New Year. We trust that this coming year the STUDENT will be to its readers what it ever has been, a factor in the events that shall make this new year a pleasant one.

With this number the editorial ink begins to flow unevenly from the inexperienced pens of '91. Since a college magazine is not a representative of its editors merely, nor wholly of the Junior class, but of the whole college, the editors should not feel that they take up the task alone. Each boy and girl in college should feel a personal interest in the STUDENT, and not feel that all he has to do with it is, after glancing at the "Personals" and "Pot-pourri," to lay it upon the dust-covered top shelf of the book-case. He should feel that it is his magazine, that its success is his success, and that its failure would be in part his disgrace. Such a feeling of fraternal sympathy cannot be wanting in the able corps of editors that have just completed their task.

The STUDENT has, during the past years, been a source of no little strength to the college. We hope it may ever be the same, and that graduates
and friends will find their interest in Bates growing stronger, as they see reflected in its pages the honest work that is being done by our students.

With this issue the Student appears in new covers with a design prepared especially for the class of '91, the blades of corn forming the '91. Each decade anniversary of the college President Cheney has preached one of a series of sermons on (1) "The Blade," (2) "The Ear," and (3) "The Full Corn in the Ear."—Mark iv:28. Two of this series have already been delivered. The engraving represents the third and last of this series. We give all the credit to the business manager, Mr. Pinkham, and we think he has shown good taste.

Most important feature of college Y. M. C. A. work is the formation of classes for Bible study. Although, on account of unavoidable interruptions, but little was done in this line last fall, yet a beginning was made, and we see no reason why good work should not be done this term. Since the Bible is not made an elective in the regular course here, as it is in many colleges, it is the more important that we take advantage of the opportunity offered through the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., for its systematic study. Professor Harper's "Inductive Studies" form a good basis not requiring an unreasonable expenditure of time, and yet sufficiently difficult to stimulate the student, and we hope as many as possible will make this a part of their regular work.

Eighty-Nine, with its many disasters to the world, has given many blessings to Bates. Among them is the renewed zeal in Christian work. Let that work be steadily advanced in this new year. Do not regard it as a dreamy, far-off work, one that has its chief field in Asia or Africa, and one to be observed at home only on Sunday. The place for it is here; the time, now. Those whom we least suspect of needing encouragement often need it most. A careless exterior often hides an aching heart. How many times a fellow-student is made the victim of a careless jest, remarks made upon his occupation or characteristics. True it is thoughtlessly done, but that makes it none the less cutting. The victim may seem to take it in good part and laugh with the crowd, but once within the privacy of his room he will lay aside the careless demeanor, and wonder why his classmates make his life so unbearable. Many an odd habit excites laughter, when, if we knew the hard duty and privations that may cause it, the laugh would be silenced by pity. A misfortune that makes one feel reticent, or outside the pale of common fellowship, is hardest to be endured. And an air of affected mirth often discloses to the thoughtful the sorrow it is meant to conceal. Nothing sooner robs a man of hope and self-respect than "nagging," and remember that when you take these, you have done much to make his life a failure.

Nowhere, more than at Bates are all students equals. A mended suit is not an object of ridicule; the social lines
marked by gold are almost wholly unknown. Yet perhaps every class thoughtlessly jests at one or two students. They do it with no ill-feeling, but rather with that cruel habit of falling in with the crowd. So here, in small ways, we can show the spirit of helpfulness, and remedy evils that are now almost imperceptible, but which may grow to injure not only our noble, high-minded students, but our college.

There is one thing in connection with our public exercises at the college chapel that seriously hinders their success. It is the element of rowdyism which makes it necessary to have one or more police present at nearly every entertainment. The presence of police has a bad effect upon the students and makes everybody feel that something is radically wrong, and as though they had come to an entertainment purporting to be first-class, but really not such. The trouble, however, is seldom with the entertainment, but nearly always with a certain portion of the audience who come, not for any good purpose, but to see if there is not some disturbance in which they can take part, or rather to see to it that some deviltry is "cut up." Now the chapel can be filled, as was demonstrated once last term, with a very appreciative audience, and we believe that measures should be taken to free the college exercises from this nuisance of rowdyism. We do not think that the presence of police will ever do it. We may not know what would be really best, but we will suggest what seems to us best. We believe that free admission tickets should be printed, corresponding in number to the number of people the chapel will seat comfortably, that this number should be published with every notice of declamations, debates, or other exercises, that these tickets should be put in the hands of the committee of arrangements for each entertainment, that each committee should know enough to distinguish ladies and gentlemen from "yaggers," and that they should distribute these tickets to ladies and gentlemen only; beginning as soon as there is any call for them after the entertainment is advertised, and being present with them before the chapel doors on the evening of the entertainment. There should also be a door-keeper whose duty it should be to take these tickets, to admit no one who does not have a ticket, to shut the doors when the time has arrived for the entertainment to begin, and allow nobody to pass in or out during any performance on the stage. As soon as any performance is ended, he should allow any person having a ticket to enter, or any one wishing to leave the hall to do so, and again shut the doors. The presiding officer should in no case call any one on the stage until the door-keeper has shut the doors, and the ushers have seated all persons in the hall. Such arrangements would give dignity and order to all our entertainments, prevent an overcrowded house, exclude all "yaggers," avoid the necessity of police, deprive the president of the privilege of rising and calling for order amid the stamping of
feet, the blowing of whistles, and the explosion of torpedoes, do away with the ridiculous performance of a learned and venerable professor boxing the ears of some young upstart, seizing him by the nape of the neck and pitching him down stairs—a thing which we have seen done quite frequently,—and finally, by the august presence of systematic decorum, utterly shame the belligerent Freshman and Sophomore out of the idea of making beasts of themselves under the very eyes of decent people.

Here the question arises, how much time should students give to society? Of course no rule can be given that would apply to every person, for each one must work out the problem for himself. But we do say that no student can afford to neglect this important part of his education. Whatever one's future occupation may be, he will not regret that part of his time was spent in the good society offered by the college and city.

There is a tendency on the part of a few students to neglect the social advantages during their college course. This habit seems to be the result of many views as to the object of a college education. Some seem to think that to learn well each lesson and perform faithfully each task, is the whole duty of a student. Indeed, every one must do this in order to obtain the greatest benefit from the course. But while one is studying to develop the power to think and reason on the most difficult subjects, ought he not to give some time to the cultivation of the social side of his nature? In these days, the world demands not only scholarly, but also social men. There is no call for mere book-worms. Thus the college graduate must be able to adapt himself to all kinds of society.

Most men have shown a deeper appreciation for their regular prescribed work at college ten years after graduating than while they were students. The seeming drudgery of the Freshman and Sophomore years is often discouraging, and some give up altogether, while others drag along in a listless way, under the delusion that the course is not practical. One of the prime causes of this lack of interest in prescribed studies is the tendency of many undergraduates, either of their own accord or at the instigation of their parents, to choose their intended profession, and then to begin to cramp their energies into what seems to them to be the channels of that profession. Thus they are constantly pondering on what they are going to do, and therefore fail to do anything. They set a barrier to liberal culture by trying to make all else subservient to their hobbies. The whole course is often wasted in gloating over imaginary triumphs in law, medicine, or theology. The present has enough paying work for all, and each will succeed only to the
degree in which he employs himself. There is, therefore, no excuse for discriminating in one’s work. He is the scholar who masters all principles. No one can hope to be highly successful unless he is faithful in every department. If one would make the most of himself, he must drop his pet notions and visionary schemes, and devote all his time and energy to his daily work.

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LITERARY.

THE CHANGE.

By L., ’91.

I saw a larva crawl along the road
With half its beauty hid because of dust.
But when at last from out its silken tomb,
A beautiful image crept and spread
Its wings, like some new thought, and soared away
In altitudes above the drifting sand,
No longer stained with dust its wings were clean.
So shall the soul that grovels in the dust
Of earth, its grandeur hidden by the stains
Of sin, burst from its fleshly tegument,
Spread its bright wings, and soar at last unstained
Within an upper air of purity.

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THE EFFECT OF PUBLIC LIFE UPON CHARACTER.

By L. B. W., ’91.

GOD made man in His own image.
This He has done for all; but as a means to His everlasting purposes, all must be subjected to the dominant forces of this world. The pure marble must be subjected to the chiseling of the sculptor, Time, whose tools are the influences of the age. If the tools be so true that they are Truth herself, then may the marble be moulded into a statue, that shall finally be placed on an everlasting pedestal, before Omnipotence, in sight of the eternal hills from which it was hewn. But if the hand of the sculptor be furnished with tools, whose edges are battered and misshapen, then will the plan of the great Artist be spoiled, and the image will be fit only for the Pandemonium of Satan.

In any department of life, “Influenced we must, we will be.” Whether for good or evil, depends largely upon the home training. The family meets every soul upon its entrance into life. There the mind receives an influence that no later discipline can eradicate. Love for mankind, a deep reverence for truth and right, and all those noble principles so needful for success in after life, are gained around the home altar. We affirm, then, that the effect which private and public life have upon character, depends, to a great degree, upon the early training of the child.

In view of this statement, to which of course there are exceptions, we will divide public men into two classes—partisans and statesmen.

The partisan entering public life, his one aim being promotion of self, having no love for God or humanity, cannot emerge from it a good man; for vain glory can no more mix with noble sentiments, than water can mix with oil. He possesses no enlarged ideas, but, supported by his constituents, he becomes overbearing and conceited. He is determined to rise in the social scale, at any price; and, considering popularity of more worth than qualifi-
cation, he stoops to the caprices of his supporters, doggedly following where he does not dare to lead. His mind becomes corrupted by too close an acquaintance with the political press. The national welfare does not become the desire of his heart. While he becomes meanly servile, he becomes more fixed in his purpose. Honesty, self-reliance, sincerity, and every noble impulse, he sacrifices to his contemptible ambitions. His course in life has stunted the growth of his intellect, and biased his ideas. Like Mammon, he gazes upon the dirt and filth of earth, looking never heavenward whence come the sunshine and the rain. He is the embodiment of failure and discontent. He has schemed and deceived, and the harvest that he reaps is like the apples of Sodom and the clusters of Gomorrah.

The statesman, entering public life, realizes that the state is God’s instrument for bringing virtue, order, and happiness out of sin, confusion, and misery. Through the lens of truth and right, he gathers up the wisdom of the past, and shapes the policy of the future. He sees the noble side of humanity, and believes that the development of the true and good in man’s nature, is the mission of the thinker and worker. His heart enlarges, in proportion to the number for whom he must work, and the inspiration that he gains every day expands his mind and develops his faculties. Continually planning to reconcile God to men, and men to God, harmony pervades his whole life, and symmetry becomes the cardinal virtue of his character. To him, statesmanship becomes an engrossing philosophy, demanding divine agency and human effort. Such a man must ever have high ideas. “Strike the chord of self, and it passes in music out of sight.” Men feel instinctively the nobility of his character. His course is no more like that of the partisan, than the bright noonday is like the darkness in the caverns of the earth.

What an effect public life had upon Lincoln! Called to action in tremulous times, feeling in his whole heart the throbbings of the whole nation, his magnanimity, courage, and resources grew according to the demand of the moment. At last, his work finished, his purified spirit, borne out of the debris of war, was called away. The terror of his assassination blazed in a new glory around him, and to-day he stands the “heroic man of an heroic age.”

On the other hand, look at Napoleon. Ambition was his goal. His life was a search after power; his plans were based on selfish motives, and his life was as unproductive of good as the knarled fruit cut off by an early autumn.

Lincoln relied upon God; Napoleon depended upon his own genius and resources. As one has said, “Resting on any other foundation than that of everlasting truth, the grandest conceptions of the genius of man, often prove as fleeting as the baseless fabric of a dream.” In the bright sunlight they flash for a moment, but anon night drops upon them her mantle of despair.
WILL BISMARCK BE A GREATER HISTORICAL CHARACTER THAN GLADSTONE?

BY W. B. S., '02.

THE solution of this question demands the application of three tests of historical greatness,—the extent of the power of these men, the obstacles to their work, and the results attained by them. From these criterions will careful historians judge, and sufficient data are obtainable for us to safely foreshadow their verdict.

By the first, reference is made to the extent of time each has held influential positions, the power attached to these positions, and the different countries with which they have come in contact.

Gladstone's public career has been a long one, a few years longer in fact than Bismarck's, but of a very different nature. Of the first fifteen years he held cabinet positions about two years and four months. For the rest, he was almost entirely unnoticed. Since then he has held higher offices and figured prominently in English history. For about ten years he was Prime Minister. What a contrast the career of Bismarck! In 1847 he became a member of the Prussian diet. A united Germany, his dream from childhood, now became the goal of his ambition, and never did he lose sight of it. Eight years later he was sent on several important diplomatic missions. In 1862 he became Prussian Premier. For an uninterrupted period of twenty-seven years he has held this, probably the most responsible office in Europe.

Here also belongs another subdivision, the number of countries with which each has come in contact. While Gladstone has not held political relations of importance with a single foreign nation, Bismarck has dealt with every country in Europe. Ten years ago a noted Frenchman, one of his bitterest enemies, said: "The history of Europe for fifteen years has his personality for a pivot." An eminent English writer has called him "a solitary Colossus with a continent for a pedestal."

What bearing has this on their comparative historical greatness, do you ask? This much: that the man who has been prominently before the public the longest time will secure prominence in the longest series of historical facts, and that he who has had most to do with the making of the history of other nations, will figure most prominently in that history. Then does it not follow that, to whatever extent this division has to do with history, Bismarck will be the greater historical character?

The second test was the comparative difficulty with which each has contended. Gladstone has always been backed by a strong party and strong men. What he has accomplished, he has not done by himself, but aided by a large party led by himself and influenced by his friends. Not so with Bismarck. Distrusted at first by his king, hated by his rivals, denounced by the doctrinaires, opposed by parliament, feared by his people, laboring under all these sources of discouragement and opposition, forced to plan
and to execute, not only without assistance, but with every possible hindrance thrown in his way, he has, nevertheless, persisted in his work, ever conscious that he was attaining the common good of Prussia and of Germany. His party has been himself, his doctrine his country’s welfare, and his opponents, the whole world.

But think you this has no bearing on their comparative historical greatness? Of course it has. He who conquers the greatest force in comparison with his own, deserves and demands the most attention. Multiades won more glory at Marathon than Xerxes at Thermopylae.

Then to whatever extent this division influences history, to that extent will Bismarck be a greater historical character than Gladstone.

Finally, we have to do with the third and most important division of our analysis,—the comparative results of the life-work of these two men. By this chiefly will their historical greatness be determined. True history consists of crises, of great measures inaugurated, and upon his connection with and influence over these depends a man’s standing in history.

Let us then consider briefly the history of England and of Germany during the time in which Gladstone and Bismarck have been before the public. The noticeable points in England’s history are four, the Repeal of the Corn Laws, the Eastern Question, the Disestablishment of the Irish Church, and the Home Rule Struggle.

First was the Repeal of the Corn Laws. This measure, originated by Huskisson, Canning, and a few others outside the pale of either great party, shaped and developed by O’Connell, Cobden, and John Bright, adopted through the influence of Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, and the Duke of Wellington, received scarcely an iota of support from Mr. Gladstone.

With the Eastern Question he had still less to do. Generally no claims to greatness are made on this score. But from the Disestablishment of the Irish Church, they tell us, he will receive a great reputation. Is it true? This measure was introduced by Maguire and Lord John Russell, by whom it was advocated until its adoption became only a question of time. Then, and not till then, did Mr. Gladstone kindly turn his attention to it. Think you historians worthy the name will accord him much praise for this?

Then we must look for the sources of his greatness in the Home Rule Agitation. There are two reasons why he will not be renowned for this. The measure, as far as he has had to do with it, was a failure, and hence will not bring those connected with it into prominence. Moreover, far from originating even this idea, he bitterly opposed it at the outset. Now, when an undertaking fails once, and is afterward successful under a different management, of those engaged in the first attempt only the ones starting it get any of the glory. Therefore, if Ireland should obtain Home Rule in the future, Gladstone’s historical greatness will not be enhanced by it.

But quite different has been the history of Germany, and consequently of
her political leaders during this time. It is the history of a country passing from a loosely tied bundle of belligerent states to one of the most powerful nations in the world, from nothing to everything. The striking features in that history are the Schleswig-Holstein controversy, the Austrian war, the Franco-German war, the unification of Germany, the Kürltaakamph, and the domestic progress.

But let us not forget that Bismarck's has been a dual career; that he is no less a diplomatist than a statesman. He dragged Austria into the Danish controversy, and, by a stroke bold even beyond the confidence of the Emperor, compelled Denmark to give up Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg; by masterly art he duped Napoleon and Benedetti, and snatched from their very grasp the favor of Russia and Italy; he dragged England, Belgium, Austria, and the smaller German states into the signing of the French commercial treaty, a treaty that they were bitterly opposed to; he brought calumny on Austria and France, or rather caused them to bring it on themselves, by taking the initiative in their respective wars—wars that he had all along foreseen and purposed to precipitate; later on, he drew Austria and Italy into an alliance, avowedly for the maintenance of the peace in Europe, when it meant simply the stability of new Germany until her government could be perfected and her coffers replenished. In short, there is not a country in Europe that has not been made to appreciate his diplomatic power, and, as a necessary result, he will occupy a most prominent place in diplomatic history, perhaps the most important of all modern history, a class of history with which Gladstone will have absolutely nothing to do.

But now to the results of the work of Bismarck, the statesman. Within two years after he became Prussian Premier, he settled the long-agonitated Schleswig-Holstein question by causing the cession of these provinces to Germany. Bent upon placing Prussia in the foreground of Germany, he led Austria into a war that closed in six weeks with the realization of his object and the addition to Prussia of half a million souls, while he increased her territory by one-fourth, and compelled Austria and Saxony to pay a war indemnity of fifty million thalers.

Now burning with a desire to place Germany in a higher position, he craftily blindfolded the wily Napoleon and plunged his country into a war, resulting in the shattering of the French Empire, which alone will assure him a place in French history, the addition to German territory of Alsace-Lorraine, and to her population of a million and a half of people, besides opening the way to his next achievement, the consummation of his greatness and the wonder of the world, the unification of Germany. For centuries had German statesmen and German rulers toiled and fought for this end, but, toiling and fighting in vain, it remained for Bismarck to do what they could not. Seizing the reins of government in 1862, in eight years he had realized this great object;
he had welded a score of contending localities into one mighty mass, he had built for himself a monument that the ravages of time can never mar, and for his countrymen a home of which they may well be proud.

Since completing the unification of Germany, Bismarck has made for himself a place in Papal history. That he has puzzled the inmates of the Vatican not a little was virtually admitted, when they stigmatized him "the very incarnation of the Devil." Good or evil, he will be noticed in their history. Nor have his efforts in this field been unattended with success. He has uprooted the last vestige of Romish power in German politics, besides lending no inconsiderable aid in its overthrowal in Italy.

But the internal progress of Germany has been marvelous under the rule of this man, who, you say, will permit no one else to have a hand in the government, and to whom the glory accordingly belongs. No greater proof of the rapidity of its growth can be sought than the fact that a country, now so great, has comparatively no statistics dating back twenty-five years. She now has sixty thousand elementary schools, and twenty-five hundred of a higher grade. She has three public libraries to England's one. She has twenty-five per cent. more miles of railway than England, and of telegraph seventy-five. In Germany education is universal, while in England that of the middle and lower classes is entirely unorganized and neglected. And this state of affairs under Gladstone, the wondrous reformer!

But what must we conclude from this? That the results of Bismarck's work have been many fold greater than of Gladstone's, consequently, that history, which is made up of results and their causes, will give Bismarck more prominence than Gladstone.

It remains to determine the prospects of their adding to their glory hereafter. They are both old men and are not likely to do much that shall increase the splendor of their past life, but even here the chances seem to favor Bismarck. Gladstone is eighty years old; both himself and his party are out of power, and, even if his party should obtain a majority in the near future, a younger man would probably grasp the helm. Bismarck is six years younger, and is now as firmly seated in power as ever. Moreover, the progress of his country continues to be more marked than that of England.

These, then, are the plain, simple facts. Bismarck has been prominently before the public a longer time than Gladstone; he has held more power; he has helped make the history of more countries; he has met and overcome more obstacles; he has accomplished more, and his chances of future greatness are more promising.

Now would it not be strange if, in face of these facts, candid, unbiased historians should give the crown of excellence to Gladstone? It will not be so. It can not. In years to come, when careful research and truthful candor shall have pierced the clouds of prejudice, Bismarck will stand forth resplendent in all the glory of his glori-
ous life. Alexander’s star began its retrogression when his troops refused to cross the Hyphasis, Hannibal’s at Zama, Cromwell’s when his government crumbled with him, Napoleon’s at Waterloo, Gladstone’s when his Home Rule scheme fell through, but Bismarck’s has ever pursued a course straight toward the zenith. Nor will it cease to shine as long as the great patriot and unifier lives, and when he shall have passed to his eternal rest, the most powerful and most prosperous nation in the Old World will stand as an everlasting monument to the greatness of Otto von Bismarck.

THE USE OF ABUSE.

By A. A. B., ’91.

PROGRESS is the offspring of abuse. In every branch of government or religion, the first challenging voice is often awakened only by the most flagrant violation of every rational law. That dread of innovation, that cowardly endurance of present evils in preference to the risk of experiment, has been one source of suffering which has eluded many a wise philosopher. And the more firmly that master power, custom, has bound a nation, the deeper misery it must endure before liberation.

History seems but a series of examples. Look at Europe advancing from the Dark Ages. Monarchy, absolute monarchy, reigns from steppe to ocean, from iceberg to heated sea. Thrones, spattered with the blood of a servile people, rest on armor and battle-axe. The lesson of Greece seems buried under the deposit of war and superstition, while above and over all is the iron rule of papacy.

Then the people did not dream of establishing a different government. And had kings ever been just and lenient all might have been uninterrupted. But when the people began to learn the beauties of peace, the nobles plunged them in partisan strife, tore wife and child from their homes, and answered a resenting voice with a deadly blow. At last the Swiss clans, maddened by insult, and fired by the sight of their kinsmen’s blood, fiercely drove back the imperial master who destroyed their liberties. No far-sighted statesman could have caused

PEACE.

Psalm 107:29, 30.

By N. G. B., ’91.

“He maketh the storm a calm.” The waves At their Master’s voice are still; Quick yielding to His will, Hushed is the mighty deep In sleep.

Safe to the haven they desired
He bringeth the ship’s wave tossed,
The ships that were well nigh lost;
Safe on the harbor’s breast
They rest.

“He maketh the storm a calm.” O heart, Restless as storm-tossed sea,
The Master speaks to thee;
Yield to His gracious will—
Be still.

The longed-for haven thou, too, shalt reach;
Doubt not that the storm will cease,
That the Master’s sweet-voiced “Peace,”
Shall hush the restless strife
Of life.

“Because they are quiet they are glad.”
The joy of quietness
Thy weary soul shall bless,
And then on his own dear breast
Shalt rest.
them to do this deed. Only an in-
supportable oppression could make
them strike at sacred royalty. Does
Switzerland now mourn the agony of
tell and hate the cruel Gessler? Ah
yes, she hates the tyrant, but sends to
the snow-capped peaks a joyful shout
for the freedom that tyrant forced their
fathers to win.

Look at France, sober and industri-
os, but seemingly crushed beneath
her load of despotism. Her people
bow to the earth in their rags, while
the ermine robes of her haughty Louis
load the hands of a dozen courtiers.
Their condition is that of slaves. For
a petty offense, their bodies are strung
on gibbets and left to sway on the
creaking chain. Yet they are so
firmly wedged in the groove of custom,
that only a terrible convulsion can turn
their course. The bread is at length
snatched from the mouths of their
starving children. Their misery is
even now causing them to swerve from
their course; and now the world shud-
ders, as, with a last fierce effort, they
turn and sweep down king and nobles
in ruin. Could that sunny republic
now spare her Reign of Terror? Gladly
she would wipe away the stains, but
blood must deluge that land before she
will return to her Bourbon tyranny.
While sorrowing for the past, France
can now rejoice at the winged liberty
which sprang from the head of her
Medusa.

Watch the course of the American
colonies. They are blindly devoted to
England until their very loyalty calls
down woe upon their heads. The
avaricious George lacks the power of
discerning how long their patriotism
will endure the rack of his oppression.
New taxes imposed, charters demanded,
soldiers quartered in private houses,
and citizens butchered, at length drive
the hardy pioneers to rebel. Even
then they strive, not for separation
but representation. And not until the
British hirelings had quenched in blood
every spark of affection, did they de-
termine to establish a free home for
the world’s oppressed. Then let us,
while the bells ring in our glorious
anniversary, thank our ancient op-
pressors for the freedom their murder-
ous allies caused us at last to enjoy.
Thus it has been in all countries. By
abuse more than by philosophy has
government been reformed.

In religion, too, has mankind found
truth only after enduring shameful
imposition. Call up before you the
Roman augurs, duping the people and
laughing in each other’s faces as they
pass on the street. The Romans, dis-
gusted beyond measure at their priests,
turn slowly to the new, untried religion
of Christianity. Through the Dark
Ages the Catholic Church beams as
the only star of hope. The first fruits
of Europe lie at the foot of the papal
throne. Kings do penance at the
pope’s command. But the lack of
enemies without, causes corruption
within. The avarice and hauteur of
the church grows with its power.
Look with Chaucer at cozening priest
and begging friar. Human bonfires
are burning in England and on the
continent.

Do you weep to see religion made
the cloak for any crime? Look longer
and you will see springing from that decaying church the lilies of reformation. Wickliffe dares proclaim the truth and ignores the pope's demands. Luther and Calvin wake the people to uphold their religious freedom. Those burning martyrs and mangled bodies start the tears of all mankind. Yet only by a scourge, like the scourge of God, could our fathers be turned from the church that seemed the only hope of heaven. But for the terrors of the Inquisition even we might yet be kneeling in adoration before the altar of Mary, or the sight of a wheaten god. Then thank Philip of Spain and the fiercest popes for burning away the bonds of thralldom.

So it has been with most institutions. As soon as their power is great enough to silence outside criticism, they begin to fall by their own folly and arrogance. Tortures prepared for others finally revert to themselves. Then while we, in our short space of life, see innocence abused and moral rights transgressed, let us remember that slowly but surely every transgression will work its author's destruction. Such a reflection may not lessen present sufferings, but it will make them more endurable. And in present evil and abuse, future philosophers will see the germs of a great reform.

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**ON THE HEIGHTS.**

By M. S. M., '91.

Whence art thou, shadowy angel, With that light in thy beautiful eyes, That falls like the rays of a half-veiled star From the twilight shaded skies?

That thou grievest for those who are weary I know by thy shadowed face;

But those clear eyes pierce thro' the blinding mist To Eden, the resting place.

Death do they call thee, angel?— Come nearer, come nearer to me, For the dimness is gathering swiftly now, And thy face I fain would see.

They said thou wert dread, dim angel, But no fears my pulses stir; By those Heaven-lit eyes I know thee well For my Father's messenger.

What is this? my fetters broken!— Lo! the shadows are changing to light, And, alone with the angel that men call Death, I stand on Life's grandest height,—

The height where it touches Heaven;— For behold, yonder luminous gate, Whence Eden's own music comes floating down, Where the star crowned angels wait.

Below there stretches my life path; (I trod it but yesterday) Pleasant and fair it looks to me now, With the shadows swept away.

Look where the path curves, angel; 'Twas there that my burden became So heavy I sank to the earth, and thought That I never should rise again.

Ah, 'tis scarce the weight of a feather, Tho' it broke my heart with its load, And those stones, where my bruised feet stumbled and fell, Are but pebbles that pave the road.

Hush, clearer the music rises! Sweet music!—see, angel, see, How the gates of heaven swing wide apart, To welcome my soul set free.

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**WILLIAM D. WILSON.**

By E. R. C., '84.

These lines will bear to many of Mr. Wilson's friends among the readers of the Student, their first tidings of his death. He passed away on the evening of December 23d, at Tuskegee, Ala., where his remains
were interred on Christmas day, the thirty-fourth anniversary of his birth.

Monday, November 25th, Mr. Wilson was called from Tuskegee on business, expecting to return the following day. His friends did not hear from him until Wednesday, when they learned that he was in a neighboring town suffering from a severe attack of neuralgia. It was not until Saturday that he was able to be brought to his home. Bilious fever followed. Intercostal neuralgia then set in, attended with symptoms of pneumonia. Notwithstanding this complication of diseases he finally rallied, and on the 23d of December had so far regained his strength as to be able to walk out of doors. His physician pronounced him out of danger, and to all appearances he was rapidly recovering. But the sad parting was nearer than his friends supposed, for, as he was preparing to retire for the night, the final stroke of heart failure came, and in fifteen minutes he had passed away.

The subject of this sketch was born on the 25th day of December, 1855, in Amissville, Culpepper County,* Va., where he lived until the age of fifteen. About this time he went to Wheeling, W. Va., where he worked hard and steadily until the spring of 1877, when he entered the Normal Department of Storer College, from which he graduated in 1878. In the summer of 1880 he completed the classical course in the same institution, entering the Freshman class of Bates College the following winter. Upon the completion of his college course in 1884, he was elected to the chair of Natural Science in the Normal School for colored teachers at Tuskegee, Ala. He held this position for five years, resigning it last May on account of ill health and the press of business cares, since which time he had devoted himself closely to business. He had for some time been financially interested in cotton lands and the purchase of cotton.

From the little that can be learned of Mr. Wilson's early life, it would seem that he suffered all the privations and hardships peculiar to the condition of his people at that time. At the age of thirteen he was doing the full work of a man on the farm. A friend writing of him at this time, says, that "his life was one continued round of struggle backed by indomitable ambition, aspiration, and courage." At fifteen he could neither read nor write, yet in six years he had entered Storer College, and has the honor of being the first alumnus of Storer to pursue a college course.

So far as the term "self-made" is true of any man, it is true of Mr. Wilson. In the face of what might have appeared to many young men insuperable obstacles, he succeeded in obtaining a liberal education, and by honorable effort won a commanding position among his fellow-men. His friends now point to him with pride as a worthy example of what a young man from the humblest condition of life may become. "From boyhood he kept to his own best standard of what
a boy and man ought to be." As a man his character was marked by the strictest integrity, "a clean man," says one most familiar with his life.

Talent far above the ordinary was bestowed upon Mr. Wilson; "a man of rare ability," was the testimony of one of his instructors. As a student he was known as a hard worker, who won deserved honors. During his college course he particularly excelled in the department of oratory, so that his friends confidently predicted that he would win distinction as a public speaker. He was always a genial companion, a man of pleasing address, a constant friend, and above all, a Christian gentleman.

No sketch of Mr. Wilson's life would be complete which failed to note his relation to the cause of the colored people, and the loss they have sustained by his death. A prominent educator among them writes: "We feel that the cause of equal suffrage has sustained a great loss in the death of Mr. Wilson." It is said of him that he constantly bore the burden of the condition of the colored people, and was deeply interested in every plan for their improvement. If his life had been spared, he must have become a source of strength to his people; indeed he had already become such, for the example of his life and what he had accomplished, had made him an inspiration to other young men among them, while his ability and his loyalty to their cause must have made him one of the noblest champions for his race. It might seem to us that his work must now remain unfinished, but an All-wise Providence may see it still going grandly forward toward completion.

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**LOCALS.**

Davis, '90, takes charge of the library in the absence of Woodman.

'90 has come and brought his "grip," he evidently intends to make quite a visit.

Mr. Chase, '91, says he suffered a large loss at the Lewiston fire, namely: one overshoe,—no insurance.

Buzzell, '92, has fully recovered from his late accident, and is now canvassing in Vermont.

Have you heard it? Not McGinty, but '91's class yell. "Hie" has at last decided to "jacet" no longer.

Have you scheduled regular hours for study, exercise, reading, etc.? It is a New-Year's resolution worth keeping.

Quite a number of students are suffering from the all pervading influenza. Miss Wood, the ladies' gymnasium instructor is among the victims.

The walks across the campus have taken upon themselves the duty of punishing vain humanity. During the first of the term, they seemed to be aching to give "pride a fall."

Regular gymnasium work is not quite underway yet. The base-ball nine expect to do some thorough work for the next campaign. Garcelon, '90, will be the trainer. Now is the time to win the pennant.
Miss Bodge, '91, has returned but is still unable to attend recitations regularly. Her many friends are glad to see her back and hope for her full recovery soon.

The boys boarding at Mrs. Sheffield's find the walk across to Mountain Avenue an agreeable change from the one down College Street, some of these stormy mornings.

The Freshman and Junior classes are offered a prize for the best essay this term. The Juniors take Cromwell as a subject, the Freshmen, one of Longfellow's poems.

Society work, as usual in the spring term, is not quite so enthusiastic as when there are some members to "rope in," but now is the best time to do some hard work.

Prof.—"Now, Mr. P., when I place the handle of this tuning fork in my teeth why do the vibrations give a louder sound?" Mr. P.—"Because, sir, your jaws also vibrate." Prof.—"Right, Mr. P.; now please pass this to the ladies so we can all hear."

The teachers are slowly gathering in. They say that the school committee up country are as knowing as ever, and advise all applicants for spring schools to study up the boundaries of the county in which they are to teach, also the position of the Caribean Sea and Cape Cambodia.

The Sophomores are taking much interest in the winter birds. Wilson and Howard have each found sixteen. The moderate weather has brought an unusual number; among them some rare varieties. A Hudsonian chickadee, and an evening grossbeak have been shot. These are said to be the first specimens of the kind obtained in this vicinity.

Pierce, '90, has taken to himself a companion. No, not that kind, but a fleet-footed dog. The dog, however, likes exercise and surveys the surrounding territory—what was not worn out by the Sophs. That is why Pierce's melodious whistle is so often heard echoing over the campus.

The marble bust in the chapel seems to be undergoing a curious phenomenon. The upper lip is turning dark. All supposed this to be caused by a mischievous pencil until it was learned that a cautious Senior was experimenting with some "infallible" hair restorer.

The course of lectures being delivered by the Rev. Mr. Johonnot at the Bates Street Universalist church, on the "History of Israel," began Sunday evening, January 5th. Next lecture in two weeks. The first lecture had great interest and profit. The speaker outlined the course and divided the history into five periods. The latter part of the lecture took up the first period, i.e., "The Patriarchs." Mr. Johonnot is not disposed to cover up what he believes to be true, however far it may be from the accepted doctrines and beliefs. He purposes to give the results of the latest and most authentic researches, impartially, and the confidence and candor with which he has begun, will, if continued, make the whole course a success.

"Prof. Carl Braun, who has for several years made thorough and successful
experiments in raising silk-worms by
hybridizing the native oak silk-worm with
several Indian species, has been asked
by the Southern Silk Association in Balti-
timore, Md., to direct the establishment
of a silk plantation in that vicinity,
says the Bangor Whig. He will go to
Baltimore next spring, where several
gentlemen of means and interested in
silk culture have asked Congress to put
da duty on raw silk, to make American
silk culture a success. Several gentle-
men in Bangor are considering the
project of having a similar plant estab-
lished in the vicinity of that city.—
Lewiston Journal.

The Rev. B. Fay Mills, whom we all
remember so well from his work here
last fall, has just finished a similar work
in New York City.

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PERSONALS.

ALUMNI.

'72.—Civil Engineer J. A. Jones lost
a large lot of valuable books and papers
in the big fire.—Lewiston Journal.

'80.—Elmer E. Richards, Esq., of
Farmington, who has just been ap-
pointed clerk of the courts for Frank-
lin County, by Governor Burleigh, is a
popular young Republican lawyer in
that county. He was graduated from
Bates College and the Michigan Uni-
versity Law School, having been under
the instruction in the latter institution
of such noted jurists as Chief Justice
Howe, of Michigan, and Judge Cooley,
the present head of the interstate com-
merce commission. He established his
law office in Farmington, his native
town, where his father, Dr. John A.
Richards, is a leading physician, and
for many years on the Franklin County
board of pension medical examiners.
Mr. Richards served a three years'
term on the Farmington school board,
but declined a re-election. In 1884 he
was appointed register of probate for
Franklin County by Governor Robie,
and has served ever since to the satis-
faction of all. His promotion by
Governor Burleigh gives great plea-
sure throughout the county.—Lewiston
Journal.

'81.—O. H. Drake, principal of
Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield,
opened the session of the Pedagogical
Society at Bangor, December 27th,
with a paper on "Purpose of Recita-
tion." Papers were also read before
the Society by G. B. Files, '69, principal
of Lewiston High School, on "Promo-
tion of Pupils," and by G. A. Stuart,
'77, Superintendent of Schools in Lew-
iston, on "School Superintendence."  
E. P. Sampson, '73, principal of Thor-
ton Academy, Saco, was elected Vice-
President of the Society.

'81.—Mr. Chas. S. Haskell, formerly
of Auburn, now principal of Public
School No. 14, of Jersey City, has
been engaged by Gaze & Son, the
London tourist agents, to conduct a
party of American teachers and their
friends on a European excursion next
summer. The route includes London,
Paris, Edinburgh, and other points of
historic interest in England, Scotland,
and France. The total cost of this
trip, including every necessary expense,
is $175. Teachers, or others wishing
to join Mr. Haskell’s party, can obtain
full particulars by addressing him at Jersey City. Mr. Haskell, it will be remembered, made an extensive European trip last summer.—_Lewiston Journal._

'86.—Rev. F. W. Sandford, recently of Topsham, has accepted a call to the Free Baptist church of Great Falls, N. H., at a salary of $1,500. He was installed over the church New-Year's evening. The invocation was by Rev. W. W. Hayden, '81, of South Berwick; the sermon by Rev. T. H. Stacy, '76, of Auburn; the charge to the church by Rev. O. H. Tracy, '82, of Biddeford.

'87.—J. Bailey, of Yale Theological School, has been chosen Superintendent of the Sabbath School connected with the Congregational church that he attends.

BATES ALUMNI BANQUET.

The alumni of Bates College residing in Boston and vicinity held their sixth annual dinner at Young's, in Boston, Tuesday evening, December 31st. A business meeting took place at the same place prior to the dinner, and at this the following-named officers were elected for the year: President, Dr. F. A. Twitchell, '81; Vice-President, Dr. L. M. Palmer, '75; Secretary and Treasurer, George E. Smith, '73.

At the dinner L. A. Burr, '77, presided over the thirty-two gentlemen present. A couple of hours were pleasantly passed after the feast in singing, story-telling, and listening to speeches by several of the older alumni. Rev. F. E. Emrich, '76, who was the first speaker, made some feeling remarks respecting the noble life and work of Professor R. C. Stanley of Bates, who has lately died.

Professor George C. Chase, '68, a member of the Faculty of Bates, spoke for the college, of the grand work it is doing for young men of small means, and of the many improvements that have been made in and around the college since many of those present were there. E. J. Goodwin, '72, W. O. Collins, '76, and others followed the Professor.


ST. PAUL, MINN., Jan. 4, 1890.

Last June the alumni of Bates who are now located in the Northwest met at the home of Rev. A. H. Heath and effected an organization to be known as the Bates Alumni Association of the Northwest.

This association held its first annual meeting and banquet at the Ryan Hotel, St. Paul, December 31, 1889. Fifteen of the twenty-five members now located in the Northwest answered to the call, and the following alumni were present: Rev. A. H. Heath, '67, St. Paul; A. C. Libby, '73, Minneapolis; J. F.
Keene, '74, Minneapolis; B. T. Hathaway, '77, Anoka; J. H. Randall, '77, Minneapolis; G. H. Wyman, '77, Anoka; J. W. Smith, '77, St. Paul; O. C. Tarbox, '80, Princeton; H. L. Merrill, '80, Hutchinson; J. F. Merrill, '82, St. Paul; B. G. Eaton, '82, St. Paul; F. E. Foss, '83, St. Paul; A. E. Blanchard, '86, Kansas City; Miss Ina Cobb, '88, Mankato; Miss Florence Nowell, '88, St. Peter.

A permanent organization was effected and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. H. Heath; Vice-President, B. T. Hathaway; Secretary, J. F. Merrill; Treasurer, J. W. Smith; Executive Committee, G. H. Wyman, H. L. Merrill, E. A. Merrill.

A very pleasant evening was passed, and after doing full justice to a bountiful dinner, many interesting reminiscences of the old days at Bates were recounted and the best wishes for her future prosperity and usefulness were expressed by all.

The association will hold an annual meeting, and all the alumni who come into the Northwest are requested to send their names to the Secretary.

JOHN F. MERRILL, Sec'y.

Wesleyan University has received from Dr. Ayres a munificent gift of a quarter of a million of dollars, with no restrictions save that it be devoted to the pursuit of science. The trustees voted to increase this endowment to half a million, and $60,000 has already been subscribed. Dr. Ayres had previously given $50,000 to endow a Professorship of Biology.

EXCHANGES.

No one can have failed to note the comparatively little interest now taken in oratory. The Nassau Lit. touches upon this fact suggesting that a revival of oratory might be effected, in some degree, by placing before college students stronger incentives to cultivate this art, and by affording them more opportunities for hearing really great speakers. The writer justly says:

We seldom get an idea of what oratory can accomplish. Few of us have ever been held spell-bound as we listened to and felt the wondrous power of some such "master of the soul's music." Oratory is too powerful an incentive, it is too strong a form of literary effort, it is too valuable a process of communication to be allowed to become obsolete, or merge itself into the placid editorial or transient newspaper literature.

Among the literary matter, we notice especially the prize poem, a good article on literary criticism, and "Fragments from the Cotteral Collection." The latter, a tale of the Norsemen, has the merit of being somewhat out of the common, both in subject matter and style.

The action of the Faculty at Tufts College in deciding to give hereafter the degree of A.B., instead of Ph.B., to graduates who substitute Modern Languages for Greek in their course, calls forth a presentation of both sides of the question in the Tuftonian. The editorial comments are favorable to the proposed change, stating that both entrance requirements and the two courses of study are now equivalent in amount and kind of work, and therefore no distinction should be made in conferr-
ing degrees. On the other hand, the superiority of Greek as a means, both of discipline and of culture, is strongly set forth by another writer, who believes that “for our colleges to accept a Modern Language in lieu of Greek for the degree of A.B., would be neither expedient nor justifiable.”

The urgent appeal to the students to avail themselves of the opportunities for physical training offered by their gymnasium, would seem to indicate that compulsory gymnasium attendance would not be so bad a thing after all.

Most noticeable in the literary department are the criticism upon William Morris, and a fable rather cleverly setting forth the rival claims of New York and Chicago to the World’s Fair.

Perhaps the principal feature of the Colby Echo is the prize story, “Only Mother,” which presents something of a contrast to the feebly sentimental fiction sometimes found in college papers. The closing paragraph gives the key-note of the tale:

Oh, that young people would not educate their heads at the expense of their hearts! Honor to the young man who comes from college with his head full of languages and “ologies,” and still gives his mother the love and courteous treatment which are rightfully hers. And to the young woman who, in the pursuit of a higher education, thinks not herself too nice to learn from an old-fashioned Book this lesson: “Honor thy father and thy mother.”

The initial number of La Bellevue comes to us from Missouri. We are always glad to welcome a new publication, believing that no school can afford to lose the many advantages gained by work of this kind. Success in your undertaking.

We were surprised to find in the Portfolio so low an estimate placed upon a most valuable feature of school work:

The amount of note-book work required in the different departments is decreasing, and we hope that it will continue to decrease. For, if the time which is generally spent in dictation exercises and afterward in deciphering and recopying the meaningless mass of hieroglyphics, were spent studying the subject in one of the many books which are written on the subject in question, far more knowledge would be gained, and much valuable paper, and more valuable patience saved.

In striking contrast to the above is the following item from the News Letter, with which we heartily agree:

It is gradually becoming recognized that the science of the note-book is worth learning. Wellesley and some other colleges turn out graduates with piles of well-filled note-books, and a rich store this pile makes. In the classroom, chapel, reading-room—every place, bits of information may be gleaned. A pocket note-book, with pencil attached, should be considered as necessary to the wardrobe of a student as a pocket handkerchief. Then have a classified system of note-books in your room, with a scrap-book for clippings, and you will have an invaluable and constantly growing fund of knowledge for future use.

The Oberlin Review presents this new argument for tariff reform:

We send England our Barnum and our Buffalo Bill, and she sends us her Canon Farrar and Amelia Edwards. What is the matter? Just this, in our mind, our scholars and great men cannot compete with English free-trade brains, and are being driven out of the market. We should lay a heavy protective tariff on great men and women of foreign lands so as to give our rising generation of college graduates a chance.

The proposed remedy may be impracticable, but the fact stated is worthy of consideration.
MAGAZINE NOTICES.

In the January Century, the next to the last installment of "The Life of Lincoln" appears. This contains a graphic account of Lincoln's last day and his assassination, also a chapter on the fate of the assassins, and a description of the mourning pageant. A notable paper is Miss Amelia B. Edward's account of the recent very extraordinary discoveries at Bubastis in Egypt. One stone of these ruins is almost sixty-one centuries old, and Bubastis is as ancient as the earth itself used to be considered. All the monuments reproduced in this article are now for the first time published.

A profusely illustrated installment of "Jefferson's Autobiography" gives some amusing tales of the early adventures of the author. Among other valuable papers is one by Professor Holden of the Lick Observatory, on "The Real Shape of the Spiral Nebula." There is the usual amount of fiction and poetry, and a timely editorial on the care of the Yosemite Valley.

Germania is a new periodical designed to aid students of German in acquiring a practical knowledge of the language. It aims to acquaint the reader with the best German literature, and is suited to different grades of students. It seems well adapted to aid students wishing to extend their knowledge of German, or to avoid losing through disuse what they have already learned.

Wit is wisdom's playground.

COLLEGE NOTES.

A little over one-half of the 408 Senators and Representatives so far elected to the fifty-first Congress have had the benefit of a college training. Of the Senators, forty-one, or exactly one-half, are college men, and of the Representatives one hundred and sixty-four, or slightly more than half. Delaware is the only State represented entirely by college men. Bowdoin College has three representatives.—Mail and Express.

Princeton is to enjoy this season a course of lectures on Egypt, by Miss Amelia B. Edwards, the world-renowned student of the ancient Egyptian language, archaeology, religion, and social life.

The Concordiensis, Union College, offers a prize of $25 for the best college song submitted by an undergraduate, in order to stimulate college singing and the writing of new songs. The author of "Home, Sweet Home" was a Union man.

Brown's new catalogue shows a total attendance of 285 students, a larger number than it has ever had before. Greek and Latin have been made elective after Freshman year, and German compulsory in Sophomore year.

Rev. Dr. Charles E. Van Norden, succeeds Dr. Phraner, as president of Elmira College.

Michigan University registers 2,090 students, and expects over 100 more during the second half of the college year.

Instead of an examination in their English course, the Dartmouth Seniors
are required to make extemporaneous fifteen-minute speeches upon suitable subjects before the class.

The average annual expenses of students at Harvard, as shown by the annual report, are $800.

A gift of $100,000, unincumbered with conditions, has been made to Johns Hopkins University by Mrs. Caroline Donovan, widow of a New York merchant.

The students of Brown University are supporting a missionary in the Congo Valley.

Only seventy of the two hundred and fifty applicants passed the examination for Clark University. The standard for admission is said to be higher than that of Johns Hopkins.—Daily Crimson.

American college papers exhibited at the Paris Exposition, excited great interest in foreign education. Undergraduate journalism is practically unknown in Europe, there being but one college paper in England.—Ex.

The first college paper was issued by the students of Dartmouth in 1800, and was called the Gazette. Daniel Webster was a contributor under the pseudonym of "Icarus."—Ex.

The students of Johns Hopkins University have repudiated the cap and gown idea. That's sensible.—Boston Herald.

The great Catholic University at Washington was dedicated and opened November 14th, with imposing ceremonies.—Ex.

Prof. W. J. Rolfe of Cambridge, Mass., is a distinguished Shakespeare scholar. He will take charge of the new department in the Critic, and will give no similar aid to any periodical.

Nine hundred and forty-six students this year in Ohio Wesleyan University.

Yale has over 500 students studying the English Bible with Prof. W. R. Harper.

D. L. Moody has been holding special services at Yale.

A union of Catholic students has been formed at Yale with (30) thirty members.

The Slavic School of Oberlin College has already graduated eight Bohemians and one Pole.

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**POETS' CORNER.**

Such a starved bank of moss
Till, that May morn,
Blue ran the flash across:
Violets were born!

Sky—what a scowl of cloud
Till, near and far,
Ray on ray split the shroud:
Splendid, a star!

World—how it walled about
Life with disgrace,
Till God's own smile came out:
That never was thy face!

—Robert Browning.

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**SONG.**

I saw a knight fare gayly in the sun,
Gold was his flowing hair;
And 'fore his steed did grace and glory run
To speak him fair.

"I would I were Sir Knight," quoth I,
With tear-dimmed eye.

I saw my Lord ride forth from out his gate,
Gemmed all with jewels rare;
And forty thanes did follow him in state
'Mid bugle blare.

"I would I were Sir Lord," quoth I,
With moody sigh.
I met my lady in the garden shade,
Lent-lilies plucked she there;
And by her side a little love-eyed maid,
Who smiled at me, I swear.
"I would I were none other 'neath the sky?"
—Quoth I.
—W. V. Moody, in the Harvard Advocate.

THE BROOKLET.
Thou brooklet, silver clear and bright,
Thou hastenest forward day and night,
In wonder lost upon thy brink,
Whence cometh, where goeth, I stand and think.
I come from out a rocky tomb,
My course is fringed with moss and bloom,
I mirror back with tranquil sheen
The friendly blue of heaven serene.
Thus have I childhood's visions fair,
I hasten on I know not where;
Who called me from my rocky home
Will be my guide where'er I roam.

POT-POURRI.
Suspenders for college breaches—
the Faculty.—Ex.
The form of the French verb couper
that most appeals to the unhappy pupil
is coupons. (Let us cut.)—Ex.
French Teacher—"Le chien a t-il les plumes sur le corps?" Class (all nodding their heads)—"Oui, oui."—Ex.

CRIB.
Chalk in hand stood the college boy,
With the board unmarked before him,
But his face lit up with a smile of joy
As a festive "crib" whizzed by him.
He copied that "crib" on the smooth blackboard
With many a dash and flourish.
In the "Prof.'s note-book a "ten" was scored
He had won in the little skirmish.—Ex.
Teacher (to student in geography)
"What group of islands west of
Celebes?” The student is uncertain, and the teacher prompts him by saying: “Think of some natural product.” “Sandwiches!” replied the eager and hungry student, glancing at the clock.

—The Adelphian.

Junior asks professor a very profound question: Prof.—“Mr. W., a fool can ask a question that two wise men could not answer.” Junior—“Then I suppose that’s why so many of us flunk.”—Dickinson Liberal.

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“The love that makes the world go ’round.” I had called to see her. I cannot now tell, When it was we had yielded to love’s magic spell, But yet each had the love of the other divined, And her head on my bosom now gently reclined.

Then that silence so golden, to lovers of old, Which is far more expressive than words, we are told. Like a spell of enchantment, a dream ever fair, In the silence of evening came over us there.

Yet that vision of happiness soon fled away, And I woke with a start which I feel to this day, For she tenderly said as I sweetly looked down, “Your watch ticks the loudest of any in town.”—Ex.

“It was ever so kind of you to bring me this box of candy,” said the young lady to the student. “I think you are exceedingly nice.” “That’s the way it goes,” said the Junior, as he dropped another bon-bon into her mouth. “Put a caramel into the slot and get some taffy.”—Ex.

“Hans, you got punished to-day; what for?” Because, papa, Edward Lang had been fighting.” “And with whom had Edward Lang been fighting?” “With me, papa.”—Fliegende Blatter.

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And the fleeting flush of a maiden’s blush, The bloom of the rose defying, O’er her countenance flies as the maiden sighs, Like the dream of a zephyr dying.

And the power to beguile in a maiden’s smile, And the sound of her voice so thrilling, Make a lover crave to become her slave, Her slightest behest fulfilling.

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