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The Bates Student - volume 18 number 10 - December 1890

Bates College

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The Bates Student
Volume ...
No. 10.
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M. J. Rogers & Co.,  
LEWISTON, MAINE.
VOLUME XVIII.

THE

BATES STUDENT.

Χαλεπὰ τὰ καλὰ.

Published by the Class of '91,

BATES COLLEGE,

LEWISTON, MAINE.

Editorial Board:

W. L. Nickerson, A. A. Beal, F. S. Libbey,
N. G. Bray, F. L. Pugsley, N. G. Howard.

A. D. Pinkham, Business Manager; F. W. Plummer, Assistant Manager.
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THE BATES STUDENT

Vol. XVIII. DECEMBER, 1890. No. 10.

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

EDITORS.
W. L. Nickerson, F. L. Pugsley,
N. G. Bray, F. S. Libbey,
A. A. Bean, N. G. Howard.
A. D. Pinkham, Business Manager.
F. W. Plummer, Assistant Manager.

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EDITORIAL.

With this issue the present editors bid their readers good-bye. With a lingering impression of the vastness of space we pull the quills from behind our ears and bow ourselves out of the sanctum, leaving our successors to take up the editor's refrain, "What shall I write?" Although at times we have nearly made our heads sore by much scratching, yet these familiar pages seem to us like the face of some old friend whom we are always glad to welcome, and it gives us pleasure that the Student is to pass into the hands of such an able corps of editors, nearly all of whom, by their welcome contributions, have become known to our readers.

We take this opportunity to express our thanks to those who have kindly aided us by their contributions, and especially to acknowledge our indebtedness to the printer, Mr. Hale, and to the proof reader, Mrs. Hatch, for the neatly printed pages and freedom from errors.

The spirit of rivalry is undoubtedly one of the greatest incentives to human action. Recognizing this fact, home and school, church and state, alike foster this spirit in every possible way. At home, the child is en-
couraged from infancy to bend his little energies to outdo his playmates. At school, the teacher touches the same spring, and appeals to this instinct, by a regular system of prizes, rank-cards, rolls of honor, and rewards of various kinds. The method proves fairly successful, we grant; though it is possible that the stimulation of the average majority hardly outweighs the discouragement of the hard working, dull in intellect, and the nervous strain upon the quicker and more sensitively organized. That the teacher’s work is materially lessened, there is no doubt. It is far easier to rouse a spirit of rivalry than a spirit of praiseworthy ambition to do one’s best; the instinctive desire for recognized superiority can be much more readily developed than interest in the work for the work’s sake. But it is questionable whether the results obtained compensate for the warping of the child’s nature. A principle so instilled into his mind must actuate him through life. Competition in business, sectarianism in the church, partisanism in politics, all useful within proper bounds, but pernicious when carried to excess, are the natural outgrowth of such training. A generous rivalry, under proper conditions, may be invaluable. This deeply rooted instinct of human nature should not be ignored by any means. But are we justified in relying so fully on this, as almost utterly to neglect the cultivation of a spirit of real interest in school work, of honesty and justice in business life, of Christian love in church relations, and of patriotism in State affairs? The decision lies almost wholly in the hands of the parent and the teacher, and on them the responsibility must rest.

THE over-hasty publication of idle rumors and exaggerated reports is fast making the unreliability of newspaper statements a by-word. In a large daily newspaper it is simply impossible to verify every item; but even here fewer errors would occur if the rare question, “Is it true?” was occasionally substituted for the more familiar, “Will it take?” The editorial columns, however, in any publication, can and should truthfully express the editor’s own convictions. The temptation is strong to write something that will sound well, or please the readers, or too often “anything to fill up.” This lack of sincerity in writing cannot be too severely condemned. No man has a right to help mould public opinion by putting forth sentiments that he does not himself believe. Even our college magazines exert more or less influence, although comparatively limited in their range. But, aside from this consideration, no student can afford to fall into a habit of loose and insincere writing,—a habit seldom broken, when once established. Such a writer speedily loses not only all regard for truth, but even the ability to discriminate between truth and falsehood, so blended together do they become in his mind. If one is either unwilling or unable to write or speak as he honestly thinks, let him hold his peace for the sake of his own self-respect, if for no other reason.
Perhaps a brief history of the proceedings which have finally culminated in the establishment of a College Council will be of interest to our readers. It will be remembered by most of us that at our last Commencement a committee was appointed by the Board of Trustees to investigate the various systems of government in other colleges, and report what, in their judgment, would be best for Bates. At a meeting of the Executive Board of the college on Saturday, November 15th, this committee made its report, and advised that a College Council, consisting of ten members, be elected by the students, as follows: four from the Seniors, three from the Juniors, two from the Sophomores, and one from the Freshmen. The students were invited to send representatives to this meeting, and committees of three were elected by the four classes, making in all twelve men, who were present and heard the report of the committee before the Executive Board. After the adoption of the report by the Board, it was moved by Nathan W. Harris, Esq., that a committee of six, consisting of two members of the Executive Board, two of the Faculty, and two students be appointed to provide the details of the new system of government. The motion was passed and the following gentlemen were appointed: Henry W. Oakes, Esq., Nathan W. Harris, Esq., Professor Stanton, Professor Chase, F. L. Pugsley, '91, and C. C. Ferguson, '92. This committee met on Tuesday, November 18th, and decided upon the details and appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Professor Chase, F. L. Pugsley, and C. C. Ferguson, to make a suitable copy of these to be presented to the Executive Board, the Faculty, and the students. Each of these bodies ratified the "Articles of Agreement" thus prepared and presented on Wednesday, November 19th, and in accordance with their provisions the members of the Council have all been elected except the member from the Freshman class, who will be chosen as soon as the class is able to obtain a quorum to do business. Many of the class had gone home before notice could be given of a meeting for the election. It will doubtless take place early next term. A copy of the "Articles of Agreement" will be found published elsewhere in this issue.

We believe that through this Council the students have the opportunity to test thoroughly the theory of college government by the student body, for, while the Faculty have the power to overrule the acts and opinions of the Council, they are agreed to leave the government in the hands of the Council as long as that body shows itself competent to manage the affairs of the college justly and honorably. The only danger that seems to us to lie in the way of the complete success of this new arrangement, is negligence on the part of the students and on the part of the members of the Council in particular to do their full and honest duty by the faithful discharge of their obligations to themselves and the college. If this is done they will find all they desire in the results that it is possible to attain, and the Faculty will
only be too glad to be relieved of the irksome responsibility which, under the former arrangement, they felt in duty bound to assume.

The new rule for the selection of committees—“One from each society and one from neither”—has been fully appreciated. But the fact that the law was necessary is none the less deplorable, for it shows that the society lines are being more and more sharply drawn; that even now a committee of two from one society, and one from the other cannot be fully trusted to award prizes. This prejudice is the great evil our two societies are fostering. If there is any public exercise, the first thing done by the student is to count the number of participants belonging to our society, then to complain of the decision, if they are in the minority, or use it as another taunt against the other society, if in the majority. If a prize is awarded, not “Who deserved it?” but “Which society got it?” is the principal question. Class leaders, editors, hall players, all, in fact, are ranged on society bases. When both sides are so zealous, it is not strange that one cannot be trusted to judge the other, and the new rule may prevent one of the evil effects but leaves the cause untouched. The societies themselves are the only ones that can remedy this, and the effort should certainly be made. No student can have a well trained mind who graduates with this society fever, for it leaves ineffaceable marks. In college it divides the students into two classes, who are perpetually magnifying their own virtues and their opponents’ deficiencies; out of college it continues in other forms of bigotry, for once adapt the vision to party glasses and the mind acquires, with deplorable rapidity, a permanent bias, a sort of myopy in the top eye, to speak psychologically. Instead of my society it will be, my party, my church, my opinion, and eventually my self. No one enjoys people of this character, yet it is in such small things as rivalry that the evil begins.

It is one of the essential conditions of happiness to consider one’s own lot as good if not better than others, but it is not so well to impose that opinion on them. Nothing is more helpful to character than picking virtues in your opponents. And for first exercise try ranking students as if you belonged to the other society, and at least in all terms (except the fall!) spend less time in hunting for their deficiencies. Only with a mind trained to see good and evil, without regard to party, can a man become truly successful. Quack, pedagogue, or politician he may be, but never a true physician, scientist, or statesman.

All who are interested in the welfare of Bates students should find cause for thankfulness that there has been, comparatively, so little sickness in the past among the students. On account of the healthful location, sickness here has been a rare thing, but health is not contagious, and even in the pure atmosphere of Lewiston students are not wholly free from the liability to sickness. Sickness in college is no pleasant experience, and
sometimes more even than medical attendance is needed. Although it has frequently happened that students have had reasons for gratitude for the kindness of Lewiston's physicians, yet it is often true that as much depends upon proper care as upon proper medicine. There may be times when as good care will be given by a room-mate as by a hired nurse; fortunate is the sick student that has such a room-mate; but not all are thus blessed, for, though having a keen interest in one another's welfare, the majority of students are wholly unused to caring for the sick.

Taking up the Orient, a few days ago, we noticed that a fund had been established to be used in securing medical attendance for students in case of illness at college. This seems a step in the right direction, and we wish there might be a similar fund at Bates, to be used in securing not only medical attendance but also proper care and needed articles for those who are obliged to be sick while at college and are unable to be removed to their homes.

While other needs of the college are great, and the want of an observatory, together with other improvements, is sorely felt, yet such a fund seems to be of more present importance. Nor would such a fund need to be large. A fund sufficient for the establishment of a scholarship would go very far in this direction, and would certainly be doing more good, in a time of sorest need, to the student dependent on his own exertions and struggling for an education, than a scholarship. It would always be doing good, because it would always be used in a time of need.

*Our* value to the world is dependent largely upon our health and strength, and each of us is in duty bound to keep unimpaired the vital powers that God has given. Worth and noble purpose are of no avail, if we have not the physical stamina to carry out our designs. A weak, broken constitution often binds an active mind in fetters that it cannot break. Many, actuated by the noblest impulses, have studied long and patiently only to find themselves hampered and inefficient because of ill health. More and more are the results of thoughtlessness in our habits of study becoming apparent, and the subject calls for our earnest attention. No one can afford to sacrifice a strong constitution in order to take degrees or to pursue favorite studies, yet this is just what is being done by many students in the institutions of learning throughout the country. Hundreds of graduates leave our colleges every year who have used up their physical strength by incorrect habits of study to such an extent that they are unfit for any active pursuit. Real worth is wasted in this way to an alarming extent. The gymnasium is expected to do everything in the line of repairing the exhausted body, and when it fails we wonder why we are not as strong as we were a few years ago. The bad air of our studies and of the recitation rooms more than offset all that is gained by mechanical exercise. The great trouble, I think, lies in the fact that we exercise too little in the open air. We are wont to cling too closely to our over-heated, ill-ventilated rooms. If we as stu-
dents would exercise our common sense and attend to the condition of the air about us, we might leave college in as good health as when we entered. Without pure air at all times the mind cannot be fully developed, as the body cannot retain its vitality.

The winter vacation should be a time of review to every student. Not a study review perhaps so much as a review in thought of what they have accomplished the past year; to what degree their capabilities have been increased; in what respects they have failed to improve their opportunities; how they might have improved upon methods adopted by them for their advancement, etc. This line of thought honestly pursued by every student would be of great benefit in all their future work. The weak places in their mode of study would be made strong, the strong places stronger. The neglected opportunities of last year would be improved the present year, and improved opportunities disclose new opportunities. There would soon be no need of thought to determine our improved capabilities; they would be very evident to ourselves and others. Let each student, then, this vacation make this thoughtful review, and make it fairly and honestly.

Perhaps in no better way can we show our loyalty to the college than by supporting a good live college magazine. Now it is needless to say that money is needed to run a publication well, and as those whom we are obliged to pay will fully agree with us in this matter, we would be very grateful to those who have not yet sent in their dollar, if they would send it at once in order that we meet the expenses of the present year's paper promptly.

LITERARY.

L'ANGELOUS.

By N. G. B., ’91.

God put into the artist’s soul a thought Of beauty and of truth. Straightway upon The blank, unmeaning canvas he wrought out, With skillful hand, a symbol of this thought, That all who saw might read and understand What God had said to him.

A level stretch of field, half-harvested; Two figures in the foreground, with bowed heads; Around them, marks of sordid toil; afar A church tower rising ’gainst the dark’ning sky; And over all a brooding stillness, through Which seemed to fall upon the listening air The distant bell’s clear call to evening prayer. This was the picture.

One day, half-doubting whether he had made His meaning clear, the artist called a friend Into his studio, and bade him read The hidden message he had written there. “To me,” the friend replied, “it means there is No use in prayer. In blind, unquestioning faith These worshiping peasants stand beneath a dumb, Black sky. No voice from Heaven the silence breaks. Where is their answer? Where?”

The painter smiled And seized his brush. The murky darkness of The sky he pierced with one swift stroke, and lo! A single golden beam of light broke thro’ The rift, and flashed God’s answer from the cloud. The gray sky seemed to lift and arch itself; The landscape wider grew; the sunset gleam Fell on the bowed heads tenderly, and lent To all the scene a glow of promise and of hope.
Tho' few can wield the painter's magic brush,
Yet are we all God's artists. Some deep
thought
Of beauty and of truth He sends into
Each waiting soul to be wrought out into
A human life. We mix the colors with
Unskillful hand. Brown fields beneath our
feet,
Gray sky o'erhead, our vision bounded by
The dull routine of life. In dumb despair,
Or ignorant faith, we take what each day
brings,
Nor dream that life's horizon may stretch out
To distance infinite; the lowering sky
Be lost in unknown azure depths; the half
Unconscious prayer bring Heaven's blessing
down,
And make the darkness light. We scarce
discern
The hidden meaning of our lives, until
Some kindly hand, with tender touch, breaks
through
The gathering gloom, and with one cheerful
ray
Of loving sympathy illumines all
The sombre scene, and makes it beautiful.
To widen life's horizon; to uplift
The lowering sky that seems to shut us in;
To light up with some golden gleam the grays
And browns of life; to make God's thought so
clear
That none can fail to understand,—this is
The work intrusted to our hands. We see
The sombre hues of ignorance and sin,
Of hopeless sorrow and relentless toil,
Men paint into their lives; but in our hands
We hold the rarer colors that shall make
Life beautiful. The blue of truth and calm;
The white of purity; the emerald hue
Of promise; the deep red of perfect love,
Triumphant over suffering; then joy
And peace, the flame and azure mingled; and
At last the royal purple, sign of things
Ineffable. Earth lies transformed before
Us, touched with beauty infinite; and lo!
The human has become divine, and life
is glorified.

The oldest college in the world is the
Mohammedan College at Cairo, Egypt.
It is 1,800 years older than Oxford.

INDEPENDENT THOUGHT.

THERE are many things of which
the world has always been, and is
to-day in great need; but the greatest
of these needs is that of independent,
vigorous thought. Such thought is the
secret source of that vast and ever
increasing difference between the serv-
ile and the noble, the base and the
good. And yet while it is the source
of that difference it is nevertheless true
that they who think most independently
and vigorously are not always noblest
and best. This fact, however, does
not lessen the need of such thought,
rather upon the other hand does it make
that need greater, if possible, than be-
fore; for above all things else, it is
necessary that the great body of hu-
man thought be preserved in a state of
stable equilibrium. This state can be
preserved only upon condition that
such independent and vigorous thought
as is noblest and best shall at all times
prevail; and this condition is quite
certain to obtain, if the thinkers are
the many instead of the few.

To whatever page of history we turn
we shall find that it presents to us, not
a steady growth in the evolution of
knowledge, not a steady growth in art,
literature, science, politics, and relig-
ion, in which the bulk of thought upon
these subjects has always been right
side up and in stable equilibrium, but,
quite the reverse of this, it presents to
us, fitfully, spasmodically, art, now
coming forth with grace and magnifi-
cence, and now, stripped of all that
makes it admirable, prostrate, and
ruined; literature, though in a sense
permanent from its very nature, now
unfolding itself and pouring out lavishly its richest treasure, and now contracting and withering away like a tender vine bitten with early frost; science, now raising itself up like a strong man from restful and invigorating sleep as if prepared for herculean tasks, and now, apparently exhausted with the energy of a single effort, staggering and falling like one smitten with disease; politics, now with wisdom, justice, and equity, laying the foundations of government and rearing thereupon a splendid superstructure, and now, by corrupt methods and false legislation, undermining the whole till it totter “from turret to foundation stone,” and finally collapse in irreparable ruin; religion, now propounding its first principles and urging nothing but the very essence of its doctrines, applying its simple teachings with moral effect to the lives of men, and now embodying itself in the creeds of sects and elaborating forms of worship, types, symbols, ceremonies, and sacrifices, until they only are considered saints who live in cloisters and heretics are burned at the stake.

We cannot look upon the course which knowledge has pursued in any one of its many departments, we cannot observe its advancing and retreating, its rising and falling, its sudden turning to right and left, and how, in the language of Coleridge, it has “plunged and tacked and veered,” without the inquiry pressing itself upon us as to what has been the cause producing these results. The answer to this inquiry will not be found difficult, if, upon taking a cursory review of men and events, we note the facts that, for the most part, men have been dominated by impulse and passion and the thinkers have been few.

Upon one hand we may see Xerxes puffed up with military pride, exulting in the hope of a magnificent conquest and followed in his enterprise by an almost innumerable host, each man of which shares, to some extent, the same ignoble ambition; upon the other we may see Socrates, filled with a divine inspiration to search after truth if haply, by years of patient toil, by a life-time of study in the market-place, and whenever opportunity is afforded, he may behold it dimly and as yet afar off, even though, instead of a host of followers to encourage and strengthen him, he at last be persecuted as a heretic and die as a martyr. Again, upon the one hand, we may see men such as Philip, Alexander, Caesar, and Napoleon, each marshaling his thousands about him, and each having no purpose, no motive, other than to wage war, to conquer kingdoms, and to lay waste with fire and sword cities and principalities; and, upon the other, we may see such men as Homer, blind and vagrant, whose poetry was, is, and shall be, a civilizing influence, greater than a thousand military conquests, as Demosthenes, whose eloquence is mightier to move men to the purest patriotism than an infinite multiple of armies and victories like those of Philip; as Cicero who did not wish his memory to be penetrated in statues of bronze or monument of stone, but who wished his character as a citizen, his thoughts, his utterances, and his lifework to be a perpetual monument to
his genius among all races of men; as Galileo, who, though imprisoned for his scientific learning and original discoveries, yet accomplished more in the interests of humanity during his lifetime than all his enemies together could have done in seventy generations; as Darwin, whose indefatigable research has lifted forever from men's hearts and minds the great burden of dogma, superstition, and miracle, which the ages have accumulated and against which not all the armies and navies of Europe, with all their marvelous enginery of war and devastation at command, could more avail than the gentlest breath of a summer's breeze.

Thus out of the travail of the ages in which the vast hosts of humanity, led hither and thither by demagogue or fanatic, have wasted their treasure and their blood, has been born to us the glorious possibilities of our modern civilization, through the consecrated effort of a few noble minds who, withdrawing themselves "Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife," and separated from each other by time and space, have turned the energy of their thought to those departments of knowledge from which all human progress has been derived. The fulfillment of those grand possibilities seems to have been left by Divine Providence to the care of this greatest of great republics.

For while from century to century the star of empire has been taking its way westward, the shores of the broad Pacific have at last marked its ultima thule its remotest boundary. Here in the midst of a mighty continent, with a broad belt of territory stretching from ocean to ocean, marvelously provided with almost every source of wealth known to man, having the most extensive and fertile lands for tillage, capable of sustaining even in opulence at least a thousand million souls, inestimably rich in coal, petroleum, iron, and all ores for the mechanic arts, yielding the precious metals with incomparable abundance, adapted to internal commerce by a most extraordinary system of natural water ways through the very heart of the realm, enjoying a variety of climate and natural scenery, the like of which is not elsewhere to be found under the sun, here, where, within little more than a century, an almost interminable wilderness has been recovered from the hunting ground of a few miserable savages to become the dwelling place of industrious millions, here it seems to have been the design of Infinite Wisdom that the last act in the great drama of human events shall be performed.

But let it be remembered that that act is by no means predestinated or foreordained. The interposition of no miracle is to be looked for to fulfill those promises of our nation's future greatness which its brilliant career for the past century would seem to warrant. All that it promises us, all that we hope for, all that we are ambitious it should attain is left to the purity, sincerity, and truth of its scientific and religious teachers, to the wisdom and equity of its statesmen, and most of all, to the intelligence and unimpeachable character of its citizens. To these alone we are to look for, and from these alone is it reasonable for us to
expect such maintenance of our social equality, such preservation of our free institutions, such safety of our political liberties, as shall, with the increase of our population, result in an uninterrupted, healthy growth and development of every legitimate interest, both public and private; and as shall weld together more and more firmly, from generation to generation, that liberty and that union which the blood of our fathers calls upon us to render forever one and inseparable.

If, then, upon the one hand, in view of the inevitable and paramount importance to mankind of our nation’s destiny, if, in the language of Matthew Arnold, “America holds the future,” if in view of the matchless wealth of its natural resources, if in view of all it promises and all we hope may be fulfilled; and if, upon the other hand, in view of the unprecedented problems with which it is beset, namely, as to what shall be done with the hostile relations of labor and capital, as to what shall be done with socialism which bids fair to work, at no distant date, a revolution of some sort, either of good or ill, as to what shall be done with foreign immigration which, within the short period of four years, has poured in upon us, from the slums of Europe, more than twice the number of Goths and vandals that overwhelmed Rome in the fifth century, and marked an epoch in the world’s history, as to what shall be done with the liquor traffic, which costs the nation more per annum than its bread and meat, and for the conduct of which our alien population is almost entirely responsible, as to what shall be done to kill race prejudice and enable white and black to live on the same soil, under the same government with equal liberties and equal rights, as to what shall be done with Romanism, which declares that our public schools, the great bulwark of the republic, should not be subject to the civil power nor made to conform to the opinions of the age, but that the Romish church has the right to control their discipline, to arrange their studies, and to choose their teachers, if, in view of all these things, we are to look for their wise adjustment, their successful administration, to our statesmen, our scientific and religious teachers, and, most of all to the common people, then it must be evident to every rational being that there must be no room among us for Philips or Alexanders, Caesars, or Napoleons, but that every citizen, every statesman, every public teacher must be unto himself in some degree a Darwin, a Galileo, a Cicero, a Demosthenes, a Homer. In short there must be an abundant supply to meet this greatest of great needs, that of universal, independent, vigorous thought; and there must lie next, or even within the heart of every one, both now and in succeeding generations, that thought to which our poet has given such potent utterance:

“Truth crushed to earth shall rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers,
But error, wounded, writhes with pain
And dies among his worshipers.”

Wellesley students are trying to raise $100,000 for a new chapel. $5,000 has already been subscribed.—Ex.
THE WASHINGTON ELM.

By A. A. B., ’91.

CAMBRIDGE, the ancient college town, is the scene of many an historical event, and here new and old are everywhere blended. Beside the busy pavement of Harvard Square stands a rough-hewn mile-stone of 1786, on one side stands a house a century old, with small-paned windows and huge brick chimney; across the way is one of the finest suburban mansions—a model of nineteenth-century architecture. Side by side stand Harvard’s first hall covered with woodbine, and the elegant new dormitories of gray stone. Amid all this alternation, one living monument there is, whose early years can be reckoned not only with Puritan but with Indian history. It is the “Washington Elm.”

Turn from the busy square toward the common and beyond, in the center of the street, and, rising against a background of church and steeples, you see it standing alone. A stranger, unaware of its position in the city, when suddenly coming upon it, will involuntarily exclaim “Washington Elm!” A granite tablet at its base bears this inscription:

UNDER THIS TREE Washington
FIRST TOOK COMMAND of the
AMERICAN ARMY July 3, 1775.

But the tree declares itself before the lines are read or even observed. For, shattered as it is, there is a grandeur about it that speaks of ancient forests. Its massive trunk is more than six feet in diameter, and in spite of the storms that have torn away its branches, it rises a hundred feet overlooking the trees of the common. A railing about the trunk defends it somewhat from the knife of the curiosity hunter. And where the trunk and boughs are shattered by wind and time, broad sheets of zinc protect the precious relic. But in summer the thick green foliage covers the defacing blemishes and gives the whole tree the appearance of vigorous life and beauty. It is only on close observation that one sees there are no new branches, and that all the strength of the tree is required to preserve the old growth. Birds flit back and forth among its branches as birds did a century ago. The warm sunshine, too, sifts through the wind-lifted leaves as it did when it fell, not on a dusty pavement, but on the cool mosses and ferns of the primeval wood.

Scarcely a day passes without some visitor, coming perhaps from distant states or countries, standing attentively by its aged trunk. Its very leaves are seized for mementos, and many a low hanging bough is robbed of its covering. Of all the historical objects in the historic city, it is perhaps the most valued. The old halls of the college, the Cragie house that has been Washington’s headquarters and Longfellow’s home, and the old church-yard, all attract the visitor, but it is the Elm that wakens pride in our country and deepest reverence for the brave men that won its freedom.

What scenes and changes it has witnessed! Before the first grim Puritan came to cut down its fellows it watched over wigwam and rude war
dance of the red men. It saw them slowly fall back as fell back the line of the forest. Under its branches crept stealthily the painted warrior to wreak vengeance on the palisaded cabins. In the war of Queen Anne it watched the bloody struggle and saw the dauntless settlers capture from the crafty French their cannon, and there on the common one stands yet, "An old friend of the elm's," one would say after looking at its battered iron.

Later comes the great event of the tree's and the nation's life. Tents made from the sails of the craft in the harbor cover the common; rough, but determined soldiers crowd the streets, and soon beneath the sheltering tree Washington checks his horse and draws the commander's sword. Then it heard the hostile bullets whistle past, and at intervals the death-cry of some soldier. Beneath its shade, perhaps, passed the funeral train of the five veterans who sleep now in the near church-yard.

Another old companion, this church-yard! The grassy tomb making now but a gentle slope, and the stones with their half obliterated Latin inscriptions are fast crumbling away.

A hundred years have passed, and still the tree watches over the city. The stage-coach that once drove beneath it has lumbered away to oblivion, and now in the evening it sees the scattered sparks announce the coming of the car, driven by the invisible and tireless captive of Franklin. Like a warning voice from the past does the tree call to duty. A teacher it is of history, advocate of perseverance and uprightness. And fervently the visitor exclaims, "May its descendant, guarded in the common, live as long, and see in the nation no less progress and happiness than has been seen by this historic Elm of Washington!"

THE PRINCE OF PEACE.

BY N. G. B., '91.

With the midnight song of angels,
And the golden light
Of an unseen world of glory,
Dawned the Day-star bright,—
The Babe foretold by sages,
The promised Babe of ages,—
The Prince of Peace.

The shining feet pressed softly
The path he trod,
The downward pathway leading
To us from God,—
Feet that Should grow so weary,
Treading earth's thorn-fields dreary,—
Blest Prince of Peace.

From the light of the Father's presence,
Came the Child so fair;
Close-ailed were the baby lingers
With blessings rare,—
Hands that nail-pierced and bleeding,
Should toil for a world unheedings,—
Blest Prince of Peace.

No joy-bells rang out loudly
That Christmas time;
Only the shepherds welcomed
The Babe divine,—
The lowly babe in the manger,
The unowned, royal stranger,—
The Prince of Peace.

But the Prince of Peace now reigneth
Where once he died,
And the Christmas-tide brings blessing
To the nations wide,—
For his earth-life, 'tis filled with sadness,
Hath crowned our lives with gladness,—
Our Prince of Peace.

O earth, forget your sorrow,
'Tis Christmas day;
And the Babe divine yet liveth,
To bless alway.
Set all your joy-bells ringing.
Greet our love-crowned King with singing,
Our Prince of Peace.

THE BASSAS.

No section of the earth is attracting more attention at present than Africa. Greedy civilization is now turning its eyes toward the Dark Continent and watching for opportunities of speculation. The savage must now be tamed and have sufficient education to fill the safes of his white brethren with gold and his own heart with misery.

One of the least-known regions is West Central Africa, the seat of the Bassa tribe, and a few facts concerning this region, as related by their king, may be of interest to our readers.

The territory occupied by this tribe is nearly the same in extent as Great Britain; and being somewhat broken by the Kong Mountains, its surface is similar to that of New England. It is quite densely populated toward the interior, with here and there large villages of two or three thousand inhabitants.

As they come in contact with civilization the natives are found to be an active, intelligent people, and quite ready to adopt new customs. The clothing is scant, consisting only of a piece of cloth tied about the waist, and sometimes a small cloth cap. But when they are in full dress, that is when they wish to imitate the white man, they wear a sort of undershirt with a wide open bosom and no sleeves.

The women wear a short skirt reaching a trifle below the knee.

They are very cleanly in their habits, and baths are taken regularly, the men bathing twice, and the women three times each day. At their feasts each guest is supplied with a brass kettle of water in which he may bathe before eating.

The people never eat in their houses, but in a sort of booth answering to a kitchen, erected two or three rods from the house. This kitchen is an open structure having a portion floored over with bamboos. The food is prepared and placed upon this bamboo floor, which answers both for table and stools. The men, women, and children sit flat upon this floor in three separate companies, the men eating with wooden spoons, while the women and children have only their fingers. Their manner of inviting their friends to dine with them is peculiar. When the food is prepared the man cries out to his neighbor, "Come walking on the limb," which means that he is to come and bring his spoon.

Their principal article of food is rice; and next in importance, the cassava, a vegetable somewhat resembling the potato, but growing at the base of a stalk from six to twelve feet tall like a corn stalk. The eddoe is also cultivated. All kinds of tropical fruit grow in abundance, chief among which are the banana, bray fruit, and butter pear. The latter is very soft, and is often eaten upon the cassava like butter. Wild cherries grow very large, but the natives seldom make use of these.

Though game is abundant, the men
do not all engage regularly in hunting, as might be supposed, but many of them only hunt occasionally for pastime. There are organized bands of hunters sent out for the benefit of all. The red deer is most prized by the natives. This deer has only one horn growing from the middle of the head. Lions are seen only once in the year. During the dry season they pass through this region in great numbers. It is no uncommon sight to see a leopard or tiger break into the flocks and carry away lambs, but they seldom molest the natives.

These people are proficient in the use of fire-arms, but are peaceable, hospitable, and well-disposed toward white men. There is at present only one white missionary among them, Miss Mary Scott. Their worship is that of the devil, and there is a regular organized body, corresponding to the priestly class, whose duty it is to impersonate his majesty. These priests practice sleight-of-hand, amuse the people, and make the laws which the king executes. Among them is a host of legends and customs that seem to point to great antiquity. Indeed, they have preserved a legend that they were once civilized, but have gone back into barbarism. In the language and customs of this people there may be hidden a Rosetta Stone for the philologist and the anthropologist. Who can say, but in these unstudied regions of the Dark Continent may be found the ashes of a burned-out civilization ancient as that of the Ptolemies? and that, touched by the vivifying power of the gospel, there may yet spring up a new civilization giving "beauty for ashes."

THE DURABILITY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

BY F. S. LIEBEE.

WHAT once becomes dear to the human heart cannot be forgotten; what cannot be forgotten, one shrinks from thinking will ever cease to exist. The principles upon which our government is founded endears it to all, and its noble record can never be forgotten. Can we, then, believe that its brilliant light will ever be extinguished? American patriotism rouses to answer, but as it beholds the numerous elements threatening the nation's destruction, this answer remains unspoken until investigation of the character of these threatening dangers discloses their probable effect. These dangers may be classed as external and internal.

External dangers can arise only from wars resulting from diplomatic disputes. Should such a war come we are fully competent to wage it, but that our government, which, in its diplomacy, has always striven for peace, will seek such war is as absurd as it is unlikely; and before the powers of Europe, which are the only ones to be feared, can seek war with the United States, they must first dispel the war clouds which their jealousies keep constantly suspended above their heads. Their large standing armies are all required at home to guard their own territory, and not until the geographical position or character of the nations changes will this requirement be otherwise; and not until it is otherwise, have we anything to fear from external dangers.

Of internal dangers we shall men-
tion only those considered as acting directly upon the government.

Wealth controlled by a few is so considered. The power of wealth over our government gives to the United States, even now, the appellation, Plutocracy; many of its legislators are made by wealth; much of its legislation is influenced by wealth; all this favors monopoly, which, by its injustice to labor, leads to anarchy and socialism.

But observation, as well as experience, shows us that most wealth is controlled by individual selfishness, and that selfishness knows not reason, in which very fact lies the final destruction of wealth's power.

Ambitious, grasping, unreasonable, wealth exposes its selfish purposes and awakens its victims to the fact that yielding to its allurements gives but momentary benefits, while it increases the power of the tempter.

With this knowledge there comes, though long delayed, a sense of reason and honor which becomes stronger as injustice and wrong become more evident, and at length cries with all its opposing power, "Thus far and no farther shalt thou go," and Reason is a conqueror, and Honor, master.

Political corruption we need not fear; for although at present it seems to be on the increase, yet it is this very increase that gives it prominence and serves to stimulate the people to right action; and although the public often seem late in comprehending wrong, yet, guided by that sense of reason and honor which controls right, they have not been, nor will they be, too late; and when once aroused, right prevails.

Mormonism has well been considered dangerous, but it is a declining power. The courts have decided against it; Congress has legislated against it until it has no legal foundation, and its defeat by the Gentiles at the last election in Utah, together with the recent edict of the Mormon president to abide by the laws of the country, confirms the belief that it is no longer a government danger.

Of the dangers from immigration I shall refer only to the two considered greatest—the degrading of labor and the disloyalty of immigrants. That immigration has degraded labor our workingmen realize and have furnished a remedy in their labor organizations. So great a political power have they become that they have already secured demanded restrictions to the immigration laws, and Congress dare not refuse them others when required.

The immigrant, coming to our shores, finds himself a free man in a free country. The innate love of freedom produces within him an increasing love for the country that gives him that freedom, and with this love comes the firmest loyalty, and I cannot believe that those who, by their coming, acknowledge our country's superiority, will be its destroyers.

Romanism is conceded to be the deadliest enemy of government. Papal power, which claims supremacy over the state, if unobstructed, would destroy any government; but, thanks to the influence of our free schools, of our institutions, of the pervasive
spirit of independence, freedom of thought and action, the Pope dare not enforce that claim. In Italy, the very heart of Romanism, he has lost all temporal power, and can we think that he will gain it here, where Catholics are a small minority?

The Romish clergy, also, are fast losing that mysterious power which they have so long held over their subjects, and as reason, stimulated by education, comes more and more to govern, this power will decrease faster.

Then to the question, "Shall our government be destroyed?" In view of these considerations we believe that Patriotism can safely answer "No!" Reason, Honor, Freedom, Justice, and Equality say "No!" Love and Pride of Country in every American breast say "No!" And we all, in the name of posterity, in the name of our fathers who formed and bequeathed this government to us, and in the name of God, who loves its principles, not only say "No!" but believe that centuries hence will be heard those words of Garfield: "God reigns and the government still lives."

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

BETWEEN THE FACULTY AND STUDENTS OF BATES COLLEGE.

The Faculty and students of Bates College, desiring to secure greater harmony of purpose and action, adopt the following articles of agreement:

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. A College Council of ten shall be established, to be constituted as follows: The Seniors shall elect to the council four of their number; the Juniors, in like manner, three; the Sophomores, two; the Freshmen, one.

Sec. 2. To be eligible to membership in the council, students must be recognized by the faculty as in good and regular standing, but no lady student shall be eligible.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. The first election of councilors shall occur as soon as possible after the adoption of these articles and their ratification by the Executive Board of the college.

Sec. 2. Subsequent elections shall be held as follows: The regular election for the three upper classes shall be held on the second Saturday before Commencement Day, the outgoing Juniors, Sophomores, and Freshmen, then electing nine councilors, who shall enter upon their duties on the Friday following Commencement Day.

Sec. 3. The regular election for the Freshman class shall be held on the third Saturday of the Fall Term, and the councilor chosen shall at once enter upon his duties.

Sec. 4. The term of office of each of the ten councilors shall expire with the Commencement Day of the college year for which he has been elected.

Sec. 5. Vacancies occurring between the regular election shall be filled promptly by special elections, of which seasonable notice shall be given to the members of the class for which the vacancy occurs.

Sec. 6. When an election, whether regular or special, has been held, the Secretary of the class holding the election shall at once certify the result to the President of the college, or in his absence, to the Secretary of the faculty, by presenting to him the written record of such election.

Sec. 7. But, if the faculty find any councilor ineligible, they shall promptly notify the president of the class electing him of such finding, and a new election shall immediately be held.

Sec. 8. And, if the faculty at any time decide that a councilor is not in good and regular standing as a student, they shall at once declare his place vacant, and notice of the vacancy having been promptly given to the president of his class, his place shall be filled by a new election.

Sec. 9. And, if any five students shall, over their own signatures, address the president
secretary of the faculty, challenging the right
of any councilor to his seat, and naming any
reasonable ground for such challenge, as in-
valid election, unworthy character, incompe-
tence, or neglect of official duty, the faculty
shall inquire into the alleged facts, and if they
find the charges true, shall declare the seat
vacant, and a new election shall be held as
provided in the preceding section.

Sec. 10. All elections, regular and special,
shall be by written ballots.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The council shall organize by
electing from its own number, by written bal-
lot, a president and secretary.

Sec. 2. It shall adopt such rules for its pro-
cedure and government as its members shall
judge best suited to its purpose.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. The faculty and the council
shall cooperate in the endeavor to secure har-
mony between instructors and students, and
also between classes and individual students.

Sec. 2. They shall jointly strive to guard
the institution against all injurious practices
and influences among its members, and to aid
all movements tending to promote character
and scholarship, and to render college life
more pleasant and profitable.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. The council shall meet from
time to time, under such regulations as it may
adopt, to deliberate upon matters of interest to
the students, and, by giving due notice to the
president or the secretary of the faculty, shall
be entitled to a hearing upon all matters of col-
lege discipline or policy that seem to it to
require consideration. And, in like manner,
the faculty, by giving due notice to the presi-
dent or secretary of the council, shall be enti-
tled to receive advice whenever occasion may
seem to require.

Sec. 2. The faculty shall seek, through the
council, to learn the wishes and views of the
students in regard to matters of interest to
the body of undergraduates, and shall give special
heed to its representations as to the degree of
guilt attaching to any infraction of the college
laws, and to any recommendations that it shall
make in regard to college occurrences, customs,
and policy.

Sec. 3. No student shall be expelled or sus-
pended without a conference between the fac-
ulty and the council.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. Members of the council are not
expected to become informers against fellow-
students, unless in their own judgment the
evils of which they may be cognizant are such
as to demand exposure.

Sec. 2. In giving advice each councilor is
to be guided solely by his own deliberate judg-
ment and sense of right.

Sec. 3. And before entering upon his duties
shall sign the following pledge, duly written
in the record book of the council and in that
of the secretary of the faculty: "I solemnly
promise, on my honor, faithfully to perform
the duties of councilor to the best of my judg-
ment and ability."

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. Whenever any student shall
feel that he has just ground of complaint
against the faculty, the laws or policy of the
college, or against any class or fellow-student,
he is not to resort to violent retaliation, to the
infraction of college laws, or to the injury of
college property.

Sec. 2. But the council shall have author-
ity to investigate the grievance, to summons
before it students, and to elicit by questions or
other proper means the relevant facts, and to
effect, if possible, an adjustment of the diffi-
culty.

Sec. 3. But, if no satisfactory adjustment
is thus attained, the council shall, at its discre-
tion, bring the alleged grievance promptly to
the knowledge of the faculty, with such recital
of the facts, and such advice as shall seem to
it pertinent, and it shall then receive the
united consideration of the council and the
faculty.

Sec. 4. The council, whenever it shall
decide it necessary or desirable, shall appeal to
the students as a body for an expression of
their judgment as to its action.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. These articles shall take effect
when they have been approved by an affirm-
ative vote of two-thirds of the faculty and of
two-thirds of the students in actual attendance
at a meeting duly called for the purpose, and
shall have been ratified by the Executive
Board of the college.
ARTICLE IX.

Section 1. These articles, after they have been adopted and ratified as provided in Article VIII., Section 1, shall be copied into the record book of the secretary of the council, and also into the record book of the secretary of the faculty.

ARTICLE X.

Section 1. Amendments to these articles may be made under the same procedure by which provision is herein made for their adoption.

LOCALS.

Vacation!

Merry Christmas to all.

Strange how the resolution to "study this vacation" remains only a resolution still!

Three Seniors, a Junior, and a Sophomore still remain at their old quarters in Parker Hall.

It looks as though the students present at the spring term would have a chance to recite as often as they wish.

Those chosen for the champion debates are as follows: Mr. Bruce, Mr. Mason, Mr. Fanning, Mr. Chase, Mr. Spratt, Mr. McFadden, Miss Little, Miss Bean, and Mr. Sims.

Professor Wood is to have a class in Constitutional History during the vacation. Topics for study and discussion are to be given each one of the class, and much pleasure, as well as profit, is anticipated.

The library is open every afternoon as usual, during term time, and the number taking advantage of it is on the increase. The library is becoming to the students what it should be, an indispensable factor of college work.

The Latin School opened December 9th. Among the instructors are a larger number than usual of Bates students.

Five are catalogued: F. W. Plummer, W. B. Skelton, C. C. Ferguson, A. C. Yeaton, and E. L. Pennell.

Another prize is offered to the ambitious student. Professor Wood offers ten dollars for the best essay on "What Our Legislature Should Do in the Year 1891." A chance for our young politicians. A copy of the best should be sent to the legislature.

Prof. (in Astronomy)—"Mr. P., how many moons has Neptune?" Mr. P.—"Don't know." Prof.—"Mr. H., can you tell?" Mr. H. (determined not to flunk)—"Four." Class grins, and Mr. H. adds, "I believe they haven't all been discovered yet."

PERSONALS.

'73.—J. H. Baker, principal of Denver High School, is president of the State Teachers' Association of Colorado.

'76.—Letters have been received from Rev. Mr. Stacy, pastor of the Court Street Free Baptist Church, under date of November 9th, one day's sail from Yokohama, from which place the letters were mailed. The voyage from San Francisco had been eighteen days. Head winds had somewhat delayed the passage, but the weather in the main had been good, and Mr. Stacy
had not experienced an hour of sickness, and was in excellent health and spirits. He expected to reach Shanghai, China, the 25th ult.

'83.—J. L. Reade has been building a fine house on Wakefield Street, which will be ready for occupancy by the first of January.

'85.—C. W. Harlow, M.D., is having a lucrative practice in Melrose, Mass.

'85.—W. V. Whitmore, M.D., who for the past year has been Intern of the Los Angeles County Hospital, has resigned his position and is now practicing at Wilmington, Cal. Dr. Whitmore is also Physician and Surgeon to the Wilmington Transportation Company.

'87.—At the Teachers' Meeting, Lisbon Falls, December 6th, U. G. Wheeler, '87, was elected president.

'90.—F. L. Day, W. F. Garcelon, and H. V. Neal dined together in New York on Thanksgiving day.

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EXCHANGES.

The term of office of the present board of editors expires with this issue and the Exchange editor, with the others, retires from his sanctum and passes his quill to his successor, hoping that he will find the work of this department as agreeable and profitable as we have done.

A year of such work gives one a wide acquaintance with American college papers and, therefore, with college life all over the country. Although the reading of a college paper does not necessarily acquaint one with the characteristics of the college in all their details, yet one comes thus to know sufficient to feel somewhat at home with each. We have been pleased with the favorable criticisms of the Student which has been very general among our exchanges during our term of office. We have not spent much of our time in mere criticism for the sake of expressing our opinion of our contemporaries, but we have re-published, for the benefit of our readers, two or three short extracts almost every month from the best things in our exchanges and left them to judge from this fact in what esteem they are held by us. We consider this a better criticism than anything formal, and inserted only for the purpose of criticizing.

In conclusion we have only to say that there have been none upon our list of which we shall have anything but pleasant recollections. We wish success to our college journals and especially to those of our sister colleges in Maine. We also extend a cordial greeting to our successor to the editorial chair of this department.

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COLLEGE NOTES.

An examination in gymnastics is now required of Johns Hopkins' undergraduates before a degree is conferred. Eastern colleges realize the importance of the development of the physical man.—Exc.

Harvard has formed a stock company to rent furniture to poor students. $50 worth are loaned for one year on de-
posit of $10—$2.50 of which is refunded if the furniture is returned in good condition.—Ex.

Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., opens the current collegiate year with an amazing advance in the number of its students, and at the end of ten days new students are still coming in; and this, notwithstanding its requirements for admission are not excelled by any Eastern university. The Freshman class now numbers 162, and the total in college of liberal arts 353, academic department 465, college of theology 220, college of law 173, college of medicine 240, college of pharmacy 233, music 197, oratory 53, art 31, dentistry 39—a total of 2,004 students. A half dozen new professors have been added to meet the increased demand in the literary department alone. The university is now expending $150,000 on new buildings for some of its professional schools in Chicago, and will next year erect on its lake-shore campus at Evanston a new $50,000 building for its academic or preparatory department.

—Mail and Express.

One hundred and seventy-five out of three hundred and sixty-five colleges in the United States publish papers.

—Ex.

The University of Virginia, which was founded by Jefferson, is the only one in this country modeled after the French system. To obtain a degree one has to be a graduate of a certain number of schools or departments of the university. The result is that since its foundation in 1819 only 179 Master’s Degrees and a lesser number of Bachelor’s Degrees have been granted. This arises from the fact that it is very little more difficult to obtain the degree of Master of Arts than that of Bachelor of Arts.—Ex.

A few months past, ladies of Baltimore, prominent in social, philanthropic, and educational circles, organized a society for the purpose of raising $100,000, to give to the medical school of the Johns Hopkins University on condition that women be admitted to the lectures and work of the school on the same footing as men. The sum was raised much sooner than was expected, and a few days ago it was presented to the university. The fund will be invested and the interest added to it until a general fund is secured sufficient for the maintenance of a medical school worthy of that university.—Ex.

Edison, it is said, is working on a novelty in the form of a clock which will talk time. Instead of a blank sound it will say, “one,” “two,” “three,” etc., at proper times. Instead of the usual alarm it will say “Get up” in so many words.

One of the sources of income of Oxford University is its well-managed press, which last year turned in $50,000 to the general fund.—Ex.

Recently a serious row occurred between the students of Ann Arbor University and a company of militia, resulting in the death of one student and the injury of many on both sides. They had some trouble the evening before, also.—Ex.

Class in Analogy: Prof.—“Mr. A., you may pass on to the next life.” Mr. A.—“Not prepared, sir.”
POETS' CORNER.

LACK OF PLAN.

BY F. L. P., '91.

Too oft man leaps into the dark,
Too oft is more a babe than man;
Too oft makes playthings of his years,
And lives them all without a plan.

I walk the cities' busy streets,
I see men hurrying to and fro,
I ask myself the aim of each,
And answer, though I do not know.

But this my own experience proves,
And I believe 'tis always true:
But few are they who plan for life,
And these are the successful few.

Whenever with my daily task
I fret myself to fever heat,
And fail in what I undertake,
My lack of plan is my defeat.

'Twas not because I idly sat
And mused or lolled the hours away,
But yet, I might have done as much
Had I, at ease, thus spent the day.

And I perceive that most mankind
Are not less foolish than am I;
They rush about in breathless haste,
Until from want of breath they die.

And all they think must be untbought;
And all they do must be undone.
The world was even better off
Before their folly had begun.

As buzzing insects beat the air,
And flit about in aimless haste,
So seems the mass of human kind,
Its energy and strength to waste.

Economy of brain and brawn,
Economy of work and worth,
With plan and forethought, can alone
Spread wealth and peace o'er all the earth.

THE SPY.

With a crunching sound
On the frozen ground
Pick-axe and spade are at work, over there
Just beyond the hill, in the morning still
They are busily plied, with no time to spare. They've been hard at work since the sun's first ray,
For they're digging the grave of a man to-day;
And all through the camp there's a sense of dread,
For they're digging a grave for a man not dead.
Then reveille sounds, 'tis the first parade
And they give a short rest to the axe and spade.

Then brought out to die
Is the captured spy.
Every man in the ranks draws a long, deep breath
As they wheel into line at the place of death.
They keep a sharp touch at the elbow and knee,
Each dreading the sight that he's got to see.
Each face is pale as the line is dressed,
Each heart is beating, each lip compressed,
But the calmest of all is the captured spy;
Not a tremor of limb, not a quiver of eye—
He's wide with his thoughts in the far north land,
Sees the mountains again where the pine trees stand,
Sees an old, stained house in a clearing there,
And some pasture bars—and the face so fair
Of the one he loves as she said good-bye.
He raises his face to the snow-pent sky
And breathes a prayer that she may not know,
Then looks at the ground and the dirt-strewn snow,
And they show him the spot he's to kneel upon.
"Ah, could I but die with my uniform on!"
He thinks to himself, yet shows no alarm,
And kisses the flag on his tattooed arm.
His eyes are bandaged, his hands drawn tight—
All is hushed and dark as the blackest night;
An order is given, low and clear,
But not so low that he cannot hear.
There's a crash, a lurch, a convulsive roll,
A heave of the chest and a fleeting soul
That leaves the shell lying mangled there,
With the blood and dirt in the tangled hair;
The semblance of something that was a man,
Full of life and strength when the day began.

"Forward! Guide right!"
Back once more, out of sight
Of the pick and the spade at work again,
When they bury that soldier boy from Maine.
The brigade's on the march to the silent camp,
The snow is melting, the air is damp,
A blue-bird twitters—a sign of spring,
A crow flies over on lazy wing,
The earth peeps forth in dark sweltering spots;
Some scattered leaves show a few red clots—
Never mind! perhaps it will snow to-night
And all will be hidden, and smooth, and white.
And the prayer he breathed, it was surely heard,
For how he had died, she received no word.
'Tis his general's secret where he died,
And why he was there, and how he was tried.
His name was reported among the "missed,"
With hundreds and more on the self same list;
But she's waited, and waited, from day to day,
Till her face is wrinkled, and hair turned gray;
And no one remembers his name or face,
And the grave of the spy is an unmarked place.

—James Barnes, in Nassau Lit.

"Were a star quenched on high,
For ages would its light,
Still traveling downward from the sky,
Shine on our mortal sight.
So when a great man dies,
For years beyond our ken,
The light he leaves behind him lies.
Upon the paths of men."

—Ez.

POT-POURRI.

CRUEL FATE.
The summer has gone and now backward returning,
Each one is seeking a haven of rest.
The rest that will quiet the heart in its yearning,
The quiet of home that is always the best.

When dame fortune placed those few auburn hairs on Redwine's face and called them whiskers, she gave to (h) "airy nothing a local habitation and a name."

Thus mused poor Will and thus he had spoken,
As he packed up his trunk preparing to leave;
Feeling indeed that his heart was quite broken,
That alone and forsaken his spirit must grieve.

How swiftly the days had flown by, at the shore,
Swearer and dearer the friend that he found
Than all the dear friends, whom his heart knew before,
Though many there were who had clustered around.

Seem those dear days like a beautiful legend,
And Mabel to him e'en fairer than life;
But now she, alas! must return to her husband
While he just as sadly goes back to his wife.

Advice to Freshmen: Honor thy Professor in the days of thy youth that thou may'st be solid before thy Senior year.—N. C. University Magazine.

A NATURAL INFERENCE.

They were standing in the hall-way where beneath the yellow light,
The two, as one, united stood and bade a fond good night,
"Here is one, dear, for your mother," he said, and then was gone,
While she, so meek, with crimson cheek, fled like a bird forlorn.

Next morning at the table they were seated, each in place;
Little Johnnie, all impatient, while old grandpa asked the grace;
"Where's that present, Sis, for mamma, Jack gave last night to you;
I heard him say as he went away 'Here's one for mamma, too.'"

Small Boy (holding up his hand)—
"What's B. C. hitched outer them dates in Greek history mean?" Teacher (a trifle confused)—"Well-er, Sammie, you see them old Greeks were queer kind of creeters, so whin they didn't know a date for sartin they put B. C., 'bout correct, arter the numbers."

—Yale Record.

A chemical romance:

Said Atom unto Molly Cule:
"Will you unite with me?"
And Molly Cule did quick retort:
"There's no affinity."

Beneath electric light plant's shade,
Poor Atom hoped he'd metre.
But she eloped with a rascal base,
And her name is now Saltpeter.

—Ez.
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4.20 P.M., for Portland and Boston.
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