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THE

BATES STUDENT.

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EDITORIAL.

THERE are encouraging signs at present for the base-ball campaign next summer. It is encouraging to note that a nine has been already chosen, composed of such men as, with systematic practice from now till May, cannot fail to make a strong team. The result of thorough training was manifest last season, and though the nine this year will be composed largely of new men, yet, from evidences last fall, it appears that our loss in the departure of '86 was compensated by the accession of '90. The new nine will be made up largely from the lower class men and will have the advantage of working together for the next two years at least. May we not accomplish this year what we so nearly attained last?

THROUGH the generosity of an alumnus, a small quantity of simple gymnastic apparatus has been provided for the ladies of the college. It is hoped that additional appliances will soon be furnished, and that every one will devote a few moments each day to physical culture. To obtain the best results, a certain time should be set apart for exercise, and no other work should be allowed to interfere. This
would result not only in improved physical health, but in increased ability to do good mental work. An American association of collegiate alumnae urges upon students to remember "that the best intellectual results cannot be obtained without perfect physical health, and that a failure to obtain sufficient sleep, food, and exercise should be lamented equally as a failure in recitation."

"DON'T waste your time," is the advice given to almost everyone. The need of such counsel is attested by the strange perversity that people evince to its adoption. Now students are not an exceptional class in this respect. The principal way by which many of them squander their time is, paradoxical as it may seem, in reading. Under the plea of weariness they spend their leisure in perusing the short articles in our weekly periodicals. These are of no value whatever from a literary point of view, and thus do not tend to develop that fine, critical taste which is the desideratum maximum of every true student. Not that we object to the reading of the newspapers—although less time might wisely be given to them—but we do think that too many valuable hours are wasted in reading that which is below us. One has a few unoccupied moments in which he thinks he can become interested only in some light matter. Suppose he devotes half an hour per day to the class of reading indicated, at the end of the year he will have wasted one hundred and eighty-two hours, or nearly eight days. In this time he could have read, intelligently and carefully, several standard works, such as Smith's History of Greece, Leighton's History of Rome, and Green's History of England, thus laying the basis of a historical education, or a part of the Essays of Macaulay, Carlyle, Lamb, and Emerson, which are a liberal education in themselves. With these names before us, we can but solemnly resolve to read nothing below us.

BELOW we print in full the offer of prizes by the American Protective Tariff League to Seniors in our American colleges. We hope that some of our men will compete. It is worth striving for, first and least on account of the remuneration; secondly, for the honor it would bring to the successful competitor; thirdly and especially, for the honor it would bring to the college.

The American Protective Tariff League offers to the students of Senior classes of all American colleges a series of prizes for approved essays on "The advantages of a Protective Tariff to the Labor and Industries of the United States." Each essay not to exceed 10,000 words, and to be sent to the office of the League, No. 23 West Twenty-third Street, New York City, on or before May 1, 1887, with the name and address of the writer, and of the college to which he belongs, in a separate sealed envelope (not to be opened until the successful essays have been determined), the envelope to be marked by a word or symbol corresponding with the signature to the essay. Awards will be made June 15, 1887. Prizes: For the best essay—Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars. For the second best—One Hundred Dollars. For the third best—Fifty Dollars. And for other essays deemed especially meritorious silver medals will be awarded, with honorable mention of the names of the writers in a public notice of the awards.

The American Protective Tariff League reserves the right to publish at its own cost any of the essays for which prizes are awarded,
and will include the essay receiving the first prize among the annual publications of the League.

The following gentlemen have consented to act as judges: Ex-Governor Henry M. Hoyt, Pennsylvania; Hon. George H. Ely, Ohio; Prof. Van Buren Denslow, New York; Robert P. Porter, District of Columbia; A. M. Garland, Illinois.

(Signed) Edward H. Ammidown, Thomas H. Dudley, Robert P. Porter,
   Committee.

NOTHING can remain useful for any length of time without being revised and improved. We think this might be justly applied to our gymnasium. The need of a well-furnished and pleasant gymnasium has often been urged. Nearly every member of the college understands this need, but nothing is done to remedy the evil, because it is not the duty of any special ones. "What is every one's business is no one's business.

No doubt when the gymnasium was built it was furnished as well as the college could afford, but by use and abuse it has become so at present that it does not meet the requirements of the students. There are but few, if any, who take that regular exercise which is necessary to intellectual as well as physical health. In the condition which our gymnasium is at present, exercise is a burden and not a pleasure. The stove that was put in last year is a step in the right direction, but it will take more than this to do justice to the college and to the students. The gymnasium should be furnished with improved apparatus and each student should understand its use. A trainer could be hired for a month out of each year to explain this and to direct the exercise of the students. Each class could choose a captain, who should be thoroughly instructed while the trainer was here so he could take charge of the class drills during the remainder of the year; then let each class choose a portion of perhaps two days out of each week, and all be required to attend to the gymnasium work as faithfully as to the other work of the college.

This could all be accomplished by a little energetic effort on the part of those whose object is the welfare of the students, and by a small amount of money judiciously expended. The necessary outlay of labor and capital would be more than compensated by the better health of the students, both after they have left the college and while here.

We hope this evil of the college will receive the attention of the Faculty, so that in the future we shall not be ashamed to have members of other colleges see our gymnasium.

In the last Student appeared an editorial on the lack of time for reading in college, which probably represented the sentiments of a majority of the students. But believing that the Student should fully represent the whole college, we take the liberty to voice what, doubtlessly, is the sentiments of the minority on this subject. After a student has prepared his lessons, written his essays, or debate, given some time and thought to society work, and sent off that plump letter every week, he finds the ten-hour law inapplicable to his case. He needs a fifteen-hour
one. But is not that what he is here for? It is scarcely necessary for one to undergo the expense of a college course in order to obtain access to good books and magazines. He could stay at home and provide himself with these just as well, thus saving the expense of a large part of his college course. For example, all will agree that Macaulay's History of England is an excellent work for a young man to read, but most students will admit that their time in college can be more profitably employed in disciplinary studies than in reading these five volumes. Perhaps many feel that they are slighting the daily papers. But it may be true that there is scarcely anything a student can better afford to slight. How much of what the papers contain is real information? Often a Washington correspondent will occupy a column and a half describing the peculiarities of senators, airing stale bits of news about the President and wife, etc., while the doings of Congress will be reported in a two-inch space. Besides, if a young man at college keeps his ears open he will be pretty sure to hear of all the current happenings. And by making this one of the sources of learning the daily news, he will acquire the habit of alertness and quick perception, which is one of the important elements of success in life. In regard to time for reading upon essay subjects, we believe that the lack of it is generally a blessing, because most essays should be entirely original. Hence, if a student finds that he has accumulated neither enough ideas to furnish material for an essay, nor a habit of thinking sufficient to select the right ideas, and to add new ones to his stock, as the case demands, he may justly fear that he has missed his calling. But little time for reading not only necessitates the reading of the very best, but also it begets a refined taste for books. More inspiration can be drawn from one good book eagerly read, than a month of voluminous but listless reading could give. In short, a trained mind and not a loaded mind, a love for books rather than an unbounded knowledge of them, is the true aim of a college course.

A KNOWLEDGE of the rocks and sand bars is quite as necessary for the successful management of a boat as skill in using the oars. So thinks an English journalist who has recently conceived the idea of giving to the world the cause of the greatest number of failures in life. To secure the requisite data, he has mailed to thousands of unfortunates, circulars which read as follows:

"To what causes do you attribute your failure in life? I—of—profession—attribute my failure in life to the following causes: 1, drink; 2, gambling; 3, dishonesty; 4, unfortunate acquaintances; 5, marriage; 6, single life; 7, disinclination to work; 8, lending or borrowing (say which); 9, unpopular views (political); unpopular views (religious); 10, tobacco (in what form); 11, general incapacity; 12, other causes. General remarks."

If properly filled out, these blanks would contain much valuable information, yet perhaps few, if any, will ever be returned. The author has placed drink at the head of his list of causes and undoubtedly statistics would show that this is the occasion of the greatest
number of failures. In many cases, however, the use of intoxicants is not the first cause of evil. Drinking, gambling, and using tobacco are not solitary vices. They would rarely be indulged in, were it not for the example of unsafe companions. They would often be abandoned but for the influence of wrong associations. The boy does not usually find his first experience in the use of tobacco so agreeable as to induce him to continue the practice were it not for the encouragement of his mates.

He does not realize, even, how much alcohol might do for him until some good fellow points out its benefits. His wits are keen enough, his digestive organs do their work well, he requires nothing warming or cooling until he discovers that his friends use a stimulant. Does he learn to drink because he can find nothing else that tastes as well as lager-beer or brandy? Oh, no, that is not the reason. There are many preparations from drugs quite as bitter and quite as hot which do not leave him with a headache afterwards. He drinks for the immediate effect and that effect is not secured at home with mother. The best results are generally obtained down town with the boys, or, when he grows older, at the club, in the back office, and at the grocery store.

It is hardly worth while for a young man, in his college days, to strive to become an expert in handling cards, unless he likes society, the society of gamblers. It is neither amusing nor profitable to gamble all by one’s self, and for some reason the best of success has not been achieved among people who disapprove of this method of spending time and of securing money. Young men and women have never made a failure of life through gambling unless they first became the friends of gamblers.

Often the failures ascribed to intemperance and gambling, if traced to their true cause, would be attributed to unfortunate acquaintance. Our associations and surroundings, the companions we choose, and the life we elect to live have greater influence in determining success or failure than we are wont to believe.

SINCE our last issue the announcement has been made of the munificent gift of $1,000,000 to the city of Worcester for the founding of a new university. The donor, Jonas G. Clark, gives this large sum, with the promise of more if it is needed, and thus insures the foundation of an educational institution at Worcester that bids fair to rival Harvard itself. Mr. Clark is the fourth man, who, within the past twenty years has given over $1,000,000 for the founding of universities. A little more than a year ago Senator Leland Stanford conveyed to the trustees property valued at $5,400,000 for the endowment of a university to be established at San Jose, Cal. With this liberal endowment, and from the fact that it will be in close proximity to the Lick Observatory, with its unequaled telescope, Stanford University will doubtless spring at once into the front rank of American institutions.

The other gifts were from Ezra B. Cornell, of New York, and Johns
Hopkins, of Baltimore. The projects of both these men have been eminently successful, and Cornell and Johns Hopkins now rank among the leading institutions of learning in this country. Is it not reasonable, then, to suppose that Clark University, with its liberal endowment, will also be a success?

It is always a source of gratification to see a wealthy man devoting his money to the advancement of higher education rather than to selfish enjoyment, or the gratification of political ambition. The question, however, naturally arises, does New England need another university, and would it not be better to devote the $1,000,000 to strengthening some well-established institution?

This is an open question, and much might be said pro and con. We do not think that our country needs any more small colleges, such as Sam Jones contemplates building, but we do believe that there is room for such well endowed, thoroughly equipped, institutions as Cornell and Johns Hopkins. Large and strong universities offer great facilities to students by means of their wide and varied courses of study and their ability to attract the best equipped teachers. And if the conclusion of President Anderson of Rochester, New York, is correct, that no college exerts a palpable influence beyond a radius of fifty miles, few will be found ready to discourage the establishment of such well endowed institutions as those now projected by Senator Stanford and Mr. Clark. In this growing country there is plenty of room for these generously endowed institutions, and if they will only reduce their expenses so that students of limited means can avail themselves of the facilities offered, they will prove a blessing to the country.

There is a place also for our smaller institutions. They fill a gap. Many a boy, and young man, is brought under their influence; he lives, perhaps, in the vicinity of the college; sees it, and knows all about it. College to him is not a myth, he sees and knows something of college life and is thus led to desire a college education. After all there is more in the man than in the college. The student that faithfully improves his privileges at Bates will run a pretty even race with the graduate of a larger institution, provided he has equal physical and mental ability to commence with. We are led to believe that the students in our smaller colleges have more advantages than they faithfully improve.

LITERARY.

WORDS.

By A. C. T., '88.

From the quarry-pits of language,
Come the rude misshapen blocks;
See the eager nations seize them,
Broken bits from Nature's rocks.

In what varied combinations
Do they serve the needs of men—
Grand kaleidoscope of language,
Changing ever and again.

Some will rudely join together
Words in homely common speech,
Like the rude wall round their homestead,
Setting bounds for one and each.

Some with greater skill in building,
From these same rude parts of speech,
Rear the epic’s lofty structure,
Blocks close fitting each to each.

Rhyme and meter are the cement,
Binding each word and the whole,
Till it stands a thing of grandeur,
While the circling ages roll.

Words; they frame our prayers and curses;
Words speak love and words speak hate,
Stately prose and varied verses,
Fireside tales and laws of state.

JOHN HUSS.
BY A. L. M., ’76.

OVER five hundred years ago there
was born in the southern part of
Bohemia, Luther’s John the Baptist.
Like the forerunner of Christ he found
the flax smoking, the bruised reed bent,
and the kingdom of heaven at hand;
for over the mountains from Piedmont
came the persecuted Waldenses to find
an asylum and people ready to receive
the doctrines for whose sake so many
of them had so cheerfully yielded up
their lives. The Bohemians had a
strong love for independence. They
pressed earnestly on to that reform
presaged from the lips of Huss and
Jerome and borne on the glittering
blades of Ziska and Procopius. Their
country, in the heart of the European
continent, divided from surrounding
states by ranges of mountains, possess-
ing a fertile soil and genial climate was
well fitted for a race at once brave,
enterprising, and progressive. Prague
was their chief city, the residence of
the German Emperor, the home of art
and science, and the foremost capital
of Eastern Europe. Translations of
the Scriptures had begun to be made,
investigation, toleration, freedom of
thought and speech and general knowl-
dge were on the increase.

In 1378, when Huss was five years
old, Pope Gregory XI. died. The
French and Italian Cardinals struggled
each to control the Papal chair, and
with such determination that it graviti-
tated between Avignon and Rome.
For fifty years a wide schism existed
during which the church saw sometimes
two and again three rival popes, fulmi-
nating bulls, and excommunications
against one another and all who dis-
puted their several claims, exhausting
all the arts of diplomacy, duplicity,
and crime in strengthening their several
positions and increasing the number of
their allies and guarding themselves
against defeat and deposition. From
this contest, not a few, in that day,
saw that popery was not infallible,
rather very fallible, and thus were pre-
pared for the doctrines of Wycliffe,
Huss, and Luther.

The few in our day, seeking to trace
a regular descent of apostolic unction
and spiritual authority from Peter down
to the present pope or bishop find in
this schism then made, like Darwin in
tracing the descent of man from the
chimpanzee, that there is a “missing
link.” Mosheim says, “The state of
religion in the Catholic church was so
corrupt that it could not attract the
esteem of the truly virtuous and judi-
cious part of mankind.” Still England
had its Wycliffe, Italy its Savonarola,
and Bohemia its Jerome, and Huss to
oppose with words, while Ziska and
Procopius led armies to the field in
defense of private interpretation and
an unbroken eucharist. These de-
manded that the Word of God should be explained to the people in a plain and perspicuous manner, that the Lord's Supper be administered in both kinds, i.e., both bread and wine be given to the laity, that the clergy instead of employing all their zeal in the acquisition of riches should turn their thoughts to objects more suitable to their profession and live as became successors of the holy prophets, and lastly, that transgressions of a more heinous kind, or "mortal sins" should be punished according to their enormity. Thus events were ripening for a change. The air was full of prophecies and the hearts of men beat expectantly.

The spiritual and moral elements waited the master's hand to combine and direct them, and that master was none other than John of Hussintz. School, college, university trained him in turn till in 1400 at the age of twenty-seven he became preacher in the new Bethlehem Chapel at Prague. For twelve years, with blameless life, growing convictions, and with the courage and spirit of a reformer he shaped the iron, he tempered the steel, and forged the weapons of a manly and Christian resistance to popery. The quarrel between Benedict and Gregory added fuel to the forge, and while Alexander V. unwittingly worked at the bellows, Huss turned and hammered and curved Damascus blades for the great struggle under Luther and Melanchthon.

He was ordered by his archbishop to desist, but disobeyed, saying, "I avow it to be my purpose to defend the truth which God has enabled me to know, and especially the truth of the Holy Scriptures, even to death!" These are resolute words, but they came from a calm, thoughtful, conscientious spirit. He was accused of heresy, and he heard the bells tolling at the burning of Wycliffe's works, which he had translated, and over his own excommunication! But he remained undaunted and unchecked. From the pulpit of Bethlehem Chapel, like that of a prophet, his voice in favor of reform rang out, and its echoes were heard all over the kingdom. He was less learned than Wycliffe, his illustrious predecessor, but more eloquent and fearless. On the other hand he lacked that logical and systematic reasoning, which Wycliffe had, and by which he agitated, when he did not convince, church, castle, and throne.

Huss was a man of simple faith and earnest manly courage, hindered by difficulties that were Wycliffe's coadjutors. For what King Wenzel could not do for Huss, indignant Edward gladly wrought for Wycliffe. It was a time of twilight in both kingdoms, with this difference, the morning star of English hope had a clear sky while the glimmering light of Bohemia's faith was shut in by clouds.

The pirate, Balthasa Cossa, who as Pope John XXIII., followed hard upon Alexander V., whom he had poisoned, seized the pontificate as he would a prize at sea, and then turned his pious (?) attention to Huss.

A summons to Rome, a fresh excommunication, Prague laid under an interdict, the king's intervention, popular resistance to the crusade led on by Huss, his retreat to his native village,
and finally his voluntary appearance, with a safe conduct in his pocket, at
the council of Constance are but successive turns of the wheel that was
eventually to crush him. Once in the
council all solemn guarantees went for
nothing. By the perfidy of the Cath-
olic church he was carried to prison.
There fever and starvation were en-
dured. Removal to Gottlieben fol-
lowed where irons were fastened to his
feet and he was chained by his arms
to the wall. Once and again he was
taken before the council. Here he
fell a victim to the rage and injustice
of his unrelenting enemies.

The sixth of July, his own birthday,
and so near that of our Nation, draws
near, and on it he is condemned to be
burned. See him listening to his death
warrant, neither flattered or frightened
into submission! Behold him kneeling
in the presence of that vast assembly
and like his cherished Master praying
thus to God: "O Lord God, through
thy mercy I pray thee, deign to pardon
all my enemies, for thou knowest that
I have been unjustly accused by them,
overcome by false witnesses, oppressed
by fictitious accusations and unright-
eously condemned. For thy mercy's
sake, therefore, remit their sins." Clad in priestly robes he was urged to
retract. This he would not do. Then
stripped of his habiliments, assailed
with bitter and insulting words, he was
led past the spot where his condemned
books were burning, and bound to the
stake. The bundles of straw were
lighted, and he with prayers and reci-
tations of the creed gave up, for the
truth, his earthly life. But that was
not enough. His charred frame was
beaten into fragments, his heart roasted
on a stick till it was reduced to ashes,
and his very garments were consumed.
Finally the ashes and every fragment
and relic of the scene were shoveled
up, carted away, and thrown into the
Rhine that nothing might be preserved.

It was on the sixth of July, 1415—the
Holy Sabbath—the forty-second birth-
day of the martyr that he died! Died?
The poet Massy says:

No stream from its source flows seaward,
How lonely soever its course,
But that some land is gladdened.
No star ever rose and set,
Without influence somewhere;
No life can be pure in its purpose,
And strong in its strife,
But that all life is purer
And stronger thereby.

God says "If any man's work abide,
he shall receive a reward."

MY CREED.

Tell me what lies but just beyond
The hills that hide my view;
Your answers differ each from each,
Yet each believes his true.

Then I will journey o'er the height,
And visit that unknown;
But lo, there breaks upon my sight
A vision all my own.

Tell me what lies beyond the sea
Of years that round us rolls;
Your answers differ each from each,
As many as your souls.

Then let no mortal make my creed,
But let it be my own,
Drawn from the life and words of Him
Who rules the great unknown.

Apt words have power to swage
The tumults of a troubled mind.

—Milton.
AN ILLUSTRATED TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

There is a class of individuals in New England who are now rapidly becoming extinct through the influence of education and increased facilities for travel, but when met with are interesting characters. They are true children of Nature, having never lost its rude charm by too much contact with the world at large.

A young college student, who was engaged in teaching in one of Maine's sea-coast towns, once boarded in the family of such a man. He was an old man, over eighty years old, and was familiarly known in the neighborhood as Uncle Dan.

According to his own account he had "Never seed a train of keers in his life," and had never been further from home than the light-house at the entrance of the bay, except once, when he was a young man, when he, in company with a neighbor, went to Eastport, a distance of some sixty miles, in a rowboat, making the trip and returning in a single day. Uncle Dan still lived on the farm on which his father was reared, and many a quaint story could he tell in his own quaint way.

One winter evening after the usual game of authors—a game of which the old man was fond—with the younger members of the family including the "master," Uncle Dan, having lighted his pipe, related the following incident connected with his memorable trip to Eastport.

"Me'n John," said he, "arter we'd got what stuff we wanted at Eastport, went over to Campobello and got each on us a bottle of pepper-sass, 'cause the British pepper-sass is stronger'n the 'Merican.

"We didn't git started fur hum till late in the afternoon, and we was purty nigh tuckered by the time we got back inter the bay. We didn't git back till long inter the evening, so we concluded to leave our stuff right in the boat till mornin', and come up to the house and turn in.

"We didn't feel like turnin' out very airly next mornin', and afore we went down arter our stuff, Steve and Joe Peters—they was boys about fourteen or fifteen year' old—they went down to the boat to see what we'd been a gittin'. Purty soon they see them two bottles of pepper-sass and they thought sure we'd been gittin' some liquor. Then they thought they must have some; so each on 'em took a bottle, and they was so feared somebody'd see 'em that they never stopped to smell nor nothin', but down with a good swig. They didn't git more'n one good swaller afore they felt sure they had business somewheres else, and Steve he started fur the house as hard as he could go and Joe he arter him, hollerin' ' Stop Steve! Stop Steve! ' But Steve had somethin’ else to think of, and he put right fur the house and made fur the water-pail. But it so happened the pail was empty, so out he went, and started fur the spring up on the side hill, and Joe arter him, hollerin' ' Stop Steve! Stop Steve!' When they got to the spring they both on 'em down on all fours, and held their heads in the water as long as they could.

"Next time I seen Joe, I sung out,
'Stop Steve!' 'Ah,' says he, 'I'll never try to steal anybody's liquor again.' When I axed him what he wanted Steve to stop for, he said, 'So' st they could both die together."

IS ENGLAND DESTINED TO BECOME A REPUBLIC?

By A. C. T., '88.

All modern forms of government may be said to have been developed from despotisms. The earliest forms of government were rude, barbarous tribes ruled over by mere force of arms, and as the despotism touched man's lower and animal nature, so liberty and a free government appeal to his higher and intellectual nature; but until that higher nature is developed, any increase of liberty only gives loose reins to his passions. Hence the despotism was necessary for those barbarous tribes until they could use liberty without abusing it. But the development of liberty has resulted in several forms of government, not alone in that of the republic.

England at the present time occupies a unique and peculiar position among the nations of the world.

Probably no nation has more diversity of intelligence. She has some of the greatest statesmen and some of the most ignorant peasantry. She is composite in language and composite in race; composite in her widespread domain, and composite in the form of her government.

English history from the time of William the Conqueror, to that of Cromwell's revolution, was a constant series of concessions, from the crown to the people, and from the people to the crown, and with every concession the people became freer and the crown stronger. When William the Conqueror would be tyrannical, the people rebelled, and mutual concessions were made that marked the beginning of English liberty. Yet the king's position was stronger than before. He ruled his people now, not by coercion, but with their consent. Henry I. discovered that his security lay in gaining the good will of his people. He therefore granted them the right of trial by jury. From old King John came the famous Magna Charta, England's Declaration of Independence, which, while England is a nation, will not cease to be the people's safeguard against oppression. Finally from Edward I. came the crowning element of English liberty, the establishment of the House of Commons, a representative body chosen by the people.

But such privileges as these were not to be recognized by later kings without a contest, and in 1688 that contest came, and as Macaulay has well said, "it is because England had a preserving revolution in the fifteenth century that she does not have a destroying one in the nineteenth."

Also, the power is so distributed that it is impossible for factions to unite to overthrow the government. The three-fold nature of the English government is such that the interests of the nobility and commons balance each other. Neither king, lords, nor commons can act without the consent of the other two.

Such then is the condition of En-
gland as a nation. What, then, are the causes that can produce a change? And how have changes come to other nations? It may be thought that this gradual growth of English liberty in the past is an argument that the nation will glide peacefully from the condition of a monarchy to that of a republic; but such has not been the ease with other nations. All history declares that revolutions come not by gradual change. It is rather when a nation rises in its might against a tyrannical government that will not make concessions, that will not adapt itself to the growth of its people, and which, like an oak in a tempest, if it will not bend must break. Put the England of the nineteenth century under the government of the fifteenth, and there would be a revolution at once. The English government has grown with the English people, and the fact that it is not limited by any written constitution gives ample opportunity for that growth. Had there been no gradual change we might expect a radical change. Such changes are sweeping and disastrous.

But the outward and visible clash of arms is not the only revolution. That is but the outward expression of an inner, deeper, more terrible revolution of the national mind. Nations are not dry brush-heaps, to which the torch of revolution can be applied at will. Those fires come from within, bursting spontaneously from the ferment of dissatisfaction. The national mind, too, must be a highly volatile one, that will be fuel to that fire. The French had that characteristic, the English have not. An English essayist admits "that a sluggish conservatism is the basis of the English character."

The English peasantry, too, find in the person of their queen something tangible to which they can yield obedience. They do not comprehend obedience to a written constitution. They can obey men, not ideas. As the soldiers told Cromwell in the days of the Commonwealth: "We will not, for all our fighting, have nothing but a little piece of paper." Cromwell could fight for an idea, but he could not adapt the English people to that idea, and he ended by adapting himself to their idea, and became their ruler and finally their tyrant. Thus Cromwell's republic became Cromwell's despotism.

The fathers of the American republic were men who had been persecuted and banished for the sake of an idea, and were well fitted to adopt an abstract constitutional government. In England there must be a deep dissatisfaction and a general uprising in order to overcome the inertia of political conservatism.

The law of primogeniture tends to accumulate the wealth in a few hands. The rich have therefore too much at stake to trust it to the recklessness of those who have nothing to lose. Money is power, and that power is on the side of conservatism.

Finally, the British empire is made up of parts too widely separated, both in location, and in the character and interests of the people, to ever become "one and inseparable" in the support of a popular government. A republic to be united must be composed of parts whose interests are either the same or
dependent upon each other. The union is not complete unless the parts have contiguous territory. The divisions of the British empire answer neither of these conditions. Canada, Australia, India, South Africa—lands under every sky and washed by every sea; their interests are as unlike as is their location. Yet if England is to have a government of the people, then every civilized colony must have the right of franchise. The statesmen of England will hesitate before they exchange the unity of the British Empire for a weak confederation, whose parts, for very lack of common interest and common dependence, would soon separate into half a score of petty principalities.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editors of the Student:

Those of us that go out from our college to teach winter schools in the country, get not only a few weeks crowded with practical training, but also glimpses into the kind of life that is lived in some of the communities that make up our state, and help to form the nation. The great differences in manner of thought and life between communities separated by only a few miles surprise the inexperienced youth. In our new country we have not been shaken together long enough to begin to be a homogeneous mass. And we each have so much room, not only in acres for our bodies, but in opportunity for choice of occupation, and unobstructed swing for having our own way in acting and thinking, that the habit of allowing individualities to manifest themselves becomes so strong that we have no fear that the jostling together that must go on as centuries pass, will reduce American civilization to quite the monotonous sameness of its parents, uncles, and cousins across the seas. To be sure our square miles will become more crowded, but our resources and opportunities will increase. And here no one will be restrained and molded by the conditions of his birth. American freedom of thought and action will allow every man to be himself, and will still foster the individuality of our citizens, and the consequent variety and liveliness of our civilization, which has become an American characteristic, chiefly through this same freedom. It is not different communities only, but different individuals, that we must learn to understand before our education is really thorough, and truly American. Therefore, in order to be well fitted to take our place among men to influence or benefit them, we must have seen men of many sorts manifesting their peculiarities. And who has a better opportunity for this than the teacher of a country school? He goes, usually, into a different part of the state, and into a strange neighborhood. He becomes a member of a family circle. He sees what are the objects its members live for, their hopes, and joys, and sufferings. He looks at the world through their windows. And when he has done that he understands them, can sympathize with them, and has received a part of his practical education. And his business as teacher requires him to extend his acquaintance to the other households
of his neighborhood, and as far as he is able to understand and be understood by them also. Moreover it is his privilege to gain some knowledge of the various interests and enterprises of the town, and learn a little of the way it thinks and moves. He is thus introduced to those engaged in occupations, and surrounded by conditions in some respects new, and it may be quite strange to him. And all this is valuable, not chiefly as information about particular places and persons, but as preparation for meeting, and feeling interest in, and dealing with some of the millions that live in similar places, under like circumstances, or having similar peculiarities. Thus, your humble correspondent, brought up in the interior, has received a prized revelation of the habits of living, acting, thinking, and feeling, of the people in a town on the seaboard. The fishermen of our coast are a numerous class, carrying on a business the products of which are more valuable than those of all the silver mines in the United States. They are readers of the papers, and take an intelligent interest in the affairs of state and nation; and are intensely loyal to our country. They are hardy, and able in body and mind, very hearty, and somewhat careless and rough, withal.

Thus far we have given our thought to things "the master" may gain outside the school-room and the playground. But in school the teacher should be the best scholar. Childhood, ignorant of the arts of appearing, its untutored human nature standing out in look and action, its feelings modeling its face, is his instructor, and dull indeed is he who fails to learn some lessons. To have one child in your presence for a day is often worth more than to hear a wise man's lecture.

Well, dear Student, when your invitation came to send you a letter, and consent was given, it was without a thought that this would be the tenor of the epistle. But when a pen was seized these things first asked for ink, and now that they are said, your space and patience are sufficiently taxed.

As ever your friend,

N. O. NAME.

MADISON, DAKOTA, Dec. 6, 1886.

To the Editors of the Student:

Having promised to give the Student a brief description of the "Land of the Dakotas," and of the journey hither, I will now try to fulfill that promise.

Leaving home September 15th, I came first to Lewiston. It was reported on the train that the "Bates boys" were to play ball with some other team, on the Fair Grounds that day, the State Fair being in progress at the time. It would have been a pleasure to see "the nine" on the ball field once more, but as time was limited, I resisted the temptation, and went on to the city to stop a few hours, and bid good-bye to Bates, and the friends there.

After a brief stay, the imperative order to "move on" was given by my limited ticket. As the train headed for Portland, and Mt. David faded from sight, I could not suppress a feeling of sadness when I recalled the pleasant memories and associations
clustered around the place that for the past four years had been the home of the class of '86.

Then turning from retrospective to prospective, the pathway up the hill of life looked indeed rough and thorny, and plainly showed that he who would write his name high among those of his fellow-men, must struggle long and manfully to win the smiles of fortune.

The sights and sounds of travel are too familiar to need description, so I will hasten on through Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, to my first objective point, the eastern shore of Maryland. This country has been redeemed from the abuses of the old slave system, in a great measure by northern enterprise, till many of the farms present the appearance of large gardens, yielding almost all kinds of fruits and grains in abundance.

I spent four weeks here very pleasantly, renewing old friendships, and forming new ones. But at last the finger of duty again pointed westward, and I obeyed. Passing through Baltimore and Washington, I reached Cincinnati, and, stopping there a short time, revisited some of the canvassing grounds of Kentucky, so well remembered by many of the Bates boys, who took their first lessons in canvassing there during the winter of 1882-3. Thence to Chicago, and still westward through Illinois, crossing the Mississippi at Sabula, and then north-west, through Iowa into south-eastern Dakota.

The journey from Maryland was mostly over new ground to me, and presented an ever changing panorama of beautiful and interesting scenery.

Passing through the picturesque Harper's Ferry district in the night, our attention was attracted by the sight of a forest fire. A few miles to the north of the railroad a large fire was raging among the mountains, and the whole upper part of one of the highest peaks was a sea of flame, lighting up the surrounding country, and throwing the neighboring mountains into bold relief. It was a scene of awful grandeur, such as I had never before witnessed. But the iron horse soon took us away from this sight, and plunged on in the darkness. As we got further westward, the mountainous country changed to broad prairies, and to the eye trained among the hills of New England, these almost endless plains do indeed look immense.

But at last we are in Dakota. This part of the Territory is a rolling prairie, with no hills except along the rivers, but nowhere a dead level. This is a great advantage to farmers, as it gives sufficient drainage to the land. Here is found some of the best farming land in this country. The deep black soil will yield abundantly for many years, without fertilizing, thus giving the farmer the full results of his labor.

A very few years ago this country was in the hands of the government, the grazing ground for herds of buffalo and elk, and the hunting grounds of the Sioux Indians. Many relics of these former occupants are still seen on the prairies. Circles of stones, used to hold down the coverings of the Indian wigwams, are frequently found,
together with buffalo horns and bones. The cry of the coyote, and howl of the prairie wolf, are still to be heard occasionally, and in autumn the hunter finds excellent sport among the immense flocks of wild geese, brant, and ducks that cover the waters of every lake and lowland where water can be found. An abundance of prairie chickens are also to be had for the shooting, provided the sportsman can get near enough.

This town, Madison, is pleasantly located about midway between lakes Herman and Madison, which are about six miles apart. It is in Lake County, about forty miles west of the Minnesota line, and one hundred miles north of Nebraska. Only six years have passed since this town was first laid out, yet it now contains two thousand inhabitants, is the county seat, and contains the State Normal School, one of the finest institutions of learning in the West. Less than a year ago, the first Normal building, just completed, was burned; but with characteristic energy, the city has erected a better one in its stead, at a cost of more than $25,000, and it is now occupied by the school. In the meantime not a single recitation was lost on account of the fire.

The C. M. & St. P. R. R. passes through this place running west, and a branch running north forms its junction with the main line here, giving easy communication in all directions.

The majority of the people here are from the eastern states, so that a "Yankee" does not feel like a stranger among them. The surrounding country is mostly occupied by settlers, who make farming their business. Many of them are foreigners, but generally an honest, industrious class of people.

Everything here has the Western push and drive about it. A man must be alive, and keep his eyes open, or he will be left behind. The very atmosphere is clearer and more bracing than in the East.

In winter but little snow falls, though there is some very cold weather. Occasionally a "Dakota blizzard" will sweep down and make the people wish for a more genial clime; but this is the exception, not the rule. The weather is generally mild and pleasant for this latitude.

Some of the greatest surprises an Eastern man meets, are his errors in judgment of distances, and of the size of objects. There being no trees or fences to bound fields, or limit distances, he can make no comparison on which to base judgment. Thus when he sees a grain field that he thinks contains about twenty or twenty-five acres, he is told that there are forty or fifty. He thinks it a "Western story," but it generally proves true. This is a good country for an earnest, hard-working man; but if any one thinks he can come here and get rich without work he had better stay away, for he will surely be disappointed.

Every branch of business and profession is full now; but a little careful observation will show that in the rush for property and position in this new country, many men go into business life without proper preparation; and though they may be successful for a
time, yet as the country grows older, it will be found that they do not meet the requirements of their various positions, and then the men who have carefully fitted themselves for their life-work will be brought to the front, and will stay there. In these days of quack doctors and petty lawyers, the careful observer cannot fail to see the value of a thorough education, and preparation for one’s life-work. And in this part of the country, where so many are without it, the value of thorough training cannot be overestimated.

But I have already taken too much space, so will close with best wishes for the future success and prosperity of the Student.

Very truly yours,

J. H. W., ’86.

LOCALS.

Tramp! tramp! tramp!
The boys are marching.
Homeward from the schools they come,
Wailing as they slowly enter
Plug! plug! plug! I vum.

Bring back that organ stool for the small chapel.

"She is the most wonderful woman in the world!"

Please reserve a few seats for the Seniors in chapel.

Junior—"Oh, for more German grammar to conquer!"

We shall have to go to Mexico instead of Canada this time, boys.

According to the latest optical reports near-sightedness is caused by old age.

The business manager goes round saying, "Haben Sie mir einen Dollar zu geben?"

"When are you going to get back?" is the usual salutation which the returning students receive.

It is amusing to hear the fine mathematicians stumble through the German multiplication table.

Babb came back with some real "siders," but there was a heavy frost a few nights after his return.

Mr. H. (reciting)—"Let H. represent the magic lantern." It is needless to say there was an explosion.

What is a unit asked a pedagogue of a young miss? "A unit is a thing with one dimension," was the reply.

Freshman—"Mith, have you an ethscort?" "No." "Have you an umbwella?" "Yes." "Well, I ain’t."

Query: Through which could one see the new Senioric moustache the better, a concave or a convex lens?

Answer: Neither.

Prof.—"What is a normal mind?"

Student (who has been studying optics)—"Well, I should think it was a perpendicular mind."

Wanted by the class in Philosophy, a color-blind man or a blind colored man (they don’t know which) to question on the color phenomena.

It looks a little suspicious when the Professors come in Monday morning and illustrate the use of certain propositions by remarks on fishing.

A fine course of lectures has been arranged for the college, to be delivered in May. The lecturers will be Phillips
Brooks, Dr. McKenzie, Rev. W. H. Bolster, and A. M. Spear, Esq.

Prof.—"If you can see three sides of a die with the naked eye, how many sides can you see with the stereoscope?" "Six," was the prompt answer.

It was fun to see the absent-minded Junior knocking at the library door the other day, and to see him tear around because no one answered his rappings.

Prof.—"Mr. ——, what is this mirror called?" Loud whispers in the vicinity. "Analyzer, analyzer." Mr. —"Oh, I see, it is called Ann Eliza."

Mr. W. (at the base-ball meeting)—"Mr. President, hadn't we better have the price of tickets for the entertainments reduced, if any one should want to buy two?"

The war-cloud has again arisen on the horizon. This time it is because the Freshman girls went out of chapel, on a recent Monday morning, ahead of their Sophomoric sisters.

Prof.—"There is nothing that is perfectly black. Now that blackboard (which by the way was so covered with chalk that you would hardly know it was a blackboard) is not entirely black."

A student recently asked by one of the Professors to describe the Immortals of Xerxes, said: "They were a body of ten thousand men whom the Persian king kept full all the time." A sensation.

"Tis said that in Pennsylvania railroad fares are reduced one-half for students. That would be a nice arrangement for certain college boys in Maine; for instance for him who goes to Gray so frequently.

First Student—"Mr. —— has got back." Second Student—"Is that so? Has he raised a moustache, or sides, or a full beard?" F. S.—"Neither." S. S.—"Then his term hasn't been successful."

A passer by at midnight recently would have been astonished to see a part of Parker Hall brilliantly illuminated. It was only an experiment. Buck was testing the results of "letting the lower lights be burning."

As a rule, those that teach during the winter seem to fare pretty well. The latest bulletin from one states that he "is flourishing like a green bay tree," and that "one by one the buttons of his waistcoat are bursting off."

A student had been reciting for some time on viewing objects in relief. The Prof. began to illustrate on the board, and the student sat down, whereupon a witty neighbor whispered, "You think you'll see that in relief, do you?"

First Junior—"Well, Professor, in some parts of Canada there are no Cannucks, are there? I know that in one place where I was they were nearly all Americans." Second Junior—"Perhaps now you have been visiting the 'American Colony.'"

The rumors of war in Europe seem to have stirred up a warlike spirit in "our girls." We hear strange mutterings about "war clubs," etc. Perhaps they are going on a crusade, or a journey to Mecca; at least we hope there isn't to be a domestic war.
"And he maketh the wind to blow," read the Prof. at chapel exercises. That the Scriptures might be fulfilled, at this moment a half dozen bricks came crashing down the chimney. There are no unbelievers as regards that portion of Scripture.

One morning the students that enter the campus from Mountain Avenue were greeted by the sight of a newly shoveled path. One of their number who had been wading through the snow for the past week, shouted, "The Hap-pian way, the Hap-pian way!"

The two wills—Miss Belcher’s of Farmington, and Mrs. Wood’s of Cambridge—have both been sustained by the Probate Court. And both, with the usual tenacity of will breakers, have been appealed to the Supreme Court. The dates of the trials are not yet fixed upon.

One of the Freshmen has been inquiring as to what is the most respectful term by which to address a lady. We should think it would depend on the circumstances; there is quite a wide range varying from our best girl to the boarding mistress to whom a term’s bill is due.

We had to omit our music at chapel the other morning on account of a “difference of opinion” between the organist and the organ. The former wished to play simply “Nearer my God to Thee;” the latter, especially the tremolo, wished to play it with the variations.

The eloquent gosling of the theological school champions with unexampled ferocity the Canadian side of the fish-ery question. At a recent meeting of the Polyannian Society he held his auditors spell-bound for three-quarters of an hour, with his scaly and heterogeneous arguments upon this subject.

At a recent meeting of the Base-Ball Association, the financial committee were instructed to make arrangements for two entertainments to be given for the benefit of the Association. One will consist of home musical talent and the other has not been decided upon.

Some hesitation was evinced, by a student in Political Economy, about the meaning of fiscal year. "What is its Latin derivitive?" asked the Prof. Uninterrupted silence ensued. "It comes from ‘fiscus,’" said the Prof. "Now what does that mean?" "Fish," promptly replied Mr. D.

The Reading-Room Association has voted to allow the young ladies the use of the reading-room free of expense, with the exception of the usual deposit for a key. Willie will now find it necessary to devote nearly all his time to the care of this department of the college. Be it known, moreover, that Dunton was the prime mover in this magnificent resolution.

**PERSONALS.**

**FACULTY.**

Prof. Chase is in New York at work in the interests of the college. His classes are under the charge of E. R. Chadwick, Bates, ’84.

**ALUMNI.**

’70.—L. M. Webb and wife accom-
panied the G. A. R. excursion to San Francisco. They report a very enjoyable trip. On their way out they stopped at Niagara Falls, Denver, and Salt Lake City. At Salt Lake they were shown over the Mormon tabernacle and temple, and one of the Mormons gave a sketch of their form of worship. On the return trip the excursionists visited the Yellowstone National Park and the Chicago exposition.

'72.—E. F. Nason is doing journalistic work in Boston.

'75.—F. L. Evans is reported to be one of the most successful lawyers in Salem, Mass.

'76.—John Rankin is a teacher in the Reformatory School of Juvenile Delinquents, Randall's Island, N. Y.

'78.—J. W. Hutchins is principal of a High School in Bridgewater, Mass.

'78.—M. F. Daggett is principal of a High School in Chatham, Mass.

'79.—C. M. Sargent, who is employed in the Boston Custom House, has recently been promoted.

'79.—A. E. Tuttle is having excellent success in the High School at Amesbury.

'79.—F. P. Otis has been elected district attorney of California.

'80.—O. C. Tarbox is a successful physician in New York City. His address is 238 East 86th Street.

'81.—Geo. L. Record has been admitted to the New York Bar. He has a law office in Jersey City.

'81.—W. B. Perkins has formed a business engagement with D. Lothrop & Co. for another year.

'81.—B. S. Rideout is principal of the High School at Vinal Haven.

'81.—H. B. Nevens is principal of Bridgton (Me.) High and Grammar Schools, and chairman of the School Board.

'82.—B. W. Murch has been elected to the principalship of a Grammar School in Georgetown, D. C.

'82.—Dr. G. P. Emmons of Richmond, Me., was married January 18th to Miss Abby C. Emmons of Lewiston.

'83.—W. Watters, M.D., is having a large practice in Lynn, Mass.

'83.—O. L. Bartlett is studying medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City. He is taking high rank in his studies and expects to graduate next May.

'83.—F. E. Manson has resigned his position as principal of the Bowdoinham High School, to accept a position on the Portland Advertiser.

'83.—D. N. Grice has successfully passed the examinations for admission to the Bar at Richmond, Va.

'83.—O. L. Frisbee, who has been for three years the successful and popular manager of the Oceanic House, on Star Island, Isles of Shoals, at a large salary, has recently leased the hotel of the Laighton Bros.

'85.—W. V. Whitmore, who has been in business with his brother at Walla Walla, Washington Territory, is now in Escondido, San Diego County, Cal.

'85.—A. F. Gilbert is principal of the High School at Chelmsford, Mass.

'85.—Miss A. H. Tucker is first
assistant in the High School at Randolph, Mass.

'86.—J. W. Goff is in the law office of Judge Knowlton of this city.

'86.—C. E. B. Libby is principal of Foxcroft Academy.

'86.—H. C. Lowden has entered Bates Theological School.

'86.—S. G. Bonney has been quite ill, but is now able to resume his studies at the Harvard Medical School.

THEOLOGICAL.

'87.—R. E. Gilkey has been holding revival meetings in Bath attended with considerable interest.

'87.—D. T. Porter has just closed a successful year's labor with the church at South Lewiston.

'87.—S. A. Blaisdell has been called to the service of the Freewill Baptist Church at Moose Hill.

'88.—I. B. Stuart has been teaching in Boothbay.

'88.—H. S. Mansur has just closed a successful term of school in Webster.

'89.—D. G. Donnocker has been laboring during the winter with the church in Greene.

STUDENTS.

'87.—H. E. Cushman was obliged to close his school this winter, on account of the serious illness of his mother, who has recently died.

'87.—In U. G. Wheeler's school on Great Chebeague Island, out of seventy-one pupils, thirty-two bore the same family name.

'87.—Miss M. N. Chase is teaching in North Waterboro.

'87.—E. K. Sprague is principal of the High School in Hancock.

'88.—E. E. Sawyer has been teaching this winter in Contoocook, N. H.

'88.—Miss I. F. Cobb has been supplying a vacancy in the academy at North Anson.

'88.—W. N. Thompson, formerly a member of this class, is studying medicine in Portland and is soon to enter the Medical School at Brunswick.

'88.—H. W. Hopkins has just closed a successful term of school at Mt. Vernon.

'88.—S. H. Woodrow has been preaching with good success in the Congregational church at Patten.

'89.—B. C. Carroll has entered the Sophomore class of Bowdoin College.

'89.—W. R. Miller is teaching in Wayne.

'89.—A. L. Safford is teaching in Strong.

'89.—Miss S. A. Norton has returned after teaching a successful term in Oxford.

'90.—Frank Mason, of Bethel, and A. N. Peaslee, of North Weare, N. H., have joined the class.

'90.—J. H. Welch has been teaching this winter in Whitefield.

EXCHANGES.

The Williams Literary is the first of the Lits. that has reached us. Every article is of real merit. The stories, unlike most college stories, contain no hair-breadth escapes or thrilling adventures, but are none the less interesting on that account. Perhaps the best thing we could say of it is that we read it through.

Next in order the Harvard Advocate
claims our attention. "More Daily Themes" seems to be an original feature. It contains several short stories, humorous and pathetic. The Advocate has no exchange department. It is our opinion that such a department would make it more interesting, at least to the editors of other college papers.

The Oberlin Review comes to us with notices of parties, socials, and sleigh-rides enjoyed by the different classes. This leads us to wonder if we, at Bates, do not neglect the cultivation of our qualities. A class party or social is almost a thing unknown.

Swarthmore Phoenix is a pleasant exchange. The locals are always of interest, interspersed as they are with bits of rhyme, one of which we clip.

The College Argus, from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct., is a carefully edited little paper in a tasty cover. It is always welcome to our sanctum.

The Niagara Index, from the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, Suspension Bridge, N. Y., contains an abundance of interesting matter of various kinds. Its outward appearance is no index whatever of its contents. A cover of some sort would be an improvement.

Two editors-in-chief of the Central Collegian have resigned and the third in accepting the "delicate and onerous" task, says "The difficulty of the task is largely due to the limited range of subjects that we conceive to be appropriate to be discussed in this department, and the amount of discussion that has already taken place upon them." We can readily understand his position and sympathize with him. The editor of the exchange department, however, takes college students to task because he finds "The same subjects, the same style, the same phrases, especially the same metaphors and similes that have been used for years." He is much troubled because he has found six articles on the same subject in his exchanges. Is it strange that among all the writers for college papers five or six should hit upon the same subject? As for fresh and striking similes and metaphors, they are as rare as original jokes. Nearly all writers understand this and use similes and metaphors not because they are new and pretty, but because they bring out more clearly the thought they wish to convey than an abstract term would do. None of the articles referred to appeared in our columns, so we are not writing this in self-defense. It might do for the Williams Literary and other papers that publish only original articles, to talk about originality, but when a paper that publishes poems that are familiar to every schoolboy, from such well-known poets as Poe, Campbell, and Burns, undertakes to talk about originality it seems absurd. The writer says, "Brother and sister students, give us something new," and then he proceeds to illustrate what he considers new and original by treating nearly all his exchanges in a kind of ain't-I-a-witty-original-chap sort of way that is disgusting. Now brother Ex. listen to a word of friendly advice. Never try to be witty or funny; all attempts to be either are sure to fail. Use your time and energy in trying to make your own publication original, and you will be numbered among our most welcome exchanges.
LITERARY NOTES.

The February number of the Century is noticeable both for the variety of its contents and geographical distribution of their origin. In subjects and contributors all sections of the country are represented. The "Life of Lincoln," by Hay and Nicolay, is occupied with Lincoln's first term in Congress and his life as a lawyer; this installment concluding the first portion of the biography and carrying its subject to his fortieth year. Other biographical sketches relate to two widely different types of divines—President James McCosh, of Princeton College, and Father Taylor, the Boston Methodist preacher. Prof. Langley has an exceedingly interesting paper on "The Stars." George P. Lathrop has an able paper on "The Bailing of Jefferson Davis," as recounted by one of the chief actors in the affair, Hon. George Shea of New York. Mr. Atkinson's second paper, on "The Strength and Weakness of Nations," contains an array of facts that will long be valuable for reference. The departments of fiction and poetry need no comment. The illustrations throughout are excellent.

The February Atlantic appears in new and elegant type. Mr. Lowell's five-page poem, "Credidimus Jovem Regnare," will undoubtedly be the first thing to attract the reader's attention. In it Mr. Lowell, half seriously, half humorously, expresses the belief that the former days of faith were happier than these of speculation. The poem abounds in clever hits and will be read with interest. John Greenleaf Whitter also contributes a poem entitled "A Day," and William Winter one named "Perdita," so that the poetry of this number is quite remarkable. The first part of an unusually well told and amusing story, called "The Lady from Maine," seems to indicate that the Atlantic has again been fortunate enough to hit upon a hitherto unknown writer of good short stories. The two strong serials, "The Second Son," by Mrs. Oliphant and Thomas Bailey Aldrich, and "Paul Patoff," by F. Marion Crawford, are continued. These features, with an abundance of other matter, make it a very interesting number.

St. Nicholas, for February, is opened by Hjalmar H. Bayesen with a stirring and seasonable tale of Icelandic adventure, entitled "Between Sea and Sky," capitably illustrated by the frontispiece, drawn by J. W. Bolles. A new serial story by James Otis, author of "Toby Tyler," is begun in this number. It deals with the doings of a lot of little newsboys and a baby whom they adopt, and begins to be interesting with the first paragraph. "Effie's Realistic Novel" is a clever sketch by Mrs. Rollins. "Among the Gas-wells," is a descriptive article brilliantly illustrated. The poetical contributions are by William H. Hayne, Mary Mapes Dodge, Frank Dempster Sherman, and others.

The Phrenological Journal and Science of Health, for January, opens with an article on "Seven New Governors," viz., those of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, New Jersey, and Delaware. It gives a picture of each, with a description of their ability and char-
acter as shown by their physiognomy, also a brief sketch of their lives up to the present time. It contains a large fund of information for those interested in phrenology. Fowler & Wells Co., Publishers, 753 Broadway, N. Y. Terms, for one year, $2; six months, $1.

The second volume of The Office is commenced with the issue for January. Several improvements in minor features of the journal are introduced, which go to make it still more pleasing in appearance, and of increased usefulness to its constituency of readers. This journal is devoted to the interests of business managers and accountants. It is carefully edited, and each number contains such a variety of matter as to make the issues exceedingly valuable to the classes addressed. The publication office is 205 Broadway, New York, and the subscription price $1 a year.

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**COLLEGE WORLD.**

**WILLIAMS:**
The college at present contains 290 men, an increase of 32 over last year, and the largest number ever there. An alumnus has given $10,000, toward the erection of a new recitation hall at that college.

**OBERLIN:**
Oberlin has six classes in the gymnasium this term, and over 125 students are taking regular class work. The *Review* is asking for more room so that all wishing for exercise can be accommodated.

**AMHERST:**
Senior vacations have been abolished.

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**MISCELLANEOUS:**
Sam Jones wants to build a college for himself at Cartersville, Ga., and has received $10,000 for that purpose. Who's the next man that wishes to render his name immortal by building a college?—The average age of students entering college 100 years ago was 14; now it is about 17.—There are now in the United States, exclusively for colored students 56 normal schools, with 8,509 students; 43 academies, with 6,632 students; 18 colleges, with 2,298; 24 theological schools, with 665; four law schools with 53; and three medical schools with 125.—The number of deaf-mutes in the world is roughly calculated to be from 700,000 to 900,000; and of these, sixty-three per cent. are said to have been born deaf, others losing their hearing by different accidents. To meet their educational wants there are on the face of the globe, 397 institutions, containing 26,473 inmates of both sexes, and employing over two thousand teachers.

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**AMONG THE POETS.**

**SUNRISE.**
Alone I stood at morn within a vale, And watched the mist that up the mountain roll’d; The sun arose; it touched each snowy peak, And Midas-like turned every crest to gold. ’Tis even so, I thought, with us through life; When friends have left us and our prospects gone, Hope, like the sun, will rise o’er mountains dark, And blackest night be chased away by dawn.

—H. H. F., Jr., *Harvard Advocate,*
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(Successor to Johnston & Hatch,)

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NIGHT.
The traveler, Night, is gliding thro' the street,
No word he speaks and noiseless are his feet;
His breath is cold, and with his mantle spread
He flies like some grim spectre of the dead.
I watch in vain for some old well-known face,
But all are muffled; slow steps quicken pace;
And now fall fast the flickering flakes that fold
The earth in winter's dread relentless hold.

Ah! symbol of that ghostly winter night
That comes when our short daylight fades from sight,
And we, like muffled spectres, haste away,
Alone, unknown, in single, mute array,
From heartless winter and this traveler grim,
Gliding with noiseless feet when day grows dim—
Whose shadowy form, on that glad distant shore
Of light eternal, we shall see no more.

—S. T. L., Williams Literary.

HER LIPS.
Her lips like Cupid's bow,
So prettily, daintily curving;
The arrow that speeds on unswerving
Is the smile that on them doth glow.

Alas! for the bosom, Love
So wantonly, waywardly harrows!
Alas! for the target, the arrows
From her lips, in their flight, shall prove.

—Amherst Student.

TEMPORA MUTANTUR.
Long years ago, in the days of old,
Ere men had learned a thirst for gold,
Each poet sang from out his heart
And sang of Nature, not of Art.

But in these days 'tis all for Art;
From the head they sing, not from the heart,
And as for Nature,—the story's old,—
Poor Nature's left out in the cold.

—Harvard Advocate.

I CANNOT WRITE.
(Bonfide.)
I cannot write; I've tried all night,
And, what is more, with all my might,
To bring out of this brain of mine
Something emphatically fine,
That may prove worthy to indite.

I've spilt the ink, and smashed the light
And feel as if I'd like to fight;
I know I've got to draw the line;
I cannot write.

My hopes had gone up like a kite;
In fact they were quite out of sight,
But when I tried with pen to shine,
Crayon Artist and Photographer,

As he is now situated in his
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I yanked in on that kite's long twine,
And shortened my ethereal flight,
I cannot write.
—Penna, in Williams Fortnight.

INCONSISTENCY.
To him who twirls the racket light
And loves the twisting ball,
With poor opponent o'er the net,
The game's no sport at all.
But this same man will play with one
Whose playing is so tame,
Did he but choose exert himself
He would not lose a game.
He'll run and chase the balls around,
And do more work for nothing, then,
Than he would do for hire.
'Tis with no man he thus will play,
But with some charming dove:
She, on her part may gain the points,
He seeks to gain but "Love."
—Univ. Herald.

CLIPPINGS.

Teacher—"Parse kissed." Maiden (innocently)—"It is a conjunction."
—Review.
"You have got a black eye, Pat. How did you get it?" Pat—"Home rule, sir."— Ex.
The Indian smokes the pipe of peace, the Irishman the piece of pipe.—Ex.

"What's the matter with the mail That our letters are so stale?"
Is the oft repeated wail.
No, it's not our new P. O.
Though some growlers may say so
In bombast.
'Tis because we did not write
Quite as promptly as we might
An answer to her last.
—Phenix.

As man and wife are one, the husband, when seated with his wife, must be beside himself.—Philadelphia Herald.

Æsthetic Young Lady—"Can you conceive of anything more somberly and poetically solemn than the denouement of Romeo and Juliet? Could the poet have made their fate more wierdly tragic?" Cynical Bachelor—"Oh, yes; he might have married them."
—Central Collegian.

IDENTITY.
In the dear old home the Freshman sat
With papa, ma, and Jane.
Upon his head a beaver hat,
Within his hand a cane.
His talk was all of college ways,
Of "flunk," and "cut," and "dig;"
Of "Harkey," "Johnny," "how we haze,"
And mysteries of "trig."
His fond papa with pride surveyed
A son so smart and spry.
While little Jane was half afraid
To meet his learned eye.
But dear mama did stand aloof.
"I can't believe," thought she,
"This toney gent, without good proof,
To be my own Billie."
A monstrous pie she slyly brought,
And set her son before.
He seized the dish and in he fought,
As in the days of yore.
O then, while fell the tears like rain,
She cried, "It is Billie!
For since I've seen him eat again
It can be none but he!"
—Brunonian.
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11:10 A. M., for Portland and Boston.
4:20 P. M., for Portland and Boston, arriving in Boston at 5:30 P. M.
11:35 P. M., (Mixed) for Waterville, Skowhegan and St. John.

Passenger Trains Leave Lewiston
Lower Station.

6:45 A. M., for Brunswick, Bath, Rockland, Augusta, Bangor, Portland and Boston.
8:15 A. M., (Mixed,) for Farmington.
10:30 A. M., for Bath, Augusta, Portland and Boston.
12:50 P. M., Freight for Brunswick connecting with passenger trains for Augusta, Bath, Rockland, Bangor, Ellsworth and Bar Harbor.
3:35 P. M., for Farmington.
5:30 P. M., for Barnswick, Bath, Augusta and Waterville and for Rockland, (Saturdays only.)
11:30 P. M., (every night,) for Brunswick, Bangor, Bar Harbor, Aroostook Co., St. John and Boston, and for Bath, Saturday night only. Does not run beyond Bangor, Sundays.

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2:43 P. M., for Winthrop, Waterville, Skowhegan, Farmington and Bangor.
4:33 P. M., for Portland and Boston.
10:44 P. M., (Mixed,) for Waterville, Skowhegan and Bangor.

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