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BATES STUDENT.

Vol. XIV. FEBRUARY, 1886. No. 2.

Bates Student.
A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE CLASS OF '87, BATES COLLEGE, LEWISTON, MAINE.

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EDITORIAL.

THE new rule which came into effect at the beginning of the present term, that no student shall be molested by a fellow student on account of what he may wear or carry, is a significant one. Especially is this so from the fact that it represents the sentiments of at least a majority of the students, being, in part, a rule of their own making. This, we believe, is just what is needed to avoid the friction that has occasionally arisen, and naturally enough, too, in the past. To allow Freshmen certain privileges has been thought to involve the honor of a Sophomore class. We do not mean that all have held this view; but it has prevailed to an extent sufficient to precipitate an occasional struggle. Men cannot be blamed for fighting to maintain their honor. Far sooner reproach them for allowing it to be trampled under foot.

It is to be expected, too, that these so-called college customs will meet with stubborn resistance. "Forbidden fruit" is always hard to let alone; and chiefly, too, because it is forbidden. Men can not be expected to disrobe themselves wholly of what they have inherited from their far-distant ances.
tor. The wonder to us is that clashes have not been more frequent.

We cannot as yet speak with certainty of the effect of the new rule; but if we draw the right inference from what has come under our observation, it will go far towards avoiding class difficulties. We have no reason to believe that the present classes which have so generously agreed to the rule, will do otherwise than abide by it; and with their example future classes can scarcely do otherwise. Besides the breaking of the rule, of course, implies punishment.

We are proud of the clean record of our institution. It is not at all congenial to old-time brutalities. A few reproachful customs have, however, shown a disposition to creep in; and now is the opportunity to give them over to a barbarous past and supplant them with that spirit of liberty which marks the present age of progress.

With little fear of contradiction we say that every student should be a maker of scrap-books. Every student should, and doubtless every student would, if he, or she, realized that it is a source of much pleasurable instruction, or, if you please, instructive pleasure. What plan ought to be pursued in making scrap-books, we will not attempt to say. Following one's own taste is, perhaps, not the worst; for too much method reduces the pastime to mere drudgery. One thing, variety of selection, should be carefully sought after. The scrap-books of many compilers indicate that they are persons of one idea. By multiplying the introductory pieces you have their scrap-books just as by multiplying a square foot of sand you have a desert. This comparison we would carry further, were we not confident that the reader has anticipated our intention. Any one may have a favorite tune without playing it all the time.

Self-improvement is a broad term, and the plea that a scrap-book treats of what one intends to make a specialty, does not seem a sufficient excuse for lack of variety. It is true that specialty may delight the world; but it is equally true that versatility must charm the friend.

The exclusion of lawyers from the order of Knights of Labor has deep significance. It is to that profession a rebuke which cannot be ignored. That the laborer has placed the lawyer, gambler, and rumseller in one class should cut a lawyer to the quick. However, the lawyer will not permit his surprise at such treatment to overcome him, when at the same time he is feeding fat from some Coburn will, or has just deprived some Bill Stokes of justice. But can the working men despise such lawyers more than the honest lawyers themselves do? It cannot be wondered at if all lawyers are regarded as vultures by the community.

Accordingly every June the newspapers calculate how many more young men are to flock from the colleges into the law,—how many more parasites as they say. The trite saying of Daniel Webster, "plenty of room at the top,"
etc., is rehashed and a wail of lamentation arises on account of the already overcrowded professions. So much croaking is healthy perhaps, but the young men are not deterred, the professions have not yet broken down with the overload, and there will be just as many candidates for the bar next summer. Why? Because there is not a business that is not brimful. Everything is running over with busy men. The room-at-the-top proverb applies equally well in the grocery store and in the law office.

The law invites college graduates especially, because professional business requires educated and talented young men. The trouble is that a great many young professional men think their work consists in wearing a tall hat,—the cause of the degradation of the profession, experienced men tell us. If, moreover, lawyer is at present a synonym of liar, educated, intelligent, conscientious young men only can remove the stigma.

**EXAMINATIONS** are yet some distance ahead—all the more reason on this account for calling attention to them. It is of little avail to cry for "spilt milk"; a little care beforehand, however, and the milk might have been saved. We do not mean to infer that students should be haunted throughout the term with visions of future examinations. Better by far is it to put them entirely from the mind and study for a better purpose than to avoid a "flank." But if there are any that have no better incentive for study than to escape the consequences of the fatal "forty-nine," to such, thoughts of examinations cannot come too soon or too often, if only they be stirred to action thereby. For not a little of the dishonesty in tests is the result of laziness. To be sure the whole marking system is questionable. Hardly any one is quite sure that it is an unmixed blessing to the student. But this is no reason for dishonesty, and dishonesty will never reform the system. Neither can justification be found in the fact that the tests sometimes seem unreasonably long and hard. The faculty intend to deal fairly with the students; the only right way is for the students to deal fairly with them. No man can add a dishonest ten to his rank without subtracting ten times ten from his own self-respect and character. Besides he casts a stigma upon education itself. There is no need of dishonesty. Honesty is not only the best policy, it is also an easy policy in this matter of examinations. The whole secret lies in doing a little every day.

**THE** vital importance of the labor question makes it especially fitting for the consideration of college students. The relations between labor and capital have always involved envy and distrust on the one side, contempt and oppression on the other. To be sure a scattered population and cheap land have enabled this country to escape, in a great measure, the more serious complications; yet these advantages are fast passing away. In a country considered particularly favorable to working people, the Hocking
Valley strike, the riots in the West, these and thousands of minor difficulties point to this question as the most serious problem of the day. A disposition on the part of employers to reduce wages in every possible way, ignorance and lack of concerted action on the part of the laborers are among the many causes for this state of affairs. A full understanding by each party of the other's position, and a wholesome fear of the power of numbers must underlie all remedial measures. This understanding can be reached only by arbitration. If the present rapidly increasing labor organization lives up to its possibilities, it will accomplish wonders both for its members and for society in general; but if it passes into the hands of reckless agitators of the Dennis Kearny type, it can secure no permanent good.

"What can be done about our mail?"

This question has been oftener asked than satisfactorily answered. Indeed, the faculty have seemed to evade this problem and to wish to leave its solution to the students themselves. There has long ceased to be a doubt in the minds of the students that something should be done to insure the safety of the college mail. It is not infrequent that letters have been misplaced and lost to their owner. To find one's mail containing checks lying around carelessly on the reading-room table is not pleasant, especially since letters left this way have been opened.

With a view to remove these difficulties the above question has been much discussed by the students. After considering the different plans proposed, we think the following to be the surest, most satisfactory way to arrange the matter: Let the college put in some lock boxes in the hall next to the reading-room, one for each room, with a place on every box for the card of the succeeding occupants of the room. Then the mail carrier could put each one's mail in its proper place, and all the inconvenience and annoyance would be done away with. A slight tax per term for the boxes would soon pay the whole expense. We trust the faculty will see that the exigencies of the case demand early attention, and we hope that, if no better scheme is devised, they will at once take measures to put in the lock boxes.

"It is nobler to deserve success than to succeed."
NOTICE.

A prize of five dollars' worth of books will be given to the student of the college writing the best story for the May issue. When printed, it must not be less than three pages in length. The four stories considered best will be handed over to a committee, not composed of students, for the final decision. The articles must be in by the first of May.

LITERARY.

COMPENSATION.

BY C. W. N., '77.

Where yesterday the crested waves Dashed on the sandy shore, Are only rocks and clinging grass,— And hushed the sea's deep roar.

All night waiting the punctual tide The patient shore has lain, Sure with the coming morning light The tide will turn again.

All day the sky may be dull and gray, With never the sun's clear light; And all the night the heavy clouds May hide the stars from sight.

But the sun will surely shine again, And all the clouds will fle, And the stars send out their twinkling light O'er all the land and sea.

And life, at times, seems full of care, And only brings us pain; But patient wait; the cares shall flee, And loss shall sure bring gain.

Ebb-tide and flood, darkness and light, The bitter with the sweet,— God metes them out in portions just, And so makes life complete.

WINTER IN A THOROUGHFARE.

What is more exhilarating than the long vista of some thronged thoroughfare on a bright, sunny day in winter? It is a complete microcosm.

Indeed, if parties newly arrived from any of the heavenly bodies were to post themselves at some street-corners, they might see in but one short hour the thousand varied conditions of human life, the perfect circle of Fortune's wheel. Perhaps this is their custom, for groups fearfully and wonderfully made up are frequently to be seen loitering along the sidewalks in sunny places. Here it is that we approach nearest to the great mass of humanity; here amid the bustle and stir of thousands that we feel the very heart throbs of a city. During the summer all is changed. Streets present a comparatively deserted appearance; but with the return of winter the tide of life sweeps toward, where, shut in by high walls, it surges along, majestic and irresistible.

In this world things are relatively great. Need it, then, cause a smile, if while we confine ourselves to the cities of the Pine Tree State, we venture to call the little Lisbon Street of our city a grand thoroughfare.

Any attempt to describe its appearance at daybreak would be to give loose rein to the imagination. We refrain, but were we to make the attempt, it would be after the most approved manner of the novelists—the one solitary policeman stepping briskly along his beat, while his breath ascends in little clouds through the frosty air.

Our observations are confined to a later portion of the day. We sometimes take after-dinner strolls as far as the city hall, going and coming by way of Lisbon Street. What chiefly at-
tracts our attention in these noon-day excursions are the country people. Now we have seen country people before. In fact, time was when we counted ourselves among them; but we confess that until we saw them in the city, we saw them "through a glass darkly." The other day we met a unique specimen, an old farmer with long gray hair fluttering in the wind. His cap was drawn down tightly over his ears, and seemed as much too small as his light gray overcoat too large. About his neck in many folds was a red cloud, evidently the property of his better half. His right arm up to the elbow he had lost, not in the war, but in the prodigious pocket of his overcoat. The left was entire, and by a series of frantic gestures enabled the old man to keep from falling on the slippery pavement, while from the hand dangled a pair of blue stockings, that streamed wildly in the wind. No doubt he was wondering what made people so cheerful, for we noticed many smiling faces. No lion in his native jungle ever stepped more independently. Heaven forbid that we should seek to ridicule him! We simply paint him as he was. From the kindly face we felt sure that we had met one of a thousand—a man that could do a right thing and not be forever asking himself the question, What will people think?

Another amusing character that we frequently meet is the boy to whom the word city has hitherto been but a name. There is no mistaking him. He opens his mouth and stares up street; he opens his mouth and stares down street; then he throws back his head, and opens his mouth still wider, and counts the steeples, and wonders how clocks ever came to be put in such strange places. Who can blame the little fellow for staring, especially if the shop windows be in the full splendor and display of the Christmas holidays? Not we. He would not be a bright boy if he did not stare.

Sometimes we take an evening ramble over this same ground, stopping a moment to read from the bulletin-board the latest achievements of dynamiters, cut-throats, and prominent politicians. Long ere nightfall the country folk, to the merry music of sleigh-bells, have gone home. This word home, how the snowy silence and icy breath of winter deepen its divine significance! Even the rigors of our northern climate exercise a refining, humanizing influence upon all hearts, an influence in its value above rubies. The north wind teaches man to feel for his fellow-men, to throw wide his doors to the frost-assailed traveler, and to taste something of the godlike pleasures of dispensing hospitality.

How distinctly each slightest sound is borne on the clear night air! Two pretty school-girls trip past us. We catch a few words: "'Twas called 'Making Love by Proxy.'" Next come two men of business-like appearance—"to invest his money in sheep-raising." Now a couple of old ladies in black bring up the rear—"She was,—she didn't know how she was,"—and so on, a complete confusion of voices. Weather, politics, health, business, love,—all subjects down to the latest opera are discussing. On the opposite
and less traveled sidewalk a drunken man is reeling along; but pitying looks give proof that it is not an every-day occurrence. Not in Maine cities do men pass by a fallen brother—for he is still a brother—as unconcernedly as if he were a lamp-post.

Now we find ourself gaining upon an old blind man. Carefully he feels his way with a cane. On he goes in morningless night; but no night is morningless. How many eyes full of compassion fall upon him! Even the most bashful maiden does not hesitate to give him a tender glance. It seems that he has a double share of God’s love. Brook-like laughter, words idle or earnest, bitter curses, childish prattle, the jingling of bells, the opening and the closing of doors—all these sounds fall upon his ears; but to him the visible is invisible. And is all, then, a blank? Are there not spiritual faces of which these fleshy ones are but types? Strange conclusion! for us, not for him, the deceptive mirage; for us, not for him, the pathway of shifting shadows.

Filled with these reflections, we retrace our steps to the warm fireside, cherishing this hope, that as wintry wastes will soon green into life and loveliness, so the dreary regions in every human existence may at length be transformed into immortal beauty.

CITY GOVERNMENT IN MAINE.

In considering this subject we will state: First, what the duties of a city are. Second, how the cities of Maine, taking Lewiston as a representative, are organized for performing these duties. Third, what changes are advisable, either in the laws themselves or in carrying out of the laws.

The duties of a city may be divided into two classes; those of a public and those of a private character. The duties of the first class are enjoined upon a city by command of the statutes. In reading the laws of the State in regard to the government of cities, we are at once struck by the way in which the words shall and may are used. The statutes say that a city shall raise money for the support of schools to the amount of at least eighty cents per inhabitant, shall provide for the relief of the poor, shall have a health committee, shall provide for the free vaccination of the inhabitants, shall send insane persons to the asylum, shall keep a pound, shall assess a poll tax, and shall have the voting lists made up every year and corrected before every election.

These may be called duties of a public character, since they especially concern the public at large. But the State recognizes the fact that each city is well able to make for itself such laws as concern its private interests. Therefore the statutes say that the city council of a city may make by-laws or ordinances for the following purposes, viz.: for managing their prudential affairs, for establishing suitable police regulations, for regulating the going at large of dogs, for the proper measurement and sale of wood and bark, for the laying out and proper care of streets and sidewalks, for the erection of wooden buildings, and for other more or less important matters. The statutes also
say that a city *may* establish a fire department and may make arrangements for furnishing the inhabitants with water, and for lighting the streets properly.

Now while the State does not say that a city *shall* make such regulations, yet every city owes to its inhabitants the making of such regulations, and when they are made it becomes just as much a duty of the city to carry them out as to carry out those duties directly enjoined upon it by statute.

For the purpose of holding elections Lewiston is divided into seven wards, having as nearly as possible the same number of inhabitants. On the first Monday of every March a mayor is chosen by the citizens at large, and one alderman and three councilmen by the citizens of each ward. Thus we have a board of seven aldermen and a board of twenty-one councilmen, both boards constituting the city council.

An order must pass both boards of the city council and then be signed by the mayor before going into effect. If, however, an order vetoed by the mayor, is again brought before both boards, reconsidered and passed, then the order has the same effect as if signed by the mayor. Each board is divided into committees to look after special departments, such as the committee on streets, the committee on drains and sewers, the committee on burying grounds, etc. The mayor acts as president of the board of aldermen, and also presides at all joint meetings of the two boards. The city ordinances state how certain committees are to be formed. For instance, there is to be a board of seven water commissioners to consist of the mayor and six others, elected by the city council, also a committee on reduction of the city debt, to consist of the mayor, president of the common council, the city treasurer, and three other legal voters, elected by the city council.

In the month of March, or as soon afterwards as possible, the city council elect a city clerk, a treasurer, an assessor of taxes, a city physician, a city solicitor, an auditor of accounts, a commissioner of streets, a chief engineer and four assistant engineers for the fire department, a collector of taxes, a water commissioner, and other less important officers. It would be impossible in so little space, to tell minutely the duties of each of these officers, and there would seem to be no necessity for it, since the name of the office generally suggests what the duties of the officer are.

The schools of the city are under the care of a school committee consisting of two from each ward, one from each ward being elected annually. This committee annually elect a superintendent of schools, who acts as their agent and secretary. They have full power to appoint and fix the salaries of teachers, to make necessary rules concerning the duties of the superintendent and teachers, and must annually furnish the city council with an estimate of the amount of money needed for the support of schools during the next year.

While Lewiston is governed as well, perhaps, as the average city in this State, it is by no means an ideal city. Late last fall, we saw in a daily paper, the statement that a meeting of the city
government had not been held since summer. Regular meetings should be held every month. Although no time for holding regular meetings is designated in the revised ordinances of the city; yet Sec. 3, Chap. XI. of the ordinances seems to require that a meeting be held at least once in two months. This section says that the tax collector shall once in two months, at least, exhibit to the mayor and board of aldermen, a true account of money expended. This means, of course, before a meeting of the board of aldermen; the tax collector is evidently not expected to exhibit his report to each alderman in turn.

The ordinances of the city of Lewiston allow the city council to elect the mayor to any city office. This is a mistake, which became especially noticeable when, a short time ago, the mayor of Lewiston was also elected city treasurer. There are several reasons why the mayor should not hold this office.

1. The city treasurer is obliged to give bonds satisfactory to the mayor and aldermen.

2. All notes and bonds in behalf of the city must be signed by the mayor and city treasurer. When the mayor and treasurer are the same person there can be but one signature.

3. Sec. 7, Chap. XIX. of the revised ordinances says, "The mayor is authorized to draw on the treasurer for all compensation to city officers."

4. Sec. 1, Chap. XXXIV. says that the committee on reduction of the city debt shall consist of six members including the mayor and treasurer. When the mayor and treasurer are one, there will be but five members and no provision is made for choosing another under such circumstances.

Sec. 2, Chap. IX. says that it is the duty of the city physician to vaccinate all scholars sent to him by the school committee for that purpose. Now the Revised Statutes distinctly say that a city shall provide for the free vaccination of all the inhabitants over two years of age. It surely comes under the duty of the city physician to perform this work, and yet by the ordinance stated above, this city indicates that it is the duty of the city physician to vaccinate free of charge only the scholars of the public schools. This matter was brought especially to our notice by the fact that this fall, several hundred dollars were spent by the mill people for vaccination, where the city was commanded by statute to vaccinate them free of charge.

There are several other criticisms which we would like to make, but we have space to give but one.

The Revised Statutes say that every child between the ages of nine and fifteen must go to school at least twelve weeks in the year, unless excused on account of sickness. The ordinances of the city of Lewiston say that every child between the ages of six and fifteen must go to school unless excused on account of sickness or unless having some regular occupation. Now a city ordinance must not conflict with the statutes of the State, and when the statutes make sickness the only excuse for a child's not attending school, a city has no right to make "regular occupation" an additional excuse. Seemingly under cover of this
ordinance, many children less than fif-
teen years old are permitted to work in the mills the whole year through. The State law strictly forbids this, and as the State law is paramount, it is the duty of the city to see that every child, between the ages of nine and fifteen, attends school a part of the year.

FORCE OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

It is an idea quite prevalent among a large part of the people of this country that adverse circumstances in youth have a peculiar effect in developing noble characters and molding the lives of heroes and statesmen. We are referred to Washington as an example of the triumphant power of early disadvantages; but he never felt the keen stings of poverty or knew the want of early training and a mother's protecting care. We are told that Sumner was not surrounded by so great riches in his youthful days as many another man infinitely less great than he; but he had the advantages of the best institutions of his time, and was free from all care in regard to expense. Franklin is mentioned as a man that soared on the wings of poverty and hardship into the upper regions of knowledge, manhood, culture, excellence of character, and greatness of soul. Though such cases are rare and usually exaggerated, there are men, no doubt, that have become renowned and truly great in spite of circumstances exceedingly adverse; but where one succeeds in climbing above his adversity and in filling a prominent place in his world of competition, hundreds fall beneath its weight, broken down, discouraged, and held in obscurity. Even those who do succeed—how vastly greater might have been their success under a more auspicious fortune? Yet we are pointed to them as arguments that adverse circumstances avail nothing in holding one down, but much in lifting him up; as if, indeed, it were the rule, and not the exception, that orphans running in the street, half starved and half naked, grow up to be noble, extraordinary men. "Evil communications corrupt good manners," and hostile circumstances corrupt good morals and destroy good purposes. How many a forlorn drunkard can recall the time when some popular and flattering companion enticed him to drink for the first time! How many a condemned criminal can look back with grief and remorse upon his introduction to Bacchus as the starting point in his journey to a home behind the grates! How many a wretch can ascribe the cause of his misery and degradation to the force of evil associations! What multitudes are lost in irretrievable ruin, poor, wretched, helpless victims to the mighty force of evil circumstances!

Doubtless there are cases where circumstances apparently very unfavorable are forcible in the opposite direction. Perchance poverty is an invaluable blessing to some men, because it stirs them to effort to improve themselves and their condition, while riches would have held them fast bound down in sloth and inactivity. But such cases, I dare say, are exceptional.

The acre that yields the most wheat
There's a saying that nothing's so easy as preaching.
Or so hard as for preachers to practice their teaching;
So if in its proof I produce an example,
In the saying itself my excuse shall be ample.

A strange world is this that through space doth spin it—
A very strange world with strange people in it;
But despite of its strangeness ’tis sometimes surprising
To mark vast results from mere trifles arising.
As St. James has suggested, although a flame dwindles
And well-nigh goes out, yet it afterward kindles
A wild conflagration that fiercely devours
A city's fair mansions, and topples its towers.

Now in speaking of fire, I find the saint slighted
Its old enemy water; this wrong must he righted.
So I purpose to show how a pailful had power
To kindle bright flames that even to our late days send their brightness. *Mirabile dictu.*

As this statement is, 'tis one I shall stick to.

And now for my story. If 'tis not a new one
'Tis because I can't lie, or because 'tis a new one;
And, being a true one, no doubt some have heard it:
But perhaps not the way that to-night I may word it.

When a small boy I read it, and found myself fretting
To think such a jewel was minus a setting;
And I said to myself: “Some day when I'm older,
And reason grows brighter, and fancy grows colder,
I will polish this brilliant, so richly romantic,
And send it to *Harper’s*, or else *The Atlantic.*”
But resolves as you know, in the morn of life spoken,
Are quite easily made, and quite easily broken.
For sun after sun drops into the ocean;
And at last on a sudden man finds that his portion
Of life on the earth has run its last hour,
And the deeds he would do, are out of his power.
Thus chill winters with moaning, soft summers with singing,
Have made themselves echoes without ever bringing
My muse to her task; but in this mid-October—
A time when I find her exceedingly sober—
Her fancy has rendered this tale quite poetic
And likewise quite briney—in plain words,
pathetic.

Every hero should bear a name that’s high-sounding
And polysyllabic and therefore astounding:
When from fame’s far-heard trumpet it rolls forth in thunder,
Hence the name of our hero, I fear, shows a blunder.
His fond-hearted parents, or grandparents, may be,
Unluckily made when they named the boy-baby;
For they christened him John. Had they put St. before it,
We should have much less cause to-day to deplore it;
But ’twixt St. John and Jack the gulf has dimensions
That well-nigh bedizzy a bard whose intentions
Are to prove Jack a gentleman equal to any
Among to-day’s few or yesterday’s many.

Now this Jack, surnamed Bean, of our own State a native,
Passed his childhood, as most do, in plays imitative;
And his neighbors, not one of them ever suspected
That he lived near a fellow whom fate had selected.
For wonderful things; hence his words went unnoted,
So were lost to the world and can never be quoted.
But I’m happy to say his epistles fared better,
For many a lady had many a letter,
And these precious letters, though lacking variety,
Are now carefully kept by our Maine State Society
Whose hobby is history. Faded and yellow,
They prove, as nought else can, how noble a fellow
Was young Mr. Bean. Some two thousand and over
Are gushingly penned in the style of a lover,
And nine hundred of these are addressed to a certain,
Miss Julienne Brown; and you’ll say when the curtain
Of time is withdrawn, she’s a Langtry for beauty,
Nor feel that ‘tis said from a stern sense of duty.

As this name Julienne to us seems a queer one,
So, doubtless, to Jack it was also a dear one.
’Tis a name that to-day is heard seldom—yes, very:
But if you will look in the big dictionary
That Webster has made us, you’ll find he makes mention
Of this old Norman name, and calls the attention
To the fact that its nickname is Gill, and I also find Jack was accustomed his dearest to call so.

I own that to me it is sort of a mystery
Why Jack never published a family history,
For while having an eye to his summer vacations,
He took a deep interest in country relations,
And formed the acquaintance of dozens and dozens
Of third, and of fourth, well-located cousins.

On one of his outings—he’d scarcely turned twenty—
By rail and by stage to a country town went he,
A remote country town of high hills and deep valleys
Where a river meanders, and evermore dallies
Between steep gray cliffs and smooth, grassy borders,
As if it were waiting for long delayed orders.
Here on fourth o’ July through the woods Jack went gunning,
And saw almost nothing, some squirrels a running
Where tree-top and tree-top their boughs intertwining
Gave the noisy nut-crackers a high road for racing,
And a few little birds so happily nested
That Jack left his skill as a marksman untested,
And came from that wild, lonely haunt of the tameless,
As he entered the same, of bloodshed quite blameless.
Emerging at last to find himself nearing
A low-posted farm-house that stood in a clear-
ing,
A face at the window somehow made him
thirsty.
"I'll call for a drink," quoth our hero. How
durst he?

He knocked, and soon heard slow footsteps
advancing;
The door swung, and lo! no vision entrancing,
But a gray-bearded farmer who asked him po-
litely
To enter. He did so, no doubt feeling
slightly
Less thirst; but as one who discovers a blunder
Too late for retrieval, right manfully under
His deep disappointment he bore him, and
bravely
Bowed, begged for a draught, and did it quite
naively.

"I am pleased," said the farmer, "to favor
you, stranger,
With a glass of cold water; but you'd been in
danger
Of pretty rough usage if for that which is
stronger
You had called; we Maine people keep it no
longer.
On yon hill I've a spring of most excellent
water.
Why, the waterpail's empty! Say, daughter,
here, daughter!"

Fortune favors the brave; the face that Jack
lately
Had seen, straightway entered; its owner was
stately
Yet withal somewhat rustic, a second Maud
Müller,
A decided brunette, just a faint tinge of color
Suffusing the cheek, as she took the pail
handed,
And silently turned to do as commanded.
As to eyes black as midnight, and lips like ripe
cherries,
All well interspersed with italicized verys,
So often we read it, so many have writ it,
In describing Jack's Gill I think we'll omit it.

"I am causing you trouble," cried Jack, "I
regret it.
Let me take the pail, please, and help you to
get it."

So as stern fate would have it, up that hill
together
They walked, while they talked of the warm
July weather.
Now for some unknown reason past my com-
prehension
To his footing Jack failed to give that atten-
tion
The rough way demanded, so suddenly sprawl-
ing,
He fell, and Gill after him, sight most appall-
ing!
Against taking more part in such feats aero-
batic
The pail showed a tendency rendered em-
phatic
By the course that it took, for it wildly de-
cended
Until, meeting a rock, it peacefully ended.

Here perhaps I should say that there is a divi-
sion
Among commentators; but 'tis my decision—
And one too well grounded to be met with
laughter—
That the most natural cause of Gill's tumbling
after
Was not as some have it, an insane desire
With the broken-crowned Jack to depart for
that higher
And happier land; but because Jack had
offered
His arm where 'twas steepest, and she took
the arm proffered.

It is carelessness costs: every day with per-
sistence
Bids us all to take heed as we value existence,
To recall how Napoleon's field marshal, failing
To come up in time, sent the great emperor
sailing
Forever from France to dream and to die on
That drear wave-girt rock of the old British
lion;—
How made heedless by wine the Hessians at
Trenton
Found many a morrow to mourn and repent
on;—
How the word Sesame, so wonderfully magic,
Careless Cassim forgot, thereby causing his
tragic
And terrible end, by the Forty Thieves slaugh-
tered
For being a robber of robbers, and quartered;—
And how, by the folly of which we’ve just spoken, Jack lay at full length with his crown badly broken.

To sensitive natures this scene, it is certain, is dreadfully painful; so dropping the curtain, Be it said that Miss Gill with her father’s assistance Bore Jack to the house, no very great distance, Where he lay like a log in unconscious condition, While they drove seven miles for the nearest physician, A small dried-up man of winters past eighty, Whose body was light, but whose wisdom was weighty. This old doctor eyed Jack as if he knew all things In Heaven and earth, the great things and small things; Then removing his specs and unto Gill turning, With appropriate gestures he mouthed out his learning In those medical terms that make a man shiver For fear he is standing by death’s gloomy river; But as if for this course he felt some repentance In mounting his gig be framed this plain sentence: “He has only two chances—I’ve looked his case over— The first is to die, the second recover.”

Jack jumped at the latter, and gradually mended, As indeed who would not when by such a nurse tended? And thus have I told from the very beginning What led to a wooing that led to a winning; And shown how above man’s wildest surmises Come wonderful blessings in woful disguises; And I think you’ll admit it is truly surprising To mark vast results from mere trifles arising.

**COMMUNICATION.**

To the Editors of the Student:

A little spare time in Rockland I improved in visiting the lime kilns. These kilns are structures of solid masonry, about ten feet square at the bottom and tapering a little to the top. In height they are about twenty-five feet. The rough lime rock, just from the quarry, is broken into comparatively small parts, which are thrown into the kiln. In the bottom of the kiln is an intensely hot fire, which in six hours completely burns the pieces of rock in the bottom of the kiln. Every six hours thirty barrels of baked rock are drawn off from the bottom. This allows the rock above to descend and in turn to come in contact with the fire, while more rock is put on above. The lime comes out as we see it in barrels. From four to six cords of wood a day at one kiln is required to burn one hundred and twenty barrels of lime.

An old farmer in Lincoln County tells this reminiscence of Camp-Meeting John Allen.

One hot Sunday forenoon a small audience in a little wooden church were being enlightened by their new minister. But when noon grew nigh and past and the divine was in his “seventh-lies,” those of his flock who were not asleep wished they were. The text was “Feed my sheep,” and the sermon was dreamy and dull, well suited to the quiet Sunday air. At last the pastor ended his discourse nearly as fatigued as his audience.

As the pastor sat down and the choir were trying to arouse themselves, up jumped a man in the congregation and almost shouted, “I have had a little experience in feeding sheep and I have always found it best to give it to them a little at a time and give it to them hot.” The speaker was Camp-Meeting John.
An old sea-captain thus told me his opinion on the fishing question:

"The idea of admitting fish free! This Fish Commission, which the government is trying to foster, will be disastrous to all United States sailors, for the fishing interests have stood 'free trade' in fish as long as they can and live. All other businesses are protected except fishing. The reason is that half the men at Washington don't know a schooner from a lobster pot. This reciprocity treaty admitted fish free and allowed us to fish in Canadian waters, just as if that helps us any. Most people seem to think we catch our fish in waters controlled by Canada, when it is no such a thing. No nation has control of the water three miles from land, and the great banks where all the cod and mackerel are caught are two hundred miles at sea. We can fish in Canadian bays as long as we do not get within the three-mile limit. I don't believe a hundredth part of the fish are caught in water under Canadian control. The Georges bank, where the best cod is obtained, is two hundred miles off Cape Ann, Mass., and it is about time people understood that we can get as many fish now as with any free trade, and that all water is free water three miles from land. I tell yer, I'd like to adjust these things," with that he hitched up his breeches, squirted a stream of tobacco on my shiny boots, and turned to his mackerel seine.

A SPECTATOR.

A pension of $1500 a year has been granted to Professor Huxley, "in recognition of his excellent scientific services."—Ex.

LOCALS.

Operas.
Concerts.
Sociables.
Valentines.
Cut—cut—ca-da-cut!
Saturday lectures once more.
Ring the bell at seven, please.
Practice in the Gym. begins early.
Cheney's "png" is creating a furor among the ladies.
"Boycott" those who do not advertise in the Student.
Public meetings for this term are being discussed by the societies.
The Euro sophians are making arrangements to enlarge their library.
The Prof's. all "cut" prayers the other morning. Who is their monitor?
"Does this Political Economy have anything to do with foreign countries any way?"

The reporter of the New England Journal of Education says our first editor is "a good-looking young man."
Little chap in checkered apron
Dares his school-mate's lips to touch;
Then, as she her face has covered,
Whispers, "Did it hurt you much?"

The Seniors are at work on their parts for the exhibition at the close of the term.
A party of Juniors visited Lisbon to attend the closing exercises of Miss Blaisdell's school.

German Professor—"For instance, if you were speaking of the dog, you would say, Das Dory." Howls from the class.
If you are curious to see what training will do for base-ball men, call at the sanctum and see the picture of Harvard's last year team.

Prof. -- "Give derivation of transparent." Student (with help of class) -- "Trans and pareo." Prof. -- "Well, what does that mean?" Student (unassisted) -- "Transparent."

X. isn't an Hibernian yet in the heat of debate he exclaimed, "Many a man has seen Daniel Webster dead drunk a-walking down the street."

The Freshmen say it was not the young gentlemen of the class who received the benefit of a reprimand the other morning. Now boys we begin to see some of the blessings of co-education.

A young lady of the Junior class translated: "Noch schmecked in der Abendlaube Der Kuss auf einem rothen Mund!" "Still in the evening arbor, the kiss is sweet upon a red mouth." Very Red.

The new order adds much to the interest of chapel exercises. After the reading the students join in a hymn, and prayer is followed by the singing of Gloria Patri. C. S. Pendleton, '87, has been chosen chorister.

Regardless of the feelings of those absent, the Professor deferred the discussion of Optics until after the first four weeks.

The Freshmen are talking about petitioning the faculty to have a reading exercise substituted weekly for one of their regular recitations. The reading to be mapped out and conducted by some one of the Professors.

The literary societies have appointed committees to engage a Commencement orator.

Prof. -- "Why is it that men more readily believe the statement that black swans have been seen, than the statement that men have been discovered with heads under their arms?" Student -- "Because the position of the head is a more essential attribute than the color of the swan." Prof. -- "According to Mill the man who answers this question possesses more wisdom than all the ancients."

The Professor was explaining the use of the term, wages. "Now if a man works for another at a specified sum, that is wages, but if a man catches fish on his own hook, that is different." Class sustains him in this view.

The stars of night were shining bright
Out by the old wood-shed;
The landscape was so fine a sight
The cow stood on her head.

The old tin pail tied to her tail
Waved wildly in the air;
The gentle zephyrs blew a gale,
' Mid perfumes rich and rare.

The old red horse looked out across
The moonbeam's pathway clear,
And softly sighed "O this is boss,
Don't you think so my dear?"

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A Junior strolling out one night,
By chance came to a store;
Just gone were all the customers,
And behind them shut the door.

The lady clerk began to act
As all clerks do at nine,
When up the Junior spoke and said,
"Have you a valentine?"

She paused a moment, thought, and said,
"I'll have to look and see."
"O, never mind," the Junior said,
"For here am I, take me."
Prof.—"Why isn't a ten dollar order on a store-keeper as good as ten dollars in money?" Student—"Cause you can't beat him down."

A number of college boys were in the Auburn court-room recently, where a case of horse-stealing was on trial. The plea of the defendant was that he had received the horse from two young men, and just as he was expatiating on the improbability of finding the culprits, two Seniors arose to leave the room. A new Freshman, who evidently has his eye on the supreme bench, watched their stealthy movements for a moment with suspicion, and then whispered excitedly to his companion, "I'll bet you anything those are the two fellows who stole the horse."

The Polymnians have been making some changes in their room. The wood-work has been stained in cherry, curtains have been procured for the book-case, and a new lamp for the table in front of the audience. These with other improvements give to the room a very attractive appearance.

A student has been teaching in a village whose flourishing mills are the property of a firm by the name of Wilder. He recently propounded to a bright youngster the question that has so often perplexed young mathematicians, "How many mills make a cent?" "Nobody's that I know of, except Wilder's," was the ready response.

A student who gave little credit to the stories he had heard of worshiping in churches where the mercury would have stood much below the freezing point, had a little experience in a country village in which he was teaching. One Sunday morning, somewhat colder than usual, he might have been seen in the village church, shivering and looking for something to take his attention. While the congregation was singing, he watched their breath as it came in contact with the cold air. Then he was occupied for a time in a mathematical calculation of the number of nails required to lathe the building, which he estimated by counting the nail-heads as they were shown in the damp plastering. At last he buttoned up his coat and put on his mittens. He tried to listen to the minister, and it was noticed that he frequently applauded; but as he averred that he didn't believe what the minister said, we judge it must have been for the purpose of keeping up circulation. He is now inclined to believe that people attend such places, but doubts there being much worship under the circumstances.

The last three entertainments of the citizens' course have been given since the opening of the spring term of college.—The miscellaneous concert of Jan. 18 included among its attractions, Aptommas, the Welch Harpist. The performance of this artist on the harp was truly wonderful. He showed the surprising scope of this instrument, when in skillful hands; and we think from what we know of the harp, merits the title "the greatest of living harpists." "Maritana," was, on the whole, very satisfactorily presented. Although some of the leading soloists were suffering from quite severe colds, the sing-
ing of the opera was much better than the acting. The duet by Maritana and Don Caesar in the last act was omitted on account of the indisposition of Miss Kileski. Mr. Bartlett as Don Caesar, and Miss Edmonds as Lazarillo, were especially good. The Cavatina by Don Caesar in the first act, and the Aria by Lazarillo in the second act, were the finest things for the evening. Well-merited applause followed Miss Kileski's sweet singing of "The Harp in the Air."—The lecture on "Chata-nooga," by Mr. John D. Fiske, was attended by a large number of the students. The great lecturer did not impress us very favorably at first, but we soon lost sight of him in the absorbing interest of his theme. Professor Fiske is a remarkable delineator. Assisted by charts and maps he carried the audience clearly and intelligently through all the intricacies and strategic movements of this important campaign, and held their close attention to the end. His eloquent tributes to "The Rock of Chicamauga," and "The Hero of Lookout Mountain," were greeted with enthusiastic applause. The students owe thanks to Professor Stanton for the interest he has taken to secure desirable seats for them at the reduced prices.

We are glad to announce that a course of six lectures on "The Pilgrim Fathers" is to be given before the students by the popular lecturer, Mr. Edwin D. Mead, of Boston. The entire subject is divided into six parts, to be presented as follows: March 1st—Puritanism; March 3d—New England in England; March 4th—New England in Holland; March 5th—Plymouth; March 6th—Bradford's Journal; March 8th—John Robinson. The following are the opinions of some of those who have listened to Mr. Mead:

Mr. Mead's thoroughness, conscientious culture, and gift for making whatever he takes hold of pleasing and profitable, eminently fit him for lecturing. He is one of those scholars who can address an audience not only intelligently but sympathetically.—W. D. Howells.

Mr. Mead is a scholarly man and a very elegant writer. His lectures at Amherst upon the "American Poets" were broad and keen. His thoughtful lecture upon "Gladstone" was also listened to by myself, and all who heard it at Amherst, with very great satisfaction.—President Seelye, of Amherst College.

Mr. Mead's lectures are popular in the best sense. They are admirable alike for their valuable information and their pleasing style. He has studied the life and history of New England with great thoroughness, and invests the story of the Puritans with a charm that is as fresh as it is edifying.—James MacAlister, Supt. Public Schools, Philadelphia.

PERSONALS.

ALUMNI.

'71.—I. C. Quimby is a successful Universalist preacher at Orange, Mass.

'76.—E. Whitney is a short-hand writer for the New Home Sewing Machine Company at Orange, Mass.

'76.—E. C. Adams has recently been elected principal of the high school at Newburyport, Mass., at a salary of over $2,000.

'78.—B. J. Hurd is principal of the Beverly High School, Mass.

'82.—J. F. Merrill has departed for the West. He intends to open a law office at St. Paul, Minn.

'84.—Harrison Whitney is studying
at the Harvard School of Veterinary Surgery.

'84.—E. M. Holden is principal of Gorham High School.

'84.—E. H. Emery is in the United States signal service.

'85.—Miss C. L. Ham is a successful teacher at the Lyndon Institute.

'85.—Miss A. H. Tucker has been recently appointed to a remunerative position in a grammar school in Brooklyn. Of one hundred and fifty applicants, who were examined for the position, she was the fortunate one.

'85.—Wm. B. Small, who has been studying with Dr. Wedgwood in this city has entered the Bowdoin Medical School. Mr. Small taught a successful school this winter.

The following comprehends all the students who have been engaged in some business this fall and winter. Of one hundred and forty-two, the whole number of students in the college proper, ninety-two have been engaged in some business, eighty-two teaching. The names of the teachers are arranged in column with the place of teaching opposite.

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<td>S. S. Wright</td>
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Geo. M. Goding and E. K. Sprague have the agency for an animated steam-cooker and have been canvassing there-of.

P. R. Howe and W. A. Walker have exercised their abilities as salesmen, one at Lewiston, the other at Jonesboro.

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<td>B. M. Avery</td>
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<td>Lucy A. Frost</td>
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<td>F. S. Hamlet</td>
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<td>H. W. Hopkins</td>
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<td>J. H. Johnson</td>
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<td>E. E. Sawyer</td>
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<td>W. F. Tibbetts</td>
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<td>B. W. Tinker</td>
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<td>A. C. Townsend</td>
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C. L. Wallace, Jackson, N. H.
F. A. Weeman, Yarmouth.
S. H. Woodrow has had most excellent success as pastor of the West Auburn Congregational Church.

'89.

G. C. Barton, Waldoboro.
J. H. Blanchard, Turner.
F. M. Baker, Wales.
A. B. Call, St. Albans.
I. N. Cox, Lewiston.
C. J. Emerson, Wells.
W. M. Getchell, Hartland.
W. T. Gruptill, Lyndeboro.
J. I. Hutchinson, Auburn.
A. H. Kane, Liberty.
Josephine E. King, South Paris.
W. E. Kinney, Milo.
G. H. Libby, Cousin's Isle.
Susan A. Norton, Lewiston.
Leila E. Plumstead, Pittsfield.
Josephine G. Sandford, Oakland.
B. E. Sinclair, Wales.
Thomas Singer, Waldo.
E. H. Thayer, Pemaquid.
H. S. Worlby, Georgetown.
Blanche A. Wright, Lisbon.

A. E. Hatch is having success in his lecturing.

J. F. Hilton has had employment in Lewiston.

G. W. Hayes has been in the employ of the Bates Corporation.

E. J. Small is enjoying a trip to the South.

Laura McFaddin has succeeded nicely with her canvassing.

STUDENTS.

'86.—S. S. Wright intends to continue his studies a year longer and to graduate with the class of '87.

'87.—E. L. Gerrish has left his class and intends to enter Tufts, '87.

'87.—Miss Stevens, we regret to hear, has been very ill this vacation.

'89.—G. C. Barton was obliged to give up his school at Waldoboro on account of sickness.

'89.—C. D. Blaisdell, of '88, who has been absent two terms has entered this class.

THEOLOGICAL.

'86.—A. D. Dodge has had success in his pastorate at Burnham.

'86.—Franklin Blake enjoys his new field of labor at Hallowell.

'87.—E. S. Hutchins, who has been ill, has returned to his class.

'87.—Rev. Mr. Windsor, after an absence of two terms, has returned.

'87.—D. T. Porter is preaching at South Lewiston.

'87.—H. S. Mansur has been supplying at Oakland, Cape Elizabeth, Jay, and Richmond.

'88.—Rev. G. B. Hopkins, late Professor of Pike Seminary has returned from a successful school at Bunganuck.

The New Durham Q. M. has re-furnished Room 34, now occupied by W. N. Goodwin, '87.

EXCHANGES.

Nearly a hundred publications have sought our sanctum since our last issue, all seeming to demand a careful reading, since they came to us, or rather we to them for the first time. Courtesy forbids, of course, that any be slighted on so short acquaintance, however great the strain upon the weary host. The agreeable qualities of our visitors, however, go far to lighten the burden of their entertainment.

The Amherst Student, neatly clad in a fitting mid-winter costume, presents
an altogether attractive appearance, inside as well as out. Devoted largely to college interests and news, with a wide-awake editorial department, it is especially adapted to exist without collision by the side of the Literary Monthly about to be published.

The Beacon discusses in an interesting manner the question "Shall Alumni have a Voice in the College Government?" It takes sides with Yale, which stands as a representative of those colleges in favor of a close corporation, and gives many good arguments against the policy of Harvard in allowing the alumni a share in its government.

We are inclined to crown the Williams Lit. queen of our exchanges. It deserves the distinction it claims for itself, for publishing wholly undergraduate productions. We fully agree with the Lit. in thinking the college paper should be largely the representative of the students; yet it should not fail to recognize the fact that the smaller colleges are at a disadvantage in this respect. We clip the following which we wish might be adopted by a few of our pugnacious brethren:

"The truth is we feel that praise is much better to write, when honest, than censure. We know some college publications that are continually looking for flaws in their contemporaries and are forever giving good advice and lessons to the weaker part of the collegiate press, until their exchange pages are tiresome from an incessant fault-finding and pseudo-criticism. Now a bit of good, fair criticism is very helpful to us all; but we have learned that square, hearty praise is justly due to those who have earned it."

The toboggan has coursed through several of our exchanges, leaving a trace of its frolicsome flight in both prose and verse. Note the following extract from the Concordiensis:

Adown the slippery chute we glide
On my toboggan. 'Tis with pride
I sit behind her here and guide
My speedy racer.

Away we rush, as swift as sound,
And as we reach the level ground,
She turns in dainty self around,
And so I face her.

But every slide must have an end,
We reach the bottom, where I lend
My arm, and as we ascend
She says demurely:
"I had a chance to ride with Hugh,
But then I couldn't, for I knew
That if I stood and waited, you
Would ask me surely."

To match this we clip the following extract from a poem on coasting in the Dartmouth:

And as onward we are flying,
Tears in eyes as if from crying,
Comes a swing.

Then we think there's something broken,
By the nature of the token,
And we cling,
And we strain,
But in vain.

As a trick-mule's back is humped,
From the track the "double" jumped
With a bound.

And all the merry party,
Rolled with laughter loud and hearty,
On the ground.

The Cynic, Brunonian, Spectator, Echo, Orient, Lasell Leaves, and many more have all been heartily welcomed, but our space is limited. It is a noticeable feature in the college press that the spirit of friendship so generally prevails. Very little abusive language has as yet fallen to our notice.

Presidents McCosh and Eliot will debate the elective system before the University Club in New York on Feb. 17th.—Ez.
COLLEGE PRESS.

CONVERSATION.

Conversation is the road over which we transport ideas, and if one talks without having ideas to exchange, he is but running his train without passengers, and can make no profits. "If you have nothing better than silence to offer, be silent," says Pythagoras; and if this rule could be applied in social life, much of the thoughtless talking would be stopped.

The value of conversation cannot be measured by the yard stick; its worth depends on quality rather than quantity. If one would be an interesting talker, in the first place, before monopolizing the conversation, he must be sure that he has something to say; and then, if he have opinions, he must express them so clearly, that when he is done the hearer will know that something has been said. The man that goes with velvet step through the winding paths of circumlocution; who is ever studying how to steer between Scilla and Charybdis; who is so timid that he dare not speak out his sentiments in a manly way, lacks the virtue which a little more pluck would give him, and by so much lack force and effect.

When conversation indicates thought rather than its absence, it is a fruitful source of culture; and there is as much to be learned from its use as from books. Words flowing from a brain saturated with thought will be crystaline with ideas; and he who gathers them will find many a treasure.—Syracusuan.

It has always seemed to us that a student in college owed something to it besides his mere attendance upon college exercises, and his support of college enterprises. It is recognized by every one, that alumni should do what they can to aid their Alma Mater, whether by gifts, or influence. Does not the student owe as much to his college as an alumnus, and should he not do what he can? We have not money usually that we can give for buildings, or to endow professorships, but we certainly have some influence. Hardly one but knows some bright young fellow preparing for college, who might be influenced by a few words from us to choose our college from among the many.—Williams Literary Monthly.

COLLEGE WORLD.

Amherst:
A House of Commons has been organized and two meetings held with marked success.—The students now in attendance number 355, the largest number in the history of the college.—The faculty numbers 26, an increase of nine in the last ten years.—Prof. Frink, formerly of Hamilton College, has recently begun his labors at the head of the department of oratory and logic.—A new magazine is soon to be published, to be called the Amherst Literary Monthly.

Williams:
A toboggan club has been organized and a slide constructed capable of giving a velocity of sixty miles an hour.—More Algebra and Latin will hereafter be required for admission.—The elect-
ive system is soon to be extended to the Junior class.

Union:

A college fair is to be held about March 1st for the benefit of the baseball association. Resolutions have been adopted by the faculty that no student shall pass to a higher class until all conditions are made up.

Miscellaneous:

Dartmouth mourns the loss of two venerable members of its alumni and faculty, Professors Noyes and Gilman, the death of both of whom occurred the same week.


Boston University has 93 instructors and 620 students, of whom 164 are ladies.

The University of Vermont contains 354 students, of whom 191 are in the medical department.

A movement is on foot to raise funds of the German citizens of Michigan, to establish a Goethe library at Michigan University.

The annual conference of the College Y. M. C. A. will be held this year at Brown University.

Columbia is contemplating the building of a gymnasium 75x100 feet at an estimated cost of $100,000.

The man who went to the country last summer for "rest and change" says the waiters got most of the change and the landlord the rest.—Ex.

"A chair of matrimony is talked of at Vassar College." Of course it will be a big rocking-chair with room enough for two.—Ex.

Literary Notes.

The February Century is full of interest. Grant's "Preparing for the Wilderness Campaign," in which he deals with his plans for the last grand campaign in his easy anecdotal style; "Anecdotes of McClellan's Bravery" by a companion in arms; the beginning of Mr. Howell's new story, "The Minister's Charge," and many other subjects of public interest, together with the opinion of forty-five American authors, headed by James Russell Lowell, on International Copyright,—all combine to give it peculiar value.

The Journal of Education is a progressive educational paper, fully alive to the need of the times. Teachers especially cannot fail to be benefited by it.

[The Art Amateur, published by Montague Marks, Union Square, New York, monthly, four dollars.]

The January and February numbers of this journal are at hand. This publication is a rare treat for artists and decorators. Its large folio pages are fitted with prints from paintings, outline studies, holiday and other decorative designs. At first examination one is impressed with its boundless variety. It is very interesting to all and almost indispensable to any one desiring to keep abreast of fashionable art.

The Library Magazine, the price of which is only $1.50 a year comes within the reach of all. A large variety of interesting subjects are presented in the February number, among which are "Insanity and Crime," by Baron Bramwell, "Sun's and Meteors," by Richard A. Proctor, and "The Coming Contests of the World."

Alden's Cyclopedia of Universal Literature. This work is the outcome of many years of planning and preparation. It will be an almost indispensable work of reference for every library, large or small, a trustworthy guide to what is most worth knowing of the lit-
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AMONG THE POETS.

A VALENTINE.

I'm penning you a greeting,
This sweet confession time,
With Cupid gently beating
The music of its rhyme;—
Pray, list to my entreating;
Pray, read this pleading line,
For I in song so deeply long
To be your Valentine.

My page will soon be bearing
This message Love has framed,
And eager hopes preparing
To share what it has claimed;—
Let, dear, your heart be daring,
Give Cupid but a sign,
That he may say for this one day
I am your Valentine.
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My page will whisper sweeter Confessions than I write, His cunning wings are fleeter Than gleams of morning light;— Forth, Cupid, then, and greet her, Breathe magic words of thine, And backward fly and say that I May be her Valentine.
—S. T. L., in Williams Lit.

SHE DRAWS HER BOW. She draws her bow with ardent care To bind her wealth of raven hair. This little maid of scarce fourteen Has found, événement too soon I ween, That she is fair and debonnaire.

The years sped by, my boy, beware! A maiden never looks so fair, As when upon the village green She draws her bow.

With laughing eyes beyond compare, She drives her suitors to despair When chosen of the day the queen, She feasts them at the old demesne; The game is up, 'tis said, when there She draws her beau.
—X. Y., in the Fortnight.

CLIPPINGS.

PROPRIETY. They have come in from a stroll, And he pauses to take toll At the gate: But she archly tells him, "No, It would not be comme il faut; Just you wait!"

He perceives his only chance Lies in feigning nonchalance, Just to tease; So he bids a calm good-night, In the moon's alluring light, Quite at ease.

But he turns back to the gate At her half disconsolate Little call. "I don't mind," she whispers low, If it isn't comme il faut After all.
—Harvard Lampoon.
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Look at them well;
See how they swell;
Handsome and homely, both little and tall.
Proudly they walk;
Loudly they talk;
See the young dudes in the sub-college hall.
There is some hope;
Give them free scope;
Sooner or later they'll go to the wall.
Vainly they prance,
Frolic and dance;
The dandy young dudes in the sub-college hall.

— Ez.

COLLEGE SONGS.

In everything that enters into the make-up of acceptable college song books, those published by Oliver Ditson & Co. are unquestionably superior to all others. "Carmina Collegensia" ($3.60) an elegant volume, containing a complete collection of American and Foreign Student Songs, at one took its place as the song book par excellence years ago. After two or more editions, as the result of frequent and careful revisions (as remarked by the Springfield Republican), it remains the standard book of its kind and will probably so continue for years to come. Not long ago, to meet the demand for a cheaper edition, this house issued "Student Life in Song" ($1.50) with a charming introduction by Charles Dudley Warner and containing choice selections from the larger book including all of its foreign student and miscellaneous songs.

To these favorite books has been added a third, the popularity of which is attested by the fact that every edition has been exhausted as fast as printed. This book, "College Songs" (mailed free for fifty cents) is unquestionably the best as well as the cheapest of its kind. It contains not only a selection of the best "old songs," but a splendid collection of new songs recently introduced in college circles, most of which are copyrighted and can be found in no other collection. Among them are such capital ones as "Funiculi," "Paddy Duffy's Cart," "Darling Clementine," "In the Morning by the Bright I light," "Irish Christening," "Emmet's Lullaby," "McSorley's Twins," "Spanish Cavalier," "Solomon Levi," "Carve dat Possum," "To the Bravest," (quartet) "Rosalie," "Good-Bye My Lover, Good-Bye," What "Beams so Bright," and many more choice gems.

One of the best features of this, and the books first mentioned, is that all of the solos have piano accompaniments. That these books should excel others of their kind in value, is not surprising in view of the fact that their editor has had at his disposal the copyright material and other facilities of the largest music publishing house in the world. Those who desire the best college song books should see to it that they have the imprint of Oliver Ditson & Co.
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