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THE bequest of Mrs. Belcher marks the beginning of better days for our institution. Certainly the good lady could not have given her property where it was more needed. Bates has had a hard struggle for the last few years, and only by dint of the closest economy and a good deal of begging has she been able to pay her running expenses. The Faculty have, we are told, given in a portion of their salary each year, in order to make the two ends meet. But it is easy to believe that the morning of better days is beginning to dawn.

The exact amount of the bequest cannot now be known, since a large part of it is in real estate whose value can only be estimated. It is probably not less than $50,000, and may reach $75,000. The will provides for one-half to be expended in the erection of...
a hall, or in the endowment of a professorship, and the other half to be invested as a permanent fund. Which it shall be, the hall, or the professorship, we do not know. Presumably, this question will be decided by the comparative need for each. As far as the college proper is concerned, there seems to be greater need for the professorship than for the hall. The Latin School, to be sure, has no home of its own. But Nichols Hall furnishes for it quite good accommodations for the present. However the property is expended, we have no reason to fear that the best interests of the college will not be subserved.

By its infinite varieties of gorgeous tints, the autumnal foliage cannot have failed to attract the attention of every color-loving eye. Somewhere in one of his unique books, Thoreau, writing in a playful tone, says that the early Puritans were sorely troubled by this brilliant annual display. It completely unfitted the groves for places of worship, so that, after grave deliberation in regard to devotional incitements, it was found necessary to shut out nature's distracting blandishments. Forthwith meeting-houses were erected in the hallowed seclusion of a struggling line of horse-sheds.

For some time past, the view from Mt. David, on a clear morning, has been inspiring. Back of Nichols Hall the forest colors have been particularly brilliant, so brilliant that we have been tempted to take a ramble in that direction. The way thither leads through a beautiful copse where the vivid yellow of the hazels, just putting forth their delicate and dilatory blossoms, forms a fine contrast with the deep crimson of the sumac. But our stay in the haunts of the frisking squirrels and screaming jays was not long, nevertheless as we retraced our steps, we could not forbear to quote rather grumpingly Emerson, where he writes:

"I can spare the college bell,
And the learned lecture, well."

Indeed, it is not every year that Nature treats us with such a charming prodigality of color.

Does the college world realize how strained have become the relations between the colleges of Maine? Indeed, so great a crisis has arrived that the different institutions dare not enter into any combination, association, or friendly contest with each other, on account of an indefinable something which may rob them of their rights.

Base-ball, the single exception, seems to be the only object worthy of promotion, by hearty co-operation. We may contest base-ball, our different college magazines may cover half their valuable pages with glittering scores and fiery editorials, but when it comes to a contest of brain and not of muscle,—well we can't do it. When the effort is made to form an intercollegiate association of oratory, in order that our brains may grow in skill along with our hands, we are met with a cool "No."

We had hoped,—falsely hoped, it seems,—since two of the college papers besides our own, had not only
expressed their willingness, but even a
great desire that an intercollegiate as-
sociation of oratory be formed, that
this year would see the consummation
of the plan. But one of these two
finds itself not to be the mouth-piece
of its college, and informs us that the
students of that institution are not in
favor of such an association. We
had also hoped that our esteemed con-
temporary, the Orient, would, by the
new light of recent years, have turned to
the right path. But no, the same old
arguments are taken from the dusty
shelves and thrown against this most
educating and civilizing enterprise.
Nevertheless, we must acknowledge
that up to the present time we have
not seen a single argument, worthy
the name of argument, brought against
the formation of such an association.
To say that the committee of award
may decide wrongly, or may be preju-
diced, the most that has been said
against it, is to lose sight of the ob-
ject of forming an oratorical associ-
ation. The success of the association
would not be indicated by the receiver
of the prize, but by the improvement
in oratory made in the colleges.
However we will dry our pen con-
cerning this subject. Bates would not
be the gainer more than any other one
of her three sisters, from the impetus
that an association of oratory would
give. If we would have been the
gainers by one-fourth, we are the losers
by one-fourth. Yet Bates will comfort
herself by turning back to her two ex-
cellent literary societies, which she
cherishes fondly. Why our students
take so great an interest in intercolle-
giate oratory, is because they take so
great an interest in rhetorical work in
college.

THE skilful manner in which '90
handled the ball in the game of
September 25th, is encouraging to
every one interested in the college
team. It ought certainly to quiet any
croakers who think the nine suffered
an irreparable loss in the departure of
'86. All that is needed to develop
this new material is a repetition of last
year's faithful work. The grand
stand is paid for, the debt of last
year's contraction has been canceled,
and everything indicates that success
is possible. Yet under these favora-
ble circumstances there are some who,
though abundantly able, are unwilling
to help support a nine. To such we
wish to say that, in our opinion, you
are refusing aid to an interest that
does more to allay class feeling, to ad-
vertise the college, and to inspire loy-
alty to the institution than any means
employed directly for this purpose.
We do not mean by this that base-ball
should take the place of the regular
college duties. But this need not be.
For the time required to keep a nine
in good condition is no more than
what every student ought to devote to
his daily exercise. What we do mean
is this: That when nine good ball
players go out into the different towns
of the State, and give the people an
opportunity to applaud their work,
they create enthusiasm, and awaken an
interest in the institution which they
represent; and the joy of their success
is participated in by all the students
and alumni of the college. So long as the present interest in the national game exists, and so long as base-ball holds its present position in the principal colleges of the country, any smaller college that does not maintain a base-ball team will be looked upon, if considered at all, as dead; dead physically, dead intellectually. Then, boys, let us rally around the standard of our base-ball team, and by our enthusiastic and substantial support help to make the coming season even more successful than the last.

BIBLE classes have been formed among the students, and more than half of the whole number of students, both ladies and gentlemen, have expressed a desire to join them. The plan of organization is that proposed by the College Y. M. C. A.

The classes hold weekly meetings, and report a good degree of interest. We see no reason why this will not meet a long-felt want at Bates. A more original investigation is encouraged, and each one free to express his own ideas, naturally profits from the ideas of others. The Bible is neglected in our colleges, and we are glad to see Bates taking a step in advance. We think a class book of some kind, containing subjects for weekly lessons, would aid the classes very much.

May the plan succeed and do much good in our college.

THE introduction of French and German grammars, written in those languages, and the use of French and German as the languages of the recitation room, mark a decided advance in the department of modern languages. Heretofore, the student learned general principles and forms, and for practical writing and speaking a few stereotyped phrases. Whereas, by the new method, he has constantly brought before him the peculiar idioms of these languages, and must acquire some facility in colloquial expression. Thus, though the time spent in this department is comparatively short, it is used to advantage, and the knowledge one gets is practical.

To observe the rapid coming into prominence of tennis among the ladies of the college during the past six weeks has been a source of considerable gratification. Every one who has had opportunity for three years of observation, and every boy at least has observed in this direction, must have caught himself pitying the ladies on account of the meagerness of their outdoor recreations, and wishing something might be introduced which would remove from their countenances that care-worn, all-plug-and-no-play look much too common in the past. In a large degree, tennis is having the desired effect. It gives strength of the muscle, elasticity of step; its recreation supplants furrows of care with flowers of freshness.

There is a vital connection between the physical and the psychical which cannot be disregarded with impunity. Physical training must not be overlooked, nor looked upon as of little importance, in girls as well as boys. Extremes are to be avoided. Therein
lies the danger. The golden mean is the place of greatest happiness. A symmetrical and simultaneous drawing out of both body and mind is education.

But the cold weather will soon put an end to the tennis season, then what will the ladies do for exercise? The boys have a gymnasium. We hope the time will soon come when the girls will have one too. Till then can a little money be better expended than in the purchase of a small quantity of simple apparatus to be used in some unoccupied room, the treasurer’s office, for instance, during the winter? A word to the wise is sufficient.

The Bates Student.

LITERARY.

AUTUMN.

Leaves are falling,
Birds are calling,
Making ready for the flight.
Noisy cawing,
Upward soaring,
Soon they will be out of sight.

Frosty mornings,
Stinging warnings
Of the winter’s coming bring.
Time to gather,
Not to scatter,
Happy he who sowed in spring.

A DYING MELODY.

[From Weiland.]

By slow degrees the melody declined
From its first fullness to a fainting close,
Soft as the whispers of the summer wind,
When on the trees unruffled leaves repose,
And round the naiad’s knee light ripples scarcely make
Silvery circlets on the levels of the lake.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF EDUCATED MEN.

CLASS-DAY ORATION.

BY J. W. P., ’86.

One subject has repeatedly suggested itself as especially appropriate to this day and occasion. Assembled within these college walls, an audience, nearly all of whom are, or have been, members of an institution of learning, and some of whom have spent the flower of their young manhood and womanhood in preparing for life’s work and are now soon to enter upon it, can we consider any theme more fitting than the responsibility of educated men?

Anciently war was not only the arbiter but the business of nations. To ravage and plunder was a people’s greatest glory. Even their wisest philosophers despised the practical affairs of life as “common and unclean,” and the songs of their greatest bards were dedicated to the God of War. But the world has entirely changed. Humanity is not what it was three hundred years ago. Our aims, our hopes, our plans, our purposes are wholly different, for the light of the gospel shining upon men’s hearts has slowly revealed to them the universal brotherhood of man. Mutual dependence and its attendant responsibility is seen to be a law of our existence. We do not ask now of statesmen how many offices they have held, but what measures they have originated for the people; of kings how brilliant is their court or how grand their revenue, but what is the condition of their subjects. More than this is recognized, more
than a vague sense of responsibility. Its different degrees are now seen, until it is an axiom that responsibility comes in proportion to power. A Vanderbilt may die leaving a million to be distributed for charitable purposes, but when people learn that this was only one two-hundredth part of his possessions, they instinctively feel that he has done but little for the world around him.

How applicable is this principle to the educated man! It does not need to be proved here that educated men are our leaders. Patient, systematic thought alone has wrought the great changes in the world's history. It is the trained hand that drives the arrow straight to the mark, and so in law, in politics, in philosophy, in science, in literature, in art, in all the various departments of life's work, the great leaders have been, not necessarily those possessed of the greatest minds, but rather those who have brought with them minds laden with the rich fruitage of studious years. To such we instinctively look, knowing it is they who will map out the world's future. And then, in view of this proportion of responsibility to power, the world also feels that there are obligations resting upon literary men as upon no others. But like every other class of human beings they need continually to be reminded of these obligations. Moreover, literary men are exposed to peculiar dangers, against which they should be continually warned. And first is the danger lest they drift into a sort of literary hermitage. Every tendency of their lives is towards seclusion. Surrounded with all the intellectual treasures of the ages, a well-stored mind is in itself a whole realm of wealth, an ever present fountain of joy. As the athlete finds a certain pleasure in the exercise of his physical powers, so the student finds a certain higher enjoyment in the exercise of his mind, and, giving himself up to this, unless particularly careful, he comes to regard life as a gymnasium for the development of intellectual acrobats, an arena wherein to display his mental powers.

It is true that Kepler was twenty years in discovering his wonderful laws, that an Edison's proper place is within the private laboratory, whence emanate the sparks of his own genius turning the darkest night into day. But such are the rare and peculiar exceptions. The general rule has ever been that our greatest men have been our most active men in the practical affairs of life. Shakespeare, one of the greatest geniuses the world ever saw, had to learn the human heart before he could so skillfully touch its strings.

What a lesson may be learned from Milton, who, feeling the inspiration of the Muses, had from earliest childhood dedicated his life to song! After thirty-one years spent in preparation, he is just imparting the finishing touch to his education by a tour through France and Italy, when the news comes of his country's peril. The great English civil war is at hand. Immediately he renounces all his pleasure, abandons the dream of his life, and laying his all upon his country's altar,
for twenty years engages in the contest for liberty.
Not a line of poetry is written in all this time; but at last, when all is over, the flower and strength of his manhood gone, his property lost, his library seized, his eyes sacrificed for his country's welfare, the old man, poor, blind, and alone, takes up the pen so long laid by, and from it flows that grand old epic of the "Paradise Lost," whose name and fame shall last till time shall be no more.

What a success is such a life! How unlike Bacon, who, says Pope, was "the wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind." A man's success is not counted by the number of pages of Greek grammar he can repeat, by the number of chemical formulas he can write out, or by the number of mere facts of any kind he may have amassed. He is rightly judged, not by what he knows but by what he helps others to know; not by what he can do, but by what he does. The clearest diamond, the finest gold, the costliest gem is of no value so long as it lies buried in the mountains. So a man, be he wise as Solomon, if his knowledge is to remain forever locked up within himself, as well for the world might he be a pyramid in the sands of Egypt, an iceberg floating in the northern sea.

Does any one ask, are not my time and talents my own to dispose of as I please? By all means, no! How came you by your present blessings? Did you create them? Were the high ideas of men and things you now possess evolved entirely from your own inner consciousness, or were a few of them derived from your fellow-men?

Literary men should above all things remember the age in which they live and how they are indebted to it. To realize this we need not look to the far past, but go back only to the tallow-candle days of our fathers, with the huge fireplace, the lumbering stage-coach, the postal system a special delivery of once a month, when to cipher in the "Rule of Three" was to be a wonderful mathematician; when "Pilgrim's Progress," "Watts' Hymns," and a "St. James' Bible" were a well-selected library; when upon Sunday it was immaterial as to the minister's logic, so long as he was "sound" on such doctrines as literal torment, and "well up" in tone and delivery.

What would our fathers think of the well-rounded civilization of to-day? Why! we have long since tired of hearing of our great railways, of our postal system, of the telephone, the telegraph, of our schools of learning, of our grand libraries, in fact, of our advantages of all kinds and for all classes, greater than could possibly be secured two centuries ago with all the money and retinue of kings.

Again we would ask, how were these blessings obtained? It is said that every principle found in a nation's Bill of Rights has been written in the blood of its people. True it is that every blessing educated men enjoy today has been obtained only by generations of sacrifice. Are we to be an exception to all the past? Does time bring to us no responsibilities? With all our blessings, human wants and
needs are still numberless as the sands of the sea.

Have your eyes been opened to the beauties of a purer and nobler literature? Is there a richness in Milton, a grandeur in Shakespeare that you once could not even dream of? Consider the thousands that are never inspired by a single elevated conception but who instead are poisoning their thoughts and corrupting their minds with the vilest trash imaginable, feeding upon the chaff, the husks, utterly unconscious of the golden grain that can be had only for the winnowing.

Again, consider the problems presented in the worlds of labor and of business. Here we are a nation with 60,000,000 of people, in a land unequaled in number and extent of resources, at peace, with perfect liberty, in fact with every circumstance so favorable that it seems, if earth was destined ever to make a happy home for man here and now is the time to make it. What, however, do we find? Ninety per cent. of our business projects said to be failures. Periods of universal stagnation. The masses living from hand to mouth. Capital and labor all over our land in open organized warfare.

That was a startling revelation, when, recently in our own Chicago, a wild mob held that great city in terror for three days running a mad riot of burning, plunder, and murder. By whom shall these troubles be settled? By some self-constituted politician, to whom the reception of an idea marks an era in history? It is only mind that can bring order out of chaos, and there will be no general and lasting prosperity till mind is applied to these social and business problems. Is it possible that any one need be reminded of the political evils of our time? Our newspapers are continually telling us of the corruption and incapacity that prevail, at least upon the other side.

Now where lies the fault? The trouble is not that our public men are not able enough and perhaps honest enough, but that they are not properly supported. The evil is not in the turret but in the foundation. The great mass of our trained men, unless they are seeking some office for themselves or their friends, pay no attention to those practical questions of politics which are its vital elements, but, with a sort of lofty disdain, they draw the skirts of their garments tightly around them, apparently apprehensive lest they be contaminated by mixing in such things. Perhaps if they could assist in running the government, give some sage advice about the policy to be pursued, they might condescend to do so, but all matters of practical politics are entirely beneath their notice.

Then comes the natural result. Our caucusses run by third rate politicians, "heelers and strikers," as they are called, and our really able and honest law-makers are compelled, at the peril of their official lives, to trim their sails and shift their course to suit every popular breeze. And then, if every fit measure that is embarked does not reach its destined port, if there are storms in the political waters our literary landlubber is the first one to turn up nauseated at the political evils of
the times, and a great wail is heard about the corruptions of party politics. With such a crew to man the oars it is a wonder that our pilots are ever able to keep the ship of state upon her proper course.

The proudest title one could anciently claim was that of a Roman citizen. No man, however educated, is worthy of that grander title of an American citizen, unless he will give our cherished land a careful consideration of all her interests. We might speak of that grandest product of civilization, which to-day does more to mold public opinion than all other factors combined—of the omniscient and omnipresent press; of that tiresome but terrible fact, the liquor curse, filling our vaults, it may be, with revenue, but every copper of it weighted with children's sighs and stained with mother's tears.

We might also speak of the superficial skepticism of our times; of the shocking levity that prevails in all matters relating to the soul, and of the necessity that educated men win the unthinking multitudes to a reverent observance of God's law.

But time forbids our running through the long category of human needs. Moreover no plan for life's action can ever be outlined in all its particulars. The main fact for students ever to keep in mind is that this world was not made for themselves alone, and he who commits the mistake of thinking to withdraw himself into some secluded intellectual Eden, will find at last that he has only gone into winter quarters, hibernated, and like the animal whose habit he adopts, he will only come out in the end spring poor.

Have superior advantages brought new and desirable possessions? They will increase for him who cheerfully shares them with his fellow-men. Life at the longest is but a drop in that great ocean of eternity, whose century waves stretching out in unending series, will furnish ample time to him who now selfishly seeks only his own advancement. We should get understanding, cultivate every faculty, but only thereby to be a greater blessing to the less favored. The world is the great school for every man. Human minds and hearts the text-books. Human wants and needs the great problems for our solution.

If we study these problems, give them the best efforts of our lives, when life's work is done, with the consciousness of its being well done, then "may we wrap the drapery of our couch about us and lie down to pleasant dreams."

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LATE OCTOBER.

I know many people don't fancy this season of year, but I do, and I'll tell you the reason. Though the crows all migrate with an uncalled-for hustle,

And in garden and grove the withered leaves rustle

A sort of a threnody all the day long,

That is never relieved by a nest-builder's song.

With a pleasure that's pure I anticipate spring,

And all the delights that her coming can bring;

And my fancy, dove-like, goes forth to that time—

Alas! that it has been so murdered in rhyme,—

And March winds and mud-time she quickly flies over,

Seeking redolent orchards and fields red with clover

And forests with leafy recesses therein,

Where the birds and the brooks make no unpleasant din.
THE HUGUENOTS.

The Reformation marks an era in history. So important has been the influence of Protestantism upon public affairs in Switzerland, Germany, Holland, England, and America, that we looked for its agency in every great political struggle, since the sixteenth century. But in the French Revolution, one may search in vain for religious zeal or restraining power. Ignorant and oppressed, the French learned from the returning comrades of La Fayette and D'Estaing that a government of the people had been formed in America. Seizing upon this idea alone, they pushed it to the extreme; leveled all distinctions; rebelled against morality itself; and legislatively denied the existence of a God. Passion ruled in the "age of reason." Change followed change. The man, who best satisfied their military pride and love of display, received absolute power; and so republic and empire gave way to kingdom, empire, and republic, until the world brought in the verdict, incapable of self-government.

Where, meanwhile, was the Protestant influence? Going back to the Reformation we find that it made rapid progress in France, especially among the commercial and manufacturing classes, the wealthy and the noble. After a time, churches were established of the true Calvinistic type. Simple in doctrine, narrow in theory, they yet embodied in their government three great principles: that rulers derive their power from the people; that people delegate this power by means of elections; and that church and state government are separate. These are the doctrines we find held by a powerful body of Frenchmen more than two centuries before the revolution. Truly, they deserved the charge made against them, "Every Huguenot is a republican."

Nor was it in creed alone that the French Protestants differed from their countrymen. Their pure morals were in marked contrast with the license of the times, and drew to their standard, learned and thoughtful men; while frugality, industry, and enterprise secured for them material prosperity. But it is in time of trial that the noble qualities of the Huguenots shine most clearly. Submissive, as long as persecution was conducted with even the form of law, amid rocks and ravines they maintained their religion in those churches of the desert, knowing that discovery meant the wheel for the pastor, the galley for the people. They endured until "Patient as a Huguenot" became a proverb. Yet, when roused by illegal cruelties, such as no other branch of the Christian church has suffered, they could overthrow their oppressors at Ivry and Coutras, and place their leader upon the throne of France.

They did enough to make the appellation of Huguenot a title of honor. Yet, for several reasons, they failed to secure lasting power. Their rigid principles accorded ill with the national character, and prosperity proved a severer test than adversity. By joining their fortunes to those of the house of Bourbon, they placed the govern-
ment in the hands of an apostate whose descendants literally drove out the best element of the Huguenot party, and so their influence went to other countries. In Germany they gave an impulse to progress that culminated in the founding of the Berlin Academy. They strengthened the Grand Alliance, and helped to swell the ranks at Steinkerk and Neerwinden. Into England and Bohemia they carried the secrets of French manufacturers. They found their way into almost every English colony; and South Carolina, where their influence was greatest, may proudly place her revolutionary record beside that of Puritanic Massachusetts. The value of their services to this country speaks in the names of Faneuil, Hamilton, Jay, Bayard, Laurens, Marion, and Garfield.

The loss of such men as these was one cause for the excesses of the French Revolution. It removed the educated working people, the reforming middle class who had learned to think for themselves, and whose church government was a school for the gradual spread of republican ideas. The Huguenots were driven into exile without having woven their ideas in the polity of France; and the Catholic church, left without opposition, lapsed into a weakness ill calculated to cope with infidelity. Huguenot intelligence, morality, devotion to principle, and inflexible purpose were needed to give backbone to the national character, and thus accomplish for France what the Covenanters did for Scotland, the Puritans for England, and the Pilgrim Fathers for our own country.

ANGLING.

With a tender angle-worm
I baited my hook;
And luring the fishes near,
Cast it on the brook.

Jerk! went the waving line,
I gave him still more;
Then with a sudden fling
I brought him ashore.

So, methinks, it is with men
In their thirst for gold.
Deeds of seeming kindness oft
Are but allurements bold.

SELF-CONTROL IS TRUE FREEDOM.

By S. G. B., '86.

What is more beautiful than the innocence of a babe? Is there anything that can touch the sensibilities of man, or move to infinite tenderness the heart and soul of woman sooner than this incarnation of angel purity? Truly this is the nearest divine of all God's creatures, but how completely destitute of self-control. How averse to any government or restraint. How it fumes and frets at the little trials. How uneasy under the loving care of the mother. As the babe grows from childhood to youth, we notice the restlessness beneath the sway of parental authority, and the tendency to enforce no law over self. The instincts are as yet uncontrolled, and loose reins are given to the desires and emotions. There is an inborn aversion to the restraints of any law, be it external or internal.

In the words of another, "The savage lurks so near the surface in every man that a constant watch must be kept upon the passions and impulses,
or he leaps out in his war-paint, and the poor integument of civilization that held him is flung aside like a useless garment." There is implanted within the human breast the seeds of a natural resistance to law, but it was not God's purpose that they should take root and grow. Rather did it please Him to bestow upon man a mind, endowed with powers of reason and freedom of will, with which man should weed the garden of his being. Likewise it was a divine decree, that everything should be regulated by law, that not even a grain of sand should be exempt from this, principle. Our social institutions and our freedom are but the outgrowth of civil law. The whole universe is circumscribed and interwoven with a network of physical laws. What a chaos, were not the planets in their mighty revolutions held in their orbits by an unalterable principle! To adapt a sentiment of Daniel Webster, were it not for this system of regularity and uniformity, we might expect to see the heavenly bodies rush from their spheres, and jostle against each other in the realms of space, producing the intermediate crash of the universe.

Even so the existence of man depends upon his obedience to physical laws, but his moral freedom lies in the law of self-control. To secure the true freedom of the individual, there must be a uniformity in the regulation of conduct. This system and order can be obtained only by conquering self, by rising above the instincts, and bringing the impulses and passions under subjection to the powers of reason and will. As the clock goes fitfully unless its motion is regulated by weights and balance-wheels so the machinery of our lives is unstable, if not regulated by the lever of self-control. Only by the exercise of this, has man the power to think, to speak, to act consistently; and consistency is the highest ideal perfection of character. Says Herbert Spencer: "Not to be impulsive, not to be spurred, hither and thither by each desire that in turn comes uppermost, but to be self-restrained, self-balanced, governed by the joint decision of the reasoning powers, in council assembled, before whom every action shall have been fully debated, and calmly determined—this it is which produces the true freedom of the individual."

Man may be the abject slave of his passions, or the free subject of his will, but to rise above his mere animal being, to elevate himself above himself, he must rule his spirit. Such a one the Bible makes greater than him who taketh a city.

Were we the subjects of a cruel tyrant, who ruled over us with despotic sway, took away our freedom, spoiled our happiness, and spread misery and ruin among us, should we calmly fold our arms, and tamely become the sport of his caprice? Should we not rather renounce our allegiance to such a monster, take up arms, and fight for our freedom? What indignant assemblies! What eloquent speeches and appeals to the Goddess of Liberty! And yet such a tyrant really exists among us—the tyrant of unrestrained impulse. Should we not then use every means in our
power to be free? Should we not thoroughly discipline and equip ourselves for the encounter, bravely press forward to the strife, and gallantly defend the banner, on which shall be inscribed our motto, "Self-control is true freedom."

SAVONAROLA.
By E. F. N., 72.

[On the 28th of May, 1496, Savonarola and his companions suffered martyrdom. After the ceremony of degradation by roughly stripping from them their sacred regalia, in which for the last time they had been dressed, the Bishop of Vasona said, "I separate you from the church militant and the church triumphant." "Not from the church triumphant," replied Savonarola, in a firm voice. "That is beyond thy power."]

"Not from the church triumphant," valiant heart,

No earthly power from that could bar thy soul,

Degraded, tortured, still the martyr's goal

In age of cruel wrong. The years that roll

Between thy day and this of ours stole

No leaf from out thy crown. Apollo's dart

Of sudden death winged not in swifter flight

To mortal heart than thy impassioned speech

To thy beloved Florentines. The light

Of martyr maine they lit was strong to reach

Far down the years. It still illumines the night

For us to read the lesson thou dost teach.

—Star.

SILENT ELOQUENCE.
By L. G. R., '87.

We boast of our facilities for communicating thought. We are proud of our telegraph, our telephone, and our orators. But with the increased advantages for speech, men's desire for speech has increased. So much do they admire good-sounding words that they care not to listen to the homely speech of the unlearned, albeit he speaks words of truth. Indeed, men are so busied with finding out what others are saying, and so eager to be heard themselves, and so great are the means for accomplishing these purposes, that the present, it seems to me, may be fittingly called, the Age of Speech.

Yes, we are, and should be, proud of our orators, and our advantages for the expression of thought. But is there not a danger lest in our eagerness to hear and be heard we may not think? Is there not a danger lest we may be deafened by the noisy eloquence of men, and not hear the silent voices that breath forth from the lips of Nature, speaking to the human heart its most priceless lessons?

The thinking man feels the mute eloquence of these voices. The warmth, the sunshine, the beauty of the summer morning fill him with a joy and gladness that, not to be told in words, find expression only in kind thoughts toward his fellow-men, and in high resolves for the future; while in the solemn sadness of the autumn he is admonished of the brief space given him for their accomplishment.

To go forth into the green fields; to inhale the morning air, freighted with sweet odors; to enter the cool, silent forests, how the heart is gladdened, how the soul is elevated! In these moments the mind rises above the turmoil and sordid cares of men into the pure realms of truth; and from these heights are formed purposes and resolves, never spoken, but which, maturing in silence, at last spring forth into the deeds that have made men illustrious.

No sermon, however eloquent, could
so powerfully impress the thought that God exists, and above all, rules all, as to consider the nature and purposes of vegetation. In the exquisite beauty and matchless symmetry of the flower, in the wonderful adaptation of everything in nature to its purpose, the thoughtful mind sees divinity. And in the stillness of the night, when the stars, bending in silent majesty over the sleeping world, look down with myriad eyes upon the recent scene of man’s noise and strife, then, in the profound, universal quiet, the veil that separates earth from heaven seems to grow thinner, and the Infinite speaks to the finite with a power and sublimity that force from the silent seat of reason, the conviction—there is a God! The deepest, truest feelings of the heart are never spoken; too holy to be entrusted to words, they find expression only in deeds. In the supreme moments of our lives, when under the shadow of a great sorrow, friends give us the most touching testimonials of their sympathy, not by words, but by the eloquence of acts; by the hand-pressure, through the language of the soul looking out from the moistened eye.

There is in the life and character of our friends, that which speaks to us with a potency not in words. While they live their example inspires us, and when they have crossed the mystic river, out from the silence of the beyond comes a sacred influence that makes us better through the remembrance of their worth.

From the countenance of the good man there beams a light that speaks as words cannot, of consecration, of devotion to truth. "O Iole! how did you know that Hercules was a god? "Because," answered Iole, "I was content the moment my eyes fell on him. When I beheld Theseus, I desired that I might see him offer battle, or at least guide his horses in the chariot race; but Hercules did not wait for a contest; he conquered whether he stood or walked, or sat, or whatever thing he did." So it is with the truly great man; from his eye the light of his genius, his worth, shines into the soul of the beholder.

Thus great men affect us more by their lives than by their words. The eloquent words of Lincoln at Gettysburg will forever have power to move the patriotic heart; but grander than these is the sublime simplicity of his life, and the lofty example he has given the world of a true, upright, honest man.

Not by narrow walls are the examples of good men confined. From the gray dawn of the first morning to the present, their auditorium is the centuries; their hearers the races of mankind.

But not all hear these voices from nature and from the example and lives of the good. To feel the benign influence of these silent forces, we must not become so engrossed in the affairs of the present, so infatuated with the times, that we cannot consider the lessons of nature nor accept the proffered guidance of great men. We should seek to find models for our lives in the characters of those who have done most for humanity. We should study nature, not with the intellect alone, but
with the heart, with an earnest desire for truth, for light to guide us. "This," the inspired Milton says, "is not to be obtained but by devout prayer to that Eternal Spirit that can enrich with all utterance and knowledge, and sends out His seraphim with the hallowed fire of His altar to touch and purify the life of whom He pleases."

What more sad than to go through this wondrous world with all its wealth of beauty and bright promise, and not to have been stirred and strengthened by the examples of noble men; never to have felt the warmth of the sunshine; never to have been moved by the poetry of the flowers; never to have listened to the music of the leaves, the lofty, divine eloquence of the stars! Then far from the noisy voices of men, we should seek solitude to hear in the flower, the forest, the stars, the voice of Him who says, "Be still, and know that I am God."

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THE GRANITE ISLES.

By F. F. P., '77.

Grouped on the heaving bosom of the tide,
Where artless lays the fluvial waters sing,
To lull the weary surf that inlets hide,
And o'er the voiceful Hood the mountains fling
The sky's dark bodes, or tokens of its smiles,
Appear, in modest guise, the granite isles.

Low evergreens, that sterile lands deplore—
Meet growth from soil that winter's rage infests—
Mantle the silex of the drifty shore,
Where strand in pebbly shoals the sinking crests
Of billows tired of the sculptor's art
On stone whose ragged form is slow to part.

The cliffs, grim warriors mailed in iron-gray,
Resist the furious onsets of the sea;
Clear blazoned on their shields, that glance the spray,
Are seen the types of time's immensity.
Such might in earth's primordial ranks arose,
An: valor such the glacial fields ne'er froze!

No man hath valid title to a rood
Of this dull glebe, lingering 'twixt storm and main,
On which, when azure gates ope 'er the flood,
The sun and stars their showers of beauty rain:
Long hath Atlantis in his watery grave,
Held it in mortmain 'gainst the encroaching wave.

The dweller in the clime where sun and air
Make need of bowery nooks and breezy calls,
The while Eolian harps, attuned most rare,
The languid winds light trill, or silence thralls,
Finds on these isles, in sound of ocean's song,
The blood to leap anew in currents strong.

---Saturday Traveller.

EXTRACTS FROM EMERSON.

So close is glory to our dust;
So near is God to man,—
When duty whispers low, "thou must,"
The youth replies, "I can."

Where the arteries hold the blood,
is courage and adventure possible.
Where they pour it unrestrained into the veins, the spirit is low and feeble.

But health or fullness answers its own ends, and has to spare, runs over, and inundates the neighborhood and creeks of other men's necessities.

We must fetch the pump with dirty water if clean cannot be had.

Society is a troop of thinkers, and the best heads among them take the best places. A feeble man can see farms that are fenced and tilled, the houses that are built. The strong man sees possible houses and farms. His
eye makes estates as fast as the sun breeds clouds.

We prosper with such vigor, that, like thrifty trees which grow in spite of ice, lice, mice, and borers, so we do not suffer from the profligate swarm that fatten on the national treasury.

Wild liberty breeds iron conscience.

A humorous friend of mine thinks, that the reason why nature is so perfect in her art, and gets up such inconceivably fine sunsets, is, that she has learned how, at last, by dint of doing the same thing so very often.

What we call our root-and-branch reform of slavery, war, gambling, intemperance, is only medicating the symptoms. We must begin higher up, namely, in education.

One of the benefits of a college education is to show to the boy its little avail.

Heaven sometimes hedges a rare character about with ungainliness and odium, as the burr that protects the fruit.

To-day is a king in disguise. To-day always looks mean to the thoughtless, in the face of a uniform experience that all good and great and happy actions are made up precisely of these blank to-days.

Genius may, at times, want the spur, but it stands as often in need of the curb.—Longinus.

The generous mind adds dignity to every act, and nothing misbecomes it.—Plutarch.

LOCALS.

Day by day among the ladies one increasing purpose runs;
Day by day they wield the racket till the setting of the suns.
Every day they prance and prattle, breathing nature's rustic balm;
And every point for one or t'other adds to each another charm.

One thing sure you must have noticed, if you've not 'tis all the same,
That the girls are most elated when they've won in a "love" game.

Let them go on in their sporting, flitting lightly as a dove,
Only mind to whom they're looking when they're shouting "fifteen—love."
Chickens—Eight-he-ate!
Patronize our advertisers.
Delightsome October days!
Bring back those magazines!
What's the matter with a glee club?
The Freshmen are reading the Odyssey.

A new tennis court has been laid out for the ladies.
Woodman is having quite a lively trade in tennis goods.
The annual migration to the lower chapel has been made.
An orchestra is to be organized among the Eurosophians.

Who took Georgie's trunk down from the roof of Parker Hall?
Junior B—still depends on the chair-ity of the Reading Room.
The Sophomores are reading the Prometheus Bound of Æschylus.

Prof. Angell is drilling the Freshmen for their prize declamations.
G—has gathered up his penates and removed from his aerial abode.

'87 has measured the pot-holes and examined the trap-rock at Lewiston Falls.

The new coat of paint adds much to the appearance of President Cheney's house.

Woodman and Buck, '87, are likely to win the doubles in the tennis tournament.

The societies will soon choose committees to engage a Commencement orator.

Several of the students have been appointed to positions in the evening schools.

Mr. Lodge's mimicry in Olivette, of Underwood's pitching brought down the house.

Why this troubled expression on the Senior's face? His criticism is due in a few days.

The Polymnians are to hold their annual public meeting, October 22d; the Eurosophians, October 29th.

Complaints have been entered against B—. It is generally asserted among the boys that he is getting too pungent.

"Can any of you boys tell me where Mr. Mendelssohn lives? I wish to engage his quartette for our public meeting."

On Friday and Saturday evenings, October 1st and 2d, President Cheney gave receptions to the Sophomore and Freshman classes.

On the evening of September 25th, the Juniors gave a supper at the De-Witt, to the nine that in the afternoon had beaten the Sophomores. It is to be presumed that they saved their ten cents for this purpose.

And now in the mist of the morning goeth forth the somewhat sophisticated Soph to measure with unheard-of precision the oft-surveyed campus.

We are glad that so many of the entering class have joined the societies. By their zealous support, they are adding much to the interest of the meetings.

It is rumored among the boys that the old dinning-room under Parker Hall is to be fitted up with desks for individual work in Chemistry. '87 would like to test them.

First Student (in Reading-Room)—"Good, the Boston Ideals are coming to Portland." Second Student (who seldom reads the papers)—"Is that so; are they going to play with the Portlands?"

Messrs. Forman and Wilder, graduates of Princeton, have been holding a series of interesting missionary meetings here. As a result of which, twenty-two have signified their desire and intention of becoming foreign missionaries.

The college professor whom the Journal reports as having met with a tip-over the other day, proves to be a professor in the theological department.

The professors who have to do with the college students are more skillful in the management of horses.

The Eurosophian Society was resolved into a senate, Friday, Oct. 8th, for the purpose of considering an educational bill introduced by one of the
members. The object was to get a more thorough knowledge of parliamentary rules.

A student who was striving to work in an answer from the many whispered in his ear by his classmates was somewhat disconcerted when the Prof. said with an I've-got-you-this-time smile, "Doubtless Mr. J—— finds that in a multitude of counsellors there is safety."

As soon as it was ascertained that the man whom the Freshmen claimed to be their catcher was not coming to Bates, the Sophomores, on the ground that the game of Sept. 25th had not been played between the two classes, challenged the Freshmen to play the game over. This the Freshmen refused to do.

The Seniors have elected the following class officers: President, Fairfield Whitney; Vice-President, E. K. Sprague; Secretary, Miss Nora E. Russell; Treasurer, A. S. Woodman; Marshal, Jesse Bailey; Poet, Israel Jordan; Orator, E. C. Hayes; Historian, L. G. Roberts; Prophet, C. S. Pendleton; Odist, J. R. Dunton; Chaplain, J. W. Moulton; Toast-Master, A. S. Littlefield; Executive Committee, Ira Jenkins, Miss R. C. Blaisdell, P. R. Howe.

Thursday afternoon, September 23d, Mr. Pendleton gave the Senior class, and some of their lady friends, a ride around Lake Auburn. For this purpose two carriages, the "Fairview" and "Starlight," were engaged. The company stopped awhile at the Lake Auburn Mineral Spring, where they had a practical illustration of the importance of CO₂. On the return they were treated to an abundance of choice grapes. The ride was much enjoyed, and all expressed their thanks to Mr. Pendleton for adding one more to the many pleasant memories of our college life.

Freshman (inquiring concerning a room)—"What is the price of number ten?" Prof.—"Eight dollars." Freshman—"I thought all back rooms were six dollars." Prof.—"Usually they are; but this one admits the sunshine, so we charge extra." Freshman—"Do you take off anything for rainy days?"

*Probably the majority of our readers have already learned of the recent good fortune of Bates in the bequest of the late Mrs. Sarah S. Belcher of Farmington. The clause in the will of most interest to us reads as follows: "I give, bequeath, and devise to the President and Trustees of Bates College, a corporation existing in Lewiston, in the county of Androscoggin, State of Maine, all the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate, real and personal—one-half to be used for the erection of a hall, or the endowment of a Professorship bearing my surname, for the benefit of said college, as the said corporation may elect—and one-half to be invested by the said corporation as a permanent fund, the income only to be used for the general purposes of said college." $25,000 of this property is in money, national bank stock, and government bonds. The rest is personal property, and real estate in
and around Farmington. The amount of the bequest is estimated at from $60,000 to $70,000. The purpose to which this money is to be devoted has not been announced.

Saturday, October 2d, the College nine played a game with the Mechanic Falls team on the grounds of the latter. Our battery and first baseman did the most of the work. The score:

**BATES.**

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<tr>
<th>A.B.</th>
<th>R.</th>
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**MECHANIC FALLS.**

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Saturday, September 25th, the Sophomore-Freshman game of ball was to have been played; but at the hour appointed for the game to begin, the captain of the Freshman nine refused to bring out his men, on the ground that their catcher was sick. The Sophomores, rather than to get the game by forfeit, agreed to let the Freshmen have Scott, the best catcher in either city, to catch the game. The Freshmen played a fine game and won easily; but since the man whom the Freshmen claimed as their catcher has not made his appearance in college, we fail to see how the game can be considered a game between the two classes. The game was called at the end of the eighth inning on account of darkness. The score:

**SOPHOMORES.**

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<th>A.B.</th>
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**FRESHMEN.**

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Manager Buck has arranged for a game at Kent's Hill, October 15th, and one at Pittsfield, October 16th.

The following letter was found in the room of the Eurosophian Society:

**June 9th.**

*To the boys of 1886.*

I had the honor of being President of the "Literary Fraternity," a society that had this room in 1858-59. I do not find here any of the old, familiar countenances. I have had the honor since of being Speaker of the House of Representatives in
this State. My initiative step to that honor was taken here.

Your room is much improved since I left here twenty-six years ago. Judge Enoch Foster, and others, who have become distinguished, took their first practice here in debate.

May all your efforts be crowned with success.

GEO. E. WEEKS, Augusta.

PERSONALS.

ALUMNI.

'82.—C. E. Mason was married to Miss Mary M. Files, of Unity, Maine, Aug. 31, at her home, by the Rev. C. F. Penney.

'86.—A. E. Verrill is studying law in the office of Savage & Oakes, Lewiston.

'86—T. D. Sale has recently returned from a trip through California.

Among the officers elected at the recent State election are the following:

'70.—I. W. Hanson, Clerk of Courts for this county.

'71.—C. H. Hersey, State Senator from the thirteenth district.

'71.—I. M. Libbey, County Attorney for Androscoggin County.

'74.—Frank L. Noble, Representative to the Legislature.

'76.—F. E. Sleeper, State Senator.

STUDENTS.

'87.—W. C. Buck has been elected manager of the base-ball team in place of Littlefield, '87, resigned.

'87.—Wheeler, McWilliams, Roberts, and Jenkins, have been elected teachers in the Lewiston evening schools.

'88.—G. W. Snow is teaching at Turner.

'88.—C. L. Wallace is teaching at North New Portland.

'89.—C. J. Emerson is teaching the high school at Readfield.

'89.—A. B. Call has engaged a school at Mount Vernon, and will enter on his duties soon.

'89.—Miss Chipman has returned.

'89.—I. N. Cox is elected teacher in the Lewiston evening schools.

'89.—Miss Given is teaching at Wales.

'89.—B. E. Sinclair is teaching in Cherryfield.

EXCHANGES.

"The Philosophic Basis of the French Revolution" is the subject of the initial article in the Nassau Lit. for September. Looking on a little further, we find quite an extended consideration of "Whittier's Recent Poetry," and of "Lowell in American Literature," sandwiched in with "The Haunted Spook," which is a little less weighty. We wonder how this number of the Nassau will strike those college critics who are accustomed to give their immature heads a contemptuous toss at the sight of anything in a college publication but boyish tales and poems of love? To our friends of this sort, we leave its condemnation. For our part we pronounce it good. The "Literary Gossip" and "Editors' Table" are two spirited and pleasing departments.

If the testimony of appearances can be trusted, some new good fortune has
favored the *University Cynic* since last we met. The September issue shows signs of health and vigor as well as of ability. It is blessed with an abundance of verses. Among others is a poem of considerable length on "True Heroes," which closes thus, quite aptly:

"Kindly muse thy story ended,
Truly doth this import bear;
Heroes are with duty blended
In all times both far and near;
Whether low or high ascended,
Faithful lives are ever fair."

The *Amherst Student* has just issued its first number as a weekly. It has indeed the real newspaper flavor. Eight-paged, book-form, it reminds one of a great metropolitan weekly journal on a small scale. And close by lies the little *Holcad*, bright, newsy, modest. The "Legend of the Organ Builder" has more of the poetic jingle in it than is found every day in college papers. It seems, however, not to be an undergraduate production. It is written in couplets and strikes thus:

"Day by day the organ-builder in his lonely chamber wrought:
Day by day the soft air trembled to the music of his thought:
Till at last the work was ended, and no organ voice so grand
Ever yet had soared responsive to the master's magic hand."

The *Tuftonian* has a new recommendation in a unique new dress. The engraving of the halls is very clear and adds much to the beauty of the paper. It starts out under the new management with the policy of self-reliance, which it thus states: "We shall advocate dependence upon the students of this college only, for the prosecution of Tufts' enterprises, believing that the time is past when outside aid is necessary." Many more are at hand, each possessing something worthy of mention, but we forbear, fearing lest what we have already said may be void of interest to all save the few who occupy similar positions with ourselves.

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**BOOK REVIEWS.**


The relation of the governed to the government is preeminently an important and practical question. Some knowledge of the machinery of government is an essential part of a liberal education. No student should be without some such book as the manual we have before us. It is published two volumes in one; the first, divided into four chapters, treats of "Government and its Functions," "Local Governments," "The Electorate," and "Officers and Office-Holders"; the second, in four chapters, treats of "Protection to Life and Property," "The Federal Government," "Functions of State Government," and "State Finances." The subjects of the chapters suggest the character of the contents. The book is well executed in typography and binding. For sale by J. M. Fernald.


This is a beautiful little book of the size of a pocket testament, and next, almost, to a testament in point of desirability. It contains a series of maps illustrating the physical and political geography of the world, fifty-four two-page maps in all, and an epitome of universal statistics. No more desirable or useful little book has come within our notice for many a
The Library Magazine furnishes good reading, a good deal of it, and so cheap as to be within the reach of everybody. One dollar a year pays for it and it comes promptly every week. Published by John B. Alden, 393 Pearl St., New York.

The Freshman class, numbering over 140, is the largest in the history of the college.—Last year the several classes at Princeton passed resolutions denouncing hazing. As a result of these resolutions, and of fidelity to them, the college organ says: A class of between 140 and 150 men has come among us, settled quietly down to work, without molestation and without interruption. A year ago such a thing would have been regarded as preposterous, and Sophomore dignity would have been outraged, had such a possibility been hinted at, however indefinitely.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT: The Freshman class numbers 50.—Cane rushes have occurred frequently since the beginning of the term.
BROWN: '90 numbers about 80 members.—The Sophomore-Freshman foot-ball game lasted nearly two hours and resulted in a draw.—At the last meeting of the corporation the question of co-education was assigned to a special committee.
BOWDOIN: The annual rope-pull was won by the Freshmen, the baseball game by the Sophomores.—The Freshman class numbers 35.—The new gymnasium is ready for occupation. F. N. Whittier, ’85, has been elected instructor.—The chair of Latin has been filled by the election of Prof. Ernest M. Pease, a graduate of the University of Colorado, class of ’82.
COLBY: Prof. Capen has resigned his position as Professor of Astronomy and Physics to accept a similar position near his home in New York. Prof. Wm. A. Rogers, from the Harvard As-
astronomical Observatory has been elected to fill the vacancy.—The Freshman class has 30 members.

Amherst. $800 has been raised, $700 from the three upper classes and $100 given by an alumnus, toward securing an athletic trainer. $1,000, is the required sum and it is thought the deficiency will be made up.—Interest in football is at a high pitch.—The entering class numbers 68.

Miscellaneous:
Cornell has nearly 325 new students this year.

The Freshman class at Yale is said to contain 260 members.

The students entering Dartmouth this fall number 91. Academics, 47; Chandler Scientific Department, 17; Agricultural Department, 7.

268 Freshmen have registered at Harvard. This is said to be the largest class that ever entered an American college.

The Freshman class at Rutgers numbers 40.

Among the Poets.

Sympathy.

Down deep in the breast of the human,
Where the feelings of men hold their sway,
Are balsms that are laden with healing,
Blest cures, most effective alway.

There's much that needs healing about us;
Many harps on the willows are hung;
Men are mortal, doomed often to sadness;
Never heart which at all times has sung;

Worthy he who helps on his fellow!
Blessed he whose hand ready extends
To grasp warmly the hand of another,
Whose spirit with heaviness bends!

—Cynic.

Wild Wishes.

Beautiful days!
Wish they would last;
Wish that the sky
Would never be o'ercast
With the dark clouds
That bring to us gloom,
That hang darkly o'er us
Like nearing doom.
Wish I could roam
Free as the air,
Never a sorrow,
Never a care;
Wish I were wisely
Content with my lot,
And not always wishing
For what I have not.

—Doane Owl.

Cheesnut.

Endowed with the boon of ubiquity,
Coeval with evil and Eve,
You come through the cloud of antiquity,
A frail fallen fame to retrieve;
With you my thoughts drift over history
Along by that still solemn shore,
Where time darkens up into mystery
And leaves us no light to explore.

I trace you to times thought utopian;
You've antediluvian blood;
You lived in an era cyclopean,
Survived the Deucalian flood.
You witnessed the quarrels quotidians
That set Rome not seldom astir,
And 'mid the Augustan meridian
You burst your preadamite bur.

O, archetype of truest aridity,
O, mustiest morsel of thought,
O, chestnut, that boasts insipidity
From a cycle of centuries caught:
Last night as the sunset was shimmering,
I heard the sweet chestnut bell's chime,
And you loomed aloft in the glimmering
For the trillion and twenty-first time.

—Niagara Index.

To Gladstone.

A toast to you, oh Gladstone,
To you as 'grand old man';
The storm of life,
With all its strife,
Can not decree thy bann.
What tho' old age with silvery frost
JOHN C. HATCH,
(Successor to Johnston & Hatch.)
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Hath marked thee in its scope,
'Twas o'er thy head
In all its dread,
Stood Erin's star of hope.

A toast to you, oh Gladstone,
There on thy heights of fame,
The storms of years,
Of doubts and fears,
Bends not thy iron frame.
What tho' tempestuous policy
O'erwhelmed thy effort great,
Full well didst thou
Direct the prow
Of England's ship of state.

A toast to you, oh Gladstone,
And to thy honest view,
And wealth of brain,
To which was plain,
The right path to pursue.
What tho' the raging seas have turned
The ancestral ship aside,
The tide of state
Will, soon or late,
Unto thy harbor guide.

A toast to you, oh Gladstone,
A hearty toast to you,
May every year
Advance to cheer
Thy tender heart and true.
And when thy son of life is set,
In splendor great and grand,
May every day,
Full homage pay
Unto thy life's demand.

—Denison Collegian.

Truth is not always the best thing to show its face; silence is often the wisest thing for man to observe.—Pindar.

Education and good morals will be found to be almost the whole that goes to make a good man.—Aristotle.

The character of man is known from his conversation.—Menander.
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CLIPPINGS.

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What did he purchase, if you please?
"I called on Miss Snobson last night," said young Slims, lispingly, "and when I went in she frowned, and said, 'You here again?' Then she yawned all the evening, and looked at the clock, and when I went away she didn't shake hands or ask me to come again. Now, if she does that many more times, I'll stop going there."

WE MET.
SHE.
We met at the brook,
And Love's toll-fee we took,
She and I;
Then in spite of Time's flight,
Through the soft summer night,
We roamed till 'twas light,
She and I.

HER FATHER.
We met at the door,
May we never meet more,
He and I;
For his boot gave the start
To the hopes of my heart,
And—we keep far apart—
He and I.
—College Mercury.

STATES.
A gentle Miss., once seized with chill,
Was feeling very, very ill,
When came an Md. for to know
If N. Y. service he could do.
"O., cried the maid (for scared was she),
'Do you Ind. Tenn. to murder Me.?'"
"La.," cried the doctor. "I Kan. save
You from a most untimely grave
If you will let me Conn. your case,
And hang this liver pad in place."
"Am Ia. fool?" the patient cried.
"I cannot Del.," the man replied;
"But no one can be long time ill,
Who Tex. a patent blue Mass. pill."
"Ark! shrieled the girl, 'I'll hear no Mo.,
Your nostrums are N. J.—No go.'
—Utica Observer.
A CARD TO CIGARETTE SMOKERS.

Owing to the persistent attempt of numerous Cigarette manufacturers to copy in part the BRAND NAME of the ‘RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT,’ now in the eleventh year of their popularity, we think it alike due to the protection of the consumer and ourselves, to warn the public against base imitations and call their attention to the fact that the original STRAIGHT CUT BRAND is the RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT No. 1, introduced by us in 1875, and to caution the students to observe, that our signature appears on every package of the genuine Straight Cut Cigarettes.

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PUBLIC OPINION.

Hiram Orcutt, LL.D.:  
Dear Sir: The first of January, I wrote to eight different School Agencies for Circulars and Application Forms. Among the number received was that of the New England Bureau, and I can truthfully say yours is the most satisfactory of them all. The others charge either an enormous commission or registration fee. Another important point in your favor is the facility you have for advertising in that most valuable paper, the Journal of Education. I inclose my application and fee.  
S. S. P. 
I.—-, February 1, 1886.

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GREEK: In three books of Xenophon’s Anabasis; two books of Homer’s Iliad, and in Hadley’s Greek Grammar.

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