THE

BATES STUDENT

Vol. XII.

No. 2.

FEBRUARY, 1884.

PUBLISHED BY THE CLASS OF '85,

BATES COLLEGE,

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BATES STUDENT.

Vol. XII. FEBRUARY, 1884. No. 2.

Bates Student.
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EDITORIAL.

The occasional exercises that the German class gets in sight reading are, we think, profitable, and consequently should be continued. While we do not wish to dictate to our excellent Professor, methods of instruction, we do feel that some time might be well spent in German conversation exercises. Even if the class should read a few pages less in the text-books, the facility that conversation would give in the use of the language would more than compensate for any such loss.

Any one who has ever been into our pleasant reading-room and looked over our papers and magazines, must feel that it is not one of the lesser blessings of Bates. The periodicals are so selected as to give the students the best thoughts of the best thinkers, as well as the news of the day. The Boston Daily Post has been added to the list so as to give both sides during the coming presidential election. There is a small debt on the association, which was incurred by the repairs which have rendered the rooms so pleasant, but the regular dues for the year will cancel the debt and pay
expenses, if all will do their part. Most of the boys pay willingly, but we are sorry to say that there are some who persistently refuse to pay, and as persistently insist on availing themselves of the privileges of the room. Their excuse for not paying is that they do not read the papers. We would like to ask if it is not worth a dollar and a half a year to have a good comfortable room in which to study, even if no reading is done.

The alumni have always expressed their willingness to help the Student, both by subscriptions and by furnishing articles for its columns. We still need their help. That the most of the alumni are utter strangers, that, in most cases, we can learn of their whereabouts only as they report, that the Literary and Alumni Departments need their contributions, has already been cited by former editors. These facts still exist. Without further solicitation, we hope that the alumni will continue to aid the Student by forwarding their contributions.

The men who should now be practicing in the gymnasium for the baseball nine of the coming season have not yet been chosen. Is it not right here that the question of utter defeat or, at least, a measure of success must be decided? We have men in college who can win some games in a series, if they will comply with the conditions of success in athletic sports, long and faithful preparatory work. If our players will show by their action that they will go through this preparatory work, and thus prepare themselves to represent the college to the best of their ability, we are confident that the students will give them an earnest, hearty support. Let those whose duty it is move forward in this matter.

A half dozen students cannot be found in college who will not acknowledge that the benefits of one of our literary societies, properly conducted, are equal, at least, to some department of college work. Why, then, is so little time given to society work? We know that students who come in late have so much to do in their studies that they cannot give sufficient time to society work. This applies chiefly to the spring term.

The main reasons for whatever lack of interest there may have been, are the students' natural love of ease, and a failure to fully recognize the benefits of the work.

It may not be unworthy of notice here that the exercises which our committee arrange have much to do with the success of our meetings. The question for discussion should be upon a topic in which the students have a live interest. Philosophical and historical subjects should not lie entirely excluded, but should only be given when the disputants have more than their usual time to prepare for the debate.

The tariff question is fast becoming—nay, is already—an important factor in American politics. Strict party lines have not yet been drawn on this question, but we believe the time is not
far distant when such lines will appear. Denser ignorance, among the great mass of our people, than that which envelopes the underlying principles of this question, could not well be imagined. Our legislators are rarely men who can lay claim to any considerable knowledge of those economic principles, without which all legislation in this direction must be, in a great measure, futile. The tariff question is being agitated and made prominent by men who see, or think they see, its bearing on their own local and selfish interests. Further than this into the mysteries of this perplexed question, our legislators do not go. As a science, almost perfect darkness surrounds this subject, both in our legislative halls and among our people. Yet in a few years—it may be months—the American people will be called upon to sit in judgment upon the merits of this question. What hope that it will be intelligently discussed or wisely disposed of? And yet the issue is of the utmost importance. For either protection is a blessing to our people and our land, or else it is a curse to every interest save corporate wealth.

As students what shall be our course in the coming controversy? Shall we, too, be guided and instructed by flippant stump speakers and newspaper twaddling, or shall we investigate? He is unworthy the name of student who fails to do the latter! Let us study to learn; and should we get any light on the subject let us spread it.

Without unremitting labor, success in life, whether in college or in the various other pursuits, is impossible. An education comes, not simply by staying at college, but by long and weary hours of exhaustive toil. The young man whom you see lounging about waiting for a clear day before he goes to work is always in a storm. Ability and willingness to labor are the two great conditions of success. The beautiful painting may exist in the artist's brain, but he must bring his brain and brush upon the canvas, and work hard and long in order to produce any practical result.

Success depends, in a good measure, upon the person's promptness to take advantage of the rise of the tide. A great part of what people generally term luck is nothing more nor less than this. It is usually the boy who keeps his eyes open, and his hands out of his pockets, that picks up the most pennies. And yet, something more than alertness is needed; we must know how to avail ourselves of emergencies. An elastic temperament, which never seems to recognize defeat, is the one that wins in the long run. Many a great orator has made a terrible break-down in his maiden speech; many an inventor utterly fails in his first attempt; many a world-renowned author commenced by contributing to the editor's waste-basket; and many a worthy student has begun amid most discouraging circumstances. They were learning their trades, and could not expect to accomplish first-class work until their apprenticeship was over. The four years of college life are granted us as years of preparation for the duties and responsibilities of after
years, and our success in life largely depends upon the faithfulness and care with which we execute our tasks here.

Congress has not been idle during the present session. Many important bills have been introduced and enacted. Mr. Hoar has recently presented a bill in the Senate relating to Presidential succession. It provides that, in case of death, removal from office, or inability of the President and Vice-President, the office of Chief Magistrate shall fall to the Secretary of State, instead of to the President of the Senate. Should the Secretary of State be unable to hold the office on account of death or removal, it will then fall not to the Speaker of the House, as the law now is, but successively to the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of the Interior. This bill should become a law, since, in accordance with the present laws, the Presidency is liable to be given to one of exactly an opposite party to his predecessor. Mr. Frye has also laid a bill before the Committee of Commerce for the relief of American Shipping. He believes in subsidies and bounties. Although shipping is apparently of little significance in the interior, yet, in some sections of the country, and especially in our own State, its welfare is of vital importance. Another noticeable and commendable act of Congress is the closing of the Senate rum-shop and the prohibition of the sale and manufacture of intoxicants in Alaska. The common people cannot be expected to be temperate when their legislators advocate intemperance. We believe that Congress has made a move in the right direction.

After the continuous round of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, of the Freshman year, the Sophomore is prepared to hail with delight the relief that comes to him by way of semi-weekly lectures on Ornithology and Psychology. The former are very interesting because they are delivered by one who is interested in the subject, and who has made a specialty of it. They are instructive because they are supplemented by tramps to the haunts of the songsters with our Professor, who looks upon them as familiar friends, and who enthusiastically strives to make his class at least well acquainted with them. Our own experience has led us to believe that one, who has no knowledge of the names and habits of the more common birds of his own vicinity, knows but half the enjoyment of a summer afternoon walk through the fields and woods. The lectures on Psychology are no less able, and are, to some extent, interesting. The chief reason why they lack interest, is that they are not applied till the fall term of the Senior year. It must be an extraordinary student that can remember, for two years, enough of the lectures to aid him to any considerable extent, when he begins the study of Psychology two years later. It would be more interesting and profitable to substitute in their place, lectures on Physiology and Hygiene,—subjects that every student, who teaches, ought to know.
something about—and put the lectures on Psychology into the summer term of the Junior year. We hope that our Faculty, who seem to be willing to make any improvements possible, will, at least give the matter some attention.

It is said that if those who have trouble with their eyes, and are obliged to use them much in the evening, would use candles to study or write by, they would have no trouble. This may or may not be so, but it is not impossible that there is a grain of truth in it. It is undoubtedly a fact that near-sightedness and eye-troubles, especially with young people, have increased very greatly within the last years. We frequently hear old persons tell how, in their day, young folks never thought of wearing glasses and never had any trouble with their eyes. How much of this may be owing to the fact that the older generation did not use (or abuse) its eyes as much as the present one is obliged to do, and how much to the different kind of light used, is a question that would have to be decided by experiment.

The light of candles is certainly very mild and pleasant to the eyes, and we see no reason why, if a sufficient number of candles are used, it might not be made available. Everybody knows that gas-light is far harder for weak eyes than kerosene; and employees where the electric light is used make a great deal of complaint about their eyes; while all students who have ever been troubled with weak eyes (and there are few that have not), have found that the more "argand burners" and "double refractors," and such things they use, the worse it seems to be.

It is by no means impossible that too much light may be as bad or worse than too little; and one can readily see why this should be so. All the light which is really of use to us in reading is that which is reflected from the pages of our book,—the blank part of the paper giving us the impression of light, while the black letters absorb all the rays that fall upon them, causing an opposite effect on the retina. If more light than is necessary to produce this effect is used, the result is fatigue to the eyes. The worst light in the world is strong sun-light, falling directly on a printed page. The brilliant light produces a glare, very trying to the eyes, and at the same time, by the power of irradiation, infringes on the black letters, making them faint and indistinct, and consequently hard for the eyes. The same effect is produced with too strong a light of any kind.

It would be strange if, after all, the light of the future was not to be the long-foretold electric light, but the candle of our fathers.

LITERARY.

THE LAMPLIGHTER.

By D. C. W., '85.

Up here in my room,
Where the evening gloom
Is thickening the shadows fast,
I sit by the side
Of my window wide
As the snow goes whirling past.

Each shadowy fold
That the curtains hold,
Is lost in the deepening shades;
   And familiar things
Take fanciful wings,
As the waning twilight fades.

Outside and below
   The drifting snow
Goes whirling and edying round;
And the wintry blast
Is whistling past,
With a weird and ghostly sound.

But up the street
   With shuffling feet,
Comes the lamplighter’s muffled form;
The ruddy light
Of his torch-lamp bright,
Gleams red through the driving storm.

But a moment is lost
   As he steps by the post,
Then he trudges along up the hill;
   But the flickering glare
That his torch left there,
Through the storm is brightening still.

And well for me,
I think, would it be,
As I toil up life’s stormy hill,
If I could but light
Some beacon bright
In the storm, that should brighten still.

THE PRACTICAL IN EDUCATION.

By O. H. D., ’81.

We live in a practical age. The question to-day with regard to almost everything is— "What is it worth?" "To what use can it be put in solving the problems and meeting the responsibilities of life?" It is not strange, then, that the question of practical education should be one that must be constantly met. There seems to be a widespread, and, in some circles at least, a growing opinion that the course of training furnished by our schools and colleges is not as practical as it should be. Among the students themselves, of these institutions, this spirit may be seen. One says: "I shall never use the higher Mathematics, so I will not puzzle my brain over them." Another thinks: "The classics will never help me to earn a living, so I will keep out of them if I can, and if not, will worry through them with the least exertion possible." In the outside world, too, and even among men, who, it would seem, ought to be able to take a broader view, we find this same opinion. One mourns over the five or six years that he spent largely in the study of Latin and Greek, because after the lapse of thirty or forty years, he cannot remember very much of what he learned of those languages. It would be strange if he could! Another complains that much of the matter found in our more common text-books is not practical—is something that students will never use.

Now I do not intend to present an argument in favor of the study of the Ancient Classics. There is no need to find fault with the demand for the practical. I only wish to protest against the exceedingly low and narrow view so commonly taken of this term "practical." In starting, then, I lay down this proposition: Whatever study strengthens the mind, cultivates the reasoning powers, and develops the man, is practical; and the study that best does this is the most practical. Perhaps there is need of qualifying this a little, in the case of those whose education is to be very limited. If a person is to learn but very little, perhaps he had better learn that which he will use directly in his
after life. Further than this there is no need of modification.

The amount of information committed to memory during a college course, is a very poor measure of the success of that course. He who at the close of his school life has a well-developed mind, and has learned to use it properly, has mastered the important secret. Facts are useful things, but the mind can no more be properly developed by storing it with these, than the body by continual eating and drinking without exercise. Facts amount to little without the power to use them. To give this power should be the object of education.

Suppose a person who has been engaged in active life for years, has forgotten his Greek or his Algebra! Does this prove that he received no benefit from the study of those branches? Has he not rather been continually reaping the benefits of that study in the increased mental power that has enabled him to grapple successfully with the problems of life? Shall we say, then, that such study is not practical? As well say that no general muscular exercise is practical for the athlete. He who wishes to distinguish himself as an oarsman, thinks it not unprofitable to train his muscles for months, by the most severe gymnastic exercise. It may be said, and with truth, that this alone would not make him successful, and that the study of Latin or Calculus will not make a successful lawyer or business man, without special training in the direction of his life-work. But this special training it is not the province of the academy and the college to give. No school can take the place of experience. No matter what the studies taken in school, they need to be, to a great extent, learned over again, before they can be used in practical life.

The college graduate is often ridiculed as helpless and unfitted to take a part in active life. True, his education does not fit him to step at once into any position that may offer, but if his school-days have been properly spent, he will be, after the necessary experience, infinitely better fitted to fill any position than he would have been without his education. If he engage in manual labor even, he will do it far better and more profitably. If education spoils a man, it is pretty certain that there was not much to spoil to begin with. The question then is: What study furnishes the best mental discipline? No study should be condemned as useless, simply because it is not directly employed in the active business of life.

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MARIA THERESA.

ONE of the most illustrious of Austria’s sovereigns, history designates her. There are many to whom history gives the same title or its equivalent, but in how few of that number does a closer inspection of their records reveal anything that is more truly worthy of admiration than the life of Maria Theresa! How large a proportion is found so monstrous in propensity and so vile in conduct as to be loathsome to mankind! Not in their great and
shameful throng should Maria Theresa be assigned a place; for the attributes which may be evolved from a study of her deeds mark her as an unusually pure, lovely, and noble woman.

The courage and energy so prominent in her character have not unfrequently been termed "masculine." That epithet she would doubtless have escaped, if she had retired into obscurity and let her inheritance be seized by a usurper or parcelled out to foreigners without making a single exertion to rescue it. Instead, she took the reins of government into her woman's hands and guided her country to a successful issue. Albert the usurper was forced to withdraw and she and her family became secured in their rights.

Circumstances fostered and perhaps awakened this adventurous spirit of hers. Not only the very beginning of her administration, but its whole course, was beset with difficulties. Enemies were constantly on the alert with designs to wrest her power from her. She had to be continually nerving herself for some new conflict. Though her reign was not on that account a peaceful one, it was yet, to the nation, one of signal success and prosperity. Whenever her enemies gave her an opportunity, she showed herself as zealous in promoting the welfare of her people as she had been in prosecuting war against their foes.

It has been a reproach to Maria Theresa that she was concerned in the partition of Poland. It stands recorded as a historical fact that Poland was divided; that it was an atrocious act; and that Maria Theresa was a party to it and even received a part of the spoil. All this cannot be denied, yet a great deal ought to be said in her exoneration. No one asserts that she was a willing party to it, but all allow that she opposed it for a time in the face of all available advice, and gave a reluctant consent only when overpersuaded by her able minister, Kaunitz, famous as the "Richelieu of Austria." It is said that she always looked upon the act as dishonorable and never ceased to regret it.

But it was not this woman's courage, nor perseverance, nor diplomacy that made her pre-eminent among princesses. She possessed a private character of rare virtue, more commendable in contrast with the ladies who figured at European courts in her day.

One of her strong characteristics was her religious nature. It was not displayed by burning, hanging, or beheading every one who was not, like herself, a Roman Catholic, but it was exercised instead in reforming abuses in her chosen church, and in promulgating its doctrines as much as possible throughout her realm. What a contrast is presented between her religious course and that of the "Bloody Mary" or the renowned Elizabeth. Her religion extended to morality and to the cultivation of Christian graces. In her domestic relations it appeared in her life-long devotion to a husband not altogether deserving, and also in the careful training of her children. Through her work as a mother she was perhaps as great a benefactor of the nation as in any other way, since her son and successor, Joseph, became one of Austria's wisest emperors.

Of course Maria Theresa was not
without faults. As they have not been revealed to us, would it not be justifiable to presume that in comparison with so many virtues, they would appear trifling, and even if known would not alter the beautiful outline which so many admirable qualities give to her character?

An obscure life carries its influence for good or evil an unmeasurable distance down the stream of time. A public life is even more far-reaching in its influence, since all succeeding generations may turn upon it the telescopic powers of history and see in the records of its deeds the image of a character. The light that comes shining down from Maria Theresa's life forms an image glowing with the beauty of many graces, and makes her appear worthy to be called a queen among queens.

"LADY ELIZABETH."

[Lines written in a Lady's Album.]
Her shining eyes are black at night,
And burn and glow like firelight;
In early morn, so brown and true,
They say so trustfully to you—
"I cannot help it if they're bright."

Keep then the album well in sight,
That surely you can read aright:
Glance not too long or far into
Her shining eyes!
For therein lies the danger-light
That charms and fascinates our sight.
Wait 'till the glance so still and true
That neither smile nor dimple shew,
Which shadows forth the heart within
Her shining eyes.

The Professors LeConte, of the University of California, have been offered professorships at the University of Texas.

IS PATRIOTISM DECLINING?

BY C. A. S., '85.

THE annals of past ages are replete with the thrilling accounts of those who have suffered and died for their country. Nearly every chapter of history portrays some martyr enduring the torments of death that truth might prevail. Sung by poets, extolled by statesmen, their self-denying zeal is familiar to every liberty-loving ear. All honor to their patriotic devotion! And through succeeding ages may their names grow brighter on the pages of history in the reflected light of the flame that enkindled their spirits.

But is the sacred fire that illumined our ancestral altars going out? Is the holy flame of patriotism burning low? Let us examine this question in the light of reason.

Whatever is in harmony with our own nature affords us pleasure. We love the beautiful, we admire the grand, we revere the Divine, simply because the presence of each touches a chord that vibrates in unison with itself. Likewise, whatever is not in harmony with our individual temperaments is repelled by us.

Now love for one's country emanates from the same source as love for a person or thing. And, also, as we have different degrees of love for different persons, according as they possess qualities pleasing to us, so does our patriotism increase and decrease with the advantages and liberties offered by our native government. It is not birthplace alone that causes one to say with pride, "I am an American
citizen:” or, “I am a subject of Great Britain.” It is the consciousness that he represents a country richly endowed with free institutions offering a diversity of pursuits, and blessed with a God-loving and a God-fearing people.

It is unnecessary to discuss here the present condition of mankind—whether social, moral, or intellectual. Never before did the world present more opportunities for moral and intellectual improvement than to-day. We stand upon a higher plane than that upon which our fathers stood. We understand more fully human life and human destiny, and our patriotism must exhibit a corresponding increase. The blaze will leap higher when fresh fuel is thrown on. So will our patriotism burn brighter as the time constantly adds to its stores.

The history of the United States shows an abundant increase in American patriotism. In seventeen hundred and seventy-five we behold Israel Putnam leaving his plowshare in the field and fighting English oppression. Patriotism, indeed! But only twenty years ago, when slavery was gnawing at the vitals of this country and four million pairs of manacled arms were raised to heaven petitioning for aid, not one, but seventy-five thousand Putnams left their plowshares and responded to President Lincoln’s call. It was patriotism that hurled forth the bitter invectives of Lovejoy, Garrison, and Phillips; and it was in answer to the promptings of her patriotic heart that Harriet Beecher Stowe delineated in “Uncle Tom’s Cabin” the ghastly horrors of slavery. All this was a little more than twenty years ago.

But what changes have taken place to deaden this spirit? The effects of that terrible struggle for bleeding humanity have nearly disappeared; our country stands upon a firmer basis than ever before; education and religion are raising the masses from the depths of ignorance and immorality; and prosperity seems to await us upon every hand. These facts should rather increase than diminish our devotion.

The manifestations of peace over the death of our late President indicate in a marked degree the united love of America’s sons. They show, at least, that American patriotism is not extinct—only smouldering under the preserving ashes of peace. Fan these living coals and they would break forth in a flame that would mount to the zenith; trample upon this spirit and it would rise and burst forth with an inborn vehemence.

Patriotism does not always robe itself in the armor of war. It is found clad in this armor only when it is held down by the galling chains of bondage, and when those rights that entitle man to a place above the beast are trampled upon. When untrammelled it is harmless as a dove; but when oppressed it possesses Herculean strength. Nihilism in Russia is simply the writhing of an oppressed people. It is the shrill cry of the masses for freedom and equal rights; it is the higher faculties of man asserting their prerogative over brutality and oppression. Fenianism in England and Ireland can not but be interpreted in the same way. Patriotism in these countries has, indeed, clad itself in a coat of mail. But legislators as well as the masses have not failed
to profit under the benign influence of education and religion, and ere long Russia's scarlet robe will be changed for the snow-white mantle of peace. Her patriotism, however, will not decline; it will rather be augmented.

Patriotism can decline only as the Christian religion declines, since love for country and love for God are coexistent. The flame of patriotism—like the holy fire at the altar constantly replenished by chaste virgins clad in the white garments of Virtue—will never die out, but will burn on forever; and as the fire at the altar is fanned by fitful gusts of wind into a dazzling blaze, so will the flame of patriotism ascend in lurid light when threatened by the breezes of political commotions and intrigue. Yet when the tempest is over the fire will be found burning no longer with a lurid glare, but with a brighter and steadier flame.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Editors of the Student:

An account of what the Student and I saw during a day's ramble through the city of Lowell, may not be uninteresting. Having made a promise to get five new subscribers for the Student during the vacation, I set out one day with the "Holiday Number" in my pocket. Let me say here, that, although I am not given to pride, yet on that day a feeling akin to pride swelled in my bosom, as I contemplated the neat appearance and thought on the well written pages of our college magazine. Then, too, the thought that I was to confer a blessing on the inhabitants of Lowell, by introducing the Student into their households, gave buoyancy to my steps. We passed down Merrimack Street noticing as we went the iron front block of Hosford & Co., the marble Bank Block, the Masonic Temple, a granite building, and the new Post-Office Block, made of pressed brick with fanciful iron trimmings. Turning down a side street we soon came to the new iron bridge across the Merrimack, from which you may get a fine view of the great corporations of the city. Beginning at the south, you see the Massachusetts, the Boott, the Merrimack, the largest in the city, and the Lawrence Corporations. These mills all make large quantities of cotton cloth. The Merrimack has an extensive print works, and the Lawrence does a large business in hosiery and underclothing. About a half-mile above this bridge is another, a massive five-span iron one built last year.

Passing across the bridge you enter Centralville, where may be seen the pumping station with its two monster engines, which pump the water to supply Lowell's 60,000 inhabitants. A plain looking wooden structure with the sign Woods, Sherwood & Co., was the point for which we had started, for here we expected to find Mr. C. H. Latham who, we felt sure, would have a dollar for us, and we were not disappointed. The Student was its own pleader, and needed none of my assistance. Then we were shown some of the wonders of the establishment. Wire works of every description met our eyes. An innumerable number of articles, including the useful and the ornamental,
are manufactured from the plain wire, by machinery which, as a general thing was invented by members of the firm. After making one or two other calls and receiving, of course, a dollar in each case, we turned our faces once more toward the river, when we beheld spread out before us the whole city of Lowell,—I should have stated that we were on an eminence,—with its many chimneys and steeples, the most noticeable of which were the Merrimack chimney, towering nearly three hundred feet above the streets, the steeple of St. Patrick’s Church, and the two steeples of the jail. Recrossing the bridge we beheld on our left a monstrous pile of granite, the Immaculate Conception Church, which, it is said will hold nineteen hundred and ninety-nine, though it is probable—on the principle that there is always room for one more—that two thousand might find room to sit.

Our objective point now was the shop of the Thorndike Manufacturing Company, which we reached after passing Wyman’s Exchange, the Appleton Bank Block, two very handsome structures, and the Court House. We found the genial overseer, who is also an owner, surrounded by suspenders of every imaginable style and size, cotton and silk, plain and figured, subdued and bright. The most curious part in the manufacture of suspenders was the weaving of button holes in the straps. The loom would weave perhaps a dozen strips at a time. After it has woven a piece long enough for a strap, it will turn the warp up sidewise and by some means, which it seems to understand, it leaves a hole with a rim around it and then goes on to the next, when the operation is repeated. Having obtained what we desired, we proceeded on our way till we came to the mill where the Shaw seamless stockings are made, but did not stop to see the operation of the knitters. On our way home—for it was now getting late—we noticed a crowd eagerly watching something, and, being human, we joined it, to find that the excitement was over a new arrangement for heating; consisting of a tank, some small pipe, and a coil of pipe with some other rigging, which could be attached to any stove. The fuel used was kerosene. The oil is converted into gas and in a powerful jet rushes against a large iron plate which is heated to an intense heat, and from this plate the heat is transmitted to other parts of the stove. The cost of running is about the same as for a coal stove, but there is no smoke, no dust, no ashes, and think of it, you who have assumed family cares, all you have to do to build a fire is to turn a stop cock and throw a match into the stove. It is expected that the number of marriages in the city will rapidly increase since the labor of fire building has been reduced to a minimum. We were glad to see that the hand of invention is being stretched out to benefit woman, by lightening her burdens.

The remainder of our journey was uneventful, and we arrived home about dark, tired and hungry, but satisfied, for we were convinced that a publication that will take as the Student did, without the promise of a chromo or any urging, must be good. Our conversa-
tion with men of means convinced us that they are interested in our college, and will, we hope, give tangible proof of their interest. Bates is small and poor, but it has a large amount of vitality, and is doing a good work in giving young people a liberal education, almost for the asking. With a loud "Hurrah! for Old Bates College," we will close.

Yours,

THE STUDENT AND STILES.

STILLWATER, MINN., Feb. 12, 1884.

To the Editors of the Student:

In response to your request for a communication, I will endeavor to give your readers some idea of this part of the New Northwest. Minnesota is a young State, but a giant physically, comprising more than 80,000 square miles, considerably more than the six New England States. The eastern part of the State, lying along the Mississippi and St. Croix Rivers, is broken and affords as picturesque scenery as can be found in any part of New England. In many respects it is like the State of Maine. Each State abounds in lakelets. Minnesota having 10,000. Some of these are very beautiful, notably Minnetonka and White Bear, which have already become famous as summer resorts. Each State also can boast a rugged climate. The mercury here often drops down to thirty and forty degrees below zero. In Maine, also, that comfortable degree of cold is frequently reached. The last number of the Lewiston Journal, but one, records forty-four degrees below for Skowhegan. Assuredly those Skowhe-
Slight danger of breaking through! The sleighing is superb. With fair Luna illuminating the heavens, the mercury at twenty to forty below, a fair creature (your wife!) by your side, there is no pleasure that quite compares with a swift ride over the prairie. If you don’t believe it, come out here and try it.

New England now lies to the Northeast of Chicago. Meeting a man, your first query is naturally, whence came you? and the almost invariable reply is, “from New England.” Maine has a very large representation throughout Minnesota. Indeed, the Student informs me that there are two Bates alumni here besides myself. What do I have to say relative to Horace Greeley’s famous injunction, “Young man, go West?” So many have already heeded it, that the West is full of young men, and in consequence they are not in good demand. In Lowell, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, they are as plentiful as — well, as the followers of the false prophet in the Soudan. Yet there is room for more “at the top,” and Bates men will do well to hasten hither. For such our latch-string will always be out.

Yours,


The whole class of Seniors will appear on the commencement stage. The orations will be shortened from six to four hundred words.—Hamilton Literary Monthly.

LOCALS.

ST. VALENTINE’S DAY.

In those chivalrous days when the bold troubadours Caught cold ‘neath the windows of fair ladies’ bowers,— When the knights-errant brave, with long plumes in their caps, Suffered tumbles and bruises, and other mishaps, To show their devotion,—and good clothes as well,— ‘Twas a deed for the ballads of minstrels to tell, How Sir What’s-His-Name did his compliments pay Lady So-And-So fair, on Saint Valentine’s day.

But all that is gone; in our commonplace time, Ladies laugh at the wight who indulges in rhyme;— Serenades are old-fashioned, wearing plumes out of style, And the last of the troubadours dead a long while:

Only ballads and legends of such things remain; Yet ballads and legends are not all in vain, And if you’d a lady a compliment pay, You may send her a card on Saint Valentine’s day.

Several of the students are taking up short-hand.

They say we are to have a college band—sixteen pieces.

Wouldn’t one of those electric lights look well upon the campus?

A new Freshman girl the other day, and another one coming. Look out, boys!

The singing at prayers this term, is the best we have had for a long time.

Why is a dog’s tail like a fitting conclusion to a discourse? It prevents abruptness.
The latest reason we have heard for the red sunsets is that the sun is trying to set by the new time.

A song which it is now permissible for our Base-Ball Association to sing—"Where are the Nine?"

Six members of the Freshman class have no middle names. The young ladies? No. Well, sir, there's no hope.

Several of the students are members of "Ye Jollie Club," a very promising social organization started in this city recently.

Several of the Sophomores returned with a sufficient number of birds to secure the prize offered by Prof. Stanton, last fall.

Prof. Stanley gave the Juniors a very entertaining and instructive magic lantern exhibition in the small chapel, Friday evening, Feb. 8th.

It would greatly oblige our business manager if subscribers, when changing their place of residence, would inform the STUDENT at once.

The Juniors have been taking Political Economy twice a day, as Prof. Angell has been unable to hear his classes, lately, on account of illness.

A Junior, observing that the fourth declension in German "embraces all the feminines" was recently led to remark, "Who wouldn't be a fourth declension!"

Enthusiastic Prof. (in lecture, explaining a formula)—"You see the fraction is just one four hundred and ninety one-th.—. Audible smiles from the class.

Extract from a postal (to a Junior who has sent a young lady a copy of the STUDENT)—"Many thanks for the STUDENT; live ones preferred." Ahem! this is leap year.

Prof.—"By artificial means a cold of over 600 degrees below zero has been produced." Doubting Junior—"Yes, Professor, but who went and looked at the thermometer?"

Scene in Philosophy recitation. Prof.—"Cold is a nonentity—absolutely nothing." Afflicted Junior—"I don't dthink so, Professsor; this one in by 'ead ain't, any how."

First Student—"Halloo, Johnnie, when did you get back?" Second Student—"Hist! Don't talk so loud, some of the Profs, may hear. You know I haven't got back yet!"

A college student wrote home to his father for some money to buy books. The father promptly replied—"I shan't give you any money to throw away on books. You don't need them. I've been through college myself."

Prof.—Mr. M. give an illustration of the absorption of heat." Mr. M. (flippanly)—"Well, everybody in this room is receiving heat from the stove." Prof. (interrupting)—"Well, no, not very much; Mr. W., please put some wood in."

"Are you in college?" The Freshman twists his jaw round, and draws out "Yeah." The Sophomore smiles and replies briskly, "Oui." The Junior grins broadly and answers "Yah." But the Senior bows politely and says "Yes."

The Sophomores were recently seen
coming out of their class-room, about five minutes after bell-time, with very pleased expressions on their faces; while a disgusted Professor, at the corner of the campus turned round and went home.

One of the Sophomores has discovered a new rule in General Geometry,—that the more you take of it, the less you'll know about it; and the more you know about it, the less you'll take. He is sure this is a good rule, because it works both ways.

One of the boys who taught in a rural district, paid two dollars for a team to go and get his pants mended. It would have cost him, at least, ten cents to have had the job done where he was. But then it is best to patronize home industries.

The string of puns on the name of the new Herdic sleigh-cars is getting monotonous. "Heretic" and "had-doc" have become stale; if any one suggests "headache" we hope he'll get one. Can't we have something new, or else not quite so much of it?

We learn through an exchange that the Amherst Seniors have decided to graduate with clean-shaven faces. Very well, but won't it be discouraging, for those, who, for three or four long years have been struggling to get a little hair on their faces!

Scene at club table: Enthusiastic Student (who has just returned from a brief visit to his paternal acres)—"I say, boys, my father has the finest pair of calves you ever saw in your life; they're——" Unenthusiastic Student (interrupting)—"Why don't he send the other one down?"

When the Professor in Optics, during his remarks on the rainbow, recently, vouchsafed the observation that "the only place we could have a perfect bow was in a balloon," several of the young ladies were noticed to be quite indignant, and to shake their heads with disapproving looks.

Prof. in Mechanics—"The pressure of the atmosphere is fifteen pounds to the square inch. This is illustrated when you get your foot in the mud and try to pull it out;" and one of the class reckoned up, and found that every time he lifted his foot out of the mud he raised a weight of fifteen hundred pounds.

Prof. (who is trying to illustrate the condensation of moisture)—"Mr. X., did you ever set a pitcher of ice-water on your table, and let it remain for some time?" Mr. X. (emphatically)—"Yes, sir." Prof.—"Well, what happened to it?" Mr. X.—"The fellows from the next room came in and drank it."

A professor was recently expatiating on the evil effects of playing wind instruments. He capped his arguments by remarking: "Only last night a member of a brass band died with consumption,—caused, no doubt, by his occupation." "Yes, Professor," replied one of his hearers, "but he played the bass-drum."

Lewiston Young Lady Teacher (to bright little pupil who is diligently studying a map in his Geography)—"That's right, Harry; study hard, and we'll have a nice lesson." Bright Little Pupil (looking up)—"Yes, teacher; but I can't find this 'River Transpor-
tation; "I've looked for it ever so long, and I don't believe it's on this map." (A fact.)

Class in Political Economy: Prof. (endeavoring to explain the distinction between wealth and capital)—"Now, Mr. S., if you take a thousand dollars, and buy a picture to beautify your home, that is wealth; but if you invest your thousand dollars in manufacturing, that is capital; now if you use your money to purchase a train with which to ride for pleasure, what will that be?" Mr. S.—"Fun." "That's sufficient; next."

During one of our slippery sidewalk spells, lately, as a Junior was backing himself gracefully down the front steps of a house where he had been calling on a young lady, his feet suddenly went out from under him, and, after various aerial evolutions, he brought up on one of his little fingers, and the end of his nose. As he collected his dip and umbrella from opposite sides of the walk, and poked his rubber down out of the lilac bush, the young lady anxiously inquired from the door—"Have you hurt yourself?" "Oh no, not at all," was the smiling reply. "Oh, I'm so sorry," was the sympathetic, but rather ambiguous, response from the fair one in the door.

We recently heard two good anecdotes from teachers who have tried their young hopefuls on "eliptical" reading exercises. One is that of a young lady teacher, who, after drilling her class in supplying the missing words in such sentences as: "The —— stood in the pulpit," "Young geese are called ——," etc., gave out one to be put upon the board, and was not a little surprised to read, a few minutes later, chalked in irregular letters, "The goslings stood in the pulpit." Another one who tried it was endeavoring to get a bright little fellow to supply the missing word in the phrase, "Reading, writing, and ——." The little fellow was stuck; to help him along the teacher said, "Well, now, what do we have,—'reading, writing, and'—then what?" Suddenly the little fellow looked up with a bright-eyed "I've-got-it" kind of a smile, and exclaimed "Recess!"

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PERSONALS.

FACULTY:

Prof. Angell has been quite sick, so as to be unable to meet his classes. Pres. Cheney will build a summer residence on Temple Avenue, Ocean Park, during the coming spring.

ALUMNI:

'75.—H. S. Cowell, who is teaching at Arms Academy, Shelburne Falls, Mass., reports the largest number of scholars this year that he has had for four years.

'76.—The Tabernacle Church, Chicago, Rev. F. E. Emrich, pastor, is doing a peculiarly valuable work. A large part of its parish is composed of foreigners.—Ex.—Mr. Emrich's address is 172 North Morgan Street, Chicago, Ill.

'76.—The Morning Star reports the dangerous illness of Rev. G. L. White, pastor of the F. B. Church, Shelburne, N. Y.

'79.—W. E. Ranger, principal of the
Lyndon Institute, was made the happy father of a male heir, Jan. 28, 1884.

'M.—M. T. Newton is studying medicine with Dr. Kendrick, Litchfield, Me., and will take his final course of lectures at the Bowdoin Medical School.

'H.—H. E. Cooleidge is engaged to teach the High School in North Berwick at an increased salary.

'82.—Miss E. B. Forbes, and not Miss I. B. Foster—as reported last month—is in the Eye Infirmary, Boston, Mass.

'B.—B. W. Murch and wife, formerly Miss I. B. Foster, are teaching with excellent success, in the English and Classical School, Oxford, Ohio. They are greatly pleased with the school and the scholars.

'C.—C. J. Atwater has charge of a large school in Tariffville, Conn.

'83.—W. Waters is practicing medicine in Lynn, Mass.

'E.—C. E. Sargent reports from Harrisburg, Pa., that the sales of his book, "Our Home," for the year will reach 10,000 copies. The manuscript for the German edition has been sent to press.

'83.—A. E. Millett has 160 scholars in his school at Richmond, Mich. He likes the place very much.

STUDENTS:

'84.—Wm. D. Wilson attended the Convention of New England College Christian Associations, at Amherst College, February 1st, 2d, and 3d.

'84.—Kate A. McVay has been appointed assistant in the Lewiston Grammar School, for the remainder of the present term.

'84.—A. Beede, Jr., had considera-

ble excitement in his school at Yarmouth, recently, but proved himself equal to the occasion, by subduing the rioters.

'84.—Misses F. A. Dudley and E. L. Knowles have returned.

'84.—E. M. Holden is to teach school in Otisfield.

'85.—A. B. Morrill attended the Convention at Amherst, and reports a very interesting and profitable season.

'85.—F. A. Morey has returned from Indiana, having visited on his journey, Niagara Falls, an interesting cave in Indiana, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York City.

'85.—G. A. Goodwin and E. H. Brackett have returned.

'85.—G. A. Downey has returned.

'85.—B. G. W. Cushman has returned from teaching a successful term of school in Washington, Me. The Rockland Free Press says: "He has proved himself an excellent teacher, and a young man of rare abilities and much promise. . . . The agent and supervisor are to be congratulated on the good fortune in securing the services of so good a teacher, and the district upon the advancement of its scholars, though his services may have cost a few extra dollars."

'85.—W. V. Whitmore has finished his school in Washington, Me., and is again with the class. We take the following from the Lincoln County News: "This has been one of the most successful terms ever taught in this district. Mr. Whitmore is a superior teacher, a pleasant gentleman, fitted and qualified by nature and attainments to become a model
teacher. He has the respect and confidence of scholars and parents, as well as that of all in the district."

'85.—M. P. Tobey is with us "once again."

'85.—W. W. Jenness has finished his school and returned to college.

'86.—J. W. Flanders has again joined his class.

'86.—H. M. Cheney has been in town, but business makes it necessary for him to be absent the whole term.

'86.—G. E. Paine is once more with us.

'86.—I. H. Storer is again with his class.

'86.—L. H. Wentworth has returned.

'87.—F. W. Chase, F. Whitney, and W. A. Walker have returned.

'87.—Miss N. E. Russell of Wilton, Me., has recently entered the class.

'87.—U. G. Wheeler has finished his school, and is again with his class.

'87.—John Sturgis, who has been collecting money for his father, has returned.

No CURE, No PAY! Dr. Lawrence's Cough Balsam, when once used, takes the place of all others. See our advertising columns.

EXCHANGES.

So much space in college publications has been given to the classical question, since the speech of Charles Francis Adams, Jr., that it would seem as though a writer would not dare to present an article on this subject to a college editor. We are glad, at least, to see the subject treated in a more practical manner. This we find in the Oberlin Review. This subject, with "Our English Visitors" and "The Oratorical Contest," occupies a large part of the space in the last Reviews.

The excellence of the Williams College papers in typographical execution and contents is very noticeable. A pleasing feature is the number of apt original poems. The Argo is usually just in its criticisms of exchanges. Jason, speaking in the third person, causes his visitors to pass before you, throwing in a few words that often tell volumes. He speaks of our neighbor, the Bowdoin Orient, as "one of those papers possessing no strongly marked characteristics, either good or bad." This, we think, is not altogether true. The Orient frequently belittles itself by venting its spite in a sickly, childish manner.

But the Argo, though one of the representative journals of its class, is very different from the next exchange that greets us—the Hamilton Literary Monthly. Here we find philosophical, historical, and scientific subjects treated, while in the Argo all the literary articles are of the light kind, as may be judged from the subjects—"Behind the Door," a story in three chapters, and "A Dear Experience." The Lit. maintains its distinctive character as a literary magazine. Under the "Editor's Table" the department "Alumniana" is especially noticeable. We wondered what was meant by the last sentence in the prospectus for 1883-84, where we find these words: "The Lit. is furnished at exactly cost price; and to save the
editors financial loss, must meet with the cordial support of the Alumni."

Acta Victoriana for January comes into the sanctum just as we are closing this department. Though coming late, it finds a ready welcome. The Acta comments editorially upon the rapid strides which college journalism has made. We give one sentence: "In the United States it has taken a more substantial form, and in many cases the editor is relieved from a part of the work regularly set down in the college curriculum, the college authorities deeming that the work so performed is a just equivalent."

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COLLEGE PRESS OPINIONS.

LORD COLERIDGE ON POETS.

A poet whom I admired very much in college, and have always admired as a poet, though there was much in the life of the man and something in his writings which are by no means to be commended, was Shelley. Then the poet on whom the most subsequent poetry has been built, the true master of Tennyson, a man of the richest fancy and most exquisite diction—John Keats. I beg you to learn by heart his "Hyperion," his "Ode on a Grecian Urn," and "Ode to a Nightingale."

You may be surprised at the name I shall select from your American poets, when I tell you to learn Bryant. I do not say Longfellow, because, although he is a sweet and noble and delightful poet, he is not an American,—I mean that his poetry might just as well have been written in England, or Italy, or Germany, or France, as in America. But Mr. Bryant's poetry is full of the characteristics of his own country, as well as noble, natural, and invigorating.—College Transcript.

USE OF THE GYMNASIUM.

The element of physical culture should not be entirely disregarded by any college. Of the men who attend our colleges to-day, a large number have not the physique necessary to the acquirement of a good education. Development of body is as important as the development of mind; and the former should keep pace with the latter.—Concordiencis.

THE EXAMINATION SYSTEM.

Aside from the matter of rank, the marking system of examinations has a very bad influence on the mind. The time given for an examination is often too short in proportion to the length of the paper, and therefore a student has to depend largely upon mere memory. He must have everything at his pencil's end, and be ready to jog it down. The best preparation for an examination, therefore, is to imitate the action of the sponge—absorb the detailed points, and be ready to squeeze the mind over the paper. A student will know a number of facts, if he has any memory, but he is not required to see any connection between them. It is a capital exercise for the memory, but it is a question whether the mind is very much developed. In such an examination the results are proportional to the memory. Much also depends upon the mechanical strength of the arm to write the paper. The agony of mind can be imagined, when a student is
conscious, by glancing over a paper, that he is able to answer the questions in a satisfactory manner, if he were present only in the spirit, but is deterred from doing himself justice by the fact that his arm is not properly developed. This is a matter for the athletic committee, for in the course of time the arm must receive more attention than the comparatively insignificant brain, and the old by-word, "the race is not always to the strong," will cease to comfort. Rank will vary proportionately to the memory multiplied by the arm: \( m v = x \) (\( m = \) memory; \( v = \) velocity of the arm.) —Advocate.

AMONG THE POETS.

A SIMILE.
Merrily the happy sunbeams,
Drifting in a golden tide,
Sweep away the purple shadows
Resting on the mountain side.

So when laughing eyes grow tender
With a sympathizing light,
If you love their pretty owner
Ev'ry trouble takes its flight.

—The Argo.

COYOACAN.
Far, far away, on ancient Aztic ground,
While twilight deepened in the month of June,
And distant cities hummed an evening tune,
When chants and vesper bells began to sound,
I stood and listened. All the air around
Was filled with incense, and the silent moon
Rose full and splendid. 'Twas the fire-flies' moon.

Their little lanterns lit the way, I found,
Down through a lane with orchards on each side,
The quiet, grass-grown village plaza near.
I saw the time-dyed walls, and arches span
Neglected places, once the Padri's pride,
To cowled Dominican and Spaniard dear,
The ruined cloisters of Coyocacan.

—Columbia Spectator.

"YES, I KNOW A LADY FAIR."

Yes, I know a lady fair,
Yes, indeed!
Sweetest tongue beyond compare
Would I need,
Could I tell the poesies lying
Round about, while poets, trying
To express the love they're sighing,
Sweetly plead.

Oft she's still and cold to me—
More than you.
And the loving looks I see
Are but few.
Then I go the oftener,
And she seems the lovelier,
And the words I whisper her—
Sweet and true.

What? Your feelings you express
All so soon.
Will you let me now confess,
As a boon,
That my lady so besung,
Who so many hearts has wrung,
With a love from her unsprung,
Is the moon?

—Acta Columbiana.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

St. Valentine sent me
A message to-night,
So sweet and so dainty
A thing of delight.

Sweet Cupid, the love God,
Did roguishly stand
In sweet beds of flowers,
A bow in his hand.

Around him a garland
Of roses so red,
Entwined with a motto,
"To Darling," it said.

Who sent it I wonder?
Whose darling am I?
Who'd put "One who loves you,"
O'er Cupid so shy?

Oh! there is some writing!
The hand I know well,
So gentle and loving,
Does easily tell.

"May roses your pathway
Strewn by another,
Here brighten forever,
Your loving mother."

—College Transcript.
The study of German will hereafter be commenced during the Sophomore year.

Coasting is forbidden by the authorities of Williamstown.

Although our elective system is in its infancy, it is already tending to confound class distinctions; several Juniors recite with the Seniors, and some of the latter take French with '85, while one at least proposes to begin German with the Sophomores.—Argo.

A coasting accident is reported which resulted fatally—one, a member of the Senior class, dying from his injuries, and another being seriously injured.

The Faculty, not wishing to incur the responsibility for accidents, require students who wish to play foot-ball to obtain written permission from their parents.

The Brunonian, founded in 1829, has the honor of being the oldest college paper in this country.

German is now given among the electives for Sophomore year.

John G. Whittier, who is a trustee of Brown, is in favor of making the University co-educational.—Ex.

The rumor that Brown offered $3000 to the person passing the best entrance examination, is false. It is the income of $3000.

Church attendance is compulsory at two services each Sabbath.

Work upon the new gymnasium is progressing rapidly.

The optional course in Oratory finds more than usual favor with the Seniors this term, eighteen having chosen it.—Student.

The convention of College Young Men's Christian Associations of New England, at Amherst, was well attended.

A preliminary vote in the Harvard Faculty on the question of keeping Greek among the requirements for admission, is said to have resulted 21 to 18 in favor of some change.—Advocate.

The annex has forty-one undergraduates this year.

The Faculty have not expressed themselves clearly on the question of professionalism in athletics.

The Advocate complains of the large amount of work required at Harvard: "Many are at length coming to see that too much is attempted, that soon a radical change must be made. We have too many different societies, too many different athletic organizations to allow real good work to be done in any."

Prof. W. W. Goodwin has received the degree of LL.D. from Oxford, England.

Botany is now given as an elective for the spring term of the Senior year.

The Echo will hereafter be published on the 30th instead of the 20th of each month.

The geology class has a series of field lectures.

The Review is to become a Senior
publication, maintaining its present aims as a literary magazine.

The total number of undergraduates, as given by the new register, is 441.

COLUMBIA:

On December 27th, about forty professors and instructors from eastern colleges met at Columbia, to discuss the methods of instruction in Modern Languages. An association was formed, which will meet again in June. It is expected that much good will be derived from this association.

A four years' course of study for women has been arranged by the Trustees, for which a strict examination will be required, and no girl under seventeen will be admitted. Those who take the course may study where they please, but will be examined as often as is thought necessary. Upon satisfactory examination, at the end of four years, a certificate will be given, which will be the equivalent of a diploma granted to a graduate of the college.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Wellesley is opposed to having a paper edited by its students.

Michigan University has a college orchestra.

The University of Pennsylvania has adopted a new system of marking.

The University of Texas is co-educational. Its endowment is $5,250,000; Columbia comes next with $5,000,000.

The Spectator advocates the establishment of a course in Oriental languages at Columbia.

There are about one hundred and ninety college papers in the United States.

CLIPPINGS.

The kid that comes to Berkeley here,
Just tall above your knee;
And passes all his exes through,
A little fresh is he.

And then the big six-footer, too,
Who wags his tongue so free,
And talks so loud for you to hear,
A little fresh is he.

French Prof.—" What is the French for, ' Do you skate? ' " Student—

Prof. (looking at his watch)—" As we have a few minutes to spare, I shall be glad to answer any questions anyone may ask." Student—" What time is it, please? " —Ex.

It was at Wood's Seminary. She had just begun the study of Chemistry. When returning from class one day, she exclaimed, "Oh! girls, you just ought to study the grand science of Chemistry; oh 'tis just perfectly beautiful—the dearest, the sweetest, the cutest little molecules you ever saw."

—Cap and Gown.

A ball was knocked sideways and caught. " Foul and out," cried the umpire. A charming high-school girl, looking at the game, said, " Ah, really, how can it be foul? I don't see any feathers! " And she turned to her attendant with an inquiring look. " Well, oh! yes, you see the reason you don't see any feathers is because it belongs to the picked nine."

" I wish I was a star," he said, smiling at his own poetic fancy. " I would rather you were a comet," she said, in a dreamy tone, that made his pulse quicken with hope. " And why? " he asked, with suppressed anxiety. " Oh," she replied in a freezing tone, " if you were a comet you would only come round once in 1500 years." — Collegian.
LITERARY NOTES.

The Literary News, an Eclectic Review of Current Literature, has added a new department devoted to literature for the young. This department aims to be a guide to librarians, book-committees, teachers, and parents. In it will be found notes on all good books written for the young, descriptive as much as possible of the story, object of the book, its suitability for boys or girls, and the average age for which it is intended. It is arranged under three sections: (1) The Home and Town Library; (2) The Church and Sunday School Library; (3) The School and Reference Library. Such a department must be of inestimable value to librarians, teachers, and parents in the choice of books suited to special tastes and needs.

The News itself contains a very complete summary of current literature. Published by F. Leypolar, 31 and 32 Park Row, New York.

As a source of profitable entertainment for the family, no paper exceeds in interest the Youth's Companion. Its list of writers embraces the best names in periodical literature, and it is evidently the aim of its editors to secure not only the best writers, but the best articles from their pens. It is a remarkable thing for a single paper to obtain such a succession of lively and brilliant stories and illustrated articles. While the Companion is in the main a story paper, the mental, moral, and religious training of young people is an end kept steadily in view. Its articles on current topics are written by the most qualified pens, and present, in a clear, vivid, direct way, the fundamental facts of home and foreign politics, and all public questions. Its original anecdotes of public men are invaluable in their influence in stimulating right ambition and a high purpose in life. Every household needs the healthy amusement and high moral training of such a journal. It is published by Perry Mason & Co., of Boston, who will send specimen copies upon application.

The Musical Herald for February opens with an article on Cecile Charlotte Sophie Jeauranand-Mendelssohn. A portrait of this lovely and amiable lady is given. Hezekiah Butterworth begins a series of articles on "National Popular Music." The Herald is a choice musical journal. Published at Franklin Square, Boston, Mass.

The February Manhattan contains a paper by Wm. F. Taylor, "Autumn Camps on Cayuga," descriptive of the home of the Iroquis in the time of Hiawatha. The illustrations show the beautiful features of Lake Cayuga. An important paper on Egypt is presented by Gen. Loring, pasha, for the last ten years a military officer under the Khedive. S. G. W. Benjamin, United States Consul-General at Theran, Persia, describes his trip across the Caucasus to reach the capital of the Shah. The poems and other matter are up to the high standard which the Manhattan maintains. The illustrations and typography are excellent.

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All candidates for advanced standing will be examined in the preparatory studies, and also in those previously pursued by the class they propose to enter, or in other studies equivalent to them.

Certificates of regular dismissal will be required from those who have been members of other Colleges.

The regular examinations for admission to College take place on the second Saturday before Commencement, on Tuesday preceding Commencement, and on Saturday preceding the first day of the Fall Term.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The regular Course of Instruction is that commended by the leading Colleges of the country as eminently adapted to secure liberal culture and a sound classical education.

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The annual expenses are about $200. Pecuniary assistance, from the income of thirteen scholarships and various other benefactions, is rendered to those who are unable to meet their expenses otherwise.

Students contemplating the Christian ministry receive assistance every year of the course.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

This is a department in the College, established by vote of the corporation July 21, 1870. It occupies Nichols Hall, situated about a quarter of a mile from the College buildings, and is in charge of a special Faculty appointed by the College corporation.

Candidates for admission are required to furnish testimonials of good standing in some Christian church, and to give evidence of their duty to prepare for the gospel ministry, certified by the church of which they are members respectively, or by some ordained minister.

Those who are not graduates from College, previous to entering upon the regular course of study, must be prepared for examination in the common English branches, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, Algebra, and in the Latin and Greek languages.

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ON AND AFTER

Monday, Oct. 15, '83

Passenger Trains leave Lewiston upper Station:

7.30 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
11.10 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
2.58 P.M., for Winthrop, Waterville, Skowhegan, Farmington, Bangor, Aroostook Co., and St. John.
4.15 P.M., for Portland and Boston, arriving in Boston via Eastern Railroad's Fast Express at 9.30 P.M.
11.10 P.M., (Mixed,) for Waterville, Skowhegan, and St. John.

Passenger Trains leave Lewiston lower Station:

6.30 A.M., for Brunswick, Bath, Rockland, Augusta, Portland, and Boston.
8.10 A.M., (Mixed,) for Farmington, arriving at Farmington at 1.42 P.M.
10.30 A.M., for Brunswick, Bath, Portland, and Boston.
3.05 P.M., for Farmington.
5.30 P.M., for Brunswick, Bath, Augusta, and on Saturdays for Waterville.
11.20 P.M., (every night,) for Brunswick, Bangor, Aroostook Co., St. John, and Boston, and for Bath, Saturday night only. Does not run beyond Bangor, Sunday mornings.

This train returns to Lewiston on arrival of Night Pullman trains from Bangor and Boston, arriving in Lewiston at 1.40 A.M.

Passenger Trains leave Auburn:

7.23 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
11.14 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
2.48 P.M., for Winthrop, Waterville, Skowhegan, Farmington, and Bangor.
4.18 P.M., for Portland and Boston.
10.45 P.M., (Mixed,) for Waterville, Skowhegan, and Bangor.

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