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W. C. WARE, Manager.
We are glad to see the societies taking some action in regard to securing an orator for Commencement. The earlier our arrangements for securing an orator can be perfected the better chance we stand of securing some one who will give additional interest to Commencement week. Many of the colleges have already secured their orators. If we wait till late, we shall be obliged to take whom we can get, not whom we wish. Our Commencement at its best is commonplace enough. Let us do our part as undergraduates in making it representative of active vitality.

We feel that among many, perhaps all, of our students the physical development is sadly neglected. It is neglected by students for the same reason that college work would be neglected, were no more work required of the student than he was disposed to do voluntarily. Work is done in the gymnasium only as the impulses of the student recommend it. In our regular college work every possible incentive is used to secure greater effort and thoroughness. From these facts it is plain at what immense disadvantage is
the physical, as opposed to mental culture, in its demands upon our time. Now, no doubt the proper remedy for this evil is to make work in the gymnasium compulsory. Such a plan would, of course, be attended by a considerable increase in college expenses, and for this reason its adoption ought not, perhaps, to be urged at present.

Till Bates is ready for this new departure, it behooves us, as students, to keep clearly in view the importance of gymnasium work. Very much can be done, even in our gymnasium, without a trainer. Regular daily work should be done. It requires a firm resolve and will power to inaugurate such a plan in the distribution of one's time, but after it is inaugurated and sustained by force of habit, the victory is won. Let students think of this. It will pay us.

The practice of hazing Freshmen may be generally defined as a cruel and barbarous custom. The gradual disappearance of the practice from our colleges is justly hailed as an advance in civilization. Nevertheless, while systematic hazing is deservedly unpopular, it seems to us that a judicious application of the old disciplinarian, upon certain bad cases, would not be without a salutary effect.

It is not our purpose to assail the rights of Freshmen or deny them any of the privileges that they may justly claim. There is no man that we respect more than we do a Freshman, of the self-respecting and mind-his-own-business type. What we do assail is the attempt to use "elevators" in college. When we see a Freshman assuming the prerogatives of upperclassmen, or the license of Sophomores, our hearts swell within us and we long for the days of "auld lang syne," when the sharp, quick remedy for this intolerable presumptuousness was at hand. The college world does not differ from other spheres of action. Plodding first, and then the longed-for goal.

Not by one long stride does the traveler reach the top of the mountain, but step by step. Not by one grand bound does the child become a man, but by growth so gradual and slow as to pass unobserved. No more can the Freshman span his initiatory year. If he attempts it he will only deceive himself, and, although he does not receive the old-time scourging, yet he will receive what is infinitely worse, though not always so effective a remedy, the contempt of all. In college, as elsewhere, let a man be content to work up and avoid "elevators."

The students' life is in many respects laborious and wearisome. To be sure it has its sunny places, but, so perverse is human nature, we are apt to let the dark clouds of despair and discontent overshadow the bright places. The daily routine of studies becomes monotonous, and at the last of the week the student, thinking that he has faithfully performed his duty thus far, is inclined to become delinquent in his work. The sound of the bell on Friday afternoons announcing the close of the last recitation for the week is
heard with delight, and, so closely has the faithful student applied himself during the week, it is not strange that such is the case.

A course of lectures upon some interesting subject, delivered weekly each term, would break up this monotony, and would be both instructive and refreshing. It would be like an oasis in the desert for the footsore and weary traveler. We notice through our exchanges that this plan has been adopted at other colleges, and is meeting with good success. Why can we not have this privilege here? It is not necessary to procure a great orator, or a profound theologian—to understand whom it would be well to carry an unabridged dictionary under each arm,—but these lectures could be delivered by members of our own Faculty, or, should it not seem best for them to do so, perhaps, for a small remuneration, some of the Auburn clergy might be induced to attend to this matter. We submit this idea to the careful consideration of the Faculty.

Believing that it comes within the province of a college magazine to bestow praise as well as to find fault, we venture to speak of Prof. Stanley's method of conducting his recitations in Political Economy. He makes it very interesting by combining the lecture system—though he would probably not call his talks lectures—with the daily recitation system, in just the right proportion to avoid any disadvantages that might attend either alone. His aim is not to get from the student ten or fifteen pages of "Wayland," and have him put implicit confidence in all its theories, but to apply the test of every day practice to those theories to see if they are pure metal.

Very frequently the class fails to get over a great part of the lesson as given in the book, but the imaginary visits to the market, the cotton mill, the shoe shop, or the bank, which Prof. Stanley can make so real, gives so much broader views on the subject than the book does that every one must see the advantages of such a course.

In dealing with the subjects of Protection and Free Trade we have been forcibly reminded of a remark in the Yale Record to the effect that Prof. Sumner became fairly eloquent while speaking to the students on the advantages of Free Trade over Protection. Prof. Stanley gets eloquent in seeking the truth, and does not hesitate to adopt the good under whatever name it may come. We are sure that the class appreciates his efforts, and will be greatly benefited by this term's work with him.

It is to be regretted that any one should be guilty of such a mean act as the opening of mail matter, especially letters, that belong to other students. Nevertheless somebody has demeaned himself by opening at least three letters, that were awaiting their owners, in the reading-room. Let the one who did it, ask himself how he would like to have his mail treated in the same way. It is hardly possible to attribute such an act to thoughtlessness. Whatever the reason may be, it is certainly not the work of a gentleman. We ac-
knowledge that the system of delivery is faulty, but as long as it remains as it is at present let every one remember and "do unto others as you would that they should do unto you," with respect to mail at least.

Those who had anticipated finding in Matthew Arnold the typical Englishman and scholarly gentleman were not disappointed. The lecture on "Numbers" gave an opportunity of following the analysis of national traits in character and arts of which Mr. Arnold is confessedly a master. Clearness, acuteness, and honesty were among the qualities of the lecturer. When the question of the unsoundness of the majority and the saving power of the remnant—a question of peculiarly vital importance in our country—is presented by so distinguished a visitor, we ought to give him, at least, a thoughtful hearing.

Mr. Arnold has been accused in England of unduly pointing out the faults of his own countrymen and the merits of foreigners. He himself has said that such a tendency is necessary to the welfare of both England and America. But if, from this, we should expect him to praise us while he is in our midst, we forget his mission as a critic. Certainly no one can accuse Mr. Arnold of flattering the American people. He has spoken to us as he would speak to his own countrymen, thus showing the universality of his own soul.

If we admit, with Plato and the sages, that the majority are unsound, what is saving? It was in answering this question that the peculiar beauty and strength of the style of Mr. Arnold was displayed. We have purposely used the word style, for we confess that we cannot find in the conception and formation of the lecture the thought which would place the lecturer among the great thinkers. This does not necessarily imply that the lecturer was commonplace. The examples from English and French history furnished a profitable study. Mr. Arnold showed that moral qualities governed nations. He pointed out the source of France's evil, and then added that if France were small the remnant would not suffice to reform and save. The fact that France or the United States has a large remnant, not large relatively, but numerically, may be essential in saving our institutions, but we cannot see that it has so much to do as other saving conditions that were only incidentally mentioned.

We are pleased to see so much interest and enthusiasm displayed in the formation and support of a college band. There are several very good players among the numbers now constituting the band, and we will gladly endure the discords of the beginners in hopes of an excellent musical organization in the near future. A little good work and a quantity of faithful practice is all that is required. A good band at Bates would not only be a pleasure to the students and friends of the college, but would be a source of profit to such an organization financially. We are confident that the enterprise will be successful.
LITERARY.

THE MYSTERY.

By A. B., Jr., '84.

How gently floats the lofty cloud,
Enshrined in distant charm;
How proudly sails the gallant ship,
Majestical and calm.

Ah tell me why the azure sky
Grows dark and threatening,
And why from cloud to cloud should leap
The angry lightning.

Why should the calm and peaceful deep
Upheave its cruel waves,
And plunge despairing mariners
Into untimely graves?

O law unknown,—decree of fate
Too deep for man to know,—
And yet it must be for the best
Else had it not been so.

From ocean's face the cloudlets rise,
And proudly sail on high;
Yet scarce a blessing they impart
Until they fall and die.

The shower that falls so gently down
Bespeaks the cloudlet's death;
Those words of greatest influence
Come from departing breath.

DESIGN AS AFFECTED BY EVOLUTION.

By O. H. T., '82.

Trace back the path of progress
and it leads everywhere amid the
gigantic ruins of the past, over the
ashes of fallen empires, over the
dust of faded races, past mouldering
monuments of thought, past the silent
tombs of forgotten doctrines, and the
tenantless walls of exploded theories.
But we must remember it is the false
alone that suffer death. Whatever is
ture, whatever is good, whatever is
beautiful, whatever is beneficial to
the race lives and flourishes. Engi-
ines of war and implements of
husbandry are set aside, only when
superior inventions can fill their places.
And ideas are laid upon the shelf as
obsolete, only to give place to higher
and broader conceptions. Every age
witnesses the death of some long-
established custom, some opinion once
prevalent, some pet theory. Not in
haste do men bury the offspring of
their thought, but reluctantly and with
tears.

We cling to our habits of thought as
to our habits of character. Painful
and slow is the birth of a new idea;
with suspicion and jealousy its growth
is watched until it must be accepted.
Wherever a great law has been un-
veiled, a great fact announced, it has
seemed to unsettle old opinions and
beliefs, and has therefore generally
received the fiercest opposition. And
so it is when the theory of evolution
is advanced to-day, with the great body
of Christian people. To admit the
theory they think would be to do away
with the idea of a designing mind in
the universe.

But let us look for a moment at the
theory of evolution and the meaning
of design. Evolution is but a mode of
upbuilding in which we view the work
of creation at its various stages. And
because we can trace the course of
creation from the simple to the com-
plex, I do not see as we need to lose
any confidence in guidance of God
unto the grand result obtained, or why
the process of reaching it should de-
tract from the beauty or meaning of
the work. Evolution means that form
simple forms in the course of countless ages have been developed the higher and complex—perhaps man himself. Whether this be true or not, whether from one or a few simple forms has sprung all this stupendous pageantry of complex being, we know not, but we do know that natural selection is an important factor in the great result, that it explains more, and is simpler than any other theory that has ever been advanced, and that it has gained great favor with scientific men. That the theory tends to unsettle old ideas is of course true. But the merely human is always changing. The process of tearing down merely human theories is continually going on, but only that in the end truth may be placed on a higher and broader foundation, and truth need never be feared.

Design means that the world about us is full of adaptations of means to ends as the result of pre-existing thought. No one will be so bigoted as to deny what seems to be design. There is absolutely no end to the illustrations of what is meant by this; but with the advancement of the theory of evolution and natural selection, the question arises, Will not the laws and forces that are known to operate so largely in modifying existing forms explain the whole, without supposing any design at all. In other words, can we not do without a designer and attribute all things to the working of law. Perhaps we might allow the last, but never to a blind and unintelligent law. Order, and beauty, and harmony, and adaptation, and benevolence are not the fruits of such a chance-order of succession.

Back of the law that produces them, evidently exist the qualities and attributes of mind and of infinite mind. How much of the government and creation is direct and how much indirect we do not know; but that there is an intelligent adaptation of means to ends we do know. Doctrines and systems may be false, but this is true. And when you push the circle of secondary causes to its farthest limits this remains, and all evolution can do is to give a wider sweep to the circle. However removed from us, the great first cause must still be sought. The fact of design, of the eternal fitness of things, is still undisputed. The origin of all this order and harmony, this nice adjustment, must be sought, not in an infinite chaos, not in a blind necessity, not in the operation of an unintelligent, unthinking law, not in an eternally potent matter, but in an infinite intelligence, wisdom, harmony, beauty, justice, love.

Everything about us bears the marks of divine workmanship. We see it in beast, and bird, and creeping thing. We see it in the many-tinted robe of earth and in the starry canopy that overarches all. We see it in the golden flush of morning, and in the fading glories of the day. And because we cannot find the Great Workman within the reach of "tube and lens," shall we deny that He exists? As well deny that sunlight and dew play any part in inflorescence because, forsooth, we cannot see those magical fingers at their work. No! let evolution prove
as much as it will, it but removes one stage, the great first cause, and to the devout mind gives a grander conception of his process in creation. This is all. Man is no less man, no less the crown of creation; his intellect is no less bright. The impassible gulf between him and the lower animals still remains. From his mind alone comes the cogito, ergo sum. He alone perceives the order, harmony and fitness that reigns around. He alone deals with mathematical relations. He alone reaches out after the infinite and seeks an explanation. And what shall we say of the finite mind? Is it a quality of matter—was it evolved from whirling atoms? Or, while it resides in matter for a time, does it still bear the impress of the Mind which sustains and governs all, still speak

"Of the soul's intraceable descent
From that high fount of spirit, thro' the grades
Of intellectual being, till it mix
With atoms vague, corruptible and dark,
Nor even then, tho' sunk in earthly dross,
Corrupted all, nor its ethereal touch
Quite lost, but tasting of the fountain still."

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THEISM FATAL TO PROGRESS.

By E. R. C., '84.

A theism denies the existence of a Supreme Being, man's accountability, and a future life. It declares that no intelligence presides over the universe, that no such thing as sin exists, that death ends all. It substitutes nature for God, and reason for religion. It declares that the distinction which Christianity makes between right and wrong is false; that man has no freedom of conscience and no individual rights, except such as are granted him by the state; that he has attained his highest good, when he can sustain life and gratify his desires.

The progress of society, in its truest sense, depends upon the intellectual, moral, and political condition of the individuals composing it. When atheism rejects the idea of God in the universe, it removes the one great source of inspiration in the pursuit of knowledge. The wonderful investigations that man has made into the phenomena of the universe, and his discoveries of natural laws have been inspired by an intense desire to answer the queries,—

"from whence am I; why do I exist; and to what do I tend."

When society settles down to the conclusion that these questions are satisfactorily answered in the doctrine of atheism, it parts with the only permanent incentive to intellectual development. But even if atheism had not this effect, progress would still be impossible.

Great intellects alone do not make a great nation. Progress in science does not ensure progress in civilization. A nation's greatness depends rather upon the character of its people, and the development of their moral natures.

In theory, atheists admit the value of morality to society, but be it remembered that civilized society is governed to-day by Christian ethics, based upon revealed religion, and when atheism rejects God and the Bible, it must reject Christian ethics also. Then man must rely upon himself for a system of morals. But human wisdom, unaided by the power of God, can never frame a moral code at all to be compared with Christian ethics.
In vain will man appeal to nature for moral laws strong enough to control society. Nature is powerless to restrain from a life of sin. So strong is the purely animal that if he is taught to consider nature, the only arbiter over his fate, if no higher incentive is held out to him to restrain vice, and practice virtue, than to escape the wrath of violated nature, he will become what atheism declares him to be—"a companion for brutes." Unless he believes that God exists, a God of justice as well as mercy, unless he believes that he himself is to exist hereafter, he will find no other monitor to guide him than his own sinful nature.

Without a high ideal of life man is not prepared to become a good citizen, and the type of perfect man is found only in the Bible. Without the Bible, then, no high degree of civilization is possible, for nowhere else exists a standard of morality perfect enough to exalt man to the civilized life.

As are the individuals, so is the state. The moral condition of the people determines the character of their political institutions.

If we turn to history, we learn that progress has ever depended upon the recognition of God and the acceptance of religion. No nation has ever reached the highest civilization without building upon the truths of divine revelation. Assyria, Egypt, Greece, and Rome were the most advanced of ancient nations, but their civilization was infinitely below that of the Christian age.

No nation freely receiving the Bible has ever remained in the barbarous state, and where it has been most generally accepted the highest civilized life is found. England and America, the present leaders in the world's progress, are the strongholds of the Christian faith.

In every nation where true religion has declined, civilization has declined also. The wave of infidelity that swept over Europe during the eighteenth century was followed by the reign of terror, and the present unsettled state of society there is largely due to the general decline of morals and religion.

And thus it has ever been. Nations have risen and fallen, but God has reigned. Man has denied him, and with his puny arm has tried to hurl him from his throne; but he still lives, the same yesterday, to-day, and forever. The Creator of all things, who existed before all things were, who will exist after all things have ceased to be.

CHESS.

By D. C. W., '85.

THE origin and history of the game of chess run back into a mist of myth and fable, which, after so many centuries, will probably never be penetrated very far, with any degree of certainty. It is undoubtedly of very ancient origin; probably the oldest game, the use of which has continued to the present time. Its discovery has been ascribed, amongst other improbable, though not impossible persons, to the hero Palamedes, who is said to have invented it during the Trojan war, as a means of amusing the Grecian warriors, disgusted with the tediousness of the siege.
It is tolerably well ascertained, however, that the game was not used or known amongst the Greeks and Romans, although it undoubtedly existed long before their times. Recent investigations would seem to show that it is of Hindoo origin, coming to us through the Persians, the Arabs, the Turks, and the Chinese, and was not introduced into Europe until after the Crusades.

In such a long and varied history, and in such a migratory life, the game has, of course, suffered many alterations and modifications. Its present form, as well as the names of the pieces, was given it in Europe, during the days of chivalry. Many of the names and moves must, however, be of much older use than this, as reference is frequently made to them in the writings of ancient times. Thus the move of the knight,—in itself, perhaps, as peculiar and unique a thing as exists, and one which it is almost impossible to describe, without making use of an illustration,—is mentioned by a writer of the third century, in describing the course between two cities, which, he says, were separated "a knight's move." No other form in language could express the same thing so exactly, and in so few words.

As a game of mental recreation and skill, chess has no equal. Its principal interest lies in its reality. A miniature battle, and capable of as many variations and combinations as the figures in a kaleidoscope, it brings into play all those qualities of mind which have distinguished the great generals and statesmen of the world. Nothing is left to chance; memory plays no part in the game. In many games, as, for instance, whist, almost all the skill consists in remembering what play has been made, and by whom, and in calculating what will be likely to follow. But in chess, the game is all ahead of the player. Everything must be planned out long beforehand, and every move made to further some particular end. Innumerable and complicated combinations arise, which it is the art of the skillful player to study and take advantage of. One move frequently changes the whole face of the board, breaks up old sets of combinations, and gives rise to new ones, and compels the abandonment of plans that have been maturing and progressing towards accomplishment, during the whole course of the game. Then, to resist attack through new openings, to take advantage of his adversary's unfavorable positions, and to alter his plans so as to make the best use of the scattered remnants of his former arrangements,—in this consists the skill of the chess-player. The same qualities of mind are called into action in state-craft, and in every-day life.

Many and various are the anecdotes connected with the history of this noble game. Kings and nobles, princes and prelates, statesmen, warriors, scholars, and philosophers have always deemed it worthy of their best efforts and attention.

A gorgeous spectacle that must have been, when a certain noted king of old laid out his court-yard as a chess-field, on which glittering knights
pranced from square to square, and brilliantly dressed squires took their stations at the command of pursuivants, by means of whom the king and his adversary conducted the game, from their stations in watch-towers, on opposite sides of the field. Of another king it is related that, having played with his brother, who was more than a match for him at the game, and having been check-mated he seized the massive inlaid chess-board, and 'most unfraternally broke his victor's head.' In another case a servant who was obliged to play with a quick-tempered master, became so used to the effect of a check-mate move on his part, that he invariably darted from the room, after having made such a play.

Many instances are related, in which men have had their death sentences brought to them while playing a game of chess, and have coolly finished the game, or begged time to be allowed to do so, before being dragged away to execution.

It is impossible in a short sketch to give more than a hint of the interesting features of this classic game. With such a long and eventful history behind it; with so many noble and illustrious names among its votaries; possessing such inherent qualities of attraction; and forming, as it does, a bond of union between the greatest thinkers and most intelligent men of all ages, and every nation on earth,—ancient and modern, Europeans, Turks, Hindoos, and Chinese,—it is no wonder that chess is still a favorite pastime with students and professional men.

To any student who may be in want of a pleasing and entertaining amusement,—recreation without the time-wasting and brain-weakening of routine games,—and at the same time a science that may be made the object of the deepest study, without fear of exhaustion, and than which nothing can be in closer sympathy with human nature, we can confidently recommend the game of chess.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

BATH, ME., Feb. 25, 1884.

To the Editors of the Student:

It is my good fortune to have to wait here several hours for the train which is to carry me back to Bates. I have already spent two hours very agreeably wandering about the place. Perhaps a description of the above-named place and of what I saw may not be uninteresting to the readers of the Student, and, as I have nearly an hour to remain here, I know of no better way to improve my time.

Bath is an active, bustling town of 8,000 inhabitants situated twelve miles from the mouth of the Kennebec river. Its fame as a ship-building place is world-renowned. There are at present 530 American-built ships on the ocean. Maine has built 319 of these, and of the 319 Bath has built 130. There are 115 ships under the American flag that were built in Bath, and only 119 flying the "stars and stripes" that were built in all the states of the Union save Maine.

I first visited Goss & Sawyer's shipyard. I found there several large
ships in process of construction and a few smaller vessels. This is said to be the largest wooden ship-building firm in the world. "They launch a ship every full moon," said an enthusiastic bystander, as I was inquiring the number of vessels built by this firm. The business of this firm has become too extensive for an individual firm to handle; so a stock company, known as the New England Ship-building Co., has recently been formed. This company comprises the firms of Goss, Sawyer, and Packard & Goss and Sawyer, and a large number of individual capitalists. The N. Y. Nautical Gazette, speaking of this new company, says: "Bath is bearing off the palm of enterprise in the ship-building line, and is destined, ere long, to make a brighter mark on the page of history than her fondest dreams ever pictured."

A brief description of the different steps taken in building these monarchs of the ocean might be interesting. Several pieces of timber securely fastened together constitute what is called the keel. Upon this the ship is built. The next step in the process is to fasten the timbers to the keel. The timbers give form and strength to the vessel. When "timbered out" a ship looks not unlike the skeleton of some gigantic mastodon. The ship is now "planked up." Then comes the minor points, as laying decks, making spars, calking, rigging, etc., all of which are necessary to make her "staunch and strong, a goodly vessel."

A ludicrous story is told about what happened to a country chap upon his first visit to Bath. A large ship had just been launched and was lying in the stream. He had admired her graceful form and imposing strength from the bank, but this did not satisfy him. He wanted to board the ship. Some one volunteered to take him aboard. As he neared the ship and looked up along her black waist, he thought of looking up the "south end" of his father's barn; but he bravely ascended the ladder and felt quite like a sailor as he climbed over the bulwarks. The hatches were off. He stepped forward and looked down over the hatch-coamings into the hold. Had the faces of all the inhabitants of Pluto's dread domain greeted him, he could not have looked more astonished. For, jumping back amazed, he exclaimed, "The damned thing's holler!" But I beg pardon for this digression.

I next visited the Goss Marine Iron Works. "No Admittance" was posted on the doors in glaring letters. But a pass from the superintendent unbarred the doors and I found myself in the midst of whirring belts and moving machinery. The most conspicuous object that I noticed was a large stationary engine nearly completed and built for a New York firm. In the boiler department they were building several large tanks and boilers, and had already completed the boilers, iron masts, and smoke stack for a steamer of 1000 tons burthen, built for the Coos Bay Steamer Co. A friend of mine in this department explained to me the entire process of making boilers and tanks. But space forbids an account of this process here.
I proceeded thence to Hyde's Iron Foundry, and arrived there in time to see them cast a cylinder for the steamer built in Bath this winter to run on Lake Auburn.

I might give a description of Bath’s famous skating-rink, the Alameda, and also of — but hark! I hear the whistle of the approaching train. To save postage I will bring this along with me.

Yours fraternally,

C. A. S., '85.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 15, 1884.

To the Editors of the Student:

Thinking a description of Gethsemane Abbey, or the home of the Trappist Monks, with a brief account of their customs, habits, and history, might be interesting to the readers of the STUDENT, I submit the following:

This monastery is located near the precinct of New Haven, Nelson County, Kentucky, forty-eight miles from Louisville, on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. On approaching the grounds, I was surprised and delighted at beholding the magnificent brick edifice, with its cross on the highest pinnacle, the highly cultivated gardens and vineyards, and the lovely avenues adorned with English elms. Arriving at the porter’s lodge, I rang the bell, and, passing within the massive walls, was joined by Father Thomas, an Irish monk, who greeted me kindly, escorted me to the guests’ parlor, and informing me that the Guest Father would soon wait upon me, bowed himself into the hall, rang a bell, and retired.

The Guest Father, on ascertaining the purpose of my visit, said: “Before making the tour of the monastery a few explanations will be necessary. There are certain rooms, halls, and cloisters in which no one is allowed to speak, and through which no one is allowed to pass with head covered. Follow me.” We then proceeded, and on arriving at the entrance of the main building, the Father, gently tapping the stone threshold with the end of his staff, said, “Over this rock no woman can enter.” In the centre of the court is a beautiful statue of “Our Lady of Loretto.” The rest of the court is being tastily laid out with trees, shrubbery, and flowers. To the left is an enclosure for pet rabbits, which contains about two hundred, displaying many varieties of colors.

The main building is a quadrangle, four stories high. In the center of the principal room, in the fourth story, is a life-sized statue of St. Joseph and the infant Jesus. Passing through the cloister—a walk twelve feet wide, extending round the main building on the inside—we came into the “hollow square,” in the centre of which is a statue of “Our Lady of Gethsemane,” which was presented by some European noblemen a few years ago. Passing through the square, we entered the body of the monks’ church. Here, many of the monks were at their devotions, kneeling before their ponderous Latin Bibles, lying open before them, printed in large type. Thence into the vestry, where I was shown the abbot’s crosier, or shepherd’s staff—a piece of mosaic, or inlaid work. It
is the result of seven years' application, bearing the portraits of Jesus, Mary, St. Benedict, and St. Eutropius, with birds, flowers, and numerous fancy cuts. Nothing is used in its composition but differently colored pieces of wood, all wrought by the skillful hand of Father Timothy, one of the inmates.

Passing from the monks' sacristy into the congregation's sacristy, we came to the diminutive chapel of "Our Lady of Lourdes," behind which is the Mountain Church, priest's house, and the grotto complete, with the pilgrims at the shrine. Step by step I followed my guide through the cloister, through the chapter-room, into the graveyard. Each grave is covered with myrtle, and has a black, wooden cross erected, on which is recorded the name of the person interred. At the foot of each grave is a low stool, upon which the Father, as we passed along, knelt and said a short prayer for the soul of the faithful departed. At the end of the row is a new grave begun, as a perpetual reminder of death. At the back of the Monks' Church, was a large, picturesque shrine of the grotto of Lourdes, with a statue of Little Bernadette kneeling before the Blessed Virgin, as she said, "I am the Immaculate Conception." I was next led to the monks' dormitory, where were two long rows of iron bedsteads, with the plainest coverings, partitioned off from one another by some heavy fabric. Each apartment was provided with a scourge, with which the monk, at retiring, scourges his bare shoulders—"doing penance" for the sins of the day. Thence the Father led on through long corridors, whose walls were hung with ancient portraits and paintings, down flights of stairs, into the monks' refectory. Here I again beheld the monks' extreme humility, as set forth by their rude furniture, and still ruder representation of a table set. By the side of each tin plate was a very plain earthen bowl, a wooden knife, fork, and spoon, and for a salt-cellar the lower fragment of a bottle. Passing from the refectory to the outside world, the Guest Father said that the monks owned eighteen hundred acres of land surrounding the buildings; that it was worked by the inmates; that they kept about eighty cows, and killed about two hundred hogs yearly, and that none of this meat was eaten by the monks, but all sold, except what was served to visitors. They supply the near towns of New Hope and New Haven with cheese, butter, and vegetables. They manufacture the gas burned in the mills, factories, shops, and all the different rooms of the whole establishment, at the average expense of thirty-seven and a half cents per day. This miniature gas factory was very interesting, as its diminished proportion allowed a better examination than a larger one would have afforded.

The monks never speak except to their superiors, and in making their devotions. At all other times they maintain a "blessed silence." They seldom leave the farm enclosure. The marketing and entertaining of visitors is done by the older members. They receive no mail, read no papers, or
books of recent date. They have a large library, but the books are printed in Latin or early English. I was told that the common monk knew nothing of the death of Garfield, the ravages of the late floods, or any of the exciting topics of the day.

They retain the costume of the Benedictine monks, consisting of a robe, cape, and cowl, all in one garment. The cape, hanging from the shoulders, extends to a little below the hips, a girdle about the waist gathers up the folds of the robe. The cowl is worn in doors and out, except in places too sacred to remain with covered head. The whole dress is made of plain brown or white jean, and is worn throughout the day, summer and winter, is slept in during the night, and becomes the monk's shroud at death; thus, day or night, awake or asleep, the monk is always ready when death calls. They retire at 9 P.M., and rise at 2 A.M. The time from the first stroke of the bell till they have all risen, made their toilet, entered the chapel ready for morning devotions, is just five minutes.

It is queer how imposing and contagious is the silence maintained within those walls. The "spell" came upon me soon after entering, and I had no desire to talk till in the outside world again.

On returning to the guests' parlor it was getting dark, and not being able to make the nearest town that night I accepted their kind invitation to remain over the night with them. At 8.15 in the evening I was invited to "salve" and heard the monks sing; in the morning, into the presence of the abbot, who received me in a very cordial manner, and chatted pleasantly concerning the monks' mode of living. I learned that there are but two other similar institutions on this continent,—one at Dubuque, Iowa, and the other at Montreal, Canada; that the inmates of this monastery are nearly all Europeans, and that the life of a monk was not agreeable to Americans, as it deprived them of meat, warm meals, and morning naps.

On retiring from the abbot's quarters I was again joined by Father Thomas, who conducted me back to the porter's lodge, and bowed to me for the last time. Being impressed by his winning bows, graceful mein, and refined speech. I mentioned the same in the neighborhood, and was told that Father Thomas was no other than the celebrated musician who taught, about twelve years ago, Nellie Grant, and other belles of Washington, music; that becoming tired of the gay and fashionable world, had taken the vows of a monk and shut himself up forever from the world. C. F. B., '85.

To sneer and denounce is a very easy way of assuming a great deal of wisdom, and concealing a great deal of ignorance.

By cultivating an interest in a few good books which contain the result of the toil or the quintessence of the genius of some of the most gifted thinkers of the world, we need not live on the marsh and in the mists. The slopes and ridges invite us.—T. Starr King.
LOCALS.

ECHO.
A pretty maiden that I know
Was telling Echo 'bout her beau:
"He calls my nose a pug," she said,
"And thinks my hair is much too red.
Now don't you think he's rather dainty?"
Familiar Echo answers, "Aint he!"

"I don't believe he cares for me
As much as Rover does," said she:
"If I should fall into the sea,
How far, to save me, think, would he
Rush boldly through the briny deep?"—
Sarcastic Echo says, "Knee deep."

"But tell me, Echo, what to do:
I couldn't bounce him, now, could you?
I rather guess I'll let him come,
And make him think I love him some;
I'll not be very unjust so,"—
And Echo acquiesced, "Just so."

The present Junior class are to ob-
serve Ivy Day.

Prof. (in lecture)—"Mr. G. you
may work the electrical machine if you
please. I will now explain the work-
ing of this machine. You will observe
that the wheel is turned by a crank."
Sensation.

Prof. (explaining the electrical ex-
citement of bodies by friction)—"Now,
Mr. G., suppose you should stroke a
cat's fur the wrong way, would the
cat become excited?" Mr. G.—"I
should think likely."

Not long ago the following conversa-
tion was overheard in the reading-
room: "I like a fast horse. They say
that long ears are a sign of good breed."
"Yes; my father has one of that kind
of animals, he uses drawing dirt with,
and it will kick higher and harder than
any other breed." Oh, you fool, that's
a mule!

Prof. (in German recitation)—"Mr.
S., how do you translate "zu Mene-
chen?" Mr. S. (in a don't-ask-me-
such-an-easy-question tone) —"To
mention."

Committees from the two literary
societies were recently appointed to
see to the securing of an orator to
deliver the annual address before the
united literary societies next June.

First Member of College Band (to
second M. B., on election day)—"Say,
let's get the band together and go over
and serenade the Mayor." Second
M. B.—"No; no; we don't want him
to resign."

J. Bailey, F. W. Chase, J. W.
Moulton, and C. S. Pendleton con-
stitute the Freshman quartette, and are
practicing regularly, W. A. Walker
acting as accompanist. Let other
classes follow their example.

Class in Mechanics, discussing elec-
tric sparks. Prof.—"Miss T., what is
meant by the duration of the spark?"
Miss T. (blushing)—"Why, I don't
know unless it means the time he
stays!" (Class is electrified.)

We are glad to chronicle the fact
that those old lamps which used to be
employed in lighting Parker Hall have
been removed, and in their places are
new lamps with good frames and re-
fectors. The world does really more!

As several Bates Freshwomen were
attempting to drive across the campus
to recitation, after a big storm, lately,
the sleigh became stuck in a drift,
while the horse, in trying to move it,
pulled through the harness and wan-
dered off towards the buildings, utterly
regardless of "the girls he left behind him." We are sorry to say that no one attempted to rescue the young ladies from their isolated position, and they were obliged to wade through the snow as best they could.

The result of a recent inquiry as to who are the favorite presidential candidates here showed that the following combinations would be desirable: For the republicans,—Blaine and Lincoln, or Edmunds and Lincoln; and for the democrats,—Bayard and Carlisle, or Tilden and Bayard.

Scene: Class in Physics. Prof. (explaining the different sensations caused by electricity)—"Among other physical proofs of the presence of electricity is a pricking sensation upon the flesh and a crawling sensation in the hair." "Student—"Yes, Professor, I have had that sensation."

One of the professors and about twenty students from the College and Latin School went to Portland to hear Matthew Arnold, the evening of the 21st of February. One of the preps was under the impression that he was going to see Margaret Mather, and did not learn his mistake till he arrived at the hall.

A Bates teacher gave one of his pupils, who had not become an adept in the science of Mathematics, a sum in addition to perform. The only mistake found in his work was that he began to add at the left-hand instead of the right-hand column. As the teacher was showing him his error, he looked and innocently said, "Well, I am left-handed, you know."

A Junior recently dropped into a room occupied by a couple of Sophomores, and found them engaged in making the bed. After asking if that was the first time they had made it up this term, he waited till they had it all nicely finished, and then pointed his remark by showing them one of the sheets which they had left hanging over the back of a chair.

The columns of the Student are always open for communications of all kinds—except poor ones. Although the management of the editorial work is for convenience given in charge to one class, yet all should remember that it is a college magazine, and take a corresponding interest. Every student should do his best to aid it, not only by subscribing, but also by contributing to its columns. Especially is this true of the Local department. Little things are constantly occurring in the different classes, and about the college, which are interesting or amusing to all in the institution. It is one of the aims of the Student to give these form and circulation. One or more students in each class have been requested to act as Local Editors in their class, but it is almost impossible for one or two to know everything that occurs worth noticing; and we earnestly request all students who may hear or notice anything of general interest to send a note of it to the Student.

Thursday, February 28th, was observed as the Day of Prayer for Colleges. At Bates the services consisted of a prayer-meeting in the college Y. M. C. A. room, at 9 A.M., for the students, a public meeting at 2 P.M. in
the chapel, and a social meeting at 7 p.m. in the lower chapel. The sermon in the afternoon was by the Rev. Mr. Bayley, of State Street church, Portland, from the text, "Covet earnestly the best gifts." We have seldom heard the students express such hearty and unanimous commendation of any discourse. The whole sermon was of a practical kind; one part in particular was especially adapted to students. In speaking of reading, he said that the question, "Is it right or wrong to read such and such a class of literature?" was answered at once and effectually by the text "Covet earnestly the best gifts." No one has the right to be reading second or third class literature, not because of its inherent badness, but because his time is valuable, and he has not enough of it in his life to read all the first-class books in the world.

Nine members of the Sophomore class, as follows, fulfilled the conditions for obtaining Prof. Stanton's prize on winter birds: J. W. Flanders, J. W. Goff, W. A. Morton, G. E. Paine, W. N. Prescott, T. D. Sale, F. W. Sandford, C. E. Stevens, and J. H. Williamson.

A permanent band association was recently organized among the students. A constitution and by-laws were drawn up and accepted. Officers were chosen as follows: President, J. H. Williamson, '86; Vice-President, R. E. Atwood, '85; Secretary and Treasurer, A. S. Woodman, '87; Leader, C. S. Pendleton, '87; Executive Committee, W. N. Prescott, '86; W. A. Walker, '87, E. W. Whitcomb, '87. The organization adopted the name of "The Bates Brass Band Association." The members of the band are practicing faithfully, and we have no reason to believe but that the many discordant sounds which are now floating about Parker Hall, may soon develop into harmonies equal to those produced by the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

The first division of declamations by members of the Sophomore class, held Thursday evening, March 13th, were unusually interesting. E. R. Chadwick, C. S. Flanders, and W. D. Wilson of the Senior class acted as committee of award, and selected Messrs. Williamson, Sandford, Hadley, Lowden, Flanders, and Bonney to contest in the prize division. Music was furnished by Ballard's Orchestra. We give below the programme in full:


The second division took place Tuesday evening, March 18th.

Who shall say that the days of chivalry are past? When Sir Walter Raleigh laid his velvet cloak in the mud for Queen Elizabeth to step upon, he gained a mighty sovereign's favor, and an illustrious name in history and romance. But we recently saw a similar, if less romantic act performed, which, if not productive of as cele-
brated results, was prompted by no less chivalrous motives. As two young lady collegians were attempting to reach the chapel one morning during the recent thaw, they came to a wet, soft place, several inches deep, which it was impossible to get round. Finding they could not get across, they were about to turn back, when the delivery man from a grocery store happening to come out of a house near by saw the condition of affairs, and promptly spread his horse blanket on the treacherous slush, over which the young ladies passed to comparatively solid walking on the other side. The young squire of history is said to have folded up his hardly spattered mantle as a priceless treasure; but the grocery man probably suffered considerable inconvenience from a wet blanket and the delay to his morning rounds. We think the balance of merit is rather in favor of the 'Knight of the Nineteenth Century.'

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

PERSONALS.

FACULTY:

Prof. Chase has been re-elected school committee in Ward 1.

ALUMNI:

'67.—George S. Ricker reports success in his work at Stillwater, Minnesota. Starting with nothing, he has a large congregation, a flourishing Sunday School, an enthusiastic people, and quite a number of conversions. The outlook is exceedingly hopeful. He may be assured of the best wishes of his friends in the east.

'71.—John T. Abbott has been appointed Auditor of State Treasurer's Accounts by the Governor and Council of New Hampshire.

'77.—Henry W. Oakes has formed a law partnership with A. R. Savage, Esq., of Lewiston, under the name of Savage & Oakes.

'77.—J. K. Tomlinson is having good success as assistant principal of the high school at Harrisburg, Penn.

'80.—W. H. Judkins, who has been practicing law and teaching at Lisbon Falls, Maine, has formed a law partnership with W. H. Newell, Lewiston, Maine.

'81.—Charles S. Cook, a graduate of Bates College, teaches the school at Bolster's Mill, Harrison, this winter, and the people in the district are so well pleased with the school that they have raised money by subscription to have it continue two or three weeks after the money raised by the town has been expended.—Journal of Education.

'81.—H. B. Nevens was in town recently.

'81.—Oscar Davis has become a partner in the boot and shoe firm of Dudley, Shaw & Co., Bangor, Me.

'82.—L. M. Tarr, who is in the United States signal service, has been changed from Fort Myer, Virginia, to Cairo, Illinois.

'82.—L. T. McKenney, general agent for W. C. King & Co., has changed his office from College Block to the corner
of Nichols and Vale Streets, Lewiston, Me.

'83.—Daniel N. Grice was chosen secretary of the meeting held in Portland recently, for the purpose of presenting a memorial to Congress to reimburse depositors in the Freedman's Bank. Mr. Grice also presided at the Wendell Phillips Memorial Service in Newbury Street Church, Portland, and made some very interesting remarks.

'83.—John L. Reade has been elected clerk of Ward 1, Lewiston, Maine.

STUDENTS:

'84.—J. W. Chadwick has returned.

'84.—Eugene M. Holden, of the Senior class at Bates College, a graduate of Bridgton Academy has been teaching school at Spurr's Corner during the winter, and is to teach a free high school there this spring.—Journal of Education.

'84.—E. H. Emery, R. E. Donnell, F. S. Sampson, and Harrison Whitney have recently returned from teaching.

'85.—J. M. Nichols has returned from teaching a successful term of school in Woolwich.

'85.—C. T. Walter is college reporter for the Biddeford Daily Journal.

'85.—Miss C. L. Ham has finished her school and is with the class again.

'85.—C. A. Scott is college reporter for the Portland Daily Press and the Daily Kennebec Journal.

'86.—Waldegrave Bartlett has returned to his class after a long absence.

'86.—F. W. Sandford has had good success teaching in Georgetown this winter.

'86.—A. E. Blanchard is finishing C. E. Libby's ('85) school in Farmington. Mr. Libby was obliged to give up his school on account of sickness.

'86.—F. H. Nickerson, W. N. Prescott, and S. H. Williamson have returned.

'87.—Ira Jenkins has entered '87.

'87.—Miss C. E. Libby will not enter Bates, as reported.

EXCHANGES.

Matthew Arnold has said that 'few people have any care to analyze closely in their criticisms; they merely employ criticism as a means of heaping all praise on what they like and all blame on what they dislike.'

Some of our exchanges are examples of those who either praise or abuse. A few abuse their contemporaries almost wholly, while still others give a just estimate of the journals that they notice or the articles that they criticize. In the latter class of our exchanges we place the Williams Athenæum. The subject of college journalism is discussed, in an editorial of the last issue. The article is not remarkable for its clearness, yet it contains some true statements. We pass over the main part of the article to the closing thoughts. 'Less of personal attacks through the exchange columns would add both to the attractiveness and merits of the papers. The Athenæum acknowledges that it has not met its desires on this point. The manner in which this confession is made is indicative of healthful work in the future.

The Niagara Index for February 15th has a well-sustained literary de-
partment. The editorials are practical. Under "Our Table" we find the statement that the editorial boards of a majority of college papers are changing for new ones," and that "the papers coming from their hands are somewhat crude, publishing news pretty well advanced in age." As we had just read an item in the news department of the Index which can properly be classed with those that the Acta Colombiana characterizes as "gray-headed," our first thought was that the Index man was making an apology for any stale news that he might allow to creep into his paper, but on turning to the first page of the Index we find Vol. XVI., No. 11.

The Lasell Leaves for February is unusually vivacious. The poetry is decidedly original, while the Notes, Personals, and Locals are attractively prepared.

The Columbia Spectator is always welcome. One does not get tired while reading it, for the arrangement seems to be made especially to lead the reader along in the best of humor. You should not hunt for anything you may want, but begin at the first and take each article in order. The illustrations are usually good, some have real merit. The literary articles are stories that surprise you by the way they come out. The poems are among the best that appear in the college journals.

The Michigan Argonaut appears from the hands of its new editors clad in a new garment. A number of new departments are introduced. We think it is indeed a sad state of affairs at the University of Michigan, if the college journal feels that it must present several pages of political news in order to have its readers understand their "political alphabet." Where is the reading room?

COLLEGE PRESS OPINIONS.

ORIGINALITY.

Prominent among the demands that are now more than ever being made of a student, is originality. The world in general does not care whether a man has a diploma or not, if he shows himself to be in reality what he claims to be—a student, a thinking student. Even in college a man is estimated by his classmates, who are generally the best judges of his abilities, not according to the brilliancy of his recitations, but according to his true intellectual worth.

A certain danger, however, lurks in what is called originality; for there is a species of it that is not the true article. This exhibits itself in propagating the exactly opposite to ordinary and popular belief, not because it proves this to be wrong, but to gain notoriety. This is a cliff which the student must steer clear of, for it is especially tempting in this age of scientific advancement in which too often the wildest conclusions are jumped at, the most incompatible theories are combined, and a would-be original genius tries to bring himself to the notice of the world by his idiosyncracies.—University Magazine.

GERMAN STUDENT LIFE.

German life in general is a pretty
free and easy existence, and this is more especially true of the German university student. When he enters the university his education is practically ended. He has spent nine years in the "gymnasium" which allowed him no freedom, but compelled him to work like a slave. When he leaves the gymnasium, his education is most comprehensive and complete. He does not merely read and write Greek, but he speaks it; the same of Latin, and it is even said that his education is superior to that obtained in our best American universities. So that when he goes to the university it is merely to attend the lectures upon some particular branch of study which he has chosen, and which takes up little of his time. Unless it suits him, he does not attend lectures at all, and the sight of a German Professor lecturing to empty benches is no novelty.—Student World.

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AMONG THE POETS.

FANCY—FACT.

Lazily swinging his sun-burned legs,
Whistling low,
A youth upon the meadow stile
Is sitting and dreaming his dreams the while,
Lazily swinging his sun-burned legs
To and fro.
Languidly waving her bonnet gay,
Humming light,
A maiden leans on the other stile
Across the meadow, and dreams the while,
Languidly waving her bonnet gay
In dreamings bright.

Into the field of life they go,
Hope still sweet;
Ah, but the meadow is broad and wide,
Into the field of life they go,
Never to meet. —Athenaeum.

ADDRESS TO CUPID.

Jacqueminot roses, rich and rare,
Orchis blossoms faint and fair,
Held by heavy silken scarf
Near a tender maiden's heart.
Kindly Cupid, do not scoff,
Bring to me thy surest dart;
Aiming then with greatest care
'Neath those roses nestling there,
Gain for me a little part
Somewhere in that maiden's heart.
—Acta Columbiana.

THE ROSE UPON THE ROCK.

Though dark and rough your pathway lie,
Though dull your lot and commonplace,
With hope's own patience labor on, and try
To charm it into grace.

And sure the ivy's reddening leaves
Look yet more beautiful against
The cold, dark stone of towers to which it
Cleaves;
And rare the joy dispensed.

One summer afternoon I crossed
A rocky ridge beside a bay;
Beneath its topmost layer the winter's frost
Had eaten in its way.

And a few months since again I chanced
To visit the remembered spot.—
I passed the rock, across it thoughtless glanced,
But found I knew it not.

Through all those days each aimless gust,
All breezes that to seaward blow,
Had in that hollow laid a little dust
In which the grass might grow.

And last of all had come the seeds
And taken root in that poor soil
Where they were set,—ah, never call them
Weeds—
With granite for a foil.

And there, all lovingly entwined,
The feathery grasses waved, a few
Soft little mouse-ears nodded in the wind,
And there the wild vine grew.

And in the cliff a rose had sprung
And put forth many a lovely bloom
And, sweeter for the sea-wind, round it flung    Refreshing, faint perfume.
   I tenderly uprooted it
   And bore it to a garden fair;
Its faith and good endeavor made it fit    To bloom in beauty there.
   —Harvard Advocate.

IN SWITZERLAND.
One snow-capped peak of Alpine brotherhood    Frowned down upon us, on that soft spring day.
The glory of the morn confronted us,
   In pink and purple splendors of the May.
The thund'rous sound of falling water moaned
   Afar, and echoed 'mong the mountain-crowns,
And breadths of snow clung soft, and shimmered white,
   And gleamed, like virgin folds of bridal gowns.
Alone together for one moment brief,
   Where shiv'ring sound but bade the silence sleep,
He uttered words ill-omened to my heart.
   Do hills those echo-songs forever keep?
   He said "Tho' width of worlds between us lie,
   We still must drift together—you and I."
   —University Press.

COLLEGE WORLD.

HARVARD:
The office of director of field sports has been created. The officer will receive a salary of $1,000.
$173,000 was received from term bills last year.
The Advocate appears with a new board of editors.
The undergraduates desire to have chapel attendance voluntary.
In estimating expenses, Pres. Eliot puts the item of subscriptions and society dues at $50 per annum.

YALE:
The College Glee Club has come to a settlement with the O. & M. R. R. Co., for damages resulting from the collision near Charleston, Ind. The Club, as an organization, will be paid $1,200, $450 for expenses, and $750 for losses. This arrangement does not include Strong and Crehoe who were badly injured.
President Porter has been reappointed as one of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution.
An illustrated humorous paper is soon to be issued.

AMHERST:
The Faculty have declined to take any action in reference to the new "Regulations for Intercollegiate Athletic Sports."
Prof. Gennung's study of "In Memoriam" has received some adverse criticisms. The first edition is nearly exhausted, and a new edition has been ordered for the English market.

WILLIAMS:
Rev. Philip Brooks addressed the students on the Day of Prayer for Colleges.
A Memorial Historical Library has been founded in honor of the late Nathan Gest, who was recently killed while coasting.
Dr. Hopkins, in his letter to the Boston alumni, characterizes the elective system as "a jumble of miscellaneous, high school, and professional training."
The Athenaeum editors will hereafter be elected by the retiring board of editors instead of by the two-upper classes.

UNION:
President Potter has sailed for
Europe. Hobart College still has hope that he will accept the presidency which was recently offered him there.

The degree of LL.D. has been conferred on President Arthur.

COLUMBIA:
The Spectator appears under new management.

Every copy of the Columbiad has been sold.

A Senior and a Sophomore are studying Arabic.

Columbia is not to have a new paper called the Columbian, as several exchanges have reported.

Improvements have been made on the gymnasium.

The Spectator denies that lawn-tennis is extinct, and adds that the game was never as popular at Columbia as this winter.

MISCELLANEOUS:
The Orient defends the Jury system at Bowdoin against the recent unjust attack in one of the State papers.

The Dalhousie Gazette favors the formation of an alliance to secure greater union among Canadian colleges.

The Freshman class of Monmouth College, Ill., has more ladies than gentlemen.

Princeton has decided in mass-meeting to support boating during the coming year.

Hamilton, Oberlin, and University of Pennsylvanias are before the country unpleasantly on account of college troubles.

Dartmouth, Williams, Colby, Bowdoin, and Wesleyan will probably form a base-ball league.

George W. Cable has been chosen as Commencement orator by the literary societies of Vanderbilt University.

Oberlin was victorious in the Ohio intercollegiate oratorical contest.

LITERARY NOTES.
The March Manhattan opens with an illustrated paper on Dartmouth College. The peculiar character of the college is given from the standpoint of an outsider. The second part of "Transformation," by Harriet Prescott Spofford, shows such changes as may well be called transformation. Sarah Orne Jewett, in "A Farmer’s Sorrow," has produced a ballad that deserves to become popular. "Rafting on the Alleghany" is a spirited paper, well illustrated. William W. Loring has a timely paper on "What will become of Egypt?" Ten years of faithful service as an officer and counsellor of Khedive Ismail, has prepared Gen. Loring to speak intelligently upon Egyptian affairs. There is an illustrated article on the "Myth of Fingal’s Cave." "Tinkling Cymbals" is continued. The third paper on "Creation or Evolution," by Geo. Ticknor Curtis, is a candid, forcible argument. The other articles, notes, and poems are especially interesting. The April number will contain an illustrated paper on Edwin Booth. Matthew Arnold will contribute his only article to an American magazine while in this country,—"Literature and Science." Julian Hawthorne will contribute a short, vivid narrative.

The Foreign Eclectic, a monthly magazine of selections (untranslated),
from periodical literature in the French and German languages, has made its appearance. The field of its literary effort is distinctive. The Eclectic will be entertaining in its character, but of high literary and moral tone. To the student of the Modern Languages, who would become familiar with the better class of French and German periodical literature, it especially commends itself. The Foreign Eclectic Company, Philadelphia.

The Journal of Education, Boston, Mass., enjoys the reputation of being a national publication. It brings weekly to its readers, news and discussions of the highest importance to all who are interested in our public schools. Teachers cannot afford to get along without the Journal.

Every Other Saturday, a journal of select reading, new and old, presents a varied and attractive table of contents. The reading is of a character that is eminently healthful, while the type and general appearance are excellent. Specimen copies will be sent on application; 47 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

The Correspondence University announcement for 1884 is received. A number of new departments have been added. The professors in each department, are among the leading educators in this country, England, and Germany. Lucien A. Wait, Ithaca, N. Y., secretary, to whom applications for instruction should be addressed, and from whom the announcement for 1884 may be obtained.

Pollister’s Useful Details is published by Pollister & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

It is illustrated by designs pertaining to house architecture. The plates, of which there are forty—20x26 inches—are engraved and printed as facsimiles of original drawings. These details are to the mechanic, what the encyclopedia is to the student, or the professional man. Architectural beauty has been advanced by their use. Not only beauty, but economy in building, results from placing this work in the hand of the skilled mechanic.

***

CLIPPINGS.

"I spend a great deal of time," said a Senior, as he adjusted his new tie before the glass, "in reflection."

The melancholy weeks have come,
The saddest of the year,
The student strikes an attitude,
And lands upon his ear;
The Prof, now screws his courage up,
And walks and digs his heel,—
On ice it is as vain to walk
As on banana peel. —Hamilton Lit.

"I have just been footing one of your bills," said a fond father after he had kicked her sweet William off the step.—Ex.

"What are you laughing at, my dear?" asked Mrs. Jones of her husband, who was chuckling over his morning paper. "Something I saw here," here," he replied; "but it’s hardly funny enough for two."—Adelphian.

Once a bold and gallant colonel
Wooed his love with song nocturne,
But the bull-peep’s jaw infornel
Jeopardized his life etonel.

—Amherst Student.

"I acknowledge the power of the press," is what the maiden said when, entwined by her lover’s arms, she tried to catch her breath.—Ex.

"What do you think of Fielding?" asked a Boston girl of a Harvard graduate. "Oh, it’s important, of course, but it don’t amount to anything without good batting."
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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 examinations in the common English branches, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, Algebra, and in the Latin and Greek languages.

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COMMENCEMENT, Thursday ....................................................... June 20, 1884.
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ON AND AFTER

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Passenger Trains leave Lewiston upper Station:
7:30 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
11:30 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.

Passenger Trains leave Lewiston lower Station:
6:30 A.M., for Brunswick, Bath, Rockland, Augusta, Portland, and Boston.
8:10 A.M., 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 Skowhegan, 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:
7:25 A.M., for Portland. and Boston.
11:14 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
2:45 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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