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THE

BATES STUDENT

Vol. XII. No. 9.

NOVEMBER, 1884.

PUBLISHED BY THE CLASS OF '85.

BATES COLLEGE,

LEWISTON, MAINE.
LEWISTON CLOTHING COMPANY.

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READY-MADE CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.

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By buying your Goods of us, because being producers we are able to sell at the LOWEST MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, thus saving to you the middlemen's profits. We shall be pleased to have you favor us with a call when needing anything in our line.

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LEWISTON, - - - MAINE.

W. C. WARE, Manager.

BOSTON STORE,

OSWALD & ARMSTRONG,

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The most complete Dry and Fancy Goods Establishment in the State. In our mammoth Stock can be found

Black and Colored Silks and Velvets, all the latest novelties in Wool Dress Goods, Cloaks and Cloakings, Shawls, Jerseys, Ribbons, Laces, Made-up Lace Goods, Buttons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Gloves, Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Ladies' and Children's Underwear, Corsets of all kinds, Table Linen, Sheeting, Shirts, Blankets, Flannels, etc., etc.

Purchasers can always find Real Bargains in every department of our establishment.

STRICTLY ONE-PRICE

OSWALD & ARMSTRONG,

97 and 99 Lisbon Street, - - - LEWISTON, MAINE.
Eugene D. Rowell
EDITORIAL.

We are pained to announce the deaths of three alumni of our college: Mr. James Nash, ’75, Mr. E. D. Rowell and Mr. Oscar Davis, ’81. Obituaries of Mr. Nash and Mr. Rowell will be found in another column. An obituary of Mr. Davis will appear in the December number of the Student.

There is one feature of college commencements that has received some adverse criticism of late—we refer to Greek and Latin salutatories. A recent criticism contains the statement that an ancient sacredness is all the claim by which they hold their existence. But is this likely to keep them much longer? The sacredness of age in the use of Latin and Greek has been disregarded at Yale and Harvard. In these colleges the English language will hereafter be used in commencement programs and triennials. Yale has also abolished the Latin salutatory, it is said on account of the wretched attempts of the past few years.

A criticism of Latin salutatories here does not come from any such reason as has been given at Yale. Indeed, it could not, for we doubt if any salutators could perform their...
parts with more skill and neatness than
the young ladies who have talked Latin
to us from the commencement stage
for the past two years.

It is for a better reason than this
that we object to Latin salutatories.
We think that a student who has
earned the second position for scholar-
ship in his class ought to be able to
say something. If he has anything to
say we think he ought to be allowed to
say it so he can be understood.

We have been pleased to observe
that one of the editorials in the Octo-
ber number of the Student has been
a subject of discussion. We refer to
the editorial on secret societies. We
have been pleased, not only because
interest is manifested by the students
in the subject, but also because the
general sentiment of the students
harmonizes with the views set forth in
the above-mentioned editorial.

We have been further gratified by a
communication from an alumnus, whose
eye was caught, and whose interest
aroused by the editorial in question,
and by a promise, from the writer, of
an article on the subject. (The arti-
cle will appear in the December num-
ber of the Student.)

We are satisfied that the students as
a rule hold decided opinions on this
subject. Now then, if we are in
earnest about the matter, let us keep
the question alive. Let it be discussed
in the Student till the subject is ex-
hausted. This is the way success must
come. The Faculty must understand
that we feel earnestly on the subject;
that we regard the non-existence of

the Greek-letter societies at Bates as
a hindrance to her recognition and
good standing in the college world;
that we feel, by it, that we are shut out,
in a measure, from the society and
fellowship of college men, before and
after graduation.

Realizing that our efforts must be
seconded by those of the alumni if
we are to succeed in this movement, we
extend a cordial invitation, may more,
an earnest appeal for encouragement
and aid.

If the effort is great enough, we
believe that the consent of the Faculty
to the introduction of the Greek-letter
chapters may be obtained and our
hopes realized.

We were much pleased with the
proposition advanced by Prof. Hayes
to the Seniors in regard to the study
of logic during the coming term. He
proposes to omit the usual examina-
tion at the completion of this study,
provided that a certain per cent. (eighty-
five) has been obtained upon the daily
recitations. Those who reach this
degree of perfection will not be ex-
amined, but all who fail will be sub-
ject to the trying ordeals of the
customary examination.

As before stated we are entirely in
sympathy with this proposition. It is
a move in the right direction. It
would tend to a more diligent applica-
tion, and hence to a more complete
mastery of the subject. It would
place a premium upon good scholar-
ship. This may be the result expected
from examinations. But if so, to a
great extent, they fail. They rather
place a premium upon the ability to crowd into the intellect in one week sufficient knowledge of a subject, with what may be obtained during the examination through the innumerable methods of cheating, to enable the student, in the vernacular of the collegian, "to pass."

No doubt the main object of examination is to act as an incentive to good scholarship, and to test the student's knowledge, and thus ascertain whether or not he has been faithful in his work. If they are intended to be puzzles, enigmas, for the student to solve, than they should certainly be condemned. In most cases they are not meant to be such, but are fair tests of the thoroughness of the work done by each one.

So the object of examinations is commendable. But is this the best way of accomplishing it? Do examinations bring about the desired result? They fail in both respects. They neither incite to assiduous, faithful work, nor do they measure the student's knowledge. It is strange that college faculties are blind to these facts. Often are they convinced from daily recitations that certain students have scared any knowledge of the studies pursued during the term, and yet are at a loss to understand how these same students succeed so well on examination.

How much better to have daily examinations! How much better to incite to faithful work from day to day. We are glad that this experiment is to be tried at Bates and hope it will prove so successful that it will be unanimously adopted by the Faculty.

Preparation is the prime element of success. If a man would be successful in any vocation of life, let him get thoroughly ready for his work. This truth is nowhere more palpable than in teaching. The successful teacher owes more to careful preparation, than to all things else. This, we believe, is pretty well understood by the student teachers of Bates, as is attested by their general success. In the hope, however, that we may be of some service to inexperienced teachers and that we may more thoroughly impress all with the necessity of careful preparation, we take this opportunity to express our convictions on the subject. By preparation we do not now refer to the general stock of knowledge requisite for successful teaching. We refer rather to daily preparation for work in the school-room.

The fact that the branches taught are elementary does not warrant the teacher in neglecting to make this daily preparation. For a teacher needs not only to understand the branches taught, but he also needs to be familiar with each day's lesson.

Every recitation should be previously prepared by the teacher; interesting and novel ways should be devised for the presentation of a subject.

So far as possible (and they may be almost wholly) text-books should be dispensed with in the recitation. The text-book should serve the teacher merely in giving him a subject for discussion during the recitation. With this subject, an average amount of general knowledge, and with a careful study of the subject in hand, an earnest teacher will be able to eliminate from
the recitation the dull routine that characterizes too many schools and to make the exercises interesting and profitable to his pupils.

Even young pupils, although they are unable to assign a cause for a dull, uninteresting recitation, are not slow to feel its dullness and to experience a corresponding indifference in the school. If the teacher, with a book before him, asks the pupil the exact questions he finds in it and then carefully scans the book while the pupil repeats or tries to repeat the words of the book, he will be sensible in a short time of an apathy in his pupils for which he need not be at a loss to account.

As elsewhere, let a man work faithfully in a school and a measure of success will be his.

There is a lesson for those who think no good would come from an inter-collegiate oratorical association in the fruits of inter-collegiate contests in athletics. Greater preparation is made than would be for a home contest among classes. Indeed, the result of home contests frequently furnishes material for the beginning of real work for the inter-collegiate contests.

The same principal would apply in oratorical contests. Nor would the benefits derived from one another be less here than in athletics. As some colleges may cling to an old and imperfect stroke in rowing until the superiority of a new stroke is learned by comparison with other colleges, so may defects in the methods of oratory be retained until inter-collegiate contests shall make them manifest.

There is in this editorial no spirit of criticism on the result of inter-collegiate contests in athletics. Let it still be said that Colby, or Bowdoin, or Bates, as the case may be, has the best baseball nine, tennis players, or athletes in any game; but let it also be known who is the best orator, or writer, or thinker, in the respective colleges. This is not asking too much. It is simply raising that which is of primary importance to an equal footing with that which is secondary.

By no means the least important among the expenses of a college student are those necessarily accruing in the purchase of the text-books for the course, to say nothing of the many books of reference which are highly desirable, provided the student's pocket-book is able to furnish the "where-with." That it is of the utmost importance to every one to be able to purchase the required text-books at the very lowest market prices, every one will admit. Although our city book-sellers give "a reduction of twenty per cent. to the college boys," every one knows that the profits on some of the books used in college are perfectly exorbitant. The question at once arises, is there no way to overcome this obstacle and render it possible for students to purchase books without paying a profit to so many middle-men?

At some colleges, bookstores are opened by one of the students, where books can be obtained at cost, or at a very small margin; at other colleges, co-operative associations are formed among the students, in this way rendering it possible for new books to be purchased at prices far below those
offered by the regular booksellers, and also enabling the student to exchange second-hand books for new ones. This movement seems to be a worthy one.

One of our students here commenced selling books and small stationery last spring, and every one was pleased with the opportunity to patronize "home talent." And yet the Faculty, who are always so desirous of our saving a dollar, when we can, after careful consideration, came to the conclusion that this student could not sell student supplies at the college and that we must go down town and pay from ten to fifty per cent. more for precisely the same grade of goods. What could be the reason, pray?

One of the worst effects of a political campaign is the wrangling and acrimonious debates that spring from it. Blinded by party prejudice, everybody sees only his own side of the question, and gets in a passion because his opponent is equally blind.

The result of the recent election was rather a surprise to both parties. Republicans have grown so accustomed to having things all their own way that you could almost always tell one in a debate, by the self-satisfied, "it's-no-use-for-you-to-talk" air with which he laid down his arguments; while the Democrats, by their long continued and oft-repeated defeats have become so accustomed to being worsted, that a sullen, half-defiant air was often substituted for one of courtesy. It is well to remember that in this, as in everything else, "un gentilhomme est tourjours un gentilhomme."

LITERARY.

IN NOVEMBER.
BY W. P. FOSTER.

From my hill-circled home, this eve, I heard
The tempest singing on the windy height—
The first wild storm of winter in its flight
Seaward—as though some mighty Arctic bird
Had left its snowy nest, and on the fired,
Steep mountain summit paused one boisterous night
To fill the valleys with its fierce delight.
Ah me, I thought, how every pine is stirred,
How every waving bough gives forth its roar,
And the first shout, as though some harper hear
Laid his great hand upon the hills around,
And drew a loud hymn forth, a voice to sound
Far, far away, beyond the world's dull shore.
—November Century.

GROWTH THE END OF BEING.

A seed so small that its parts cannot be discovered by the unaided eye, reveals under a microscope the essential organs of a full grown plant. Earth, rich in food, bids the plantlet choose; air surrounds it; sunlight greets its first appearance. To doubt that it is designed to become a plant is impossible. Its life is growth of form. Every variety of form and color, flower and leaf and fruit, is but the specialized product of the same process of growth. Each becomes perfect when the conditions of perfection are met. Fruit and leaf furnish food for animals, seed perpetuates the species, flower and form are symbols of purity and beauty.

The same law of design is seen in the lower animals. A bird builds its nest, lives its life, accomplishes the object of its existence. Impelled by instincts of well-being and self-preser-
vation the bee constructs its cell and stores up its honey, the beaver builds his dam.

Some animals know instinctively, in their animal way of knowing, what man can acquire only by long years of practice. This is but another proof that the object of existence in these animals, as in plants, is completed with their life. It also suggests the peculiar destiny of man.

Intellect, feeling, will, are distinguishing characteristics of man. A plant does not seek food and development more naturally than does the mind. Surrounded by an innumerable number of facts and forces, out of whose depths it cannot bring complete harmony, the mind ever struggles toward a more perfect being. It seeks to know the mystery surrounding it as naturally as a bud seeks the sunlight.

The prime cause of intellectual activity is from within. Its counterpart is a field for activity without. The power of observation is first developed. Memory, thought, classification, generalization, follow. Each is a necessary growth. Without these man would not be man.

As a result of this activity there has been wonderful growth of physical science, the elements have yielded themselves willing instruments to man’s service, all knowledge that helps to ameliorate man’s condition has shared in this growth.

But this is not the end of being. To accomplish the purpose for which the soul was created, this growth must be in the particular direction toward which the soul tends. The soul itself reveals what this direction is. There is something within impelling us to choose the right and giving its approval when the right is chosen.

A plant from a dark corner sends forth its vines toward the sunlight, an element essential to its growth. It recognizes the influence of sunlight by change of color and vigor of growth. The choice of that which is right is as essential to the symmetrical growth of the soul as sunlight to the plant.

That some fail to choose the way of highest development is no proof that this is not the designed end of being. Power of choice is a quality that exalts man. Without will the soul would not be God-like. Never suffering defeat strength would become weakness. Virtue never tried is mere innocence. Honor that one cannot help is honor destitute of all significance. The elements of the soul, like the firm trunk of a tree, are woven in fibers by daily struggle.

When a soul is seen raised above its difficulties, lifted out of its narrow limits by love, or seeking truth for its own sake, then its possibilities are disclosed. Such a course implies an exercise of choice. It leads to a symmetrical development of the higher powers of man’s nature. This is the end of being. Herein is purest pleasure as well as greatest good.

Such a development is in keeping with all the lessons of nature. The intelligence that clothes the flowers of the field in their beautiful robes and, throughout the whole universe, constantly adapts means to ends, has not created man with yearnings never to
be satisfied. He who created the seed created the sunlight also. He who gave man's yearnings for a higher life gives hopes that they shall be realized. All our higher powers join with revelation in declaring that the soul is immortal. The germ growth here is a sure prophecy of coming sunlight.

THE PILOT.

By A. L. M., '76.

Upon a spacious flowing sea
A host of silver fleecy sail
Are outward bound eternally
To nobly win or sadly fail.

The same blue sky is overhead,
The same blue wave is underneath,
Which lured them on to early wed
The coral to their laurel wreath.

The Pilot's voice they heeded not,
While He their erring course deplores,
Still guides the trusting to the spot
Where rolls the sea thro' golden doors.

His hand is clean, His heart is pure,
Nor light of day, nor moon, nor star
Needs He, nor darkness can allure
To wreckage on yon crystal bar.

His city stands inviting all
To sail within her spacious fold,
Thro' gates of pearl with jasper wall,
And streets all paved with burnished gold.

The Pilot heeds, He speaks to thee,
"I am the way, the truth, the life,
Take up thy cross and follow me,
My Peace doth quell the Ocean strife."

RUTS.

By E. B. S., '85.

The resultant of the continued repetition of an act is a habit. A habit crystallized is a rut. Habit is here used in its best sense, as so under the control of the possessor that he can use it to his advantage, instead of being controlled by it. In this sense it is extra sail, a help to progress, a turnpike along which one may go safely and rapidly. While it binds, it does not chafe; while it keeps one in the same general direction, it allows of such variation as may be necessary for the best development.

When a habit is allowed to become a rut it narrows and makes men opposed to development and progress. Thoughts and actions become circumscribed by very narrow limits. Any attempt to turn men from their ruts often meets with poor success. The writer recently spent the Sabbath in a town not far from Lewiston, and had the old people's Bible class in the Sabbath school. The scholars were requested to move nearer together as they were scattered. But one old gentleman objected, saying: "We're used t' settin' so and don't like t' make any change." Then he was asked a question, and replied: "We generally begin at t'other end." A certain amount of conservatism is good; but a narrow conservatism not only checks but breaks the wheels of progress. There is a constant danger, unless men are on their guard, of falling into ruts. They get so used to doing work in a certain way that they do not use their minds to improve old methods, to devise new ones, or even to take advantage of the products of the thoughts of others. Indeed, so little mind is used that work is done in a vacant sort of way. Like the man who brought in a vigorous bass tone when a soft one was required, and on being rebuked replied: "Well if I
didn’t play that ‘hoss fly’ for a note.”
Men in ruts play a great many “hoss flies” simply because they do not think as they work. They are in a certain track and take in everything in that track without regard to its relation to the work in hand.

Men acting in ruts are apt to become bigots. This may be seen in the persecutions of the Middle Ages and the narrow sectarianism of our own age.

Judging things as they appeared to their eyes, men thought that the earth was flat and motionless, and so firmly did they become fixed in their belief that they treated with violence those who first dared to suggest for the earth, rotundity and motion. The introduction of labor-saving machinery was met with every hostility because it was thought that the old ways were good enough, and that the new notions would deprive many of the means of sustenance. But instead of this more men were employed, and things that had before been luxuries were brought within the reach of all.

As a result of getting into ruts men become unpractical. They do not study their work in more than one relation—the bread-and-butter relation,—so if they find their rutted progress impeded they are helpless. Like the Irishman who had a stick too long for his purpose, and said that if it was too short he could splice it, but, as it was he didn’t know what to do.

Thinkers, too, are in danger of getting into ruts. Consecutive thought, without which discovery and advancement in the realms of thought is impossible, is difficult, and there is a temptation for one to think in a circle, or, in other words, to combine and recombine old material instead of striking out on new lines.

This accounts in part, at least, for the great number of unsuccessful professional men. Many cling to old and exploded theories, grow shabby and despondent, while their neighbors, perhaps their inferiors in natural gifts and learning, availing themselves of the advanced thoughts of the age grow happy and prosperous.

Ruts, then, as fatal to material progress, and vigorous liberal thought, should be avoided, by forming habits that will be servants and not masters, by being liberal but not loose. Avoid extremes! Neither adopt or reject new ideas at first sight; but “Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.”

Do not be afraid to think or act in new channels! You may be called a “crank.” But as the crank is such an important principle in mechanics, so the so-called “crank” may set in motion influences that shall move the world. No man of good sense should be afraid to give to the world what he has wrought out by faithful thought, even if it does not harmonize perfectly with the generally accepted ideas of the age.

The professor recently remarked that if anything should happen to one of the fixed stars, it might be a thousand years before the light would get here to let us know it; but one of the boys thought that even then it would beat the election returns.
SUNDAY MORNING.

By D. C. W., '85.

Through the painted, pictured windows
Comes a flood of mellow light,
Warming up the shadowy transepts
With its colors rich and bright.

And from out the distant chancel
Comes the service, floating down,
As the preacher slowly reads it,
In his rustling stole and gown.

But my thoughts are sadly wandering
From the solemn anil the grand:
And I scarcely keep the places
Through the prayer-book in my hand.

For there sits a dainty maiden
Just across the long, straight aisle,
With a pious little look on,
And a most bewitching smile.

And she sings like Saint Cecilia
Till the roof the music feels,
And the sombre oaken rafters,
As the chants the organ peals.

And at last, the service ended
With a burst of rapturous song,
From the pulpit comes the sermon,—
Strange, I find it none too long!

Then the solemn benediction
 Seems to leave a peaceful touch,
And I, slowly rising, linger
Till I met her in the porch.

THE HOUSE OF SEVEN GABLES.

By A. H. T., '86.

The author has stated the purpose of this work in his preface. It is to show "that the wrong doing of one generation lives into the successive ones, and divesting itself of every temporary advantage, becomes a pure and uncontrollable mischief." I think this aim entirely worthy of the genius that the author was able to make use of in its development, and that it was attained to a high degree of success. The chief difficulty, I think, in effecting this purpose is to show the relation of cause and effect between the events of succeeding generations. We can see plainly how the wrong done to old Matthew Maule caused enmity between the two families for years, and how it directly cost the Pyncheon family a large share of their property, happiness, and good name. But the chief topics of the story, Jaffrey Pyncheon's crime and its consequences, cannot be supposed to have grown so directly out of that of his ancestor.

The fatality that attached to him was no uncommon one—nothing more than the inheritance of the old Puritan's avaricious disposition.

The scene of the story could be located nowhere else to so good advantage as in the house which was both the origin of the crime and the witness of all its tragic results. The book was fitly named, "The House of Seven Gables." There is not a scene where the reader is not made conscious of the presence of the old mansion and its sad associations.

The mention of the picture, the well, the harpsichord, and the Pyncheon elm is an ingenious way of suggesting the family story to the reader's mind; and it is a very effective way.

The gloom and decay and neglect manifest about the old home, never fail to symbolize the gloom, decay, and neglect that have fallen upon the once proud race of Pynecheons.

There are some things also to remind us of occasional bright incidents in its history, setting in relief the general gloom; such are like the blossoming of Alice's posies on the roof and the visits
of the humming-birds to the scarlet-flowering beans.

A great deal of mystery is woven about the story in a remarkable way. It is not the superstition that pertains to ghosts, hobgoblins, and such far-fetched intruders; but, only the mystery that inevitably envelops all God's providences. I suppose that Nathaniel Hawthorne had a great liking for the mysterious that made him effective in detecting and presenting it. Were these Pyncheons only the victims of apoplexy or must their deaths be attributed to the dying sentence of Matthew Maule? Does God visit such direct punishment on evil-doers? Such questions are continually presented and left for the reader to ponder over or answer as best he can.

The mysterious element of this romance is delightful nutriment for the superstitious mind and makes the story more attractive even to the practical person. Clifford continually brings to one's mind the question: Is he a malefactor, or the victim of somebody else's crime? Not until the very last part of the book is the question answered. Appearances are always against him. Though we are so thoroughly in sympathy with him as to hope to learn of his innocence, we are never free from doubts about him. The main characters of the book appear to be incidental to the history of the house. Their interesting story affords a chance to dwell on the record of their ancestors. Hephzibah and Clifford are the most interesting personages. Their misfortunes alone are enough to make them so. A strange hero and heroine, the aged brother and sister! One so ugly with the constant scowl on her face, the other so witless and feeble. Yet what hero and heroine did we ever attend through trials to triumph, with more satisfaction than we see Hephzibah and Clifford established in the scanty portion of prosperity and happiness that came to them at last? All the other characters, as well as these, are of the commonest sort. Their counterparts may be found in any New England town.

In Jaffrey Pyncheon we have a true example of the wolf in sheep's clothing. His smile claims fraternity with the kiss of Judas Iscariot. What kind of man deserves less charity than he who, having wronged another and held all his life-time the power to right that wrong, fails to do so and yet pretends to great virtue! His portrait is dwelt upon with a great deal of minuteness. Not only is his outward demeanor interpreted, but even the impulses of his heart are analyzed.

What seems most striking to me in Mr. Hawthorne's style, is its poetic nature. The descriptions exhibit this element most noticeably, yet the whole book might be almost called a poem. In this lies its chief charm. There is the same enjoyment in reading it over and over again that there is in reading a choice poem.

Reports from the Colleges of Ohio and Indiana show that Greek has not suffered from the recent discussions of its claims. At Oberlin, Marietta, and Belmont Colleges, and DePauw University there are increases in the percentage of students taking Greek.
COMMUNICATION.

NUERA ELLUJA, CEYLON, Oct. 1, 1884.

To the Editors of the Student:

Several years ago I sent the Student a brief sketch of "How I first saw Mount Everest." To-day I shall speak of another fine climb, or how I went to the highest peak of Ceylon one day last week. Every American student should know that so high an authority as the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain now gives the palm for mountain climbing and fresh discovery to our countryman, Mr. Graham, who in his recent Himalayan tours reached the summit of Kubra, 24,000 feet above sea level, and 1,700 feet higher than human foot ever ventured before. Though I have seen hardly a mention of this remarkable feat in my American periodical, I have been delighted to see how kindly and heartily the Spectator and other English papers speak of Mr. Graham’s achievement. His paper read before the Geographical Society in London, created great interest, and the chief point in it that I now recall, was that higher peaks than Everest had been seen. From the top of Kubra these intrepid climbers saw peaks of an inner or central range, towering over the shoulders of Everest. The idea had occurred to scientific men that there might be such an inner range of mountains of greater height than those belonging to the Shikim and Nepal front, that had long been counted the highest mountains of the globe. But Mr. Graham’s explorations have been the first to bring in anything in the line of real proof of the correctness of this idea. His wonderful achievement will stimulate Himalayan tourists to fresh daring and discovery.

The highest peak of the Ceylon hills (for, in comparison with the Himalayas, we cannot call these mountains) is called Pedrotallagalla, and rises to 8,280 feet above the sea. It is situated in the central province of Ceylon and towers over Nuera Elluja, the hill sanitarium of the island. Though Pedro (we may omit his caudal appendage for brevity’s sake) is the highest peak of Ceylon, it is by no means so famous as Adam’s Peak, not so high by a thousand feet, which is a Buddhist shrine of great antiquity and renown, and to which many pilgrims from many lands, Buddhist, Hindu, and Mohammedan alike, have for centuries been wont to come, each finding on its holy head some trace—be it but a faint footprint—of his own hero, Adam, Buddha, or Rama. I was eager to “do” Adam’s Peak, of course, but during this southwest monsoon it is completely covered by cloud, and climbing is not only dreary but even dangerous. So my English chum and I had to relinquish all hopes of holy pilgrimage, and contented ourselves with “doing” Pedro instead.

The average altitude of Nuera Elluja is upwards of six thousand feet, so we had only two hours to make from the door of our hill-home. It was a gloomy outlook and the Scotch mist, or London fog, or denser Ceylon clouds were flitting around old Pedro’s bald head. We had been waiting a
full week for him to uncover, and it was our last day at this charming sanitarium, so we set out determined to reach the top and see what we could. The path is a fairly even one and the grade by no means heavy or steep. The hills on every side are in their greenest, gayest dress, and you may look down upon acres of coffee, cocoa, and cinchona, and patches of tea sandwiched in between them. A fatal fungus has of late years been killing off the coffee plants, and planters are now substituting tea for coffee. The cinchona thrives hardly so well as in our hill districts in India, but is indeed a blessing in all these Eastern lands, the habitat of fevers of every type. The larger demand for cocoa in Europe, particularly in connection with the temperance movement in behalf of sailors and soldiers, has given a fresh impulse to cocoa culture in Ceylon, and there is no finer growth to be seen than the beautiful cocoa gardens at present. And if your eye be clear and strong enough and the atmosphere of the right tone and temper, from the shoulders of Pedro looking westward you may catch glimpses of the extensive cinnamon gardens and cocoanut plantations of the western coast. The spice of the former and the oil of the latter constitute two of the chief exports of Ceylon.

At an easy, talking and walking gait my British brother and I soon gained the top of Pedro. The zigzags are delightful on the way up, and wild flowers abundant. There are, however, less birds than in our Indian hills, and how one misses the grand snowy range in the distance, such as I've gazed on with ever increasing wonder and joy at Darjuling, Massoorie, and Nynee Tal in the Himalayas. You have the bright rhododendron all along your path, with its evergreen leaf and red flower; and ferns of many kinds from the humble little scented fern at your feet to the noble tree ferns towering over your head. This is "the forest primeval" on the sides and spurs of of these old hills, and here one communes with nature in her own most secluded and sacred temples.

After a two hours' slow and sauntering march we are standing on the stone towers built by government for the trigonometrical survey. A stiff cold breeze is driving the floating clouds down into the valley. It is but little we are able to see, for it is raining at Nuera Elluja, and the heavy rain-cloud brooding over the settlement shuts out the view completely. We are above the clouds and below us the white sheet of nimbus looks like the table-cloth spread for the gods. An occasional whiff of thin mist blown in our faces by the rising wind teaches us what clouds are made of, and deeper lessons, too. On a fair day, not in this dismal southwest monsoon, one may see both seas, the Bay of Bengal or Indian Ocean on the east, and the Sea of Arabia on the west from some of these higher peaks. Snow is out of the question in Ceylon, so near the equator, but there is sharp frost in some of the still nights of January.

It was far too cold for heated climbers to stand long on the summit
The Bates Student.

of Pedro, and we had promised to breakfast with two good Islington missionaries at the hospitable mountain house of our kind Scotch hostess. On that noble height we gave three cheers for the Queen, and three cheers, too, for the President, then we sang the dear old long-metre doxology,

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow,
Praise Him all creatures here below,
Praise Him above ye heavenly host,
Praise Father, Son and Holy Ghost!"

and having picked a fern and pocketed a bit of rock as mementos of our climb, we walked quickly down to Naseby to meet our friends.

J. L. Phillips, M.D.

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IN MEMORIAM.

JAMES NASH.

The patriarch of Uz, when speaking of the grave described it as being "without order." All history and observation confirm this as being a true description, not merely of the grave but of those who go down to its embrace. It has been said that "order is Heaven's first law." And so it may be. In many things we can trace it. We see it in the movements of the worlds above us, we find it in the world which we inhabit. The seasons come and go, day and night succeed each other, and in the things around us there is an order which we can plainly observe. But we find no such order in regard to death and the grave. Were there order here as in other things, we should see men passing away in the succession with which they came. Those of maturer age and longest service would die first,—ripe fruit only would be garnered. But the young do die as well as the old, and we can trace no order in the time, the age, the circumstances, the means, the manner; the grave gathers its victims. Death strikes often when and where we should least expect it. And we sadly, truthfully say,

"Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath,
And stars to set,—but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death."

We were painfully reminded that death is without any order in the decease of James Nash. The shaft struck where we looked not for the blow. And while we yet feel the stroke, it is fitting that we place on record some memento of the esteem in which he was held while living, and of the affection in which his name is embalmed, though dead.

James Nash, son of Ammi R. and Julia A. Nash, was born in Lewiston, Nov. 30, 1853, and died Oct. 17, 1884, aged 30 years 10 months and 17 days. The immediate cause of his death was brain fever, but for several years his health had been somewhat infirm.

Mr. Nash, having fitted for college at the Nichols Latin School, was graduated from Bates College in the class of 1875, a class numbering seventeen. Both in his preparatory and college course he was considered a very promising young man.

During his Junior year in college he was awarded a prize for excellence
in original declamation. He was a faithful student, making all his preparations for class work with great assiduity. Taking into account his ill health he was remarkably persistent in the prosecution of his studies. And this latter trait of character was manifest in a marked degree in his life work, his chosen profession. In oral and written discussions he did his own thinking and arrived at independent conclusions and opinions. He was graduated from college with honor, and bore away with him the high respect of his professors and classmates.

Soon after his graduation he began the study of law in the office of Frye, Cotton & White, and was admitted to the Androscoggin Bar to practice as attorney in State courts, Feb. 5, 1877. Justice Charles W. Walton presided at that term of court.

Mr. Nash at once entered upon the practice of his profession in Lewiston, securing a fair degree of business, always conducting his business above reproach, and so secured for himself a reputation for manly and upright conduct. To the writer, in a private conversation, he said, I prefer to be strictly honest in business rather than win a dollar by dishonesty. And while by adhering to this principal he may have lost the gold that perisheth, he most certainly laid up that spiritual coin that is current in the land where he now dwells.

Mr. Nash was a Christian in the New-Testament sense of that word. He exercised strong faith in Jesus Christ as his Saviour. Although not connected with any church organization, he lived a Christian life. After participating in a communion service at the Free Baptist church, a few weeks before his death, he expressed to his wife his great satisfaction in thus celebrating the death of his Saviour. His love to Christ was ardent, and to the writer of this article he confessed that the great mistake of his life was the refusal to follow his convictions that he ought to preach the gospel of his Lord and Saviour. Probably the very humble estimate he had of his own powers deterred him from doing what he otherwise might have done. He was really a man of unaffected humility.

Being peculiarly reserved in his manners, he was never demonstrative in his affections or in his social bearing, but to those who best understood him he was a loyal friend, and such were wont to place him in the company of those whom the great poet designated when he wrote:

"The friends thou hast and their adaption tried, Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel."

He was a friend of large and generous heart, tender and lively sympathies, ever manifesting that gracious courtesy that enabled him to maintain the poise of a Christian gentleman.

Mr. Nash was united in marriage to Miss Mary F. Talbot, of Turner, on the 22d of January, 1884, who now survives him. An unusually tender affection characterized his domestic life.

Mr. Nash was always interested in all the great moral and political questions of his day. At one time he was a candidate for Representative to the
State Legislature, and although not elected, the vote thrown showed that he was greatly appreciated.

His last sickness was of short duration; his death was a victory. At his funeral service, which was very largely attended, appropriate words of commendation and consolation were spoken by Revs. Burgess, Cate, and Barrows.

EUGENE DUNBAR ROWELL.

Eugene Dunbar Rowell was born in Skowhegan, Me., June 17, 1858, and died at Faulkton, Dakota, October 24, 1884.

Mr. Rowell graduated at Bates College in June, 1881, and his death was the first in a class numbering at graduation thirty-six—the largest that the college has sent out. He was early left an orphan, his father dying when he was five and his mother when he was seven years old. Thus, although he had tender and loving relatives, and after his mother's death found a home with an aunt, Mrs. Lewis Dunbar of Fairfield, Me., he learned the meaning of sorrow in his boyhood. Perhaps, it was in part the result of this that the troubles and disappointments of his young manhood were borne with a courage and serenity that impressed all who knew him. Endowed with natural abilities of a high order and early developing a decided love of study, he was eager to gain a liberal education. Amid many hindrances and discouragements he prepared for college at the Nichols Latin School. There he gave proof of powers that led his teachers to anticipate for him unusual attainments as a scholar. His college course amply justified these expectations. He applied himself with diligence to his studies and gained a high standing in each department of college work. He had a strong, clear mind and could concentrate it upon any subject requiring his attention. Although his opportunities for study were won, in great degree, through his own efforts, and he never had good health, he made a steady growth both in scholarship and strength of character during his entire course and graduated with high honor. Like many of our students, he found it necessary to earn the money required to pay his expenses at college, and he, therefore, spent a part of each year in teaching. In this work, notwithstanding his gradually failing strength, he won a high reputation, and, even before he completed his college course, his marked success found recognition in the offer of an excellent position. Although aware that disease had already a strong hold upon him he courageously devoted himself to his self-assumed, but difficult task. He was, however, soon compelled by rapidly failing health to abandon it. In the spring of 1882, hoping that a change of climate might prove beneficial, he went to Dakota. There he took up a claim and cheerfully encountered the hardships incident to pioneer life. The result was a temporary improvement in health and the prospect of complete recovery. But in September, 1884, he took a severe cold, which was followed by an
attack of pleurisy. Anticipating the fatal result of this illness, and hoping only that he might be permitted to die at home, on October 15th, as soon as he was able to make the attempt, he began his journey eastward. He reached Faulkner, a distance of but seventeen miles. There he died of consumption, Oct. 24, 1884, at 5.15 A.M. He was buried in Lewiston, Oct. 30th. Several of his former classmates and teachers, together with many friends and relatives, were in attendance at the funeral services. Five brothers and four sisters survive him. Says one of these: "His last days were passed calmly awaiting the summons that all must obey. Trusting in Him whose love for humanity is as boundless as the realms of eternity, he obeyed the Master, and his spirit returned to the God who gave it."

Mr. Bowell had the sincere regard of all his associates at college, and in an unusual degree the love of his classmates and of those who knew him intimately. He was serious, self-reliant, frank, and manly. He was a true friend, a devoted classmate, and an affectionate brother. His life was brief, but his earnestness, sincerity, and fidelity made a deep impression upon those who shared his confidence and knew his struggles. He was an alumnus from whose future his college expected much, and had he lived and been favored with health, we believe he would have not disappointed her.

G. C. C.

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**LOCALS.**

**PRAYERS.**

The chapel bell is tolling;
The Juniors who are bowling,
The Fens o'er campus strolling,
Make haste to reach their seat.

A Soph comes in belated,
With staring eyes dilated,
And puffing cheeks inflated,—
Drops down, almost dead beat.

All things come to an end, though
The Prof, up by the window,
Prays for the Fresh, and Hindoo,
"In deepest darkness sunk,"
While sad I sit and wonder
Profoundly, how in thunder,
Save through some lucky blunder,
To miss another flunk.

"Where's the fire!"

A hook and ladder company—house-painters.

Nutation of the pole—taking a nap in sermon time.

Is an artificial protection for a bald head a wig-warm?

Prof. in Psychology (announcing lesson)—"You may go to the judgment." Class look startled.

Prof. in Chemistry—"Mr. H., how is it that glue sticks things?" Mr. H.—"It.—well, it has a tendency to hang on."

Prof. in Chemistry—"What is a negative picture, Miss T.?" Miss T.—"One taken wrong side to and wrong side up."

The combined libraries of the college now contain 12,449 volumes. Of this number, 1,076 have been added the present year.

The editors wish to express their gratitude to Rev. Mr. Barrows of this
city who so kindly consented to write
the obituary notice of the late James
Nash, class of '75. Our thanks are
also due to Prof. Chase for the obituar-
y of Mr. Rowell.
A wheelbarrow ride around the
campus, while the band plays, is one of
the sights promised us as the result of
a wager between a Senior and a Soph-
omore, on the New York election.
One of the Professors was inquiring
after a high chair and a cradle, re-
cently. This is no joke, though it is
evident that the Professor intended the
above-named articles for a little Joke.
Buttercup and cream, with the col-
lege garnet between, has been selected
as the class color of the Freshmen.
Their motto is θος µυθες χριο ναι μικης.
You may stop right there. Translate
if you will!
"My son," said a father to his off-
spring, whom he had just been lecturing
on the flippancy of youth. "When you
are as old as I am, you will not be so
foolish, I hope." "Hope I shant," was
the rather equivocal reply.
"I think we are going to have a
heavy blow," whispered the Sopho-
more in church the other Sunday, as he
saw Deacon Jones flourishing his red
bandana 'round, preparatory to play-
ing a solo on his nasal organ.
Latest from New York: First Junior
to second ditto—"What's the news,
Sale?" Second Junior—"They say
Cleveland's elected. Now we're go-
ing to have free trade and I can sell
books at the college spite o' fate!"
Class in Chemistry. Prof.—"Mr. W.,
will you please give an illustration of
the cleansing effect of soap?" Mr.
W., who has been for several weeks
concentrating all his hopes upon his
upper lip, blushes and thinks the Pro-
fessor means something personal.
It's no use—there! I can not see
through this Astronomy lesson, can
you, Clara? Of course I understand
how they can tell the time it takes
Neptune and Uranus to go round, if
they watch long enough, and how far
they are from the sun, and all that, and
their names; but how do they know
how cold it is there?"
It is evident that the Professor in
Latin is discouraged over the attention
given him by one member, at least,
of the Sophomore class, for, after a
lengthy explanation recently, being
asked to show up the same point
again, he retorted: "Now, now, Mr.
W., why do you stuff cotton into your
ears while I'm talking, and just as
quick as I'm through, pull it out and
ask me what I've been talking about?"
The annual ball game between the
Sophomores and the Freshmen was
played Saturday forenoon, Oct 18th,
and resulted in a score of 19 to 9 in
favor of the Sophomores. Only six
full innings were played owing to an
accident to one of the players. If the
game could have been finished the
Sophomores' score would probably
have been doubled, judging from the
position of affairs when the game was
called.
"This thing is getting Sirius," re-
marked one fellow, tapping the finder
of the telescope, at the observatory, the
other night. "You're a Lyre," re-
pied another, as he stood the prop up
against the wall, "I was only trying to get the Elevation of the Pole." "By Gemini," exclaimed the first, "you better stop calling names, or I'll knock you into your Bootes." "Oh, you will, will you?" replied the other; "you better wait till you Can-cer." Just then the moon began to Dipper orb into a cloud, and some one stopped the quarrel by remarking, "Com-ets getting late, so let's Seas-on this star before it is out of sight; it's Plan-et won't be up much longer." In the hush that followed, one of the co-eds. was heard explaining to her companion, "See, Cassi-op-eia there are three bright stars in a row; do you know what they are?" but her friend had h'Orion one of the fellows, and didn't take any notice. One of the boys asked the dude if he had ever read the legend that Jupiter Eta Whale one morning for breakfast. He said he hadn't, but that he had heard that when he wanted anything from the Castor, he Cent-aur Bull to bring it. The girls, however, at last said they must go home, as it was getting Zo-diac their Mars would he worried about them; and as the Professor, too, was observed to Ram on his hat and remark that the top of his head was a Little Bear and he was afraid he might catch cold, they all started for home. The fellow who had a cold in his head said he was very much Pleiades with his view; but the chap who got left when he asked one of the girls if he might go home with her, was overheard to say that he had had an awfully Mean Time.

The Eurosophian Society held their annual public meeting in chapel hall, Friday evening, Oct. 24th. It was a first-class entertainment in every particular. The excellent music furnished by the college band was a pleasing feature of the exercises. The singing by Miss L. P. Sumner, with Mr. B. F. Wood as accompanist, was enthusiastically received. The declamation by Mr. Pendleton and Miss Little's reading were the best executed parts. Mr. Scott's oration and the discussion showed much thought and careful preparation. Mr. Jordan's poem was received with considerable favor. The paper is always full of interest and never fails to send the audience away in good spirits. The paper this year was no exception to the general rule. The program in full:

Selection.—Keller. College Band.
Prayer.—F. L. Hayes, '80.
Declamation.—Death of Little Paul.—Dickens.
   C. S. Pendleton, '87.
Reading.—Jane Courtney.—Anon.
Miss Nannie B. Little, '87.
   Miss L. P. Sumner.
Song.—Masks and Faces.—Molloy.
Miss L. P. Simmer.
Discussion.—Is a Republic Favorable to Literature?
Oration.—The Stability of the Republic.
   C. A. Scott, '85.
Poem.—A Monologue.
   L. W. Jordan, '87.
Song.—Tit for Tat.—Pontat.
   Miss L. P. Sumner.
Paper.—The Eurosophian.
Pretty Bird Quickstep.—Burchfield.
   College Band.

The first division of Freshman declamations was held at college chapel Monday evening, Oct. 27th. Music was furnished by the college band. M. P. Tobey, Miss Clara L. Ham, and F. A. Morey, from the Senior class, acted as committee, and selected, to
contend in the prize division, C. L. Wallace, C. W. Cutts, Miss Nellie B. Jordan, and C. D. Blaisdell. The program in full was as follows:

Eulogy on Lafayette.—Sprague.

C. L. Wallace.

Freedom and Patriotism.—Devey.

G. F. Babb.

National Injustice.—Parker.

W. N. Thompson.

Energy of Character.—Wise.

C. W. Cutts.

Influence of National Glory.—Clay.

H. W. Hopkins.

The Leper.—Willis.

Miss Florence M. Newell.

Joan of Arc.—De Quincy.

Miss Nellie B. Jordan.

The National Monument of Washington.—Winthrop.

F. A. Weeman.

Nomination of Blaine in '76.—Ingersoll.

C. D. Blaisdell.

Eulogy on O'Connell.—Seward.

J. H. Johnson.

What is a Minority?—W. Powers.

The prize declamations by the second division of the Freshman class, occurred at the college chapel, Friday evening, Oct. 31st. Though the weather was unfavorable, a good audience was present. Excellent music was furnished by Glover's Orchestra, whose last selection was heartily encored. The program was as follows:

Eulogy on Wendell Phillips.—Curtis.

Wm. H. Bradford.

Liberty.—F. E. Brush.

B. M. Avery.

Declaration of Irish Rights.—Grattan.

J. H. Mansur.

Nomination of Blaine in '84.—West.

C. C. Smith.

Examples for Ireland.—T. E. Meagher.

A. C. Townsend.

Upon Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty.—Stryker.

Lucy A. Frost.

Duty of America to Greece.—Clay.

B. W. Tinker.

Last Days of Herculaneum.—Atherstone.

Ina F. Cobb.

Dangers to Our Republic.—Mann.

Wm. F. Tibbetts.

Garfield's Memorial Address.—Blaine.

S. H. Woodrow.

Future of America.—Anon. W. S. Dunn.

The committee of award, consisting of A. B. Morrill, C. A. Washburn, and C. A. Scott, of the Senior class, selected, to take part in the prize contest, Messrs. Smith, Townsend, Tinker and Tibbetts. Messrs. Mansur and Woodrow also rendered their pieces in a thorough manner. The division, as a whole, was one of marked excellence, and it is difficult to select any one as worthy of special mention.

The third division of Freshman declaimers spoke Friday evening, Nov. 7th. Music was furnished by the college band, and a large and highly appreciative audience was in attendance. A. B. Morrill, C. T. Walter, and W. V. Whitmore, as committee of award, selected R. A. Parker, Miss M. Grace Pinkham, Miss Rose A. Hilton, and E. E. Sawyer to participate in the final division. Mr. Oakes rendered his selection in a very satisfactory manner.

The program:

The Washington Monument.—Winthrop.

F. A. Weeman.

Eulogy on America.—Phillips.

G. W. Blanchard.

The Black Horse and Its Rider.—Shepperd.

R. A. Parker.

The High Tide.—Ingelow.

Miss M. Grace Pinkham.

Execution of Joan of Arc.—De Quincy.

F. W. Oakes.

Absalom.—Willis.

Miss Rose A. Hilton.

Catiline's Defiance.—Croly.

F. S. Hamlett.

Mind, the Glory of Man.—Wise.

J. K. P. Rogers.

Western Emigration.—Everett.

H. Hatter.

Washington's Genius.—Smith.

E. E. Sawyer.

The Indians.—Sprague.

H. J. Cross.

The exercises of the prize division of the Freshman declaimers were held
in chapel hall, Friday evening, Nov. 14th. A large and attentive audience was in attendance. Music was furnished by the college band. The committee of award, Rev. C. E. Cate, H. W. Oakes, Esq., and W. H. Judkins, Esq., awarded the prize to Miss Rose A. Hilton. If there were any faults in Miss Hilton's rendering of N. P. Willis' beautiful poem, "Absalom," we confess we were not able to detect them. Miss Pinkham showed marked talent, and her fine gestures and perfect enunciation showed long practice. Mr. Blaisdell and Mr. Sawyer rendered their selections in a manner which never fails to attract the careful attention of an audience. In short the distinctive characteristic of the entire division was the many things to be approved and the very few points to be criticised. We add the program in full:
The Black Horse and Its Rider.—Shpeperd.
Dangers to Our Republic.—Mann.
Joan of Arc.—De Quincy.
Eulogy on Lafayette.—Sprague.
Examples for Ireland.—Meagher.
Washington's Genius.—Smith.
Nomination of Blaine in '76.—Ingersoll.
The High Tide.—Ingelow.
Duty of America to Greece.—Clay.
Absalom.—Willis.
Energy of Character.—Wise.
The young ladies of the college have organized a tennis club, to be known as the Cyniscan Club, from the heroine in ancient history, who, being debarred from entering the Olympic contests on account of her sex, sent her trained race-horses in charge of her groom, and was the first woman to win the Olympic games. They have secured one of the best sites on the campus for a court, and are making arrangements for an in-door court in the gymnasium, during the winter.—Lewiston Journal. Who says our eo-eds. are not both spunky and classic?

PERSONALS.

ALUMNI.

'67.—Rev. A. H. Heath is editing, in connection with his pastoral duties in New Bedford, Mass., a monthly religious journal called The Old Colonist.

'72.—E. J. Goodwin has been chosen President of the New Hampshire State Teachers' Association.

'72.—G. H. Stockbridge has withdrawn from the firm of V. D. Stockbridge & Bro., and is now an attorney in Patent cases, Washington, D. C.

'73.—J. H. Baker is the successful principal of the Denver Colorado High School. He has recently received a letter from President Eliot, of Harvard College, complimenting him as an instructor.

'73.—Chas. B. Reade, clerk of the Senate Committee on rules, is arranging with the government printer for the printing of the revision of the Senate Manual, a work which the committee intrusted to him.

'75.—J. Nash died of brain fever at his home in Lewiston, Oct., 1884.

'76.—O. W. Collins has obtained a position as Superintendent of Schools in
Framingham, Mass., and is attending Harvard Medical School.

'76.—E. R. Goodwin, Vice-President of the N. H. State Teachers' Association, at their last meeting read an interesting article upon "Examinations."

'79.—R. F. Johonnett is practicing law in Boston, 131 Devonshire Street.

'79.—J. W. Hutchins is principal of the East Bridgewater High School, Mass.

'80.—Rev. J. H. Heald was married July 10th, 1884 to Miss Pike, a former member of Bates. Mr. Heald is Pastor of the Congregational Church at Bennington, N. H.

'82.—W. S. Hoyt is attending the fall term of the New York Medical School.

'84.—J. W. Chadwick is studying medicine.

'84.—Aaron Beede, Jr., read an interesting paper at Norridgewock, Me., October 19th, before the Teachers' Association of Somerset County. Subject: "The Teacher's Daily Preparation." On suggestion of State Superintendent Luce it will be published in full in the county paper.

HISTORY OF THE CLASS OF 1881 FROM JUNE, 1881 TO NOVEMBER, 1884.

Brown, W. J.

Winter of 1881-82 taught school at Sherman's Mills, Me.; March, 1882, began to teach in an industrial school at Washington, D. C.; January, 1883, went to New York city where he practiced short-hand until September of the same year, when he went to Dakota Territory, thence to Little Falls, Minn., where he was elected principal of schools; now principal of the high school at Monticello, Minn.

Cook, C. S.

Winter of 1881-82 taught school in Harrison, Me.; in spring of 1882 engaged the Waldoboro High School which he taught one year; in spring of 1883 went to northern Minnesota and remained till October; since then has studied law in his father's office, at Bolster's Mills, Me., and at present is teaching there.

Clark, Emma J.

Married to Prof. J. H. Rand, November 24, 1881. Address, 28 Frye St., Lewiston, Me.

Coolidge, H. E.

Studied law for two years in the office of Judge Foster at Bethel, in the meanwhile teaching terms of school at Bethel, Mexico, East Rumford, and Sherman; April 30, 1883, became principal of high school at North Berwick, where he is still located. Married April 25, 1883; one child.

Curtis, W. P.

Studied one year in Bates Theological School; November, 1882, went South; visited Kentucky and Florida; taught a short time at Pine Castle, Fla., and in February, 1883, became one of the professors of Storer College, Harper's Ferry, W. Va., a position which he still retains.

Davis, Oscar.

Principal of Somerset Academy, Athens, Me., one year; then began to travel for house of Dudley, Shaw & Co., wholesale boot and shoe dealers, Bangor, and in early part of 1881
became a member of the firm. Died October 29th, of typhoid fever, at Palmyra, Me.

DRAKE, O. H.

July, 1881, was elected Principal of Normal Department and Instructor in Natural Science of Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield, Me., which position he still holds.

EMERSON, F. C., REV.

Entered Theological Department of Oberlin College, from which he graduated June 21, 1884; spent summer of 1883 at Gambier, Ohio, at work under the auspices of Home Missionary Society; August, 1884, became pastor of Congregational Church at Orchard, Iowa.

FOLSMON, H. P.

Went to Leadville, Col., September, 1881; while in Leadville was bookkeeper for Tabor, Pierce & Co., lumber dealers; April, 1883, returned to Lewiston; May, 1883, entered drug store of W. E. Lane & Co., Lisbon St.; March, 1884, engaged as clerk with R. W. Clark, druggist, 258 Main St., Lewiston, Me.

FOSS, H. E., REV.

First year after graduation was a student in the Theological Department of Boston University; spring of 1882 became a member of Maine Conference M. E. Church, on trial, and was appointed to Gorham, N. H., where he remained two years; in April, 1884, was admitted into full connection with Conference and received appointment at South Paris, Me.

FOSTER, W. P.

Fall of 1881 studied law in office of Hon. Enoch Foster, Bethel, Me.; December, 1881, became principal of Grammar School at Lanesboro, Mass.; April, 1882, to July, 1883, principal of Camden (Me.) High School; July, 1883, became principal of Ellsworth (Me.) High School.

GILKEY, R. E.

Was engaged in drug business in Iowa till June, 1882, when he returned to Maine and entered a drug store in Saco; August, 1884, entered Bates Theological School. Married soon after graduation.

GODING, J. H.

Taught school two years in Illini, Macon Co., Ill.; September, 1883, began to keep the books of W. T. Roberts & Co., wholesale and commission grain dealers, Decatur, Ill., where he is now located.

HASKELL, C. S.

June to October, 1881, was soliciting agent of Glen House, White Mountains; then taught grammar school at East Wilton, Me.; February to July, 1882, was principal of West Lebanon (Me.) Academy; summer of 1882, agent of Glen House stationed on Mt. Washington. Married August 22, 1882, to Miss Dellie L. Coburn, of Lewiston; about the same time was elected master of Athens Grammar School, North Weymouth, Mass., which position he now holds, having been twice re-elected.

HAYDEN, W. W., REV.

Entered Bates Theological School, from which he graduated June, 1884. During his course taught one term of school at Kenduskeag, Me., and during
the past two years has preached nearly every Sabbath. Was married June 17, 1884, to Miss Cora R. Lambert, of Dover, Me.; July, 1884, became pastor of the F. B. Church at Whitefield, N. H.

Hobbs, W. C.
Fall of 1881 was assistant, and spring of 1882 was principal of Litchfield Academy, and during the summer took a course of French and German at Salem, Mass.; August, 1882, was elected Teacher of Languages in Maplewood Institute, Pittsfield, Mass.; summer of 1883 a student in Sauver College of Languages, Amherst, Mass.; September, 1883, returned to Maplewood Institute as Teacher of Astronomy, Chemistry, and German; summer of 1884 took a short course in Chemistry at Harvard University; is at present studying Chemistry and Astronomy in Boston University.

Holton, John E.
Fall of 1881 taught high school in Eastport, Me.; his health failing, he rested during the winter, but in the spring taught a term at Livermore Falls, Me.; September, 1882, to March, 1884, was principal of grammar school in Essex, Mass.; spring of 1884 taught high school at Boothbay, Me.

Lowden, Geo. E., Rev.
Entered Bates Theological School where he took two years of the course, preaching in the meantime in Providence, R. I.; June, 1883, was ordained and became pastor of Freewill Baptist Church, Houlton, Me. Married May 24, 1883, to Miss Adelaide F. Archibald, of Mechanic Falls, Me.

McCleery, C. L.
First year after graduation was news editor of Lowell Morning Mail; then became correspondent and business agent of the Boston Journal in Maine, with headquarters in Portland. Married November 19, 1881, to Miss Charlotte Lynde, of Freeport, Me.

Nevens, H. B.
Fall of 1881 began a term of high school at Norway, Me.; was obliged to resign on account of ill-health; declined principalship of West Lebanon (Me.) Academy for same reason; spring of 1882 taught one term in Litchfield Academy; June, 1882, entered the office of Chas. W. Clement, wholesale boot and shoe dealer, Boston, where he remained a little over a year; August, 1883, was elected principal of Bridgton (Me.) High School, which position he still retains.

Parsons, J. H.
Since graduation has been principal of Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield, Me. Married June 27, 1882, to Miss Aurelia E. Damon, of Canada.

Perkins, W. B.
Since graduation has been connected with the publishing house of D. Lothrop & Co., Boston; is at present located in New York city, No. 7 Bible House, engaged in wholesale book business, and is managing D. Lothrop & Co.'s New York branch house under the firm name of Spinney & Perkins.

Perkins, W. T.
Fall and winter of 1881 read law in the office of Frye, Cotton & White, Lewiston; during next two years was a student in the Law Department of Michigan University; admitted to the
The Bates Student.

bar of the Michigan Supreme Court March 18, 1884; received degree of LL.B. from University of Michigan March 26, 1884; formed a partnership, opened an office, and began the practice of law under the firm name of Johnson & Perkins, in Bismarck, Dakota Territory, June 18, 1884.

PITTS, E. T., Rev.
Pastor of Congregational Church, Limington, Me., from June, 1881, to Sept., 1884; Supervisor of Schools in Limington during 1883; September, 1884, became pastor of West Congregational Church, Portland, Me. Married July, 1879, to Miss Etta R. Townsend.

RECORD, GEO. L.
Taught four terms of high school at Sherman's Mills, Baring, and Presque Isle, meanwhile devoting all his spare time to the practice of shorthand; in June, 1882, went to New York city, obtained employment as stenographer, learned to use the typewriter, became private secretary of George William Ballou, the noted banker, and, after his suspension, entered the law office of J. W. Risley, No. 2 Wall St.; in September, 1884, entered law office of Strong & Cadwalader, 68 Wall St., New York city; expects to be admitted to the New York Bar next March.

RIDEOUT, B. S., Rev.
One year and a half in Bates Theological School, during which he preached at Lisbon Falls; went South in the winter of 1882-83, and in spring of 1883 became pastor of Congregational Church in Strong, Me., where he remained one year, and, although he received a unanimous call to remain longer, declined the call and became general secretary of Y. M. C. A. in Bristol, Conn.; while in Strong taught Greek and Elocution in May School.

ROBERTS, H. S.
Principal of Lisbon Falls High School for three years; September, 1884, became principal of Simonds Free High School, Warner, N. H. Married some time in 1884 to Miss Holland, of Lewiston, Me.

ROBINSON, REDEL.
Fall and winter of 1881 taught in Waldoboro, Me.; April to November, 1882, principal of grammar school at Barnstable, Mass.; December, 1882, entered the office of Chas. W. Clement, manufacturer of boots and shoes, 165 Pearl St., Boston, where he remained till June, 1883; in July, 1883, was elected principal of Camden (Me.) High School, which position he still occupies. He spends his vacations in law office of Simonton & Rich, Camden, Me.

ROWELL, F. L.
Principal of Fairfield (Me.) High School until January, 1882, when his health failed; April, 1882, went to Jamestown, Dakota Territory; in the fall found his health much improved; visited St. Paul, Minn., Sioux Falls, D. T., and finally entered a drug store in Salem, D. T., where he remained fifteen months when his health again failed. He then took up two land claims in Harrington, York County, D. T. Died October, 1884; remains brought to Lewiston, Me., and buried October 30, 1884.
SANBORN, C. P.

Taught three terms at West Yarmouth, Mass., and one term at North Truro; March, 1882, went to Boston and entered the office of E. F. Pierce & Co., chair manufacturers, 160–162 North St., where he is still located.

SHATTUCK, J. F.

During years 1881–82 was principal of Albany (Vt.) Academy, studying medicine during his vacations; spring of 1883 took a course of medical lectures at University of Vermont and, September, 1884, entered Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago. Married October 24, 1883, to Miss Mary I. Kent, of Barton Landing, Vt.

STROUT, CHAS. A.

For three years was principal of Simonds Free High School, Warner, N. H.; August, 1884, elected principal of public schools, Cranford, N. J. Married November 29, 1882, to Miss Edith H. Jones, of Farmington, N. H.

TWITCHELL, F. A.

August, 1881, to October, 1882, engaged in book business in Boston; then entered office of D. F. Drake, D.D.S., 2,279 Washington St., and commenced the study of dentistry; continued his studies at Boston Dental College and Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, from which he received the degree of D.D.S., March, 1884; is at present practicing his profession in Providence, R. I.

WILBUR, F. H.

Spent six months at Fort Smith, Ark.; during next two years was in business during summer season at Bar Harbor, Me., teaching winters; summer of 1884 was employed in "Blue Store," Lewiston, Me.

WILLIAMS, CHARLES W., REV.

Entered Newton Theological School from which he graduated June 15, 1884; was installed pastor of First Baptist Church, of Quincy, Mass., July 23, 1884. Was married June, 1881, to Miss Clara B. McFadden, of Georgetown, Me.

TABULA.

We gather the following facts concerning '81 from the last report of the class secretary:

Twenty-three have taught school since graduation; twelve are still engaged in that profession. Six are studying law and one has been admitted to the bar. Seven are engaged in business; one is a dentist; one is a journalist; one is studying medicine; seven are ministers; fourteen can say "My wife and I;" seven can rock the cradle. At least five have a salary of $1,000 or more, and four have $900. Six are Odd Fellows; one is a Knight of Honor; one is a Mason; two belong to the United Workmen. Eight took the degree of A.M. last June. Five have suffered from ill-health since graduation. The first triennial reunion of '81 was held at Lake Auburn House, Thursday, June 28, 1884. Fourteen members were present. The following officers were chosen: President, Davis; Vice-President, Drake; Secretary and Treasurer, Nevens; Executive Committee, Cook, McCleery, and Foss; Toast-Master, Cook. Since then two deaths have occurred: Rowell, of consumption, in Dakota Terri-
The Bates Student.

E. B. Stiles was granted by the Massachusetts Association of Freewill Baptist Churches, at their quarterly session, October 22, 23, a license to preach for one year.

C. F. Bryant, formerly of Bates, now in the employ of W. C. King & Co., publishers, has been awarded a gold watch as a prize for selling the greatest number of books within a certain time.

F. A. Morey is teaching in Westport, Me.

B. G. W. Cushman and C. W. Harlow are teaching in Washington, Me.

M. P. Tobey is teaching at Kittery Point, Me.

A. F. Gilbert has begun a term of school at Wells, Me.

U. G. Wheeler is teaching in West Bethel, Me.

A. S. Woodman and A. F. French have obtained positions, during the winter, as teachers in the city evening schools.

G. M. Goding is teaching in East Poland.

EXCHANGES.

The Tuflonian "ventures to suggest to the Bates Student that lighter literary articles would be more in the spirit of the times in college journalism." The Student would venture to suggest that the exchange editor of the Tuflonian assume charge of the literary department of that excellent paper. But we acknowledge that to cry "you're another" is not a fair way to meet such a charge. We are situated, we doubt not, something like The Tuflonian in this matter. The editors themselves are the only ones who will write articles especially for our papers, so when we fail for time to write what we would like, we must use parts written for the stage or cut down the literary department. This applies to the undergraduates, and here at Bates suggests a possible evil influence of our method of choosing editors. One of the chief grounds considered in choosing our editors is excellence in prescribed rhetorical work. This naturally turns the efforts of the lower classes to that work.

The Colby Echo, under its new management, refers to the subject of an Inter-collegiate Oratorical Association in this State. To the Echo is due the honor of introducing, several months ago, this question of a state contest in oratory. The Student at that time committed itself as in favor of such a contest. A letter was written by the Exchange editor of the Student to the editors of the Echo, stating the propriety that the initiatory movement in the formation of such an association should be made by those who proposed the plan, and asking if some action could not be taken to find the sentiment of the students of the Maine colleges on this question.

It is, perhaps, true that enough has been said in the columns of the Student on this subject. What we
The Bates Student.

need now more than anything else is that some one shall go ahead in active measures to secure the organization of the association. If there is a desire among the students of Colby for such an association, we would suggest that the Echo, or representatives of the Colby students, issue a call to meet and confer with representatives of the other colleges.

A writer in the Harvard Advocate has undertaken the task of answering this question. Has Brother Jonathan a son at Harvard? The object of the series of papers is to find out the type of American youth in Harvard as Tom Brown is a type of English youth at Oxford. We shall look with some interest for the development of this type as it is pointed out from the literature of Harvard graduates.

AMONG THE POETS.

A LETTER.

This dainty scented letter,
From far across the sea,
Brings pleasant words and tidings
From one that's dear to me.

To one who's tossed with fever,
How welcome is the breeze
That wafts to him the fragrance
Of lands across the seas.

So to my restless spirit
Thy words refreshment bring,
And bid my thoughts of sadness,
Like startled birds, take wing.

I prize the letter highly,
But dearer yet to me
Is she who penned the letter,
Far, far across the sea.

THE ARGO.

FROM HAND TO MOUTH.

"From hand to mouth" he gaily said,
And pressed her dainty finger tips,
Which salutation quickly led
To one upon her perfect lips,
As fair as roses in the South,
"From hand to mouth."

So she was won and so was he,
'Twas something like a year ago,
And now they both are one, you see,
Although which one I hardly know;
They're living somewhere in the South,
From hand to mouth. — Rambler.

A LOVE GAME.

She was a pretty and frank coquette,
He was a lad in his Freshman year,
And they stood on the lawn by the tennis net,
With nobody by to see or hear;
The sun was bright and the sky was clear,
As he foolishly bent his tall young head,
And whispered the rules in her listening ear—
For she did not know the game, she said.

She was a pretty and frank coquette,
And her ripe lips met in the sweetest pout,
While over her eyes the arch brows met
As she studied the meaning of "in" and "out";
And half in shyness and half in doubt,
Questioned, with low voice highly bred,
What this and what that were all about,
For she did not know the game, she said.

She was a pretty and frank coquette,
And her wrist was round as she tried to play,
But never a ball could she touch—and yet
She tossed with her racket his heart away.
Serve and return were one that day;
She missed till her dainty cheeks grew red;
He won the set, as a bold youth may,
But the little maid won the game—they said!

Envoi.

Such are the chances of war, I fear,
At tennis, where people at odds are set,
And one is a lad in his Freshman year,
And one is a pretty and frank coquette!

No more fond lovers linger in the wood,
(Alas! the balmy summer days are fled)
They seek anon another kind of wood,
The kind that's split and piled up in the shed.

L'Envoi.

— Beacon.
COLLEGE WORLD.

Amherst:
Prizes for athletic day were given by the business men of Amherst. The Student comments on the good-will existing between the town-people and collegians, as indicative of an advance in the reason and good sense of the students.

At a recent meeting of the Senate President Seelye stated that all matters of discipline would henceforth be referred to that body for its decision.

Profs. Gorman and Tyler are to deliver a course of lectures before the Senior class on the mental, moral, and psychological phases of Evolution.

Cornell:
The Persian language is a new addition to the curriculum.
The Faculty are taking severe measures to stop the annual cane rush.
The Seniors are having a course of lectures on Shakespeare.
The increase of students is illustrated by the following figures: Graduates, 1884, 23; Seniors, 53; Juniors, 89; Sophomores, 133; Freshmen, 224.

Of eight $200 scholarships recently awarded, four went to lady students.—Ex.

Harvard:
Protection will have a chance at Harvard this year. Prof. Thompson, of the University of Pennsylvania, has been chosen to expound that theory.

By a new regulation of the Faculty, an average of 50 per cent. in all subjects will be necessary for promotion, and 50 per cent. will also be necessary to work off a condition. The passing mark of 40 per cent. remains the same as before.

The Base-Ball Association has a balance of $1,054 in the treasury.
The Advocate does not think the outlook for athletics at Harvard is encouraging.

A new department of engineering—mechanical, civil, and sanitary—has been established.

Williams:
The ball throwing record was broken by Carse's throw of 573 feet.
A private tennis court is owned by the Faculty.

Miscellaneous:
The library of the British Museum is equal to a row of books twelve feet high and twenty-two miles long.
The Freshman class at the University of Lewisburg, Pa., is the largest ever entered.
The University of Kansas has established a chair of American Literature.
The prospect of a good foot-ball team at Tufts is encouraging.
The College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York has received from Vanderbilt a gift of $500,000.
Wabash College lives in expectation.
Co-education is to be adopted next year.
There is an increased attendance at Johns Hopkins University this year.
At Colby Saturday forenoon is hereafter to be regarded as "study hours."
The Chautauqua class of '87 contains 18,000 members, 10,000 of whom are expected to graduate.
Quite a large class, consisting of Seniors and Juniors, has been formed.
under Prof. Johnson for the study of Italian. The course is to continue through the year. At present there is to be one recitation per day, but the number will probably be increased.—Bowdoin Orient.

Spanish is the popular elective at Columbia College this year.

Only one Senior at Rutgers has elected the classics.

LITERARY NOTES.

The initial number of the Correspondence University Journal, published at 162 La Salle St., Chicago, is at hand. The object of the University, of which the Journal is an exponent, is to furnish instruction, through correspondence, to "any person in any study." Able instructors have been secured, and we doubt not that the Correspondence University at Chicago will take its place beside other universities of its class as a valuable supplementary aid to thorough scholarship. The Journal will give one all the needed information concerning the University, but its usefulness will not be limited here, if we may judge from the first number. We notice an editorial advocating the formation of a society for the advancement of literature. A journal representing the spirit and culture shown in this number ought to meet with abundant success.

The Youth's Companion is a paper which it is a pleasure to praise. For it demonstrates that it is not necessary to poison a boy's mind in order to stimulate him. The pulse is made to throb, but with an impulse to do right and to fill a high place in the world's estimation. That this can be done and that The Companion has been able to achieve a circulation of 325,000 copies, is no small testimony to the skill and liberality with which it is edited. Those who know the paper best wonder how any American family is willing to do without it. The price is $1.75 a year. Subscriptions sent in now will entitle to copies of all the remaining issues of this year, as well as to the whole year 1885.

The Literary Revolution, though, possibly, not making so large a "noise" in the world as three or four years ago when its remarkable work was new to the public, is really making more substantial progress than ever before. A noticeable item is the improved quality of the books issued. Guizot's famous "History of France," not sold, till recently, for much less than $50, is put forth in eight small octavo volumes, ranking with the handsomest ever issued from American printing presses, including the 426 full page original illustrations, and is sold for $7.00. Rawlinson's celebrated "Seven Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World," is produced in elegant form, with all the maps and illustrations, reduced in price from $18.00 to $2.75. These are but representative of an immense list of standard works, ranging in price from two cents to nearly $20.00, which are set forth in a descriptive catalogue of 100 pages, and which is sent free to every applicant. It certainly is worth the cost of a postal-card to the publisher,
Problems of Nature is the title of a new journal devoted to scientific discussion and investigation. The field for journals of this class is wide, and yet constantly enlarging. The discussion of such a subject as the "Cause of Cholera" is timely. Some articles are given selected from scientific journals. Published at 21 Park Row, New York City.

CLIPPINGS.

It is carrying things a little too far when a student is so reticent that he won't even tell the professor what he knows about the lesson.—Notre Dame Scholastic.

A MODEST REQUEST.

Bring me a neat, but not gaudy bouquet, Eighteen inches or so each way, Dahlias or something in similar taste, I want something modest to wear at my waist.

—Yale Record.

"Is your chum a close student?" wrote a father to his son in college. "You bet he is, father," was the reply. "You couldn't borrow a V of him if you were in the last stages of starvation."—Ex.

Prof.—"It is rather chilly in here this morning, isn't it?" Class turn up their coat collars and shiver, expecting a cut. Prof.—"Yes—then we will have a lecture in Stoic Philosophy." Class groans.—Argo.

"The Prohibitionists have nominated President Seelye for Governor of Massachusetts. But President Seelye announces that he cannot stand." This is a queer admission for a temperance advocate to make.—Student.

Prof.—"What is the meaning of insideo, Mr. B.?

Student—"I—ah—believe it—means to besiege, to invest—a place by throwing up earthworks, and—a—" Prof.—"It means to sit—sit down." Class howls for ten minutes.—Argo.

That Professor was a good judge of students' feelings who made the following announcement recently: "You will be sorry to learn that Prof. is absent to-day, but will be pleased to know that he assigned the next twenty-five pages for to-morrow's lesson."—Ex.

After much opposition on the part of both the professors and students of the Canadian universities, the Toronto legislature has decided that women shall be admitted as students in the Toronto Provincial University, the leading seat of learning in Canada; and it is looked upon as a certainty that most of the universities in the other provinces will follow the example.

A Professor, who has been trying for a half hour to explain a formula on the board, turns, with his finger on his nose, which is a very prominent feature, and says: "Is this now apparent to you all?" (Freshmen grin.) "I am aware, gentlemen, it is long." (Freshmen grin audibly.) "But I hope you see the point." (Slight pedal applause.) "It is called pons asinorum, of which I hope you see the application." (Loud and continued applause.)—The Dartmouth.
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RICHARD C. STANLEY, A.M.,
Professor of Chemistry and Geology.

REV. THOMAS HILL, D.D.,
Lecturer on Ethics.

REV. W. H. BOWEN, D.D.,
Lecturer on Natural Theology.

THOMAS L. ANGELL, A.M.,
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REV. JAMES ALBERT HOWE, D.D.,
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GEORGE C. CHASE, A.M.,
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THOMAS HILL RICH, A.M.,
Professor of Hebrew.

JOHN H. RAND, A.M.,
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REV. G. S. DICKERMAN,
Lecturer on English History.

CLASICAL DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class are examined as follows:—

LATIN: In six books of Virgil's Eneid; six orations of Cicero; the Outline of Statius; twenty exercises of Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, and in Harkness' Latin Grammar.

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

MATHEMATICS: In Loomis' or Greenleaf's Arithmetic, in the first twelve chapters of Loomis' Algebra, and in two books of Geometry.

ENGLISH: In Mitchell's Ancient Geography, and in Worcester's Ancient History.

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.

EXPENSES.

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 Nicholas 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.

Tuition, room rent, and use of libraries free.

COMMENCEMENT, Thursday, June 25, 1885.
This Institution is located in the city of Lewiston, Maine, and is named in honor of Lyman Nichols, Esq., of Boston. The special object of the school is to prepare students for the Freshman Class of Bates College, though students who do not contemplate a College course are admitted to any of the classes which they have the qualifications to enter. The School is situated near the College and Theological School, and thus affords important advantages of association with students of more advanced standing and scholarship.

The Course of Study comprises three years and as many classes: that is, the first year, or third class; the second year, or second class; the third year, or first class. The classes are so arranged that students can enter the school at any time during the year.

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EDWARD R. CHADWICK, A.B. Teacher of Elocution.
ALBERT E. VERRILL.
ALFRED B. MORRILL, Teacher of Mathematics.
CHAS. A. WASHBURN, Teacher of Geography and History.
CHAS. HADLEY, Assistant in Latin.

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Lyndon Institute was chartered in 1887. During the year 1888 it has received a permanent endowment of $25,000. The Institute building, which is a brick and granite building, 166x75 feet, built at a cost of $20,000, has recently been refurnished and repaired at an expense of several thousand dollars. It is delightfully located on a gentle eminence overlooking the Passumpsic valley, which is surrounded by beautiful hills and mountains. The Ladies' Boarding Hall, in charge of the Preceptors, with a competent Matron, offers unusual advantages for a home to a limited number of young ladies. Large, well-ventilated, comfortably furnished rooms, spring water, excellent drainage, steam heat, and a healthful location.

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ce Cases conducted, Expert Preliminary and Va-
idity searches made, and all other business con-
ected with patent interests transacted.
Maine Central Railroad

ON AND AFTER

OCTOBER 19, 1884.

Passenger Trains leave Lewiston upper Station:

7.20 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
11.10 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
2.30 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 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.
10.30 A.M., for Brunswick, Bath, Rockland, Augusta, Portland, and Boston.
3.05 P.M., for Farmington.
5.30 P.M., for Brunswick, Bath, Augusta, and Waterville.
11.20 P.M., (every night) for Brunswick, Bangor, Aroostook Co., St. John, and Boston, and for Bath, Saturday nights only. Does not run beyond Bangor, Sunday mornings.

Passenger Trains leave Auburn:

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

Trains arrive at Lewiston Upper Station at 9.35 A.M., from Portland; 2.52 and 6.30 P.M. from Portland and Boston; 10.56 A.M. from Farmington and Bangor.

At Lower Station 11.00 A.M. from Portland, Bath, and Augusta; 11.00 A.M. and 8.15 P.M. (mixed) from Farmington; 3.25 and 7.25 P.M. from Portland, Rockland, Bath, and Augusta; and 1.40 A.M. every morning from Boston, Portland, and Bangor.

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PORTLAND, Oct. 19, 1884.

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