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EDITORIAL.

WITH the April number of the STUDENT two of our associates, Aaron Beede and W. H. Davis, retired from the editorial board. As the work of their departments will be assumed by the other editors, it will necessitate no change in the plan of the STUDENT. Our thanks are due to all the friends who have so kindly given us their support thus far, and we assure them that we shall spare no effort in the future to make the STUDENT worthy of their patronage.

We do not wish to lay ourselves open to the charge of fault finding, but feel that we must offer a few suggestions upon that subject which editors are always so ready to write upon—examinations. Since we have been connected with the college the Faculty have generally been very reasonable in the matter, but occasionally much dissatisfaction is manifested over the length of the examination for the time allowed. We have in mind examinations in which the most rapid writers barely rushed through the work in the required two hours, while others failed
from no other reason than a lack of time. One of the Professors last term very kindly acknowledged after his examination was over that it had been too long. But regrets were useless then, except as they have an influence on the future. The annual examinations at the end of the summer term are near at hand. If we must be limited to two hours let us have an amount of work in examination to correspond. But we beg to suggest that no limit be given us to time.

There is at present a lack of interest in the literary societies which we fear is increasing. It appears to be the result of carelessness more than of intentional neglect. Each member supposes that some one else will do his part of the work, and so excuses himself not thinking of the benefits which he thereby loses. This is unreasonable. No student can afford to heedlessly throw away the advantages offered to him by the societies. The practice to be obtained in extemporaneous speaking, debate, and repartee, in most cases, will be of more importance in after years than the derivation of Greek and Latin roots. We do not claim that society work is of more importance than the regular college work, but that it is altogether too important to be neglected, and we believe it is the duty of every student to pay a due amount of attention to it. We can all afford to devote a few moments each day to the interests of our societies. It will be capital well invested, and is sure to yield us an abundant interest, not only while in college but after we have gone from our Alma Mater. Let us join together and endeavor to arouse some enthusiasm in the dead and sleeping members of our societies.

Several months since the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby delivered an address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society in New York, and on this occasion he pointed out some of the prevalent customs in American colleges which he considered injurious. The three evils which he dwells upon in his address are written examinations, elective studies, and athletic sports. The two former have already been discussed in the Student, and this season of the year seems to be an appropriate time to notice the latter. Dr. Crosby says: "The only other mistake common to our colleges, to which I will now refer, is the fostering of boat clubs and ball clubs. That young men should, in time of relaxation, go out on the green and have a good game of ball, or should go down to the river and have a row is most natural and commendable, but that they should form clubs for training, and spend months in the profession, and have grand public contests before thousands all over the country, and attract professional roughs, with their betting and drinking, to the grand show, in all of which study is neglected, and must be neglected, is an abomination of the first order." The Faculty at Amherst have forbidden the students from participating in inter-collegiate sports, after they have fulfilled their present engagements.

We have thus briefly presented the views of a learned man and of a cele-
Arguments may be presented on the other side of this question showing that the interest in athletics neither ought, nor is likely to decline. President Eliot in his last annual report says: "Many people take it for granted that the students who are conspicuous in athletic sports are capable of nothing better, and stand as a rule at the bottom of the college rank lists. This is by no means the case. Of the eighty-four different students who were members of the University crew, base-ball nine, or football eleven from 1871 to 1881, more than a quarter stood above the middle of their respective classes, and the average standing of the whole number was represented by seventy-two in a supposed class of one hundred."

He acknowledges that athletic competitions may easily run into excess, but argues that the increased attention given to athletic sports within the last few years has been of great advantage to the university. In conferences of a committee of the Faculty, students and graduates interested in the matter of athletics, it was the general opinion that the discipline of the college had by them been made easier, and that the health of many students had been improved. Only a comparatively few college graduates use the branches which they have taken up in their course. It is the discipline of the four years' work which has changed the man. Perseverance and self-denial are necessary on the part of the students of a successful base-ball nine; and these qualities when developed will, as a rule, make them successful business men.

If they are not of the class which will furnish the most college professors, they certainly are in the lists of those most likely to be able to remember the financial needs of their Alma Mater. Stupid fellows are not found in the front ranks in these sports. Competitions are necessary for the awakening of a lively interest in athletics. A good base-ball nine is evidence that there is talent in a college, and we believe that it should receive the hearty support of students, alumni, and faculty.

We wish each alumnus would take pains to inform the editors of the Student of any change in his residence or occupation, and any other item connected with the graduates of the college, which would be of interest to the alumni and friends of Bates. We repeat what we said at the beginning of the year, that the alumni department belongs to the graduates, and can be made of no value unless they sustain it. It would be but little trouble when one has an item which he thinks would be of interest to his fellow-alumni to drop a line to the editors. It may prove to be just the information some one else was looking for, and so be of real service. In this way the alumni will come to look upon the department as their own, and naturally turn to it for any desired information respecting their numbers. Who will be the first to report?

The usual number of students seem to be leaving before the term reviews begin, giving the usual reason, that it
does not pay to remain when one can just as well pass the required seventy per cent. beforehand, by a little extra cramming. This is one of the evils of the examination system, that students are stimulated to work to pass examinations, as if this were the chief end of a college course. Every week taken from college and devoted to some other work is reckoned as so much gained, and when the year's work is done, the fact is spoken of as a thing to be commended—that they have passed all their examinations, and been absent more than half the year.

Now this is wrong, all wrong. A student who reasons in this way has lost sight of the real object of his college course. He seems to forget that he started out to take a four years' course of study, and not to see how large a part of his time he could be absent from college without being dropped from the class. Four years is far too short a time, without the loss of a single day, for a man to give to the work laid down in a college course. There is no consideration of sufficient importance to justify a student in doing the work of whole terms outside of the class-room. We know that the lack of means is the chief excuse, and a serious matter it becomes with many; but when looked at in the light of a life-time, it is far better to protract one's course a year or two, rather than to crowd it into four years, at the sacrifice of thorough training.

Of all the year's work, the review of this term is the part the student can least afford to lose. It is the only time when thorough reviews are given, and it is only by thorough review that one can hope to do justice to the amount of work crowded into each term. If the work is of any value to the student he cannot afford to be away; if not, the sooner he leaves the better.

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LITERARY.

THE EMPTY NEST.

BY IGN., '79.

Before my door, in the chilly air,
It hangs upon a leafless bough:
'Tis sad to see it thus alone,
Deserted, cold, and lined with snow.

Here once with trust and tender care
The mother-bird watched o'er her young;
'Mid warmth and peace and gentle love,
The sweet and joyous songs were sung.

Within my home, a dreary place,
Another empty nest is seen:
It ever fills my heart with pain,
And ever tells me what has been.

Here dwelt for one short year bright hope
Before my birdling flew away
And left me that sweet dream—his life—
A tender solace for each day.

THE AUTHORSHIP OF SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS.

BY E. F. N., '72.

In these modern days of skepticism and iconoclasm, when Henry the Eighth is near to being canonized and Judas Iscariot to being proved a much-maligned man, when Joan of Arc is fast becoming a myth, and William Tell is being relegated to the same niche with Jack the Giant-killer, it is by no means strange that those who aspire to re-
verse literary or historic judgments should aim at so shining a mark as the authorship of the plays usually attributed to Shakspeare.

For three hundred years learned critics have devoted their energies to the elucidation of the plays, and the exposition of their author's genius; book after book has appeared in the endeavor to throw light upon Shakspeare, in many cases accomplishing their object very much after the fashion in which the planets illuminate the sun; voice after voice has been lifted up to utter the praises of his transcendent power; but amid all the tumult never one was heard to question that it was Shakspeare's genius which gave such a glorious gift to man, and while they marveled they never doubted. But a woman, admitted a monomaniac by her own friends, an English prime minister, a distinguished novelist, and a professor of law have changed all that. After all that had been said to show Shakspeare's relation to the plays, it only remained to show that he had no relation to them, and that these late aspirants to the reversal of an established opinion think they have done. And how do they do this? In the most natural way possible, by finding another author for the plays. Whom do they choose? None other than Sir Francis Bacon. Wondering how one man could have written the plays, our forefathers had been fain to call Shakspeare the "prince of poets," while, as they admired Bacon's philosophical work they had styled him the "prince of philosophers"; but if we are to believe the advocates of the new theory this prince possessed a double claim to royalty. Baffled in their solution of difficulty number one, they create a new and greater difficulty,—how Bacon could have written both Bacon and Shakspeare. One does not wonder that James Freeman Clarke has turned the matter about, and discussed the question: Did Shakspeare write Bacon's works? "I am inclined to think," he says, "that if we are to believe that one man was the author of the plays and the philosophy, it is much more probable that Shakspeare wrote the works of Bacon than that Bacon wrote the works of Shakspeare. For there is no evidence that Bacon was a poet as well as a philosopher, but there is ample evidence that Shakspeare was a philosopher as well as a poet." It is said there is no instance to be found in history of the same man belonging to the highest rank of philosophers and to the highest rank of poets, while Milton, Petrarch, Goethe, Voltaire, Lucretius, and Coleridge bear witness that a great poet may be also a philosopher. Let us look at some of the objections to the Shakspearean authorship of the plays. In the first place we are told that Shakspeare never claimed the plays as his own; that no manuscript of any kind in his handwriting has been found; that he bequeathed no trace of a library in his will, and makes no mention of his manuscripts.

In alluding to the poet's negligence and seeming indifference to the fate of his plays, Mr. Leighton, who is known as the author of the "Sons of Godwin" and other poems, says: "There seems but one way ofrationally ac-
counting for this apparent disregard of the approbation of posterity, generally so highly valued by the poetic mind. We may explain it in this way: Anticipating much longer life, as his previous good health gave him sufficient reason to do, and finding judgment, skill, conception and imagination ripening, as each successive drama was produced, the poet contemplated grander and more intellectual works than any that have come down to us; greater monuments of his wonderful power and skill. Constantly haunted by these more gigantic conceptions, he could naturally look with indifference on what had already been done, fully conscious that the undeveloped imaginings which were floating in his brain had possibilities beyond all his earlier works. In the presence of Hamlet, Macbeth, King Lear, and Othello, we are inclined to shake the head in incredulity at the mention of grander, or more intellectual works; but we must remember that to us are not viewing literature with Shakspeare's mind.”

Mr. Leighton's remarks are ingenious, but it is also to be remembered that the terms of the poet’s business partnership precluded him from publishing his works in his life-time. The plays were the property of the theatre and it was for the theatre's interest to restrain their publication. Another suggestion still: “It is not unlikely that a mind so essentially dramatic never seriously brought itself to look upon a play as a thing to read, but considered its only real publication to be in its living utterance upon the stage; so that, looking upon his vocation as quite distinct from mere authorship, he would regard all printing and revising as a curious niceness which in no way concerned him.”

It is explained to us that Bacon did not claim the authorship because of the low repute in which dramatic composition was held, and the undesirability of having his philosophic fame tarnished. It has been suggested that Shakspeare, on his part, may have meditated a great epic, and desired its splendor to be undimmed by the lighter literature of dramas by the same author. In explanation of the lack of original manuscripts of the dramas and of memoranda, etc., at his death, it may be said that the manuscripts in London were perhaps consumed in the fire which destroyed the Globe Theatre, in 1613, and others perchance in the great fire in London, in 1666, and that whatever personal notes, memoranda, etc., he may have left to his executors, were destroyed by them and his descendants in an excess of Puritan zeal, from their desire to remove every trace of his connection with the stage.

We are told that there is no evidence on record that he was given to profound study or much reading. But may it not be said that profound study and much reading are not markedly evidenced in the plays? They abound in anachronisms which Bacon never would have committed, while on the other hand they are teeming with life and characters which Bacon never could have known. Where was Bacon, the scholar, the courtier, the philosopher, to gain the knowledge necessary to delineate some of the social scenes of
the plays? It is not probable that he frequented the haunts where the various elements were to be found that went to make up such characters as Bardolph, Pistol, Sir Andrew, Sir Toby, Dame Quickly, and Falstaff. Shakspeare as a man of the world and manager of a theatre, met such people constantly on their native heath, and his marvelous insight and power of combination made them all available material.

Again we are told that the "paral- lelisms" between the two writers are indicative of a common authorship. But these are chiefly in modes of expression which might well be common to the age, and as correctly termed Elizabethan, as either Shakspearean or Baconian, and the divergencies in the two writers are quite as significant. Bacon, in his essay on "Friendship," speaks correctly of the historical character Decimus Brutus, while Shakspeare in his play calls him Decius Brutus, copying faithfully the error of the author from whom he derived his materials. Again, Shakspeare spells the name of Caesar’s wife Calpharnia, while Bacon writes the classical form Calpurnia. The one was the natural blunder of a genius, who simply used whatever history gave him available material, copying both its errors and its truth, while the other was the careful work of a painstaking scholar, who gave heed to every minute detail. Let us look farther at some of the reasons why Bacon could not have written the plays.

One reason has been presented by Mr. Bunce and is substantially as follows: Bacon was a statesman, a member of parliament, for a long period the crown-lawyer, a man of affairs, a close observer of his times. It was a period of great political and religious agitation. The din of conflict was everywhere, yet there is no reflection of all this in the plays. Bacon the philosopher would naturally exclude from his philosophy the agitations of the day, but Bacon the dramatist would have been almost certain to reflect the passions of the hour in his imaginative creations. Shakspeare the poet, living apart from political strife and devoted to dramatic productions, might easily have been unmoved; but Bacon, never. Again Lowell has said that if any person were disposed to believe that Bacon wrote the plays, he could set himself right by reading Bacon’s paraphrase of the Psalms. One dose of that would settle the supremacy of Shakspeare back upon the seat of reason. Here is a specimen:

"So shall he not lift up his head
In the assembly of the just.
For why? The Lord hath special eye
To be the godly’s stay at call;
And hath given over righteously
The wicked man to take his fall."

That Shakspeare wrote the poems attributed to him is generally admitted. Which is the more probable author of the plays, the writer of the above lines, or he who gave us the poem?

Again Judge Holmes has endeavored to show the parallelisms of Bacon and Shakspeare; but they are parallelisms of modes of expression, not of temper or language. The fervor which devotes the plays to the passion of love, and ennobles them with so many varying phases of womanhood, finds no counter-
part in Bacon. The man who wrote:
"He that hath wife and children hath given hostages to fortune; for they are impediments to great enterprises, either of virtue or mischief," is far less likely to have created that shining circle of fair women who stand alone and unapproachable in literature than he who wrote:
"Let me not to the marriage of two minds
Admit impediments: love is not love
Which alters where it alteration finds."

Again, it is strange that none of the prominent authors of that day, many of whom would be keenly interested in disproving the Shakspearean authorship, if it were possible, denied the plays to be Shakspeare's. Jonson who was the friend of both Shakspeare and Bacon, may possibly have been the means of bringing them together, and he never hints a doubt of Shakspeare's claim. Milton was born in 1608, Shakspeare died in 1616. Milton was probably the best informed of the literary men of his day, and well qualified to judge of a question involving the poetic art, and he bears unequivocal testimony to his genius and fame.

In conclusion, we would like to put the case, as Mr. Hudson is quoted as putting it, into this neat "nuttshell":
1. Bacon's ingratitude to Essex was such as the author of "Lear" could never have been guilty of.
2. Whoever wrote the plays of Shakspeare was not a scholar. He had something vastly better than learning—but he had not that.
4. Bacon's mind, great as it was, might have been cut out of Shakspeare's and never have been missed.—Star.

DROWNED.
E. F. S., '72.

Was it I who stood on the shore,
And fancied I saw a sail,
And thought that my dear one's ship
Had weathered the wind and the gale?
O Lord, dear Lord, was it I?

Was it I who murmured a prayer,
A prayer of thanksgiving and praise,
From joy that my love had come
To brighten and cheer my days?
O Lord, dear Lord, was it I?

Was it I who heard them say
That my love's good ship went down?
Was it I for whom they prayed
As they led me back to the town?
O Lord, dear Lord, was it I?

Was it I whose heart grew chill,
The heart that beat warm in its shrine,
Since the eyes forever were dim,
That once looked love into mine?
O Lord, dear Lord, was it I?

Is there rest from grief and pain,
Rest both for him and me?
Is it I who in Heaven shall meet
The love that went down at sea?
O Lord, dear Lord, is it I?

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.
by J. F. P., '80.

THIS article might more properly be called "Fraud in Recitations and Examinations of Schools and Colleges." It applies to all grades, primary and university, and to every time since men were selfish. It is written for students, and in the belief that this matter should be thought of, and discussed by students. As said above, its application is general. It is folly to deny that cheating exists in every school. It creeps in like the seeds of disease. A quick-witted scholar can cheat if he will; no teacher, or set of teachers, or excellent regulations can
prevent it. The subject is discussed here because this is a students' paper; nor is there any doubt that fraud exists among those who read this paper; no one is simple enough to deny it. One can hardly overestimate the baleful effect of this evil among students. They cheat themselves. Half the value of a faithful student's course comes from friendly relations with his teachers. A teacher's work is to encourage and inspire more than to teach. Books could teach. Students could find out facts for themselves; but to lift up, to help forward, the personal interest and personal contact of a better informed and more cultured mind is requisite. Sunder these relations, as the dishonest student must, and such help is made impossible.

Suppose we allow that it is wise to neglect work undertaken for pay. what of the unthrift that leaves his own work undone? Suppose something might be said of cheating through one study to do another the better; who does this? The purpose of dishonesty in the school-room is to avoid work. Within a week a student told me that dishonesty saved severe application. It grows upon one, and though few students regard themselves as idle, none the less idleness—criminal waste of time—is common, greatly promoted by dishonesty in recitation and examination. Whether it is want of ability or want of common honesty that makes such cheating necessary, the cheater's more proper place is hoeing potatoes or cutting cord-wood.

In school, as well as out of school, dishonesty is self-demoralizing. We don't look at it so. Instead of moral disease, undermining the character, we call it sport, or a wit-sharpener, or a saving of useless labor, or at the most, only doing as others do. Let preachers preach; we don't assume their office; but facts are for any man's stating. It is a fact that many a dulled conscience, untrustworthy life, business wreck, ruined character, has its explanation here. Cheating changes the quality of associates, makes dishonesty less dishonest. Students do not see it. They begin it unthinkingly. They look at it through the rose hue of present gain. Call them tricksters, in embryo thieves and blackguards, at your peril. But the slow process goes on, leaving weakened and stained manhood, corrupted and corrupting principles. No sophistry can make dishonor ought save dishonor. A thief in school or college is a thief still; college walls, or hosts of companions, cannot remove the guilt.

Students blame teachers for this state of things, and teachers are often at fault; they curse regulations, and regulations may be unwise; they declare against the difficulty of subjects, and some studies are difficult. But let us here put the fault where it belongs—with the students themselves. A man must answer for his own crime. Don't ask me to go to jail for your theft. If students cheat, there is an essential defect in their character. That is the reason, pure and simple. They are indolent or self-seeking, or lack the manliness to stand the taunts of others. They see an opportunity for fraudulent
gain, and take it. It seems harsh to say honor is of little worth with them; yet, practically, is it not so? Is not the successful man the best man?

It is the fault of students, too, that companions practice fraud; that it is not driven,—shamed out of sight. Purity of character in schools and colleges is in the hands of students. One man may ruin multitudes, and by his presence curse a school; and one man's influence may give vigor to the moral life, felt through every class, encouraging right and shaming meanness and cowardice. Numerous examples of either are to be found. At St. Winnifred's the manly honor of a single boy, a mere child, reformed a whole school. In a Massachusetts college, one man influenced his classmates, with hardly an exception, to become Christians. The influence of a debating society, in a certain academy, kept the morals pure throughout the school. At Oxford the correcting of abuses, raising the standard of scholarship, and infusing new moral life into the institution, were due largely to the personal efforts and character of one Hardy, a tutor it is true, but a student as well.

Right, and its manly pursuit, is more effective than the most popular wrong-doing. One true man has more influence than a dozen cowards and self-seekers. A body of right-hearted, determined students may carry all before them. It is active, manly, unflinching work that accomplishes good results. No tell-tale is wanted. Even informing is unnecessary save in aggravated cases; though a student who refuses to inform when reason calls for it, is on a level with the tell-tale. As students we like to claim that we have reached man's estate. That's all good. Be men; begin men's work; don't shirk responsibility; don't cheat; don't let others cheat; if he persists, cut a cheater's friendship; know that you have the making or marring of your institution; make it; don't mar it.

Christian students, as a body, and as individuals, are responsible for college morals. They are justly expected to be right. It is fair to look to them to obey not only, but earnestly, by word and influence, to support all proper rules. What shall be said then of a Christian who practices dishonesty in the class-room? Let him abandon it, or strip him of his profession and write "thief," "hypoerite," on his forehead. Christian men in college, are simply to carry out the Christian code. Not perfection, but constant right effort is called for. College has many temptations, but for the sake of him he calls Master, for his neighbor's sake, the Christian must resist them. It is a high calling to which he is called; it is a manly work he must do; but the bare thought of refusing is treason to his principles, treason to his Master.

There must begin a new era in school life, and students must inaugurate it. Teachers are always ready to forward such a move. It must be an era in which teachers and students are friends, not taskmaster and tasked, in which all have one end in view—progress—and in which both parties work in mutual effort to preserve order,
to advance scholarship, and to promote character. Christian students, students everywhere, and teachers, help it forward.

COMMUNICATION.

Editors of the Student:

PORTLAND, April 28, 1883.

This afternoon finds me in Portland with some leisure for writing.

Perhaps the first object to attract the attention of the stranger upon leaving the Grand Trunk Depot, is the Custom House, a massive building constructed entirely of granite with iron-barred windows, situated where it overlooks the wharves, and which is at once typical of the strength and power of our nation.

The Post-Office building, built of white marble, is also noticeable on account of its beauty and the style of its architecture, but we hasten on to the City Building, situated almost in the center of the city, not because the court sits here, or because the city authorities here transact business, but because it contains the library with its thousands of well-selected books, and a reading-room connected with it, furnished with all the leading papers and magazines of the day. This is a pleasant and profitable place to spend any leisure hour.

Not far distant is the Unitarian Church of which Rev. Dr. Hill, well-known to the students of Bates, is the pastor. The church is unassuming in its outside appearance, but once inside the ancient pulpit with its heavy mahogany pillars, the high-backed pews with their old-fashioned doors, the very atmosphere, impress us with a feeling of the deepest solemnity. Here the divine truth has been proclaimed for more than a hundred and fifty years, and as the music, which probably surpasses that of any church in the city, comes floating down from the high gallery, something of the awe and reverence which one might be expected to feel in the old cathedrals of Europe, takes possession of the mind.

The Historical Rooms, also near the center of the city, are worthy of the attention of the general traveler, and are of especial interest to the scholar, as they contain a fine and extensive collection of mounted birds, rare varieties of shells and insects, and a large number of botanical specimens, classified and arranged in systematic order, besides living examples of some of the lowest forms of animal life, which are kept in glass jars filled with water. The interested observer of nature will here find enough to occupy his mind and attention profitably for days or even weeks.

In the suburbs of the city, upon a high hill commanding one of the finest views in the vicinity of Portland, stands the Maine State General Hospital, a brick building four stories high, with two large wings, and admirably adapted in all its parts to the purposes for which it is designed. The physicians connected with the institution are all eminent and give their services without remuneration. The Hospital is supported largely by the State, and only a fair price is asked of patients
with ample means, while the poor and unfortunate receive treatment free of charge. Many of the rooms have been fitted up, some of them luxuriously, through the benevolence of churches and private individuals. The wards are excellently ventilated; neatness and order seem to pervade the entire apartments; the cot beds are arranged in long rows, and one passing between them will not soon forget the sad but sometimes pleased and happy glances of the patients.

We will close this brief sketch with a visit to the Observatory which stands upon a high hill at the opposite extremity of the city from the hospital, and upon that portion of land which juts farthest out into the ocean. After ascending to the summit of the tower, Portland reveals itself at a glance. On one side the ocean, on the other the peninsula occupied by the city, and in the far distance the mainland. At sunset when the city spires are tipped with gold, and the water is thrown into deeper shadow, or tossed up in myriads of sparkling waves, it would be difficult for the artist to conceive of a more beautiful picture than that presented at the Portland Observatory.

Very sincerely,

ELLA L. KNOWLES.

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LOCALS.

"His brow was bumped, his eye was black,
His coat was torn from off his back;
But still like battered bugle rung
The accents of that swollen tongue—
'Base-ball.'"
essays on "The Influence of a Great Mind in Molding the Character of a People."

What makes Sophomore
Walter turn so white,
When any valiant Freshman
Comes in sight?

Senior—"I tell you, boys, I got one
of the Profs. in a box the other day."
Sophomore—"Why in time didn't you
put the lid on?"

Prof. Stanley gave a very interesting lecture on the evening of May 5th, to the Junior class, showing the luminous effects of electricity.

W. C. King, of the firm King & Co., publishers, has recently made a visit to Bates in the interest of a new work which they have just issued.

Two Juniors talking. First Junior—"To what variety of horse does the 'interlinear' belong?" Second Junior—"Easy-going, sure-footed."

The Juniors had been taking shocks after a lecture upon statical electricity. "For once in my life," said the Prof., "I have electrified an audience."

The Juniors appeared out in a body on the night of the Glee Club Concert, in "shining" beavers of a most antique pattern. They will probably be adopted as class hats.

A student, who had been reciting upon the subject of "Frogs and Toads," remarked that their eyes differ. Prof.—"In what respect?" Student—"In expression."

A Freshman was making sport of a man who was driving by with a calf in his wagon, when a classmate remarked: "You had better keep quiet, there is a great demand for veal just now."

In the poem. "A Message," in the April number of the Student, the word merry should be changed to weary; also the article, "Arctic Explorations," should be credited to J. C. P., '82, instead of '83.

"The Juniors were examining a frog through the microscope. Prof. to Mr. C. (who, in the intensity of his desire to see, had opened his mouth very wide)—'Look out, keep your mouth shut or he will jump in.'"

Confusion reigned supreme through Parker Hall the night following the Freshman and Sophomore game of ball. As '86 seemed to make the most noise, it is to be presumed that they carried not only the day but the night.

Rhetoric class. Prof. (who had been asking questions in regard to the different poets)—"Mr. L., what do you know of Tennyson?" Mr. L. gave the date of his birth, etc., then remarked that he didn't remember when he died.

Zoology class. The Prof., who had been discussing the subject of crabs, remarked that they are used as an article of food by savages. Student—"Is that so, other people eat them." Prof.—"Ah, they eat them where you live?" Laughter.

Occasionally a subscriber complains that he does not receive his Student regularly. It is certainly mailed to every one; but unless we are informed of any change in address, it is liable not to reach the subscriber. Please inform the Business Manager when
you change your place of residence and he will see that you receive your Student.

It was very touching to hear a lone Junior, not long since, as he was leaving Parker Hall to attend the oratorio of "The Creation," singing, "Must I go, and empty handed." It is probable he did not, for when he returned we noticed he was singing, "Shall we meet beyond the river?"

We had a bear show on the street the other day. When the animal began to perform his exploits in hugging, a young man jumped behind his young lady friend. She—"Why, what is the matter, you are not scared, are you?" He—"Oh, no; I thought perhaps you could stand that business better than I."

Prof. Stanton has succeeded in arousing considerable enthusiasm in the Sophomore class over the study of ornithology, by offering several prizes. The prize for the best essay on Maine winter birds has been awarded to D. C. Washburn. Prizes have been awarded to Small, Walter, Nichols, and D. C. Washburn for securing specimens of twelve winter birds. Prof. Stanton has also offered a first prize of $10 and a second of $5, for the best lists of the derivations of the scientific terms used in the classification of birds.

A concert was given by the College Glee Club, at the College Chapel, on the evening of May 1st, for the benefit of the Base-Ball Association. Solos by Miss Agnes Walker, and the reading of humorous selections by Mr. M. Dennett, added much to the entertainment. A large audience was present, and expressed a thorough appreciation of the different parts, by repeated encores. The program was as follows:

- On the Chapel Steps, Glee Club.
- Maria's Lambkin, Glee Club.
- Reading, Mr. Dennett.
- Solo and Chorus, "Oh, Eyes so Blue," J. L. Read and Glee Club.
- "College March," Glee Club.
- "Little Moses," Glee Club.
- Stars of the Summer Night, Quartette.
- Song, Miss Walker.
- Chant, "Two Little Kittens," Glee Club.
- Reading, Mr. Dennett.
- "Mary had a Little Lamb" (new), Glee Club.
- Reading, Mr. Dennett.
- "Now I Lay Me Down to Sleep," Glee Club.

Rev. Dr. Bowen has just closed an interesting course of lectures to the Junior and Senior classes, on natural theology. The interest which the students have taken in these lectures shows that they were not without good result. Such subjects as "Evolution and Development"; "The Relation of Mind and Matter"; "Miracles"; "Argument from Design," etc., were discussed in a practical manner. These lectures are to be followed by a course from Rev. Dr. Hill of Portland, on "Ethics," beginning the 23d of this month. Dr. Hill delivered a series before the college, one year ago,
on the "Postulates of Revelation," which proved so highly instructive that we anticipate a most interesting course this year. If the students will give these lectures the attention they deserve, they cannot fail to derive much benefit from them.

The oratorio of "The Creation," presented in Music Hall, the 19th of April, under the direction of Prof. L. W. Ballard, was just a little too late to be noticed in our last number. A large audience assembled to witness the first attempt to render anything of this class of music in Lewiston. The difficulties of the style were fully appreciated by the director, and well provided for in selecting his soloists, viz.: Mrs. H. O. Fellows of New York, Soprano; Mr. W. H. Stockbridge of Portland, Tenor; Mr. J. B. Coyle, Jr., of Portland, Bass. The chorus numbered seventy-five of Lewiston's best vocalists, accompanied by the piano and orchestra. In the introduction, the harsh, discordant, vying tones of the different instruments repeated to the imaginative ear the story of chaos, when "the world was without form and void." But, as "the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters," confusion gave place to order and symmetry, and gloomy night was sung into day when "God said let there be light." Fine executions of voice and skillful interpretations were exacted of the soloists, and they each fulfilled every demand with an ease and finish, such that none but true artists can possess.

The concert gave evidence that a great deal of labor was spent in its preparation, for such results could not be attained without it. Prof. Ballard is to be congratulated upon his success. We hope that soon we shall have another such entertainment.
were whitewashed after a fine double play between Nickerson and Bonney. The most noticeable features of the game were Sandford’s fine catching, Atwood’s playing on first, and Nickerson on second base. Bonney’s work as short-stop was very creditable. ’86 now takes the lead in base-ball, undoubtedly having the strongest nine of any class in college. This leads us to hope that the future has more victories in store for Bates, similar to those she has already achieved. The following is the score:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Innings</th>
<th>Bates</th>
<th>BOWDOINS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Totals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Inns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>P.O.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>K.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>T.H.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>P.O.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>K.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>T.H.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>P.O.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The fielding was loose on both sides. The Colbys did some heavy batting, running the scores up to 27. The absence of our catcher placed us at a disadvantage throughout the entire game.

The third game was played with the Colbys at Lewiston, May 19th. Costly errors by our nine gave the Colbys a large part of their scores. The following is the score for the first game:

**BOWDOINS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.</th>
<th>B.</th>
<th>R.</th>
<th>T. B.</th>
<th>P. O.</th>
<th>A.</th>
<th>E.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Winter, 1b</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knapp, cf</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torrey, 2b</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wright, p</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook, r. f.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stetson, 3b</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterman, s. s.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collins, c. f.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barton, l. f.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td>32</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BATES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.</th>
<th>B.</th>
<th>R.</th>
<th>T. B.</th>
<th>P. O.</th>
<th>A.</th>
<th>E.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bartlett, 3b</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickerson, 2b</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holden, s. s.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandford, c.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitemarsh, p.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atwood, 1b</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gowell, c. f.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flanders, l. f.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washburn, r. f.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td>31</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The score of the second game was as follows:

**COLBY.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.</th>
<th>B.</th>
<th>R.</th>
<th>T. B.</th>
<th>P. O.</th>
<th>A.</th>
<th>E.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doe, 2b and c.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purcell, c. f.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boyd, 3b</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathews, c. and 2b</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newell, l. f.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tilton, 1b</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barton, p</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merrill, s. s.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emerson, r. f.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td>57</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dr. Fullonton has been suffering from ill health for some time past, but is now so far recovered as to be able to deliver his lectures to the theological students.

Prof. Stanton has nearly completed his course of lectures to the Sophomores on Ornithology. Students have a rare opportunity for pursuing this interesting branch of natural history under a man so enthusiastic in the study as Prof. Stanton.

Prof. Chase has found an extra amount of work accumulated on his hands this term owing to his absence from college during the winter. Much of the rhetorical work was put over until this term.

Prof. Stanley is delivering no regular course of lectures to the Juniors this term, but has taken up several subjects, as Evolution, Electricity, and the French Metric System. In addition to his college work he preaches nearly every Sabbath.

Prof. Rand is pushing forward the work on his new house on College Street. He has one of the finest locations in this part of the city.

The alumni of Bates numbers 271. Of these 74 are teaching, 46 have chosen law as a profession, 41 are preaching, and 23 have studied medicine; 14 members of the alumni have died, 6 of them within one year after graduation.

'73.—E. A. Smith has recently passed his examination for admission to the Bar.

'73.—In the April number of the Student, through mistake, A. C. Libby
was reported as teaching at Mechanic Falls. He is U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor at Buena Vista, Cal.

'73.—C. H. Davis, who graduated from the Theological School in '76, is now at Pueblo, Cal.

'74.—H. H. Acterian is at present a resident student at Bangor Theological Seminary.

'76.—C. S. Libby is practicing law at Buena Vista, Cal.

'76.—A. W. Potter is studying medicine in the Maine Medical School at Brunswick.

'76.—I. C. Phillips is teaching at Wilton, Me. He has established the Maine Teachers' Agency, which is meeting with good success.

'77.—F. F. Phillips has resigned his position as teacher in Rockland, Me., and gone to Philadelphia to engage in business.

'79.—R. F. Johonnett has been admitted to the Bar in Boston.

'80.—W. H. Judkins has just been admitted to the Androscoggin Bar.

'80.—F. L. Hayes, Prof. of Greek in Hillsdale College, has recently been offered the position of Superintendent of the State Blind Asylum at Balavia, N. Y., with a salary of $1,800.

'80.—W. A. Hoyt has resigned his position as Principal of Greely Institute, Cumberland, Me., after a very successful year's work. Under his able management the school has largely increased in numbers. Mr. Hoyt won the hearty support of all the best citizens of the place who strongly urged him to remain another year.

'81.—H. S. Roberts has returned to his position as teacher at Lisbon, Me.

'81.—H. E. Coolidge is teaching at South Berwick, Me. He was recently married to Miss Josie Dearborn of Canton, Me.

'81.—H. E. Foss has just entered upon the second year of a very successful pastorate at Gorham.

'81.—G. E. Lowden was married, May 24th, to Miss Abbie F. Archibald, daughter of Deacon Seth Archibald. The ceremony was performed by his brother, Rev. J. M. Lowden, of Portland, at the house of the bride, in Mechanic Falls.

'81.—C. W. Williams made us a call recently. He is still pursuing his studies at Newton Theological Seminary.

'81.—C. S. Cook has given up teaching and commenced the study of law.

'81.—F. A. Twitchell is studying dentistry in Boston.

'81.—J. E. Hoiton is teaching a grammar school at Essex, Mass.

'81.—Oscar Davis is traveling for a Boot & Shoe firm of Bangor.

'82.—S. A. Lowell has just closed a very successful year's work in the academy at Foxcroft, Me.

'82.—W. V. Twaddle has received a promotion in the Signal Service and is now stationed at Chicago.

'82.—E. R. Richards is in a publishing office in Denver, Col.

'82.—Miss I. B. Foster has just closed a successful term of school at Hebron.

'82.—W. H. Dresser goes to Indiana soon to engage in the book business.

'82.—Miss E. B. Forbes has been unable to teach since graduation on account of a trouble with her eyes.
'82.—I. M. Norcross has gone to Missouri to establish a branch office for the Standard Publishing House.

'82.—G. P. Emmons has entered Bowdoin Medical School.

'82.—J. F. Merrill is treasurer of Androscoggin County.

'82.—J. C. Perkins was in town a few days ago. Under his able management the academy at West Lebanon, N. H., has doubled its attendance of students.

'82.—W. H. Cogswell is running a branch office at Columbus, Ohio, for W. C. King & Co., publishers.

'82.—D. E. Pease has gone West to engage in the book business.

'82.—W. S. Hoyt is studying medicine in Brunswick.

'82.—W. H. Skelton has charge of a branch publishing house in the West.

'82.—L. T. McKenny has gone to work for W. C. King & Co.

STUDENTS:

'83.—O. L. Gile is still laboring with the church at Lisbon Falls. His work has been crowned with abundant success.

'83.—Miss N. R. Little has been appointed assistant in the high school at Peabody, Mass.

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

'83.—O. L. Frisbee goes to the Appledore House again this season.

'83.—H. O. Dorr has a position as clerk in the Crescent Beach House, Magnolia, Mass.

'83.—E. A. Tinkham has secured the high school at Cherryfield through the Maine Teachers' Agency.

'83.—L. B. Hunt, who has been teaching classes in the Lewiston High School for several months, has recently been elected a member of Board of Instruction of that school.

'84.—C. S. Flanders is meeting with good success in the grammar school at Yarmouth.

'84.—Miss Kate McVay has gone to Sullivan to teach this summer.

'84.—T. Dimming is teaching the grammar school in Pittsfield, Me.

'84.—E. Tiffany, formerly of '84, is now in West Point Academy.

'84.—S. S. Wright has been obliged to give up work this year and will enter '85 in the fall.

'85.—F. S. Forbes has charge of the high school at Waldoboro, Me.

'85.—W. D. Fuller has been obliged to suspend his studies for a short time on account of sickness.

'85.—G. S. Eveleth, formerly of Bates, has entered Tufts.

'85.—C. E. Tedford supplies the church at Livermore every other Sabbath.

'85.—C. E. Stevens, who has been obliged to give up work for some time on account of sickness, finds his health so much improved that he hopes to return to college next year. He is now at Moosehead Lake.

'85.—C. A. Scott has just returned to college.

'85.—F. A. Morey has recovered from his recent illness.

'86.—I. H. Storer has gone home to secure a few weeks' rest.

'86.—W. H. Hartshorn has returned to his college work. He has been teaching during the spring.

'86.—H. M. Cheney is about to leave
to accept a position on the Concord Daily Monitor.

'86.—J. H. Williamson and J. W. Goff have gone home for the remainder of the term.

'86.—W. A. Morton goes to Saratoga in a few days to accept a position as clerk in the dining room of one of the large hotels.

THEOLOGICAL:
The following graduates from the Theological School have been ordained during the past year:

F. E. Briggs, settled at Abbott, Me.
L. C. Graves, settled at East Livermore, Me.
G. O. Wiggin, settled at Bristol, N. H.
G. A. Burgess, settled at Greenville, R. I.

'78.—H. Lockhart has closed a most successful pastorate of two years at St. Johnsbury, Vt., and has accepted a call to the church in Worcester, Mass.

'79.—C. L. Pinkham has commenced his fifth years' work at Northwood Ridge, N. H.

'81.—J. Q. Adams entered upon his third year as pastor of the church at South Parsonsfield, April 1st.

'83.—Mr. Minard will settle at Halifax, N. S., after graduating in June.

'84.—G. E. Lowden goes to Houlton, Me., to settle, after completing this year's work.

'84.—B. S. Rideout has given up his studies for a year, to take charge of the church at Strong.

'85.—A. E. Cox is supplying at North Anson.

'85.—Mr. Getchell is supplying at Sabattus.

EXCHANGES.

A large pile of exchanges has accumulated since last month, and it now devolves upon us to notice them. We have prepared the departments of College World and Clippings, and many papers show where the scissors have done their work. This is rather a rough way to treat friends; but what is the use of having friends if you do not use them? The New York Exchange Manufacturing Company, which has recently solicited a contract to furnish the Bowdoin Orient with matter for this department, has not yet deigned to notice us. There is left no alternative, and we must proceed in the same old way. The only improvement in preparing the exchange department of a college journal, which has reached the Student during the ten years of its existence, is a better collection of subjects to work upon.

We first notice the Cap and Gown, from the University of the South. We are sorry to learn that the Bates Student has ever slighted you. It was not intentional. We fear that you may have resented the slight, for during the present year you must have received our publication regularly; and the April number is the first which we have received from you. We will, however, forget the past, and hope that we may hereafter consider each other as regular exchanges. This paper commences its third volume with the April number, and it thus introduces the exchange column: "Here-tofore our exchange department, an important feature of every good col-
college paper, has been altogether neglected, but from this issue, we shall have a regular exchange column, which we trust will not be without interest to our readers." We agree with the editor respecting this department of a college paper. There may seem to be a sameness about the exchange department, but we are of the opinion that it raises the standard of the college press. The Cap and Gown starts out finely with its new volume, and we consider it a valuable exchange.

The first number of the Biographer has reached us, and we consider it a valuable publication. As it suggests in the preface, "it will supply a need hitherto felt, for a trustworthy periodical work of reference, consisting of short sketches of eminent persons, selected as subjects, because of a present public interest in them." It contains the portraits of thirty-five eminent persons, with a short sketch of the life of each. On the first page is a portrait of President Arthur, and farther on, are found those of Bismarck and Gladstone.

The Dickinsonian and the Colby Echo are advocating that some consideration should be shown the editors of a college paper on account of editorial work. Well-written articles appear in the April number of each, showing that the labor which is required on a successfully conducted paper, is more than should be expected of the editors, in addition to their regular college duties.

The Bethany Collegian is a paper recently started in West Virginia, and its literary department is well conducted. Notwithstanding its youth, it launches out boldly in the exchange department. From its criticisms we should judge that the avoirdupois pound is the measuring unit by which it judges concerning the comparative merit of its exchanges.

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COLLEGE WORLD.

The weekly holiday at Wellesley is Monday.

Brown University has been presented with $100,000.—Ex.

Columbia's new library building will accommodate 80,000 volumes.

Harvard is trying to raise $13,000 for its athletic grounds.—Ex.

There are at present no electives in the curriculum at Trinity.

The Sophomore class of Lafayette has a band of seventeen pieces.

Amherst is very much disheartened over the state of her athletics.—Ex.

The funds of Boston University have been increased $600,000 during the past year.

Seventeen seniors were recently elected members of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity at Harvard.

Senator Bayard will deliver the oration at the Commencement of the Yale Law School.—Ex.

Harvard has the largest bicycle club of any college, there being about 100 members.

Mrs. Agassiz, the naturalist's widow, is trying to raise $10,000 for the Harvard Annex.

At Williams, from the list of speakers proposed as speakers at the Adelphic Union Meeting, during Com-
The Faculty have stricken the names of Beecher, Talmage, and Ingersoll.—Ex.

Yale College has just received a bequest of $60,000 from A. E. Kent of Chicago, for a new chemical laboratory.

On February 20th, the Harvard Union debated "Co-education at Harvard." After the discussion, the vote was in favor of co-education.

The Seniors of Dartmouth have selected Carl Schurz for Commencement orator. On the first ballot, thirty wanted Ingersoll, and twenty were for Blaine.

President White of Purdue College, Indiana, has resigned. His resignation was caused by the action of the State Legislature in regard to college secret societies.—Ex.

CLIPPINGS.

IN THE MOONLIGHT.
I was seated on the railing,
She reclining in a chair,
While the moon above was sailing;
Golden-colored was her hair.

And I watched her then with dreamy
Far off thoughts of love so true,
While the moonbeams clear and creamy
Tinted all with brightest hue.

Could I dare, thought I, to tell her,
What the golden days suggest,
Shall I say that life is hollow,
And my mind is all at rest?

Then I watched her as I pondered
On thoughts within my heart;
Was she thinking too, I wondered,
Of her thoughts was I a part?

I was growing more courageous,
When she turned her eyes to mine,
There is nothing more contagious
Than a spark from beauty's shrine.

Then the words came out as neatly
As the moonlight through the slats,
And she murmured smiling sweetly,
"What a night to murder cats."

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