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THE

Bates Student

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EDITORIAL.

TO SUGGEST any improvements which are discussed by the students of a college seems to come within the province of the paper which represents the institution. The college publication is a medium through which the general sentiment of the students may, without embarrassment, reach the Trustees and Faculty. Some reforms have been inaugurated during our connection with Bates, the credit of which must be divided between the authorities and the students; and both have reason to take pride in the measures. For the marked and otherwise disfigured walls of the inside of the buildings, there have taken their place those free from defacement. We hope that there will be such a sentiment at Bates, that a man who disfigures the buildings will run the risk of being handled severely by the students as well as by the Faculty. The spacious grounds of Bates, we believe, are capable of being made to compare favorably with the most beautiful college grounds in New England. One obstacle in the way of securing this is the custom of driving teams in front of the college buildings, and of having hitching posts where alone grass and trees should be culti-
vated. The custom of allowing hacks and all other classes of teams to drive in front of the college buildings is a privilege granted only by Bates. If some plan could be devised for keeping horses from the ground in front of Parker Hall, the spot which is now the least attractive could be covered with grass and made beautiful. If this could be accomplished there would be, in our judgment, as much character given to the college as could be secured by one new building which would cost $25,000. At this point the question naturally arises: Can any plan be devised? By having another door made in the basement, trunks could be taken from all parts of the building and carried out on the back side nearly as handily as on the front. As far as stairs are concerned we should be merely substituting the flight in the basement for the steps on the outside of the building; and as a team could stop much nearer the entrance on the back side of Parker Hall than on the front, it would be nearly as easy to get a trunk from a hack to any room, by taking it in the back way. No one will argue that there could be but a slight inconvenience in the plan, and all would undoubtedly be willing to forego this for the sake of the improvements which might be made in the appearance of the college grounds.

The recent action of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in sustaining the decision of the lower court respecting the Bates subscription, may seem to be the last act to consummate a great financial calamity to the college. The Bates subscription with the interest due would, at this time, have amounted to about $135,000. To a young college the loss must be regarded as a severe blow; but the institution has no reason to be disheartened. Many colleges, when at several times its age, have not had a larger endowment fund than Bates can show even after sustaining its recent loss. Apparent misfortunes often stimulate to a more earnest effort, in order that the losses sustained may not produce effects of a permanent nature.

Too much cannot be said to encourage a lively interest in base-ball. If the Bates nine hope to win any laurels another season they must be active, and must receive the support of the whole college. During the years which Bates held the championship of the State, it was hard work which gave the nine success. It has also been hard work which has given the championship to Colby for the last three years. We were recently conversing with a young lawyer who was a student at Colby in 1878-9. He spoke of playing at Lewiston on the Colby nine and of getting beaten by the Bates. About this time, he informed us, Colby began to show more interest than formerly in base-ball. This, he added, has continued until the nine has taken the championship of the State. The Colby nine is already organized. The vacancies which were made by the departure of '83 have already been filled. Without making any claims to the championship, we will say that if Bates will develop the base-ball talent which is in
college she may, at least, expect to win some victories.

It is to be regretted that the undergraduates furnish so little matter for the columns of the Student. They appear to think that, after they have paid their year's subscription, they have performed their only duty; henceforth the work belongs to the editors to do. From some mysterious source they are supposed to draw an abundant supply of interesting matter for each number, and if they fail they are of course subject to criticism. This is no more the case now than formerly. The Student has never received the support in college that it ought to have.

The Student is not published in the interest of any class, but to represent the whole college.

We believe that no board of editors who have ever had charge of it have held so narrow a view of its purpose as to suppose for a moment that they were publishing it in the interest of their class, or had a desire to withhold the use of its columns from any one. On the contrary they would gladly welcome help from any source. They have had too deep an interest in its success to endanger its prosperity by such a course as that.

The Student ought to represent the college in all its interests, and ought to receive the support of all—faculty, alumni, and students. This support it does not get; the students pay their dollar, and that is all they do. The cases are rare in which they contribute anything to its columns. Occasionally some one will furnish an item for the locals, and still more rarely the literary editor can secure an article. The alumni have been very generous in their support this year; but that is not enough. It does not devolve upon them to sustain it entirely, nor is it right for the students to leave it for them to do.

As a matter of justice to themselves it is not the right course for the students to follow. They lose a practice which all need and which they ought to have before it comes their turn to assume the charge of the magazine. There are now three classes in college, each of which will have to take it in turn, if the present system of conducting it is continued. Why not begin the work immediately? Do not wait to be asked personally, but send in something at once. To make the magazine newsy we want to know about everything that takes place around college.

The preceding editorial leads directly to a question that has been up for discussion in college for several years. As the time approaches for each class to assume control of the Student, it usually considers the question if it shall give it up to the college.

As it is a matter that vitally concerns the success of the magazine, it will not be out of place for us to briefly review it.

It is apparent to all that the Student does not receive the support from the students to which it is entitled.

It is said by some that this may be accounted for by the fact that the magazine as now conducted is a class affair,
and is of no concern to the great body of the students. But is it a fact that if the Student was turned over to the control of the college, that those who were not personally interested in its success would do any more work for it than they do at present? The editors might receive more support in the way of sympathy, but there is a serious doubt in our mind if that sympathy would have any practical expression, in the way of matter for the paper.

Until it can be shown that such a result will be forthcoming the change is not likely to be adopted, for each class, being unfamiliar with the work, is naturally of the opinion that it can surpass its predecessors in the management of the magazine, and therefore is not willing to give up its chance of doing so until it sees that something is to be gained by the change.

Again, the success of the Student depends not only upon the amount of outside support that it receives, but also upon the editors. The degree of enthusiasm with which they take up the work determines the character of the publication. It is a matter of question if a board of editors, chosen from all the classes, could have a common incentive which would tend to bring out all their energy and concentrate it upon this one thing, equal to class pride in its success. We all know that class sympathies are of the strongest character, and that there is nothing better calculated to bring out one's efforts than a desire to excel a preceding class. We know that this is rivalry, and do not say that it is the proper incentive for an editorial board to act upon, but as a matter of fact it is one not to be disregarded. If the Student was under the control of the college, its management would naturally fall in a great measure into the hands of one class, and in that way cause more dissatisfaction than now, when it properly belongs there. Again, we may be allowed to say as a matter of opinion that the Student, ever since we have been familiar with its management, has compared favorably with those college magazines which are controlled by the students. Exchanges have often called attention to the support that the Student receives from the alumni as a token of its prosperity, and this is in a great degree the result of earnest solicitation on the part of the editors.

The limits of a single editorial will not permit us to notice several other points that ought to be considered in discussing this question. Suffice it to say that we hope, if the change is ever made, it will be done advisedly and only at such time when it may be seen to be for the best interests of the Student.

During their Senior year students usually devote more time to reading than they have during any previous year of their course. With a majority of students the habit of study has become so fixed during the years preceding the last one in college, that the milder forms of literary work are to them a source of enjoyment. If the student, as his course draws to a close, does not find a well selected library a favorite place for recreation, he has failed of obtaining one of the greatest advantages of a liberal education. The
Senior year seems to be particularly adapted to cultivating a taste for reading. It is true that it may be allowed to pass with but a very little labor in this direction, or it may be made one of the most profitable in the course. At its commencement it would be well for all to make a few resolutions respecting their reading, which may influence them during the year.

LITERARY.

THE TREASURE.

By A. L. M., ’76.

"En frente del toro
Se hallan tesoro."
—IRVING’S ALHAMBRA.

In haughty Spain’s wild mountain land,
The legend says, in days of old,
Before Granada’s castle grand
To Moorish conqueror was sold:
The Plaza held within its space
A sparkling fountain flowing free,
And near the molten bullock’s face,
In golden letters all might see,
A reading run in mystic lore:
“In front of bull the treasure lies”;
And they who saw read evermore,
And wondered how to gain the prize.
The ground was plowed for many a rod
And spaded deep to find a clew,
But naught of treasure from the sod,
And greater still the wonder grew—
Till one there came with wisdom great,
And clove in twain the bullock’s head,
But lo! the waters quick abate,
The fountain is no longer fed;
And then they knew, when all too late,
The waters were the treasured prize
And that their greed to satiate
But bound them in—no more to rise.

Another fountain, from whose head
The crystal waters glide away,
Sows beauty in its path instead
Of wild neglect and sad decay.

Is Grace, sweet Grace, the fount of God?
The treasure rich and rare it holds
Is buried not beneath the sod,
But in its bosom blest enfolds.

O Student, wiser be than he,
Nor strike to earth the fairer face
That pleadeth low and tenderly
With pathos of Eternal Grace;
But from the crystal waters take
Its treasure of supernal good,
The strongest thirst of doubt to slake,
And generate a high manhood.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

By A. T. S., ’75.

CITIZENS of the United States have good reason for boasting in the comparative excellencies of our common school system. As all know, we have availed ourselves well of our opportunities.

But underneath our satisfaction and joy lies a secret fear that something is yet wanting to the highest perfection of that system. Of course there will always be room for improvement in the details of the system, in the higher efficiency of teachers, in new facilities for illustration, etc., etc. These things are demanded by the laws of progress and cannot be anticipated in advance of experience. But there is a want which demands immediate satisfaction, and is called for by the higher judgment of the nation, and should not wait until its larger proportions compel a late remedy.

Our free schools propose to fit children for the common duties of life. But this profession covers over a most lamentable failure. They do not accomplish what we claim for them. They do impart a limited measure of secular knowl-
edge which helps, but does not of itself fit, the child for social and business duties. We have long since learned that knowledge, unaccompanied by strong moral principles, is an inadequate and dangerous equipment for life. Knowledge is in no sense an equivalent for virtue. It may, and often does, exist apart from all religious and moral principles. Our common schools impart none too much secular knowledge, and they confessedly leave the moral nature of the child uncultured. Few doubt that well grounded moral and religious principles are a better qualification for citizenship and for entrance into domestic and social duties, than all the knowledge of the sciences which our common schools impart. Knowledge and morality ought never to be separated. But our system makes the separation not only possible but measurably necessary. It comes about in this way: The child, ignorant of moral and practical duties alike, enters the school. For five minutes at the opening of the session he listens to the reading of the Bible without comment or explanation. The remaining time his mind is directed to the work of acquiring the rudiments of arithmetic, geography, etc., with perhaps an occasional homily on truthfulness, if he is caught in lying, and that under the shadow of the rod. There are exceptions to this statement, but they are too few to be seriously considered.

What a multitude of children need most they do not get. Those children who come from homes of moral darkness and ignorance are no small part of the whole number who need to be taught the value of truth more than a knowledge of arithmetic; the sanctity of honesty, more than the grammatical use of words; virtue, than geography. It may be said that moral instruction is the work of parents and guardians, and is to be obtained at home and in church. But why thrust the most important part of the child’s education back upon parents who have no moral principles to impart; upon churches which cannot be held responsible for their training, and cannot obtain access to them if they would? Multitudes of children are wholly dependent on secular schools for all they know of sound moral principles. Lying, dishonesty, immorality, drunkenness, and idleness are the virtues which their homes impart, and the ruling principles of the social life in which they mingle. Immigration of itself must sooner or later compel men to take a broader view of the function of our common school system. The dangers growing out of a lower ignorant stratum of society, daily fed by immigration, ought, on common principles of self-defense, to lead the nation to make moral instruction a prominent part of common school education. Of course sectarianism should never be introduced into secular schools, or a sectarian interpretation of the Bible. These things can be wholly avoided and yet room left for ample instruction in morals. Are not all good citizens, those who do or may control our schools and administer our government, are they not agreed that such facts as the existence and government of God—virtue, honesty, truthfulness, in all their application to private life—are as
essential to fitness for life and citizenship as a knowledge of the rudiments of secular learning? Then why not make provision for instruction in these matters, in such schools as have any considerable number of scholars who have no moral instruction at home or in church? Text-books in morals, explaining and applying the most essential fact of morality, adapted to wants and years of the scholars, ought to be introduced into many of our schools. Moral instruction is what a large class of children most need, and what our free school system fails to impart.

Here evidently is real room and great need for reform. Agitation in this matter has already begun. Text-books are in process of preparation, and many are feeling that a great moral problem is pressing upon the minds and consciences of our people for solution. The children are the wards of the nation. Thousands of them are beyond the reach of the church and have no religious influences thrown over them, unless civil law and a strong police force are religious educators. We cannot neglect their moral training and be innocent. Teaching them to read and write and multiply is less than half our duty. There is great need that the public conscience be stirred over this matter. The purity of society and the stability of government are at stake. Let all loyal citizens speak.

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OCTOBER.

By Kate Goldsmith.

I said whence is this beauty all around,
This glorious light and color o'er the earth?
No more the summer's loveliness is found,
And yet, a richer beauty hath its birth!

Yes, through the forest passed the frost and cold,
And on the meadow laid its icy chain,
And who can measure all the work unrolled,
A burst of regal gifts o'er hill and plain!

Heart, as the frosts of life pass over you,
Shine forth triumphant as the changing year,
Harmonious blending like October's hue,
The master hand is painting without fear.

THE RANK SYSTEM IN COLLEGE.

By E. R. C., '84.

The present system of ranking students in college is open to criticism. The only practical use to which it is put is to keep parents and friends informed as to the standing of those in whom they are interested. But, granting that they always receive a rank bill, they are but little the wiser even then. Equal rank in two departments does not indicate equal proficiency in both, for no two professors rank by the same standard. Then the rank bill has no meaning to them until they know how it compares with every other one in the class; so to get at a student's exact standing requires as much effort as would be necessary without the aid of the rank bill.

It might seem as though the system would indicate the student's progress from term to term, and this it does claim to do, but as a matter of fact it is never trustworthy. It is a matter of general comment among stu-
students that their rank for different terms has no correspondence to what they know to have been their real progress in the same terms. Often have we heard a student remark that one of his best terms for rank was one in which he had done the most unsatisfactory work.

The marking is supposed to be done upon each day's recitation, and the rank for the term made up from the average. No one knows better than college professors do that daily recitations are not a fair test of a student's real ability, or of the work that he has done. The student who has made himself the most thorough master of the subject—and that is the essential to thorough scholarship—is not always the one who can make the most brilliant appearance in the recitation room. With many, the power of readily telling what they know seems to be better developed than with others. Many can make a little learning go a long ways, and so are able to pass for more than they are really worth. Others have a wonderful capacity for cramming. With a retentive memory, they easily hold all the facts that are poured upon them, and as readily give them back again. They may have assimilated but few of the facts and made them a part of their own knowledge, but that matters little. They have passed through the ordeal without a mistake, and that is all that rank requires.

We need enter into no discussion as to the justice of rank based upon examinations. Those who are familiar with the real history of examinations, require no further information from us; while those who are not thus familiar have no excuse for their ignorance, and probably would not care to be enlightened.

But, it is said, if we are to rank at all, we must rank upon what appears in the recitation, for it will never do to go to estimating one student's ability compared with that of another, or trying to guess how much more faithful this student has been than that one; this is very true; the system can form an estimate no further than from what appears on the surface, and that is why it is of so little value. If it were a test of ability, those who rank highest would be acknowledged as the ablest men in the class; but it will not hold true that valedictorians, as a rule, are the ablest students; nor are they always the ones who will command the best positions; when there is a call for a man of acknowledged ability as a scholar, valedictorians are by no means the first to be chosen. Other considerations have more weight than rank bills and Commencement honors.

So we say that the rank system is not only unfair to the students, but at the same time misleads the public by implying, at least, ability which in many cases has no existence. But if a rank system should not give a correct estimate of real scholarship, what ought it to indicate?

Perhaps the principal argument advanced in favor of the system is that it is an incentive to study and therefore an aid to good scholarship. If it be true that it has this effect, there is certainly a great argument in its
favor, but if we rightly apprehend the state of affairs, this is not the case as a rule. The greater part of the students have become so thoroughly dissatisfied with what they have seen of the workings of the system, that they have ceased to put a value upon rank. If any have clung to it they have not been greatly benefited. Those who must be urged along by the stimulus of rank are like a man buoyed up for the time by a stimulant; when it is taken away they are in a worse condition than they were before. When they leave college they will find this stimulus gone, and unless they have already learned to work from some other motive, it is probable that they never will.

When rank is made the chief object it is often detrimental to the best scholarship. Few are the students, even the best, who work persistently for rank, that do not do it at the sacrifice of thorough scholarship. This is not a necessary consequence, but the tendency in this direction is so strong that the result may be said to be almost sure to follow. That this is so need be no cause for wonder, for rank is kept prominently before the student’s mind in so many different ways that some naturally fall into the error of supposing that to be the principal object to be gained.

The motive is not a good one to hold out to students. Friendly rivalry may be conducive of mutual benefit. But this becomes decidedly unfriendly rivalry. It breeds jealousy, feuds, and discord in the class. Let any one familiar with the subject call up facts in his own experience to verify this. There is no one thing that has caused so much trouble in classes, and sent so many students away from college, as the working of the rank system and matters growing directly out of it. Classes have fallen into unseemly wrangles over the assignment of Commencement honors. Classmates have been estranged and meet day after day utterly oblivious of each other’s existence.

We can not hope to show up all the inconsistency of the rank system in the limits of a single article, but we have tried to present that view of it which appears from the student’s standpoint.

That the system has arguments in its favor we are not prepared to deny. If it had not it could never have become so thoroughly established as it is to-day. But antiquity is no argument for continuing any custom after it has become so unpopular as the rank system. We may not hope to annihilate the system at one blow, for customs of long standing are not easily done away with. The time may not be ripe for it. It is one of those changes which are of gradual growth; the conservatism will stoutly resist it, but time, we believe, will surely bring it to pass. To keep the subject before the public mind is all that we can hope to do. If the system is based upon correct principles, discussion can do it no harm; if it is not, the sooner its defects are understood, the better it will be.

In contemplation of created things, by steps we may ascend to God.—Milton.
A LETTER.
By A. W. A.
The postman rings:—
"A letter from my lover!"
She skips and sings,
But soon her joy is over.
With downcast eyes,
The little maid, returning,
Feels heart-spoke sighs,—
Fierce tears she brave is spurning.
Ah, little maid,
A letter from thy lover?
He trusting prayed:
"God's care about her lover."
That letter went,
Not earthward, but to heaven;
An answer sent,—
Peace to the maiden given.

COMMUNICATIONS.
Midnapore, India, August, 1883.
Editors of the Student:
Many amusing memories of America have I brought back with me to India—now and then when alone and tired some of them help me to a hearty laugh. I was thinking of one to-day, and it may interest my friends of the Student.

Away over in one of our Western States—ever so far from "the Hub"—I had a few lecture appointments in the spring of 1878. It came to pass that I was dining one day with a man, who possessed several claims to consideration, though he lacked perhaps quite as many. We naturally fell to talking of India, its natives, climate, etc., when my old friend, looking me intently in the face, asked: "Well, what sort of Christians do the Hindoos make, after you get them tame?" It was some time before I could get my face straight and sober enough for an answer. What an idea that man had of the Hindoos! Did he fancy they were running wild like the deer or the bears of their jungles? And he was by no means the only person I met with in America (not all of them in the West either) who had such crude notions of the natives of this country.

Let me give the readers of the Bates Student a little idea of what Hindoos may accomplish "after you get them tame."

There called on me the other day a young Beugali, a Christian convert, formerly a Brahmin, who has recently returned from England. For several years he has been a student of law in London. He speaks of many Hindoo students of law, medicine, engineering, etc., in England. Though this foreign residence involves great expense, yet it gives a man such a start to begin with upon his return to India, that many are availing themselves of it. And now the query arises, how do these Indianians (Indian might mean Modoc or Cherokee?) sustain themselves in competition with European students? I fortunately am able to say:

In the June number of Progress, a monthly published in Madras and devoted to the interests of the educated classes in India and Ceylon, I find a few significant statements, e. g.:

"The Benchers of Lincoln's Inn have awarded to Mr. (we should write Babu for Mr.) Dhiraj Krishna Ghose a scholarship in Real and Personal Property of the value of one hundred guineas. This scholarship has never before been gained by an India student."
The following gentlemen, Messrs. Jitendra Nath Banerjee (Middle Temple), Paulandra B. Chatterjee (Lincoln’s Inn), Dhiraj K. Ghose (Lincoln’s Inn), and Atiel Charan Mullick (Middle Temple), have obtained certificates that they have successfully passed a public examination before the Council of Legal Education."

"The following have passed the examination in Roman Law: Messrs. Khirad Behary Dutt (a Midnapore pupil), Shyamji Krisnuvaruna, Aranda Harischankar Pradhan, and Ardeshir Kavarjee Settua."

"Mr. F. B. Chatterjee, Calcutta University, was called to the Bar on April 18th."

"Mr. Ambika Churn Sen obtained 1670 marks—the maximum being 1800—at the recent examination at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester. This is the highest number of marks ever reached for the diploma."

"Mr. P. Parthasaradhi Chetti has passed his first professional C. M. and M. B. examination in the University of Edinburgh."

"Mr. Aziz Ahmad has passed both the Middle Greek Examinations in the University of Glasgow."

I could cite many more cases in point. Surely these Hindoos have been pretty well tamed, to compete successfully with English and Scotch students in a foreign land.

In Calcutta, Hindoo Christians conduct a weekly newspaper in English, the Indian Christian Herald, which takes a noble part in agitating the live questions of the day. In the great Decennial Conference at Calcutta, a few months ago, several Bengali speakers struck heavy and telling blows for the truth. When an able lawyer was wanted to defend the Calcutta missionaries, who were being unjustly prose-ecuted for preaching the Gospel in the public squares, the man selected was Mono Mohan Ghose, a barrister educated in England, but a native of Bengal. If not before he certainly won his spurs in that celebrated case, as I can testify, for I stood six hours in the court room to see that case settled. The Babu’s plea on that day would have done credit to any lawyer.

In medicine, law, and education we now have many native competitors, men of clear heads, thorough training, and executive ability. And these men prove what Christian culture can accomplish for the Hindoo. Doesn’t it pay to teach these Hindoos? And have they not a claim on the best men our colleges can supply? As a missionary of Christ, I ask, can it be throwing one’s self away to come to India and work for the temporal and eternal well-being of men like the Hindoos? My whole soul says, No. I would that some of the sons of our beloved Bates were eager to come here and help us. What answer?

J. L. PHILLIPS.

DENVER, COL., June, 1883.

Editors of the Student:

While passing down Larimer Street a short time ago, my attention was attracted by a display of stuffed animals, such as the Rocky Mountain lion, the coyote, the deer, etc., which were so grouped in a large window as to look out upon the passer-by with the glaring eyes of real brutes. As these specimens showed no signs of materializing, I ventured a nearer approach to the window. An owl with
a confiding look about his large, full eyes, stared at me with a painful monotony. He, too, by his determined unwillingness to change his position, soon convinced me that some taxidermist had flayed and stuffed him with cotton. My sympathy for the bird now neutralized my previous annoyance at his contrariness in not moving. Beneath the owl’s perch was suspended a nest containing three or four live owls a few months old.

By putting this and that together, and reading a small notice pasted to the window-glass, I found I had come upon a curiosity shop, a place of great interest and entertainment for travelers and strangers. This museum contained not only specimens of the fauna, flora, and minerals of Colorado, but a multitude of foreign objects. Putting both hands in the pockets of my pants and assuming the Western air, I entered the shop, and on inquiry learned that everything on exhibition was for sale;—everything consisting of minerals of various kinds, Indian robes, pipes, and relics, pottery, and ornamented articles made by the Pueblo and New Mexican Indians, a fragment of a mammoth’s tooth found in Denver, clocks whose framework consisted of small pieces of ore and native minerals so put together as to form a most beautiful and interesting object, paper weights, inkstands, and blotting-paper, holders made from all kinds of the most beautiful moss and ribbon agates, and in short an almost nameless number of like articles.

In the center of this room stood a table pyramidal in structure, upon which were placed the pottery works of the Pueblo and Mexican Indians. Most of the specimens represented water-jars used by the natives for keeping their water cool in the extreme heat of the summer season. They are of various designs, and some of them ludicrous in the extreme. One jar represents a man. He is both jointless and bow-legged, and his head rests upon his shoulders. His mouth is near the top of his head, and, like the expression of his countenance on the whole, is constantly open. His feet are flat and large enough to enable him to stand alone. His arms are so short as to be entirely out of proportion with the rest of his body. He is hollow inside and will hold ten or twelve quarts of water. Standing there with outstretched arms and an apparently long-ing vacuum inside, he seems to be imploring some squaw to take him to the nearest spring and fill him up. By his side stood what seemed to be his counterpart, or himself as he appeared when he was full of water. Both hands were now tenderly clasped about his capacious periphery, but his mouth and features were painfully twisted in all manner of shapes, while his eyes looked away from earth with the satisfaction of a man after a hearty meal. Everything in his appearance indicated perfect contentment, save the uncomfortable distortion of the face. After some careful deliberation on this vexed point, I concluded finally that he had been standing full of water for a long time, and as he had no opportunity for drinking anything else, being naturally accustomed to the fire-water of the red-
man, a long-continued diet of water was beginning to give the gentleman a serious attack of nausea, which was already beginning to manifest itself in his countenance, and had I remained long enough I might have been rewarded by finally seeing a real Indian war-dance.

It is said that this pottery is very similar to that of the Egyptians, and with it the Indians are enabled to keep their water cool for a long time. These jars are made in every conceivable form and out of the finest kind of clay. Often they are decorated with black paint; some stand on four legs and some are without even one; some have the head of a man, the body of a fat turtle, and the legs of a lion, while others cannot be likened to anything in the realm of the real.

After examining many other things of interest, but which would occupy too much space to describe, I purchased a beautiful specimen of native agate as a memento of the place, and, determined to make the museum a further object of study, I passed out upon the street humming that popular ditty, "Over the Garden Wall."

E. R. R., '82.

The Professor in Astronomy, after sitting up nearly all night to view an eclipse of the moon which had occurred the night previous, remarked to the boys next morning that this was the first prediction of an eclipse that he had ever known to fail. The boys, who had been in the secret all the time, did not see fit to enlighten him, and so he is still looking for the eclipse.

LOCALS.

"Cows off the campus!"
Were you at the cane rush?
"Only a Pansy Blossom"!
Prayers are now held in the lower chapel.
"Star gazing" is prevalent among the Seniors.
The roof of the gymnasium has been newly shingled.
A new bowling alley is among the attractions of the gymnasium.
Parker Hall has not been as musical for a long time as it has this term.
The Sophomores have been busy for several weeks with the compass and chain.

"And do you think it would be best for me to marry?" "No I think you had better—knot."

The Seniors have exchanged Hickok's Psychology for Schuyler's, which gives much better satisfaction.

The students were given two recitations Friday, Oct. 12th, to attend the teachers' meeting at High School Hall.
The price of canes is on the rise. The Sophomores are making a "corner" and are preparing to "bull" the market.

Class in Natural History. Prof.—"Which animal attaches itself most to man?" After reflection—"The leech, sir."
The spots on the sun have been carefully observed by the Senior class of late, and a correct map of them has been drawn.
The Sophomores have been divided into three divisions to contest in prize debates, which will come off near the close of the term.

The Professor, like a good Samaritan, came to the rescue of the Freshmen who fell not into the hands of thieves, but among the Seniors in chapel.

The canvass of the Freshman class by the literary societies is being pushed vigorously. We hope it will not cease until all have joined.

One of the Seniors is reported to have worn out thirteen pairs of pants during the summer vacation, while endeavoring to learn to ride a bicycle.

The boys seem to be aware of the fact that shingles are excellent for warming purposes. The way they have stowed them into the basement is a caution.

A young lady in this city, wishing to compliment a student upon his personal appearance, remarked, "Wear that hat and you will take the eclipse off from all the other boys."

We regret that the Bible class, started during the summer term under the instruction of Prof. Chase, has not been continued. We hope it may be resumed during the winter.

"There stands Patience on a monument smiling at Grief," was what a Sophomore remarked of a Freshman who had come out of the rush, both hatless and caneless.

The Sophomores were very quiet on the night following their victory in baseball, but from the preparations which were made we judge that the celebration was a perfect success.

The Freshmen have been drilled for prize declamations by Prof. Angell. The class has been divided into three divisions, from which a fourth will be chosen to compete for the prize.

"She is the flower of my family, sir," said a would-be papa-in-law to a Senior who had been dancing with his daughter. "Pity she comes off so," remarked the Senior, rubbing the powder from his coat sleeve.

It was a wise Freshie who missed the eight o'clock train, and then, to make sure of not being left the second time, stayed at the depot until half-past two, having given up all thoughts of dinner in his anxiety to catch the train.

Two of the college professors were discussing the "Descent of Man," when a smart Sophomore, overhearing them, remarked, "I don't see what they call it the 'Descent of Man' for. I should call it the 'Ascent of Monkeys.'"

The Sophomores have elected the following class officers: President, H. M. Cheney; Vice President, A. E. Verrill; Secretary, E. D. Varney; Treasurer, J. H. Williamson; Chaplain, J. W. Flanders; Executive Committee, F. W. Sandford, Charles Hadley, A. E. Blanchard.

A Freshman, who had been rather unfortunate in the choice of a boarding place, as he was returning from dinner startled his companions by remarking, "Don't come near me or I shall belch." "Why, you are not crazy, are you?" "No, but I have been kept on tough beef so long that I know I am turning to beef."
The professor in a chemical lecture, after his audience had become a little inattentive, assuming an interesting tone remarked: "Now, class, all look and see this invisible gas." Every one turns to get a sight of the gas that is "invisible."

A new law has been made by the Faculty in regard to examinations. Any student leaving college during term time, for the purpose of doing outside work, cannot take the closing examinations of the term before the class takes them.

Prof. the other day asked the class in Greek, "What is the first thing suggested to you to do if you are troubled about rendering a difficult sentence?" Freshman (more precocious than his fellows, unexpectedly volunteered)—"Crib, sir."

The game of base-ball between the Bates nine and State College nine, which was arranged to be played during State Fair week, had to be given up, on account of the absence of several members of our nine, but a nine made up from the college played with the State College nine and was defeated. The game was long, and loosely played on both sides.

The Freshman class has elected the following officers: President, A. S. Littlefield; Vice President, C. L. Pendleton; Secretary, W. C. Buck; Treasurer, E. K. Sprague; Executive Committee, E. W. Whitcomb, H. L. Bradford, Miss N. B. Little; Marshal, F. W. Chase; Poet, Miss A. Rhodes; Odist, G. M. Goding; Orator, F. Grice; Toast-Master, W. A. Walker.

Prof. (to smart Soph.)—"About how much is the variation of the needle from the North Pole?" Soph.—"Oh! I don't know, not much." Prof.—"About how much do you think?" Soph.—"Well, about the width of my foot, fifteen degrees, or such a matter." Applause.

The Junior class have elected the following officers: President, A. B. Morrill; Vice President, F. A. Morey; Secretary, C. T. Walter; Treasurer, Miss M. A. Emerson; Chaplain, W. V. Whitmore; Marshal, W. D. Fuller; Toast-Master, E. B. Stiles; Orator, F. A. Morey; Poet, D. C. Washburn; Odist, C. T. Walter; Executive Committee, C. A. Washburn, C. A. Scott, W. W. Jenness.


The annual supper given by the ladies of the Main Street Free Baptist Church to the Freshman class took place Wednesday evening, Oct. 10th. All of the college classes were well represented and entered heartily into the enjoyments of the evening. The supper was excellent, and the students professed themselves most pleased with
the beautiful little bouquets found at each plate. Singing by the college quartette caused much sport and added greatly to the entertainment. The gathering broke up at about half-past eleven, after the annual "Tucker" and a general good time.

The public meeting of the Eurosophian Society took place at the college chapel, Friday evening, Oct. 12th. The following is the program:

- **Music.**
- **Prayer.**
- **Music.**
- **Declamation—Original Thinking.**
  - Miss H. M. Brackett, '84.
- **Biography—John Brown.**
  - Miss M. Brackett, '84.
- **Discussion—Ought Capital Punishment to be Abolished in the State of Maine?**
  - **Aff.:** C. E. B. Libby, '85.
  - **Neg.:** G. E. Paine, '86.
- **Oration—Conservation.**
  - C. S. Flanders, '84.
- **Select Reading—The Organ Builder.**
  - Miss K. A. McVay, '84.
- **Paper.**
  - C. T. Walter, '85.
  - Miss C. L. Ham, '85.

The exercises were all of a high order. The biography by Miss Brackett was well written. The discussion was both able and interesting. The oration by Mr. Flanders deserves special commendation, and the paper by Mr. Walter and Miss Ham was one of the best to which it has been our good fortune to listen. Music was furnished by Ballard's Orchestra. On account of the dampness of the weather the audience was rather small.

At the close of the Eurosophian Public Meeting there occurred a scene, the like of which the students of Bates have not witnessed since 1878. During the exercises the Freshmen appeared in the chapel with some half dozen canes, which they took no pains to conceal, were intended as a challenge to the Sophomores. The Sophomores, feeling that their reputation was at stake, quietly prepared to relieve them of their walking sticks. At the close of the exercises they gathered about the door and as the Freshmen attempted to pass out they fell upon them. The Freshmen smote them right and left with their heavy canes, and made an effort to force their way down stairs; but the Sophomores drove them back into the chapel, where the contest was kept up for upwards of an hour. The scene, to say the least, was animated. The crowd surged back and forth as one party or the other seemed to be on the point of winning. In point of numbers the advantage was on the side of the Freshmen, who outnumbered the Sophomores by some five or six men, but this was in part offset by the difficulty they experienced in guarding so many canes. The combatants withdrew only after the Sophomores had captured or broken every cane that was taken in to the rush and the last half had gone out of the window. The affair was carried on in as friendly a manner as it is possible for a cane rush to be conducted. Both sides seemed willing to avoid any unnecessary violence. The upperclassmen stood by and cheered as their sympathies were moved, but took no part further than to occasionally restrain a man who appeared to be losing his temper. The next day a Freshman appeared on the campus with a cane, but was quickly relieved of it by a
couple of Sophomores. No further disturbance has occurred up to the present writing.

The annual game of ball between the Sophomore and Freshman classes was played on the college grounds Saturday forenoon, September 29th. The pitcher and catcher on the Freshman nine being unable to play, rather than to get the game by forfeiture, the Sophomores allowed their places to be filled by Nichols and Whitmore of the Junior class. The Freshmen went to the bat first, Whitmore running them in a score. The Sophomores made four scores, three after two men were out. In the second inning Whitecomb, Sprague, and Howe went out in succession, the first two on three strikes. For the Sophomores, Flanders and Nickerson scored, giving them six scores. Hadley struck into the pitcher's hands. Sandford got out while trying to steal second, and Wentworth went out on a fly to Whitteney. In third inning Grice struck to pitcher, McKay went out on three strikes, and Nichols by fly to Wentworth; no scores; Bonney went out on fly, Wiggin in trying to steal second, and Morton on three strikes; Lowden got a score, making it 7 to 1. The Freshmen started out on the fourth by filling all the bases, with no men out; it proved the best inning of the game to them, giving them three scores. For the Sophomores, Nickerson, Hadley, and Sandford all got base hits; two men scored. In the fifth, Whitmore started out with a three-base hit, running in a score; the Sophomores ran in two men. In the sixth, Whitney and Whitecomb scored runs for the Freshmen. Flanders struck out of turn through a mistake of the scorer, and was declared out. Sandford made the best strike of the game, a liner to center field, which gave him a home run. In the seventh, each nine run in one score, making it 14 to 8. This was the last score the Freshmen got. In the eighth inning the Sophomores had it all their own way, running in six scores, giving them the game 20 to 8. Both nines played their best, although it was evident from the first that the Sophomores would win. They have an unusually good class nine. The Freshmen are always placed at a disadvantage in the class game, from the fact that they have not been together long enough to be thoroughly organized. ’87 has some good players who will make a strong addition to the college nine. Much enthusiasm was manifested during the game, each party cheering lustily whenever its favorite made a good play.

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CITY NOTES.

John B. Gough is coming to Lewiston soon.

The Ideals drew a large audience in City Hall.

Holland street has been graded between College and Main.

Thirty thousand people on the grounds Thursday of State Fair week.

The Pine Street Congregational Church has had no settled pastor since Rev. Mr. Dickerman left. The pulpit has been supplied for the most time by ministers from out of town.
Rev. Elijah Kellogg, author of many popular stories for boys, preached in Auburn, recently.

The "Lights o' London" was played at Music Hall every night during State Fair week. It drew a large house each time.

The gravel for paving Lisbon Street was taken from an excavation in Skinner Street, which has closed it to the public all the fall.

Fifty excursionists from Lewiston and Auburn went to the White Mountains, Sept. 29th, returning on Monday of the following week.

The horse cars run every half hour, connecting on the corner of Lisbon and Main Streets, for Mountain Avenue, City Hall, and Auburn.

Rev. Mr. Patch of Main Street F. B. Church, Lewiston, and Rev. Mr. Hall of Court Street, Auburn, attended the General Conference in Minneapolis.

The city schools were not in session Thursday afternoon, in order to give teachers an opportunity to attend the meeting of the Pedagogical Society.

The total receipts of the State Fair were about $22,000; exceeding those of last year by $6,000. About $14,000 were expended on the grounds before the fair opened.

A new temperance society called the "Independent Reform Club" has been organized in Lewiston this fall. Its object is to advance the temperance cause by both moral and legal suasion.

Rev. Mr. Haskell has resigned the pastorate of the Bates Street Universalist Church, to take effect at the close of the year. An effort was made to persuade Mr. Haskell to withdraw his resignation, but it was unsuccessful.

Quite a blaze occurred on Lincoln Street on the morning of October 10th. A block of four tenement houses was burned out, which was full to overflowing with French families.

Some objections have been raised in the city against the enforcement of the law requiring school-house doors to open outward. Accidents have been reported from the primary schools caused by doors swinging to.

Congressman Dingley is still laboring to get through Congress some bill for the relief of American shipping. He has recently paid a visit to Washington to consult with the President and Secretary of the Treasury relative to the recommendations which they will make on the subject at the opening of the next session.

There has been quite an interest in base-ball in the city this fall. The Lewistons played the Portlands on the fair grounds, Sept. 14th, and were beaten. Oakes of Bates, '77, pitched on the Lewiston nine. The Ara Cushman nine of Auburn were defeated by a town nine, on the college grounds, Sept. 22d. Foss and Wilbur of Bates, '81, played on the town nine.

Friday night, Oct. 5th, the Ideals sang "Fra Diavola," in City Hall. A very select, cultured audience of about fifteen hundred were highly entertained. A favorable criticism from our pen will probably add nothing to the renown of the Ideals, as musical artists;
but while they admirably sustained their reputation in singing, they also, in a very pleasing manner, "acted it out." So beautiful was Lady Allcash, and so thoroughly charming in her flirtations with the feigned marquis, it is but natural that Lord Allcash should say, with vehemence, "I do object," and tell her that she could help always looking at the man, smiling at the man, talking at the man, and singing at the man." Marie Stone, as Zerlina, the innkeeper's daughter, is one of the central figures in the cast—now the personification of gayety, now barely escaping murder at the hands of Giacome, one of the robbers. Tom Karl, as Fra Diavola, with his sweet, melodious tenor, carries his audience to such a pitch of enthusiasm that they heartily demand a repetition. Whitney, as Bippa, a robber, with his deep, yet clear, distinct bass tones, is so admired that he must be heard a second time. Finally, Fra Diavola, the chief of robbers, dies a prisoner; and the curtain falls the last time with Lorenzo, the captain of the guard, standing a proud hero before his beloved Zerlina, greeted by a troop of village girls.

The fourth annual meeting of the Maine Pedagogical Society opened in Lewiston, Thursday afternoon, Oct. 11th, with the President, Prof. L. G. Jordan of the Lewiston High School, presiding. A large number of the leading educators from different parts of the State were present. Hon. N. A. Luce, of Augusta, State Superintendent of Schools, presented a paper on the subject, "Shall this Society ask the Legislature for authority to certificate teachers?" Rev. Mr. Lane of Water-ville read a paper on "Moral Discipline in School." In the evening President Jordan delivered his annual address, taking up some of the features of education likely to be prominent in the future. W. J. Corthell of the Gorham Normal School delivered an address on "The Educational Outlook of Maine." The sessions of Friday were largely attended. C. C. Rounds discussed the study of Arithmetic. Superintendent Tash of Portland read a paper on securing the "Co-operation of Parents." Superintendent Phipps of Lewiston spoke on the "Art of Instructing in Schools." In the afternoon Prof. Chase of Bates College delivered an address on the "Relation of the Common Schools to the College." A paper was prepared by Prof. G. B. Files of Augusta on the "Art of Questioning." In the evening A. C. Lane of the Coburn Institute read a paper on the "Easy Way of Teaching the Sciences in Common Schools." The session was continued through Saturday forenoon. W. J. Corthell read a paper on teaching reading.

Professor Knowlton of San Francisco spells potato "Ghoughphtheheighteat," according to the following rule: "Gh stands for p, as you will find from the last letters in hiccough. Ough stands for o, as in dough. Phth stands for t, as in phthisis. Eigh stands for a, as in neighbor. Tte stands for t, as in gazette, and eau stands for o, as in beau."—Ex.
PERSONALS.

FACULTY:

President Cheney attended the F. B. General Conference at Minneapolis. He was chosen President of the Conference of Liberal Baptists which met at the same time.

Profs. Hayes and Angell delivered addresses on Foreign Missions at the Maine Central Yearly Meeting in Auburn. Prof. Chase gave one on "Educational Interests in Maine."

Prof. Howe preached in Augusta, Oct. 14th, for Rev. Mr. Penney, who had gone to the General Conference.

Prof. Angell has preached out of town nearly every Sabbath this fall.

Prof. Hayes supplied the pulpit of the Main Street Church, Oct. 11th, while the pastor was at the Conference in Minneapolis.

Prof. Chase delivered an interesting address at the recent session of the Pedagogical Society, on the "Relation of the Common School to the College." It was received with marked favor.

ALUMNI:

'68.—Prof. O. C. Wendell, of Harvard, has been publishing some interesting articles in the Boston Advertiser on his observations of the new comet.

'68.—G. C. Emery has entered upon his second year as Professor of Mathematics in the Boston Public Latin School.

'69.—Prof. G. B. Files of Augusta was in town recently to attend the meeting of the Pedagogical Society.

'70.—Isaac Goddard, formerly of the firm of Goddard & White, dentists, has removed from Lewiston and opened an office in Auburn.

'70.—Prof. L. G. Jordan has just closed his year as President of the Maine Pedagogical Society.

'70.—L. M. Webb, of Portland, has been elected a member of the Executive Board of Bates College.

'72.—G. H. Stockbridge is studying law in connection with his work in the Patent Office at Washington, preparatory to becoming a patent lawyer.

'74.—R. W. Rogers is practicing law in Belfast, Me., where he also has a position in the Custom House.

'74.—W. H. Ham has resigned his position as principal of the Peabody, Mass., High School, to take charge of the High School in Nashua, N. H., at an increased salary.

'74.—F. B. Stanford has been obliged to resign his position on the Lewiston Journal on account of failing health, but is still doing some literary work.

'74.—F. P. Moulton has entered upon his seventh year as teacher of the classics in the New Hampton Institution.
'74.—H. H. Acterian, who has been studying in the Bangor Theological School, is reported to have accepted a call to a Congregational church in Vermont.

'76.—Edward Whitney has a position as stenographer on a paper in Northampton, Mass.

'77.—L. A. Burr has been elected assistant principal of the High School in Malden, Mass.

'77.—N. P. Noble, who has been in business for several years at Phillips, Me., has entered upon the practice of law in that place.

'77.—Miss J. R. North has given up teaching for a year.

'77.—A. W. Potter is teaching in Sherman, Me.

'78.—C. E. Brockway has had a good number of additions to his church in Fairport, N. Y., during the summer.

'81.—F. H. Wilbur is in business at Bar Harbor, Me.

'81.—W. P. Curtis has returned to Harper's Ferry for another year.

'81.—C. L. McCleery was in town during State Fair week representing the Boston Journal. He has charge of the Journal's interests in Maine, with headquarters in Portland.

'82.—H. S. Bullen is teaching in Brownstown, Ill.

'82.—B. G. Eaton is in business in Philadelphia. Address, 1800 Columbia Avenue.

'82.—G. P. Emmous is attending a course of medical lectures in Portland this fall.

'83.—C. E. Sargent has been in town looking after the interests of his new book, "Our Home," which is meeting with unusual success. It is soon to be translated into German.

'83.—Miss S. E. Bickford was reported in the last Student as teacher of Modern Languages at Maplewood Seminary, Pittsfield, Mass. That position is held by W. C. Hobbs, of '81, while Miss Bickford is at Southbridge, Mass.

'83.—W. F. Cowell has a position in the National Bank at Gardiner, Me.

'83.—Everett Remick has entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City.

'83.—F. E. Foss has entered the Institute of Technology, Boston.

STUDENTS:

'84.—M. L. Hersey stands among the first in a class of 140 in West Point Military Academy.

'84.—Miss E. L. Knowles has just returned from the West.

'84.—E. R. Chadwick is teacher of rhetoric in the Latin School.

'84.—W. H. Davis has a clerkship in the new clothing house, which occupies all his spare time.

'84.—W. D. Wilson has gone to Indiana to act as general agent for C. E. Sargent's new book, "Our Home."

'85.—E. H. Brackett is teaching in Scarborough.

'85.—C. A. Scott is teaching in Phipsbury.

'85.—Miss A. H. Tucker is teaching at Norway.

'85.—D. C. Washburn has been quite sick, but is now much improved.

'85.—E. B. Stiles is not teaching, as reported last month.

'85.—C. F. Bryant has been East on
a visit, but has returned to Indiana to continue his general agency for King & Co.

'86.—C. E. Stevens has entered '86.

'86.—J. A. Wiggis is teaching at North Baldwin.

'87.—W. A. Walker has been laid up with a sprained ankle, but is now out.

'87.—Ira Jenkins is teaching in Jackson, Me.

'87.—E. J. Sawyer, who is teaching in Greeley Institute, Cumberland, Me., will enter '87 in the spring.

'87.—A. S. Woodman is librarian for the Auburn Y. M. C. A.

'87.—H. S. Brown of Clinton, Me., a graduate of Maine Central Institute, will enter '87 next term.

THEOLOGICAL:

A class in music has been organized at the Theological School, under the instruction of Prof. Sumner, teacher of music in the city schools.

Seven students have entered the Theological School this fall, as follows: F. L. Hayes, Lewiston, Me.; O. L. Gile, Lewiston, Me.; A. W. Anthony, Providence, R. I.; A. D. Dodge, Clinton, Me.; S. A. Blaisdell, Franklin, Me.; W. W. Carver, Canton Point, Me.; R. B. Hutchins, Strong, Me.

'73.—Rev. Ozro Roys, pastor of the F. B. Church at Canton, Me., while on a visit to New York was taken down with typhoid fever, and for a time his life was despaired of. He is now about, but unable to preach.

'73.—A. P. Houghtaling is preaching at Elmira, N. Y.

'74.—E. H. Butts, pastor of the church at New Portland, was a delegate from the Maine Central Yearly Meeting to the General Conference.

'75.—T. G. Wilder is pastor of the F. B. Church in Belmont, N. H.

'75.—B. A. Sherwood is preaching in West Buxton, Me.

'76.—L. W. Raymond has been pastor of the church in Harrison, Me., since graduating from the Theological School.

'76.—W. H. Cutting has entered upon his sixth year with the church at Melvin, N. H.

'77.—H. J. White, pastor of the church at Bath, is corresponding secretary of the F. B. Maine State Home Mission Board.

'77.—B. G. Blaisdell is at Dickinson Centre, N. Y.

'78.—The F. B. Church in Pawtucket, R. I., of which C. S. Frost is pastor, is erecting a fine house of worship.

'80.—N. A. Avery has recently received several additions to his church in Epsom, N. H.

'82.—L. C. Graves was a delegate to the F. B. General Conference.

'83.—B. Minard was appointed delegate to the Nova Scotia Conference by the Maine Central Yearly Meeting.

'83.—R. W. Churchill reports an unusual religious interest in Richmond, Me.

'84.—G. E. Lowden has had some recent additions to his church in Houlton, Me.

'84.—W. W. Hayden is supplying at North Anson.

'85.—R. L. Duston is holding meetings at Perkins' Ridge, Auburn, under
the auspices of the Auburn Y. M. C. A.
'85.—C. E. Mason is supplying at
Lisbon Falls.
'85.—W. H. Getchell supplied the
F. B. Church in Pittsfield, Me., during
the absence of the pastor in the West.

EXCHANGES.

Several of our exchanges appear at
the commencement of the college year
clad in a "new dress." Included
in this class are the Madisonensis,
the Lehigh Burr, and the Colby Echo.
Each of these papers has a tasty cover
design; but in this particular we
must assign the palm of beauty to
the Colby Echo. But while the cover
is a pleasing feature, we find the con-
tents none the less attractive.

One of the literary articles in the
Syracusan clearly shows that a broad
culture can only secure to a person the
most beneficial results of traveling in
foreign lands. It thus criticises the
existing custom: "We go abroad with-
out a purpose, and arriving, find that
we are to study peoples, laws, and cus-
toms; enjoy scenery, judge architecture,
view works of art, and all this
in the condition of the apparatus with-
out the photographer. For we have
neither the trained eye, the retentive,
critical, and creative mind, nor the edu-
cated taste."

Excellent literary articles appear in
the Vanderbilt Observer, from Nash-
villa, Tenn. A good literary depart-
ment makes a college paper of interest
not only to collegians, but to all its
patrons.

The first number of the Hanover
Monthly has been forwarded to the
Student. It announces that it comes
as a union of two papers. It further
says: "No fact became more evident
at the close of the year than that two
healthy journals could not exist in Han-
over College. The Faculty recognizing
this fact, forbade the issue of more
than one college paper." We accept
without discussion all that is contained
in the first sentence quoted. The new
paper is an improvement on its prede-
cessors; but it has not reached the
standard of our exchanges from the
Eastern and Southern States.

The new editors of the Oberlin Re-
view take the following common-sense
view of the proper manner of conduct-
ing a college paper: "There have been
two extreme types of college journal-
ism. The one makes college life a
sport and a joke and is mere froth and
fun. The other attempts to realize in
the college paper a critical, literary, and
aesthetic magazine. The objections to
the former need not be stated. The
objection to the latter is that it is not
a possible idea, and, if it were possible,
would not form a college paper. We
intend to take neither of these types as
our own."

Among our exchanges, which are pub-
lished outside of the college circle, we
find some of our best reading. To this
class we intend to devote some space in
our columns. One which reaches us
weekly, and which is a welcome visitor,
is the Morning Star. This paper has
not been left in the rear in this age of
progress. Our earliest recollections of
the Star bring to view a paper different
from that which we find before us today. As a religious newspaper it ranks high, and when it changes to its proposed location, Boston, it will have better advantages for furnishing its readers with the latest news.

The October number of the *Phrenological Journal* is of unusual interest. We regard this periodical as second to none of our exchanges. It has been said: "The proper study of mankind is man." The ability to form an idea which will usually be correct of those with whom we come in contact, is one of the essentials to success in life. There is no reading which will stimulate a study of human nature, and at the same time furnish so much valuable information on outside subjects, as that which is found in the *Phrenological Journal*.

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**COLLEGE WORLD.**

The Oxford University consists of twenty-one colleges.

The College Senate has been organized at Amherst.

Sanskrit has been placed among the optional studies of the Senior year at Williams College. Only one student has thus far signified a desire to take it.

Professor Charles Kendall Adams, of the University of Michigan, has declined the chancellorship of the University of Nebraska, offered him a short time ago.

At the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College there were 110 applicants, of whom 80 were admitted. The school has recently received a bequest of $20,000.

The Baptists are about to invest from $75,000 to $100,000 in the erection of a denominational college in North Dakota.

Oberlin College has established a chair of Political Economy and International Law, and has called to fill it Mr. James Monroe, formerly United States Minister to Brazil.

The post-graduate department of Yale College will take up this year a novel course of study, namely, that of railroads and their growth, shipping and international trade, stocks, and the effect of speculation on the money market.

The Harvard Annex has an endowment fund that has reached the sum of $55,000, and is still growing. The Annex is no longer an experiment, but it is unfortunate that it is the most expensive place in the United States for a young woman to get an education.

The Harvard Faculty have decided to set apart for graduate students next year four scholarships of at least $250. These scholarships are to be open for candidates for the degree of Ph.D. who are in need of help and have been in residence at the university throughout the year. The assignment will be made at the close of the academic year.

Harvard won the boat race at New London, June 20th, making the four miles in 24 minutes and 46 1/2 seconds. Yale's time was 25 minutes and 59 seconds. Harvard also won in the annual race at New London, June 28th, her time being 25 minutes and
49 seconds. Yale's, 27 minutes and 25 seconds. Harvard was successful in 1877-79 and 1882-83. Yale in 1876, 1880-81.

The Trustees of Columbia College have arranged a four years' course of study for women, for which a strict preparatory examination will be required, and no girl under seventeen will be admitted. Those who pass the examination may study where and how they please, and will be examined by the college teachers as often as may be necessary. Upon a satisfactory examination at the end of the four years, or upon the completion of any prescribed course, the student will receive a certificate which will be substantially the equivalent of a diploma granted to a graduate of the college.

—The Bates Student—

CLIPPINGS.

Why is a broker like Pharaoh's daughter? Because he finds a little profit in the rushes on the bank.

For the boys. Student (to chum)—"When I get done eating, I always leave the table." Chum—"Yes, and that's all you do leave."

Prof. (in Latin)—"Mr. K., will you please scan some?" Student—"Prof., I don't think I can; I have not skan anything for a long time."

First Freshman—"There goes Miss Van Sant. Do you know her?" Second Freshman (genus cad)—"Yes, I've been introduced, but I intend to cut her. Fortunately whenever I meet her, she's looking the other way."

Jones—"What did you think of my argument, Fogg?" Fogg—"It was sound, very sound (Jones delighted); nothing but sound, in fact." Jones reaches for a brick.—Ex.

"My son," said a tutor of doubtful morality but severe aspect, putting his hand on the boy's shoulder, "I believe Satan has got a hold on you." "I believe so, too," replied the boy.—Ex.

Senior (to young ladies visiting his room)—"Indeed, Miss ——, I am sorry that our room is not in its usual state of order." Chum (sotto voce) —"You bet it ain't; altogether too clean for me; scarcely recognize it." —Dickinsonian.

"It was pitched without," said a clergyman, having Noah's ark for his theme, and an old base-ball player, who had been calmly slumbering, awoke with a start and yelled, "Foul!" The first bass came down from the choir and put him out.—Ex.

Senior Recitation in Moral Philosophy. Professor—"What is an act of will called?" Senior—"A volition, from volo, I will." Professor—"Exactly. Cicero says: 'Voluntas est, quae quid cum ratione desiderat.' What is that?" Senior (triumphantly)—"That is Latin, sir." —Cynic.

There are different ways of getting through college. Some shout their way through, some pony through, some fiddle through, some taffy through, some grind through, some "my-father-is-a-Methodist-preacher" their way through, some "study-for-the-ministry" their way through, and a few work their way through.—Ex.
AMONG THE POETS.

AFTER THE CLASSIC.
When from the pavement streams the heat,
And sultry is the air,
I long to flee the busy street
And seek some rural lair.
I long to find from musty books
A refuge 'neath the arm
Of Nature, in the shady nooks
Of some sweet Sabine farm.
There, like Horatius, 'neath the trees,
I'd wander by a spring;
Or breathe the perfumes that the breeze
Would from the meadows bring.
Or, where some brooklet hums its song,
By the sweet zephyrs fanned,
I'd lie at ease the whole day long
Old Quintus in my hand.
—University Magazine.

GONE-NESS.
'Tis only a maiden's lips,
Yet a maiden's lips are sweet;
And my throbbing breast will not let me rest
Till our lips together meet.
'Tis only a maiden's eyes,
Yet a maiden's eyes are bright,
And I scarcely know, they are flashing so,
How to read their tale aright.
'Tis only a maiden's voice,
Yet a maiden's voice is clear;
And my heart stands still, and my eyelids fill
At the words I've longed to hear.
'Tis only a maiden's heart,
Yet a maiden's heart is true;
And I clasp her tight, while my heart is light,
For she's mine, the whole world through.
—Brauerian.

THE RIGHT TIME.
In summer, seek your sweetheart out,
In garden or on farm;
For then the days are long enough,
And then the nights are warm.
By winter must the happy knot
Be tied—all snug and tight;
For one can't stand it in the snow,
Out in the cold moonlight.—Ex.

SONG OF THE MERMAID.
The stars are fading in the sky,
And silent lies the misty shore;
Save when the sea-gull's note resounds,
Above the sullen ocean's rear.
A song is wafted from the sea,
And dulcet tones enchant the ear,
Whose changing symphony is heard,
Now sinking low, now loud and clear.
Far out across the boundless deep,
Upon the breakers' foaming crest,
The mermaid sings her magic strain,
Tossed on the mother ocean's breast.
Yet she is shy, and shouldst thou dare
To gaze upon her face too long,
The barren waves would meet thine eye,
And silence take the place of song.
—Yale Record.

TENNIS.
If ever a racket you're needing,
Or are longing to have a good time,
Just leave off all thinking and reading,
And purchase a bucket of lime.
Now mark off a court with precision,
Buy net and a racket and balls,
Then I leave you to make the decision,
That you've sport for the springs and the falls.
And then if you're wanting a player,
In order to make up a set,
Why tell me, and then I'll be there
To play on your side of the net.
—Amherst Student.

MY PENATES.
Sing not to me the Household Gods
Of beaten brass or carved stone,
I'll adorn the hearth with glazed eyes
To guide live men of mind and bone.
My Household Gods I typify
In gentler forms of everyday;
As true, though ever silent friends
Whose mission 'tis to cheer, not sway.
My briar-pipe rests on its shrine
Half hid in bed of amber weed,
Below, my books with service worn,
The best of friends, when friends we need.
And a sweet face—a girl I know—
Smiles on me from an oaken frame,
These are Penates modernized,
Though as of old, they cheer the same.
—Lehigh Burr.
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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.

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