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Vol. XI.

NUMBER 9.

THE

Bates Student

Les Audentes

November, 1883.

Published by the Class of '84,

Bates College.
LEWISTON CLOTHING COMPANY.
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W. C. WARE, Manager.
WILL each subscriber who reads this editorial please remember that his subscription is due, if it is not already paid? It is not pleasant for us to make these appeals through the columns of the Student, nor is it agreeable to our readers, but we are obliged to do it because our subscribers do not pay. The expense of publishing the Student has to be met from month to month, and if subscriptions are not paid until the close of the year, and even later in many instances, it embarrasses us very much financially. Will all our friends please bear this in mind?

The number of men graduated from the colleges of the country is increasing from year to year. This fact may have a tendency to discourage some as to the expediency of acquiring a liberal education. Young men sometimes say that they would go through college if they were sure of a position after graduation. They often decide that the competition with the educated class is too great for them to enter the ranks. This is a wrong conclusion. We do not claim that it is best for all to spend four years in college. Those who can not master the arithmetic in the com-
common school, had better content themselves with the mere definitions of the parabola and ellipse. But instead of having the fear of competition keep a good scholar from pursuing a course of study, it should bring him to the opposite conclusion. It has been said: "There is room enough up higher." If we commence at the foot of the ladder and ascend we shall at every step meet with less competition. It is not educated but uneducated labor that conflicts with capital. It is uneducated labor that is obliged to yield. This is illustrated by the manner in which the recent strike of telegraphers ended. Training in a certain department, which can be obtained in a few weeks, cannot withstand the power of capital. The great corporations of the land are not antagonistic to the educated class. The capitalists on the other hand endow our colleges. They do not oppose the high salaries of professional men. They appreciate an enlightened society, and are willing that professional educators should be rewarded. It is absurd to suppose that an energetic young man can not apply his education in this land of which the yearly increase of population is counted by millions.

The season of the year is at hand which is accustomed to find the students of Bates occupied in the school-rooms in different parts of the State. There are but few towns near the coast, from Kittery Point to Quoddy Head, which have not had Bates students as teachers. The long winter vacation of this college gives the boys a fine opportunity for teaching one term a year, without materially affecting their college work. For those who are dependent upon their own resources it is a great advantage to be able to teach during the winter; and for all it may be a profitable way of spending a few weeks. As teaching is literary work, it does not tend to draw the mind from college duties. This can not be said of some other employments. Few students decide to give up their course while they are teaching a term of school in the winter; but many, while engaged in such work as canvassing, lose their interest in college and finally drop from their class.

The Sophomores and Freshmen may well be pleased with the success of their debates and declamations this fall. The exercises by both classes did honor to the participants, and were a credit to the college, and certainly must have been a source of satisfaction to the professor through whose liberality the prizes are offered. We are confident that the standard of excellence in the department of rhetoricals at Bates will compare favorably with that at many of our more famous institutions. Any student who is disposed to perfect himself in writing and public speaking has a good opportunity for doing so, certainly better than in many of the colleges where they have scarcely any public exercises. Of course one disposed to shirk can do it in this as in any other department, but with such students the most liberal advantages count for nothing. It is only those who are willing to work that reap the benefit. There is a decided tendency, we have all felt
it, to neglect this kind of work, and it certainly is the hardest of drudgery if one’s heart is not in the labor. But there is no department of college work that makes a more satisfactory return to the faithful student; and so we would suggest to those who are to remain here for several years that they do not neglect it, but improve every opportunity in the way of public speaking.

Several classes, as they were about to take charge of the Student, have agitated the question of changing its form. The present board of editors thought seriously on the subject, but came to the conclusion that such a change was not for the best. There were several reasons which influenced us, and which we think are worthy of notice by other classes. For a college publication which is largely made up of literary matter, it must be conceded that the best form is that of a magazine. The Bates Student has always filled the above condition. All must admit that the present form is the best for binding. Many of the alumni like to preserve the Bates Student on the shelves of their libraries. To the college library it yearly adds more value than any other one volume which could be placed upon its shelves. President Cheney has said: “Its book form will warrant it a place in many a library, and the consecutive volumes will be of priceless value to the future historian of the college.” Ten consecutive volumes are now in the library, and if we should visit the college in ten years from this date we hope to find this number doubled. If it is found necessary to have a college paper, in the folio form, published twice a month, and devoted largely to news, such a paper could be started, while the Bates Student continued to make its monthly appearance as a college literary magazine. The new paper could be published by the students of the college, while the present magazine could be controlled, as now, by one of the upper classes. Many colleges are represented by two papers, while several others have double this number of publications. As Bates College is located in a growing city, where contracts for advertising can be obtained, it could, in a few years, support two publications. We do not argue against having a lively college paper published twice a month, in the folio form, but we desire to have the Bates Student continue, as it was commenced, a literary magazine.

Our attention has recently been called to the wonderful success that the Young Men’s Christian Association is having in its work among college students. It was but a few years ago that the organization had no existence in college. Probably every college had some local association which labored as best it was able to advance Christian culture among the students, but there was no attempt at organized, systematic work throughout the college world. Now 170 colleges, more than half of the whole number in the country, have adopted the regular Y. M. C. A. constitution, and become a part of that vast organization.

The college department is now recognized as a regular branch of the larger
body. Nearly 10,000 students are connected with it, while hundreds of conventions were reported last year. One general secretary, Mr. L. D. Wishard, devotes his time exclusively to college work. Through his efforts, the colleges of this State were brought into the organization a little more than a year ago. The result has been a marked improvement in the character of the work done. The conventions, which are a prominent feature of the system, afford an excellent opportunity for meeting students from the different colleges.

No one who had the privilege of attending the State Convention at Augusta, which we report in another column, could fail to be impressed with the good results to be derived from such gatherings. Our delegates came home filled with zeal in the good work. We wish that more of the students could have been there.

The Student does not intend to enter into a discussion of the advantages or disadvantages of co-education as compared with the separate education of the two sexes. As the first New England college to open its doors to ladies, it is probably the settled policy of Bates to remain a co-educational institution, and we are satisfied for it to be so. But in many of our colleges the matter is far from being settled, and judging from our exchanges, the discussion is being carried on with considerable interest at a few of them.

At first thought the question would seem to be very simple. We presume that no one would wish to deny to ladies the privilege of a higher education, or would care to assert that they had not the ability necessary for pursuing a collegiate course of study. The only question would seem to be, is it desirable to educate the two sexes together? There are arguments to be advanced to show that it is and that it is not. The plan has its advantages and disadvantages. The decision must be in favor of that side upon which the weight of argument seems to fall.

But some of the colleges do not seem to be willing to let the question stand or fall upon its own merits. Questions of policy are carefully weighed, and in too many cases, prejudice comes in for its share of attention. Prejudice and policy may both be strong influences, but they are not fair grounds upon which to decide a great question. They are not worthy the attention of men who are expected to be above such influences and to be more liberally minded. It is true that the highly educated class are the most conservative in meeting questions that involve any radical change in our educational system, and this is probably the reason why those colleges which are older and centers of greater culture, are behind the others in adopting co-education.

The colleges of the West, all of which are young compared with many of the Eastern colleges, had not to contend with the conservatism, based upon prejudice and the settled policy of years, but could meet and decide the question free from these incumbrances. It is a significant fact that they have all decided in favor of co-education.
The Mormon question seems to be as far from solution as ever, and grows even more complicated, if that be possible. A little paper that has recently come to us from Salt Lake City, called the Earnest Worker, whose object is, as it says, to aid in the redemption of Utah,” speaks thus from the very heart of Mormondom: “The contest between truth and error in this territory is an earnest one, and is becoming more and more so each year. Thus far the government has failed at every point in putting down the monster evil or in checking its growth, and the solution of the Mormon problem seems beyond the ability of the wisest statesmen. The last movement in this respect—the Edmund's bill—is now generally conceded as having strengthened the power of the priesthood instead of weakening it, and the only hope seems to be the influence of the school and the church.”

The government certainly does seem to be unequal to the task, or at least unwilling to take it up in earnest, and so perhaps we must look for the final solution of the question to the influence of the school and the church. If this is to be so, ground for encouragement may be found in earnest efforts that are being put forth in the line of missionary and educational work among the people of that and the neighboring territories. Several evangelical denominations are laboring in the very heart of the Mormon territory, and now that they have secured a foothold there, they are sending earnest appeals to the East for aid. The power against which they are contending is defiant. “Utah Mormonism openly declares that God is on its side and it will, it must conquer, and every influence of a united and powerful priesthood, backed by all the money that is necessary, is used to carry out this purpose.” That Mormonism must be finally overthrown, there can be no doubt, but when the struggle will end no one can tell. Its power can not be broken in an hour or a day, but the victory is only a question of time.

A department which seems likely to become elective, in many colleges, to a limited number of students is journalism. When the editors of a college paper are relieved of a portion of their regular work in rhetoricals, then the editorial work must be considered elective to a few of the best writers in college. They, of course, have the offer of editorships; and if the editorial work is substituted for some of the regular rhetorical work in the course, then journalism becomes to them an elective branch. The editors of the Bowdoin Orient, Niagara Index, and Bates Student are now relieved from a portion of their rhetorical work. The subject has also been agitated by several other college papers, as the Colby Echo and Dickinsonian. A number of our exchanges have said that the editors of the Bates Student were the first to have their editorial duties considered in connection with their rhetorical work. While we are not now prepared to claim the credit of starting the movement, yet we will say that we know of no editorial board which had secured the concession, previous to our
announcement last January. However, we fully indorse the measure. Journalism may now be regarded as a profession. An excellent opportunity to commence its study is offered by the college papers of the country. Could a person expect to make progress in medicine or law while he is doing all the work of a regular college course? The same reasoning will apply to journalism. No man can expect to improve as a journalist if he is doing all the work in another direction, which the concentrated energy of a classmate, his equal, is able to accomplish. Thus far we have only spoken of the concession demanded in the interest of the editors. For the success of a college paper, the same demand is made. Success in everything is dependent upon hard work; and time is required that this may be performed.

**LITERARY.**

A MEMORY.

BY C. W. M., '77.

Do you remember those summer days
That we spent on an isle in the sea;
Those days of whose full happiness
Naught remains but a memory?
Oh! it seemed like some enchanted isle,
Afar from the great world's strife:
And to watch the waves and the flitting sails,
Seemed peace enough for life.

Do you remember the southern shore,
Where we whiled away many an hour:
And the pathway cut in the solid rock,
The mark of some wondrous power?
Oh! sweet was the song of the ceaseless waves
As they lapped the rocks alway;
But after a storm, with an angry roar,
They dashed on the rocks in spray.

Do you remember those moonlight sails,
And the glistening waves of the sea;
And the glimmering light in the lighthouse tower,
So far from you and me?
Oh! the moon-lit ripples soft music made,
And the boat, with its sail agleam,
Seemed to float away to an unknown world,
On the path of the moon's bright beam.

Do you remember the friends we met
In that summer long gone by:
And the happy hours together spent,
So free from care or sigh?
Oh! the friends of those pleasant summer days
Perchance we'll meet no more,
Until we have crossed the sea of time,
And stand on eternity's shore.

SISTERHOOD OF NATIONS.

BY C. S. F., '84.

GREATER enmity between nations cannot be conceived than that which existed between Rome and her valiant rival across the Mediterranean. But a Carthaginian, brought from his native land as a slave, was applauded in saying to a Roman audience: "I am a man, and I regard nothing that concerns man as foreign to me." The enthusiasm awakened by this utterance of Terence shows that even between individuals of hostile nations there is a natural friendship that war can not erase. Still the writings of the great philosophers did not contain this doctrine, and the world required that it should be impressed upon humanity. A century and a half passed and the star of Bethlehem announced the coming of a Great Teacher. From Nazareth there came forth a light which it seemed would dispel darkness from the whole earth. But its rays were soon
obscured by the clouds of Northern barbarism. The world slumbered a thousand years, until the great reformer of the sixteenth century announced a new dawn of civilization. Since Luther's time the doctrine that nations should be regarded as individuals of a common family has been gaining ground.

The empires of Alexander, Caesar, and Napoleon were great because of their victorious armies. Nations may now be great because of what they have done for humanity; and through the medium of a dignified arbitration the sphere of their influence may be enlarged. England peacefully settled the Alabama claims, and America paid the fishery award.

Within the last ten years there have occurred fourteen cases of arbitration. Sixteen nations are united in a postal confederation. Freedom for the American slave and Russian serf indicates the onward march of civilization. Christianity and science are in league with individual rights and the brotherhood of man. The growth of the church has been greater during the present century than in the first eighteen of our era. Modern developments in science have brought distant nations in contact. But yesterday locomotion and communication were in their infancy. The ancient consuls of Rome witnessed them in essentially the same degree of perfection as did Washington and Napoleon. Science has advanced her lines until they have encircled the globe, and annihilated the space that once made lands distant. Is the work of these civilizers accomplished? It is improbable that religion having attained its present influence will decline. It is improbable that the modes of illumination, locomotion, or communication can be carried from a primitive state to perfection in the space of three-fourths of a century. Under the influence of generous emulation, the highways of progress upon which nations are marching, are converging to a common center. That they are becoming similar in government is an axiomatic truth. The nature of this government will not be despotic, for the order of development in European civilization has tended constantly toward representative government. Even in Japan, the power is passing into the hands of the people and the Emperor has promised them a representative assembly, which, in 1890, may commence to legislate. That they will be fitted for this responsibility is shown by the fact that the proportion of the Japanese youth found in the public schools is seventy per cent. Canada and Australia govern themselves; and India will assert her rights as the masses become enlightened.

The two most influential nations are Great Britain and the United States, and they are approaching each other in government. The former is becoming more representative, the latter is reforming her civil service. The sympathy expressed by the English during the suffering of our late Chief Magistrate, and the saluting of the British flag at Yorktown, show their mutual friendship. A community of nations must be based on human brotherhood; and respecting the ancient idea of mon-
archs, Æschylus was right when he said, "Kings suffer one evil,—they do not know how to confide in friends." Friendship is the mystic thread that runs through nature and unifies the race. In the comity of nations the golden rule seems destined to find its highest application. Every year brings them into closer relationship. "The plan of the gods is advancing," was a declaration of Homer, that has never been disproved. And with the not distant adoption of international copy-right and patent-right laws, and with an international Congress will be realized the poet's vision of "the parliament of man the federation of the world."

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ALL HALLOWEEN.

BY KATE GOLDSMITH.

A night there is when all the witches roam,
And ghostly visitants this earth infest,
When each fair maiden, at the twilight's gloom,
Should supplicate good angels for her guest.

'Tis on this night that love-charms take effect,
Albeit all vainly through the year they've tried,
When true love wakes, and ill-starred love is checked,
And no prayer, made at midnight, is denied.

But they who sweetly sleep, and dream away,
The darksome hours in peaceful slumber laid,
Have still the greatest blessing in their day,
And at the morn shall find themselves repaid.

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In life, we shall find many men that are great, and some men that are good, but very few men that are both great and good.—Selected.

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THE BALLAD IN ENGLISH POETRY.

BY E. R. C., '84.

THE old English ballads can never lose their charm to the English speaking race. As distance lends enchantment to the view so their very antiquity gives them an added grace. It has woven about them a sort of fascination which closer familiarity might have tended to dispel. But be that as it may, they were popular hundreds of years ago, and time with its changes seems only to have given them a flavor of the "auld lang syne." They are not to be read for criticism. To the critic's eye many of them are rude and uncultivated, but in their very freshness and simplicity lies much of their charm.

The old ballads were usually set to popular music, and either recited or sung by wandering minstrels. Many of them were ballad accompaniments for rural dance tunes, which were echoes from the "music of that idyllic world of dance and song" from the pleasant England in which,—

"When Tom came home from labor,
And Cis from milking rose,
Merrily went the tabor,
And merrily went their toes."

The early home of the English ballad was in the Border land of Scotland and England, so it partakes of the characteristics of both the Scotch and English. Although the ballads all properly belong to one language, yet those of the two countries exhibit marked differences.

The best ballads that have come down to us are those from the Scottish Lowlands. They have a picturesque-
ness and simplicity rarely found in those on the English side of the border. Many of the strictly English ballads lack spirit and are decidedly flat. This may be accounted for by the fact that the vast majority of the ballads of Scotland have been preserved as they were handed down from tradition, and still retain the rich coloring of the more imaginative Scotch character; while in England, as soon as the art of printing was firmly established, the traditional songs, struck off in cheap form, were scattered broadcast over the land, and in passing through the hands of ignorant printers and editors lost much of their original spirit and beauty. In some cases there are both Scotch and English ballads on the same subjects which well illustrate their differences.

About the authors of the ballads and their historical dates we know nothing. The English ballads and those of the Lowland Scotch deal with topics common to the peasant singers of Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, and the Slavonic countries. They bear the mark of great antiquity. We cannot say when they originated, or where, or how; we only know that in one shape or other the themes for romantic ballads are very ancient.

The difficulty of understanding the old English detracts from the pleasure of reading many of the more ancient of the ballads, and yet one ought to read them from the original in order to get at their real beauty. No modern version can do them justice. Their simplicity and freedom in the use of language is taken away, and with it half their charm.

The poems themselves will give a better knowledge of their character and quality than can any description of them.

The ballad of “Chevy Chase” is one of the most famous in the language and was once a great favorite with the common people of England. Ben Jonson said he would rather have been the author of it than of all his works. It is written in the English of a period a little later than the time of Chaucer. Here is a modernized passage describing the death of Douglas, which Addison regarded as very fine:

“With that there came an arrow keen
Out of an English bow,
Which stuck Erle Douglas on the breast
A deepe and deadlye blow ;

“Who never said more words than these,
‘Fight on my merry men all ;
For why, my life is at an end,
Lord Percy sees my fall!’”

In the Scotch version this event is prepared for by a singularly impressive and romantic dream which visited Douglas but a short time before:

“But I hao dreamed a dreary dream
Beyond the Isle of Skye,
I saw a dead man win a fight,
But I thought that man was I.”

Notice this from a very curious ballad called “The Nut-Brown Mayd.” The sentiment is familiar enough but it is quaintly expressed:

“Be it ryght or wrong, ‘tis men among
On women to complayne ;
Affymynge this, how that it is
A labour spent in vayne,
To love them wele ; for never a dele
They love a man agayne :”
The Bates Student.

For late a man do what he can, 
Their favour to attayne, 
Yet, yf a newe do them persue, 
Their first true lover than 
Laboureth for nought; for from her thought
He is a banished man."

In many of the old ballads there is not wanting a deep and passionate feeling. Nothing can be more touching than this beautiful lament of a lady who had been unjustly banished by her husband in the ballad. "Waly, Waly, Love be Bonny":

"O waly, waly, up the bank, 
O waly, waly, down the brae, 
And waly, waly, you burn-side 
Where I and my love wer wont to gae; 
I leant my back unto an aik, 
I thought it was a trustie tree; 
But first it bow’d, and syne it brak, 
Sae my true love did lichstie me.

"O waly, waly, gin love be bonnie 
A little time while it is now: 
But when its auld it waxeth cauld, 
And fadeth awa’ like the morning dew. 
O wherfore shoul’d I buss my hair? 
Or wheron should I kame my hair? 
For my true love has me forsook, 
And says he’ll never loe me mair.

"Marti’mas wind, when wilt thou blaw, 
And shake the green leaves aff the tree? 
O gentle death, whan wilt thou cum? 
For of my life I am wearie. 
’Tis not the frost, that freezes fell, 
Nor blowing snaws’ inclemencie; 
’Tis not sic cauld that makes me cry, 
But my love’s heart grown cauld to me.

"But had I wist, before I kisst, 
That love had been sae lil to win: 
I had lockt my heart in a case of gowd, 
And pinned it wi’ a siller pin. 
And, oh! if my young babe were born, 
And set upon the nurse’s knee, 
And I myself were dead and gane, 
And the green grass growing over me!"

Here is a specimen of the popular treatment of the supernatural, taken from "Clerk Saunders." The subject is a common theme for ballads in other languages. The ghost of her departed lover had visited Margaret, and after being kindly received by her was about to depart:

"I thank ye, Marg’ret; I thank ye, Marg’ret; 
And aye I thank ye heartilie: 
Gin ever the dead come for the quick, 
Be sure, Marg’ret, I’ll come for thee."

Unwilling to remain alone any longer, but preferring to take up her abode with him in the silent churchyard, she cried:

"Is there ony room at your head, Saunders? 
Is there ony room at your feet? 
Or ony room at your side, Saunders, 
Where fain, fain, I wad sleep?"

"There’s nae room at my head, Marg’ret, 
There’s nae room at my feet; 
My bed it is full lowly now; 
Among the hungry worms I sleep.

"Cauld maund is my covering now, 
But and my winding-sheet; 
The dew it fall nae sooner down, 
Than my resting place to weet.

"But plait a wand of bonnie birk, 
And lay it on my breast; 
And shed a tear upon my grave, 
And wish my soul gude rest."

"O stay, my only true love, stay’; 
The constant Marg’ret cried. 
Wan grew her cheeks, she closed her een, 
Stretched her saft limbs and died."

Here is a warning to all unfaithful lovers. It is from the ballad of "Colin and Lucy," which Gray called "the prettiest" ballad in the world. Lucy had been forsaken by her lover, Colin, who was about to take to himself a richer bride.

"Three times, all in the dead of night, 
A bell was heard to ring; 
And at her window, shrieking thrice, 
The raven flap’d his wing."
"Too well the love-lorn maiden knew
That solemn, boding sound;
And thus, in dying words, bespoke
The virgins weeping round.

"I hear a voice you cannot hear,
Which says I must not stay;
I see a hand you cannot see
Which beckons me away.

"Then, bear my corse, ye comrades, bear,
The bridegroom blithe to meet;
He in his wedding-trim so gay,
I in my winding-sheet."

"She spoke, she died: her corse was
borne,
The bridegroom blithe to meet;
He in his wedding-trim so gay,
She in her winding-sheet.

"Confusion, shame, remorse, despair,
At once his bosom swell;
The damps of death bedew'd his brow,
He shook, he groaned, he fell."

Something quite similar to this is found in the ballads of nearly every language. Many such traditions have been handed down from one nation to another, and so woven into the current literature of all.

Even a brief sketch of the English ballad should contain some notice of the more modern ballad writers. Following the Elizabethan period, ballad writing seems to have declined. Of those of the seventeenth century perhaps the best one that has come down to us is Suckling's "Ballad of a Marriage." But in the eighteenth century the ballad was popular, and toward the close of the century there was a decided revival in this class of poetry. Goldsmith's "Edwin and Angelina" is a good example of the sentimental or pathetic in the modern ballad. Like Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner," it is sometimes weird and supernatural. While in Cowper's "John Gilpin" we have a fine example of the humorous.

In 1798 Wordsworth published a volume of "Lyrical Ballads," which contained many of his own productions, some of them of a high order. Four years later Scott published a collection of ballads called the "Border Minstrelsy," the fruit of many years of labor. Burns, Campbell, and many other eminent poets have written ballads of more or less excellence. Most of them are familiar to the general reader, so we need not give examples from them. We can not refrain, however, from giving this one of Bishop Percy's, the charming ballad, "O Nancy." Burns considered it the most beautiful ballad in the English language. The tune to which it was sung is said to have been very fine, and this, together with the beauty of the ballad itself, made the song very popular.

"O Nancy! wilt thou go with me,
Nor sigh to leave the flaunting town;
Can silent glens have charms for thee,
The lowly cot and russet gown?
No longer dress'd in silken sheen,
No longer decked with jewels rare,
Say, canst thou quit each courtly scene,
Where thou wert fairest of the fair?

"O Nancy! when thou'rt far away,
Wilt thou not cast a look behind?
Say, canst thou face the parching ray,
Nor shrink before the wintry wind?
O can that soft and gentle mein
Extremes of hardship learn to bear,
Nor sad regret each courtly scene,
Where thou wert fairest of the fair?

"O Nancy! canst thou love so true,
Through perils keen with me to go?
Or when thy swain mishap shall rue,
To share with him the pangs of woe?
Say, should disease or pain befall,
Wilt thou assume the nurse's care,
Nor wistful those gay scenes recall,  
Where thou wert fairest of the fair?

"And when at last thy love shall die,  
Wilt thou receive his parting breath?  
Wilt thou repress each struggling sigh,  
And cheer with smiles the bed of death?  
And wilt thou o'er his breathless clay  
Strew flowers, and drop the tender tear,  
Nor then regret those scenes so gay,  
Where thou wert fairest of the fair?"

A man who has been brought up  
among books, and is able to talk of  
nothing else is a very indifferent com-  
panion, and what we call a pedant.  
But we should enlarge the title, and  
give it to every one that does not know  
how to think out of his profession and  
particular way of life.—Addison.

FALLING LEAVES.
By N., ’77.

Yet once again the story old,  
At every Autumn's coming told,  
Is writ in lines of red and gold,  
By falling leaves.

They speak to us of pleasures past,  
Of hopes that were too bright to last,  
While flutter in the angry blast,  
These falling leaves.

They tell us of life's fleeting day,  
How soon all earthly things decay,  
And that we, too, must pass away,  
Like falling leaves.

But turn the page and read again,  
"From seeming loss comes truest gain,  
And nothing lives or dies in vain,  
E'en falling leaves."

As surely as the buds of spring,  
When nature wakes and robins sing,  
A fresher lustre life shall bring,  
From fallen leaves.

So surely, somewhere, is a clime,  
Where spring is ever in its prime,  
Where there shall be no autumn-time,  
No falling leaves.

COMMUNICATION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7, 1883.
To the Editors of the Student:

Now that the harvest of the seashore and country hotel proprietors is ended, and the doors and windows of their respective establishments are boarded up for the winter, New York has once more put on her fashionable attire and opened the ball of another season's pleasure. I have been much interested in watching the gradual change which has taken place in the life and general appearance of the city during the past two months. In July and August there were whole blocks of brown stone residences, in the fashionable quarter, whose great oak doors were barred, whose curtains were drawn, and whose richly furnished apartments were deserted. When the cool September days came, coaches, loaded with brown-cheeked passengers, drove along the quiet streets, doors opened as if by magic, and heavy curtains and portieres were pushed aside. The popular drives in Central Park were once more filled with splendid equipages, whose prancing horses seemed glad enough to get back to the city again after their two months' stay in the country. The churches were opened and saints and sinners were given an opportunity to hear the gospel preached unto them. The theatres unlocked their doors and threw open to the public newly decorated auditoriums, resplendent in paint and gilding. All the dead walls and billboards blossomed with the bright promises of ambitious managers. The season is now fairly inaugurated,
and belles and beaux are looking forward to what promises to be one of the gayest and most notable winters New York has even seen.

**THE NEWSPAPER WAR.**

Probably every reader of the Student has heard more or less about the newspaper war which has been going on in this city for more than two months, but there are few, perhaps, who are acquainted with the inside facts concerning it. When Mr. Jones of the Times reduced the price of his paper from four to two cents he did what everybody, who knew anything about journalism in New York, conceded to be a very unwise and uncalled for act. By its enemies this movement was regarded as an effort, on the part of the management, to bolster a failing circulation; by its friends, an attempt to lift the paper into popularity. Whatever may have been the real motive in the cutting down the price of the Times one-half, the result cannot be regarded by Mr. Jones with a very great degree of satisfaction. While the Times has increased its circulation nearly one-third, and its advertising patronage has nearly doubled, the tone of the paper has been perceptibly lessened, and its "exclusiveness" lost. In the words of one of its critics, "It's no use for a four-cent paper to undertake to cater to two-cent readers and retain its prestige." The reporters on the Times complain of the manner in which their weekly bills are cut by the city editor. Men who formerly made $35 now find it difficult to make $25 a week. The Tribune in reducing its price from four to three cents, and at the same time allowing its news-dealers its usual rate of profit, one cent per copy, has succeeded in gaining the vantage ground in the newspaper fight. Its circulation has increased nearly 10,000 copies, its advertising patronage has, in the words of the business manager, had a "wonderful boom," and its influence in the field of politics was never stronger than today. It aims to be to New York what the Times is to London,—the representative newspaper. It is now the only daily newspaper sold in New York at three cents. It is fair to state that the reduction in price has not seriously affected the pockets of the editors and reporters. The Herald has lost in circulation since it adopted the two cent basis. The newsmen throughout the city took up arms against the reduction, for, under the new prices, they were allowed only one-third of a cent profit per copy. They argued that since the Herald was the richest paper in the city it could well afford to give them as good terms as were granted by other offices, instead of the least. Mass meetings were held, torches were lighted, and long processions passed through the streets, all in denunciation of Mr. Bennett's paper. The Herald's attempt to defeat the newsmen by establishing stands of its own has proved a comparative failure. The Board of Aldermen rescinded its order, giving Mr. Bennett permission to erect stands in the streets and condemned his effort to crush out a class of men who were trying to make an honest living. In order to cover the deficiency resulting
from its reduction in price, the Herald has increased the prices for its advertisements to six cents a word.

AMUSEMENTS.

With twenty-three theatres, two Italian opera companies, and the American Institute Fair at our disposal, we have no reason to complain of a dearth of amusements. The chief events in the dramatic world during the past month have been the opening of the Metropolitan Opera House by Mr. Henry E. Abbey’s Italian Opera Company, and the appearance of Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry at the Star Theatre. My first glimpse at the new opera house was on the evening of Friday, Oct. 26th, upon the occasion of the first presentation of Verdi’s “Il Trovatore.” I will confess that I was disappointed, not in the general arrangement of the great auditorium, but in its coloring which is positively inartistic and executed in poor taste. Take City Hall, paint it a light straw yellow,—walls, ceiling, galleries, proscenium, and all, without even a tint of any other color, and you would have some idea, as far as coloring is concerned, of the general appearance of the new opera house. So much has been said by the critics in condemnation of this feature of the house that the stockholders have concluded to redecorate the interior as soon as the opera season is over. There are three tiers of boxes rising one above the other. When these are filled with ladies and gentlemen in full evening dress, the auditorium presents a brilliant appearance. Bright faces look forth from the rich hanging of the boxes, diamonds flash from snowy-white throats, and the air is heavy with the perfume of flowers. The operas thus far presented by Mr. Abbey have been well mounted and excellently sung. With such artists as Nilsson, Sembirch, Trebelli, Valeria, Scalchi, Campanini, and Stagno, he is certainly giving Col. Mapleson a difficult task to surpass the attractions of the Metropolitan Opera House, even when assisted by Patti and Gerster.

Among the Bates graduates now in New York are O. C. Tarbox, E. Remmick, and L. M. Thompson, formerly of the class of ’82. W. V. Twaddle, Bates ’82, who is at the Yale Law School, was in town last week.

F. L. B., ’82.

LOCALS.

“ ’Rah for vacation!”

Was Chaucer a dude? He says, “But on a day his felaw gan him preye.”

We hope no one got left on examinations.

Have you paid your subscription to the Student?

Whose is it, and who shall possess it,—the stray “hoss”? Notice the new ads in this number of the Student.

We are glad that the singing at chapel exercises has been revived. Let us have more of it next term.

Chemistry class. Prof.—“ Does a negative picture look like a person?” Student—“ Mine didn’t.” Laughter.
The boys are interested in adopting the new standard of time, as it will give them twenty minutes more to sleep in the morning.

Prof. in Psychology—"Mr. T.—you may recite on memory." Perplexed Student—"Excuse me, Professor, I haven't any!"

It was a Senior who replied to the professor, who had asked him why he made so long an explanation, that he wished to make the problem more lucider.

Mr. L. says when they commenced practicing for the singing at society meetings they had seven in their quartette, but now they have only two.

A few of the students remain in town during vacation, but the most of them will wave the pedagogical wand among the denizens of the rural districts.

First Soph. (to second, on night of Gough's lecture,)—"Are you going to Gough?" Second Soph.—"I don't know; what kind of a troop does he bring?"

A Freshman, who recently cut examination, was heard to remark to his companions that he guessed he was liable to be a subject for a post mortem examination.

Our much-talked-of college orchestra recently made its first appearance at one of the society meetings. It was a decided success and gives promise of greater things yet to be.

The Y. M. C. A. week of prayer, Nov. 11-17, was observed by our association. Services were held in the rooms Sunday afternoon, and in the evening the association united with the people of the Main Street Church. During the week half-hour prayer-meetings were held in the association room every evening.

Prof. (to student unable to recall the meaning of diamant)—"Can you not think of something which sounds like the word?" Student (after due consideration, answers)—"Dear."

Prof.—"Miss E., what use is made of the compound bellows?" Miss E.—"It is used on forges and other wind instruments." Junior (sotto voce)—"Wonder where Forbes keeps his?"

At a recent lecture the professor had some chemicals passed around the class with the remark, "Don't know class as you can read the labels on these two bottles as one of them is rubbed out and the other hasn't got any."

Prof. (to class out surveying)—"You must be sure to have nothing about your person that will attract the needle of the compass." Soph. (fixing his eye on the pin in C—y's tie)—"Professor, will brass have any effect on it?"

It is rumored that "the turkey must go" now or before Nov. 29th. We hope that all the readers of the STUDENT may have an opportunity of participating in the festivities of the occasion. May it be a season of real Thanksgiving.

A Freshman says there's nothing like the sagacity he's acquired since entering college. If the professor exclaims "Perfectly right! perfectly
right!" he complacently credits himself with making rank live on a scale of ten. But when the professor vehemently ejaculates "Perfectly, perfectly, excellently right," he knows he has made the square "flunk."

The new catalogue presents a very neat appearance. It reports 18 Seniors, 32 Juniors, 26 Sophomores, and 39 Freshmen, a total gain of three over last year. The Theological School reports 19, a gain of one.

The catalogue of Nichols Latin School for 1883-4 is just out, and reports the school in a prosperous condition. The graduating class of '83 numbered, 12; the Senior class, 23; the Middle class, 16; and the Junior class, 19; total, 70.

Inquiring friend to precocious Freshman—"And what society do you think of joining—shall you join the Eure-a-Sophomore?" Freshman—"I never thought of it before, but I would be willing to join anything if it would make me a Sophomore."

The Eurosophian Society recently debated the question of abolishing the rank system in college, and decided that it ought to be abolished by a vote in the ratio of five to one. Probably they fairly represent the sentiment of the college on the question.

Young America (to Sabbath School teacher)—"Does not the Bible say that it is wicked to take the name of God in vain?" Teacher—"Certainly it does." Young America—"Our minister takes the name of God in vain, for his preaching don't do me any good."

The new board of editors for the STUDENT for 1884 is as follows: Exchanges, A. B. Morrill; Literary, C. A. Washburn; Locals, D. C. Washburn, C. T. Walter; Personals and Correspondence, C. A. Scott, E. B. Stiles; Business Managers, W. B. Small, F. A. Morey.

One Senior says that he recites in psychology from "rational intuition." A second from "imagination." Another from "acquired perception" (acquired from his chum's prompting him). One from "consciousness" (the consciousness that he's going to flunk). The next from "perception through sight" (sight of the cribs he's got on his cuffs). Another from "absolute necessity." Here the sanctimonious Senior exclaims that he always recites from his "conscience and religious principle." Sotto voce, the last one always flunks.

Sandford, of '86, and Moulton, of '87, represented Bates at the annual State Convention of the Y. M. C. A., at Augusta, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 26th and 27th. A large number of delegates and prominent workers from all parts of the State were present. All of the colleges in the State were represented. A part of Saturday afternoon was given to the special consideration of work in colleges. O. L. Gile of Bates, '83, read a paper on "College Work," which was very favorably received by the convention. This was followed by a discussion carried on wholly by the college boys. They showed how the work is conducted at the different colleges, emphasized such features as appear to
give the best results, and discussed plans for making the work more effective. The meetings were so profitable to those who were present that we wish more of the students from Bates might have attended them.

The annual public meeting of the Polymnian Society was held at the college chapel on the evening of Nov. 2d. The program was as follows:

**MUSIC.**

**PRAYER.**

**MUSIC.**

Declamation—The Nation's March.—Ingersoll.

E. A. Merrill.

Simultaneous Discussion—Is a Baby Worth any more than a Cat?

Aff.—F. W. Sandford.

Neg.—J. W. Flanders.

**MUSIC.**

Debate—Ought the Drama to be Condemned?

Aff.—W. H. Davis.

Neg.—A. E. Blanchard.

Reading—The Roman Sentinel.

Miss F. A. Dudley.

**MUSIC.**

Oration—Emerson as an Author.

Aaron Beede, Jr.

Paper. E. H. Emery, Miss A. M. Brackett.

**MUSIC.**

The exercises were all of a high order. A large audience was present and showed their thorough appreciation of the various parts by repeated applause. The debate and the paper received a special amount of attention. Music was furnished by Perkins' Orchestra.

Declamations by the first division of the Freshman class were held at the College Chapel, Friday evening, Oct. 26th. The program was as follows:

**MUSIC.**

**PRAYER.**

**MUSIC.**

The American Flag.

C. R. McKay.

The Wreck of the Arctic.—Beecher.

I. W. Jordan.

**MUSIC.**

**PRAYER.**

**MUSIC.**

Extract.—Webster.

L. S. Roberts.

**MUSIC.**

The Thorny Road of Honor.—Anderson.

Miss M. N. Chase.


The Irish Elements.—Edw. Everett.

E. K. Sprague.

**MUSIC.**

Spartacus to the Roman Envoys.—Kellogg.

U. G. Wheeler.

America.—Phillips.

W. C. Buck.

Gineora.

Miss C. R. Blaisdell.

The Modern Cain.—Edwards.

J. R. Dunton.

**MUSIC.**


Prize declamations by the second division of the Freshman class were held at the college chapel, Thursday evening, Nov. 1st. The program was as follows:

**MUSIC.**

**PRAYER.**

**MUSIC.**

Vindication of Ireland.—Shell.

W. A. Walker.

Selection—Anon.

Chas. S. Pendleton.

The Fireman's Prayer.—Gonwell.

Nannie B. Little.

**MUSIC.**

Extract.—Fott.

E. W. Whitecomb.

Justification of New England.—Cushing.

F. Whitney.

Pyramids not all Egyptian.—Barnes.

John Sturgis.

**MUSIC.**

Polish Boy.—Anon.

Amy S. Rhodes.

Eulogy on Adams and Jefferson.—Everett.

A. S. Woodman.

The Light-Keeper's Daughter.—Goodwin.

Lara S. Stevens.

The Preachers of New England.—Paxton.

F. Wallace Chase.

Music was furnished by Ballard's Orchestra. Nannie B. Little, Chas. S.
Pendleton, John Sturgis, and F. Wallace Chase were chosen by the committee of award, A. B. Morrill, F. A. Morey, and C. A. Washburn, to speak in the final division.

Prize declamations by the third division of the Freshman class were held at the college chapel, Friday evening, Nov. 9th. The program was as follows:

**MUSIC.**

**PRAYER.**

**MUSIC.**

The March of Mind.—Lofland.  
J. W. Nollton.

The Curse of Regulus.—Kellogg.  
H. E. Cashman.

Extract.—Webster.  
Frank Grice.

Reply to Corry.—Grattan.  
A. B. McWilliams.

**MUSIC.**

Eulogy on Garrison.—Phillips.  
E. L. Gerrish.

Jim’s Minutes.—Hartwell.  
E. C. Hayes.

Death-Bed of Benedict Arnold.—Leppard.  
A. F. French.

**MUSIC.**

Pericles to the People.—Kellogg.  
G. M. Goding.

Glorious New England.—Prentiss.  
C. H. Hoch.

Victor of Marengo.—Anon.  
P. R. Howe.

**MUSIC.**

Music was furnished by Ballard’s Orchestra. The prize was awarded by the committee, S. A. Lowell, J. F. Merrill, and J. L. Reade, to C. S. Pendleton. Honorable mention was made of Miss Nannie B. Little.

**IN MEMORIAM.**

‘87 has early been called to mourn the loss of one of its members, Mr. H. L. Bradford, who died at his home in Turner, Me., Sunday, Nov. 4th. Mr. Bradford was a graduate of Nichols Latin School in the class of ‘83. He was a young man of excellent ability and had already given promise of an eminently successful career in life. The funeral services were attended by the entire class and the following resolutions were drawn up and adopted:

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father has seen fit to remove from this life our esteemed and talented classmate, Herbert L. Bradford.

Whereas, In the loss of our beloved brother the class deeply mourns a friend who, though dead to the world, lives in the memory of his associates.
Resolved, That we recognize in this, our affliction, the workings of an All-Wise Providence.

Resolved, That we tender to the parents and friends of our departed classmate, our heartfelt sympathy, and, as an expression of our love and esteem, that we attend the funeral in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and that they be published in the Bates Student and the Lewiston Journal.

A. S. Littlefield,
Chas. S. Pendleton,
A. F. French,
L. G. Roberts,
J. W. Moulton,
Committee for class of '87.

Bates College, Nov. 5, 1883.

CITY NOTES.

The theatre season is now fairly opened.

It is reported that Lawrence Barrett will visit Lewiston in December.

The new Lewiston Clothing Company reports a booming business.

Lewiston sportsmen have been making excursions into the country with the dog and gun.

A skating rink has been opened at City Hall which reports a liberal patronage from the public.

The Horse Railroad Company reports a very profitable season’s work. The success of the enterprise is now probably assured.

Prof. L. W. Ballard has announced his rehearsals for Handel’s celebrated oratorio, “Messiah,” which he is to bring out in Lewiston this winter.

Rev. Dr. Bowen, formerly pastor of Main Street Free Baptist Church, is reported to have left the denomination, and united with the Baptist Church in Providence, R. I.

The horse cars stopped running to Lake Auburn early in this month. The extension of the road to Lake Grove has proved a profitable investment to the Company.

The Independent Reform Club is meeting with great favor with the public. Its meetings are well attended, and it seems to be doing much good in the temperance cause.

Much interest was manifested in this city over the election in Massachusetts. Quite a number of people from Lewiston went to Boston on election day. Lisbon Street, in front of the Journal office, was blocked by the crowd, eager to get the returns.

There is a good prospect that the city will be lighted by the electric light before many weeks. Two different companies are interested in the enterprise, and both propose to go to work at once. The plan is to light the business streets of both Lewiston and Auburn.

Next September the people of this State are to vote on a prohibitory amendment to the Constitution. In view of the importance of the measure, the temperance people of the State propose to open the campaign immediately. At Main Street Free Baptist Church, Sunday, November
11th, was devoted to the cause. In the morning the pastor preached a temperance sermon, and in the evening Congressman Dingley spoke to a crowded house. Mr. Dingley's was a most masterly argument in favor of moral suasion for the drunkard, and legal suasion for the rum-seller.

The Lewiston Daily Journal has been enlarged from a twenty-eight to a thirty-six column paper, and the Weekly Journal from a forty-eight to a fifty-six column. The date of publication of the Weekly has been changed from Thursday to Friday. The Journal is the foremost paper in the State and well deserves all its prosperity.

The High Street Congregationalist Church of Auburn, has extended a call to Rev. Mr. Westwood, of Pennsylvania, who has accepted. Rev. Mr. Tinker, the former pastor, after settling in Detroit, was prostrated by hemorrhage of the lungs, and compelled to give up his work. He has gone farther west, where the climate agrees with him better.

In order not to be ahead of the railroads in time but behind them in the line of progress, the City Government has decided to adopt Philadelphia time. The mills will run by it, the town clocks have been changed, and all kinds of business have been made to conform to the new standard of time. As it is twenty minutes slower than local time the working man's day will begin twenty minutes later than formerly and close so much later.

So seldom do we have the privilege of listening to a speaker of any note, in Lewiston, that we were prepared to be highly entertained by John B. Gough, in his new lecture, "The Powers that Be." A good audience greeted him at Music Hall, on the evening of October 25th. It did not seem to us that Gough appeared to as good advantage as on former occasions; partly, perhaps, because he was so closely confined to his notes, and partly because the subject was not suited to him. As would be naturally supposed, he made intemperance one of the most prominent of the "Powers that Be"; but it was by no means a temperance lecture, and for this reason did not seem to be adapted to Gough's powers. Gough has wonderful ability in portraying the character of the drunkard; he can show up the evils of intemperance in a way that few men can equal; he has devoted his whole life since his reformation, and all his powers, to the temperance cause. All this makes him one of the most effective temperance lecturers in the country. It is not greatly to the credit of the city that the society under whose auspices he was brought here, made but forty dollars from the enterprise. This is a small amount to be cleared from such a lecture in a city like Lewiston. May the time soon come when Lewiston can support a first-class course of lectures.

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

ALUMNI:

'07.—Arthur Given is President of the F. B. Benevolent Societies.

'72.—G. E. Gay, who has filled the position of principal of the Newburyport High School with marked success, has recently been elected to a position in the High School in Malden, Mass.

'78.—H. A. P. Rundlett is practicing medicine in Lowell, Mass.

'80.—C. B. Rankin is in the successful practice of medicine at Bryant's Pond, Me.

'80.—H. S. Merrill is meeting with good success as principal of the High School, Hutchinson, Minn.

'80.—M. T. Newton is teaching in Litchfield, Me.

'80.—O. C. Tarbox is attending lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City.

'80.—F. L. Hayes has been appointed General Secretary of the Lewiston Y. M. C. A. Mr. Hayes has visited the training school in New York, preparatory to entering upon his new duties, which he will assume December 1st. He will continue his studies in the Theological School.

'81.—J. E. Holton is teaching in Essex, Mass.

'81.—H. E. Coolidge is teaching in South Berwick again this year.

'81.—J. F. Shattuck was married to Miss Mamie I. Kent at Barton Landing, Vt., October 24th.

'81.—H. S. Roberts is teaching at Lisbon Falls again this year.

'81.—O. H. Drake was in town during his vacation, and reported a prosperous term at Maine Central Institute.

'82.—F. L. Blanchard, of the New York Tribune, was married, November 16, at Richmond, Ind., to Miss Susie I. Butler of that city.

'82.—S. A. Lowell recently entertained the young people at Elm Street Vestry, Auburn, with readings, impersonations, etc. Mr. Lowell was complimented very highly upon his talent as a public reader.

STUDENTS:

'84.—R. E. Donnell is to return to Weld for another term.

'84.—Aaron Beede is soon to commence a term of school in Yarmouth.

'84.—W. H. Davis is to teach in West Poland.

'84.—E. Tiffany, formerly of '84, resigned his warrant at West Point Military Academy last May, having been in the service two years.

'84.—J. W. Chadwick has been engaged to teach at North Boothbay.

'84.—E. H. Emery is to teach in East Raymond.

'84.—E. M. Holden is teaching in his own town.

'84.—Miss E. L. Knowles is to canvass during the vacation.

'84.—W. D. Whitmarsh is to spend his vacation in New Hampshire.

'85.—B. G. W. Cushman is teaching in Washington, Me.

'85.—W. B. Small has returned to York to teach the school under his charge last winter.

'85.—F. A. Morey will spend the vacation in Indiana, in the interests of "Our Home."
'85.—D. C. Washburn is slowly recovering from his recent illness.

'85.—M. P. Tobey is teaching in Elliot.

'85.—C. A. Washburn will begin to teach, December 3d, in Brownfield.

'85.—G. A. Goodwin is teaching in Wells.

'85.—C. T. Walter is the Lewiston correspondent for the Boston Journal.

'85.—C. E. Libby is to teach in Fairfield.

'85.—F. S. Forbes is soon to commence a school in Corinna.

'85.—W. W. Jenness is teaching in Barnstead, N. H.

'85.—E. B. Stiles will spend his vacation in Lowell, Mass.

'85.—W. D. Fuller is teaching in Winslow Academy, Tynsborough, Mass.

'86.—L. H. Wentworth is to teach in East Cornville.

'86.—E. D. Varney is teaching at Machiasport.

'86.—W. S. Bonney intends to canvass in Manchester, N. H., during the vacation.

'86.—J. W. Goff is to continue as teacher of the school at Milton Mills, N. H.

'86.—J. H. Storer is to teach the grammar school in New Sharon.

'86.—J. H. Nickerson is engaged to teach at Belfast.

'86.—J. H. Williamson will teach the village school in Minot.

'86.—C. Hadley will spend the vacation at his home.

'86.—H. M. Cheney is to be occupied during the vacation in looking after the interests of a newspaper in New Hampshire.

'86.—G. E. Paine is to teach in Anson.

'86.—H. S. Sleeper will soon commence a school at Mexico.

'86.—A. E. Blanchard is to teach the grammar school at Strong.

'86.—W. N. Prescott is engaged to teach in Damariscotta.

'86.—Miss L. H. Rankin is to teach in Manchester.

'86.—A. B. McWilliams of Lewiston, has entered '87 since our last issue.

'86.—L. G. Roberts is to teach in Sherman.

'86.—C. H. Hoch is to canvass for "Our Home" in Damariscotta.

'86.—E. L. Gerrish is to teach in Shapleigh.

'86.—Arthur Littlefield is to work at his trade, during the vacation, in Vinalhaven.

'86.—A. S. French is to teach in Norway.

'86.—C. R. McKay is to canvass for "Our Home" in Boston.

'86.—J. W. Moulton intends to canvass during the vacation.

'86.—E. W. Whitcomb is teaching in Farmington.

'86.—E. K. Sprague is to teach in Orneville.

THEOLOGICAL:

'72.—Arthur Given is Corresponding Secretary for the F. B. Educational Society.

'76.—J. S. Neal, after laboring for nearly seven years with the F. B. Church at New Durham, N. H., last
spring accepted a call to the church at Strafford Center, where he is now located.

'77.—Prof. C. D. Dudley of Hillsdale College, preached the anniversary sermon before the General Conference at Minneapolis.

'86.—W. W. Carver is teaching in Carthage, Me.

'86.—A. D. Dodge was called home during the fall term on account of the sickness of his brother.

'85.—R. B. Hutchins has been engaged for a winter term of school in New Gloucester, Me.

'85.—A. W. Anthony will spend his vacation at his home in Rhode Island.

'85.—S. A. Blaisdell is to teach a term of school in Blue Hill, Me.

'83.—R. W. Churchill was ordained pastor of the F. B. Church at Richmond, Me., October 19th. Thirty members have recently been added to the church, the result of an extensive revival that has been going on in that village.

'84.—F. E. Freese has been engaged to teach the winter term of school in Clinton Village, Me.

'84.—T. F. Millet has been absent from the Theological School the greater part of the term on account of sickness in his family.

'85.—A. E. Cox will spend the vacation with friends at Richmond, Va.

'85.—O. H. Tracy has charge of the school at Wells, Me., which he taught one year ago.

The seeds of repentance are sown in youth by pleasure, but the harvest is reaped in age by pain.—Selected.

EXCHANGES.

A new visitor recently appeared upon our table and reminded us that the less advanced institutions are following the example of the colleges, by supporting a paper. By turning to our exchanges we find that the Bowdoin Orient is publishing its thirteenth volume, and the Colby Echo its eighth. The Bates Student will soon complete its eleventh volume. The average age of these three papers is about ten years. Our first regular exchange, published by a seminary of Maine, was the Kent’s Hill Breeze, and this paper is only in its youth. College journalism in this State may, therefore, be said to be ten years in advance of seminary journalism. The custom which many seminaries are adopting of giving their students the practice of conducting a paper, is a commendable one. It will, in time, have a tendency to raise the standard of the college press, for many of the best writers in the fitting school will, in after years, find their way to the editorial boards in the colleges. The new visitor, the Classical, does credit to the institution which it represents. It has a tasty arrangement and contains well-written articles.

The Acta Columbiana is devoted largely to the interests of college sports. It is all that could be expected of this class of papers. A lively college journal requires that a certain amount of space should be given to this kind of reading. But should the more substantial side of student life be ignored? Should not college papers wield an influence which
extends beyond the limits of base-ball and boating? Matters pertaining to science, methods of instruction, and courses of study should not be overlooked by college journals.

The Argonaut has been forwarded to us. It is a paper which shows talent on the part of the contributors. The editorial relating to Hon. Charles Francis Adams' address does not quite agree with the ideas advanced by the Student, but it is an able article and is worthy of notice. The Argonaut is of special interest to us at the present time, inasmuch as a Bates alumnus, now in the Law Department of Michigan University, is connected with the publication.

The Kenyon Advance has changed to the magazine form. It starts out finely with its new volume. The first number contains an article, entitled "English Poetry of the Seventeenth Century." If the Kenyon Advance is to support a literary department it has taken a step in the right direction by changing to a magazine.

The Concordiensis contains a prize oration, entitled "The South which Lost." Although it is the most interesting reading found in the number; yet the Undergraduate clearly shows the oration to be the work of a plagiarist. The paper has a good variety of editorials and several poems.

The best article on co-education which we have noticed appears in the Tuftonian. In another department of this magazine will be found an extract upon this subject. It is quite a lengthy article, containing about fifteen hundred words, but throughout the whole paper the writer takes broad and liberal grounds. As to what will be the final action of the authorities of the college in regard to admitting women to the institution, must be a matter of interest to all who have read the Tuftonian.

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COLLEGE PRESS OPINIONS.

JOURNALISM IN FEMALE COLLEGES.

Why is the Miscellany so long unseconded by another paper from some sister college? From out of the growing number of colleges for women only one paper comes to us from what may be called, properly, a woman's college. We say this with the kindliest appreciation of the numerous exchanges which adorn our list, but which come from the many excellent schools for women making no pretension to collegiate work. Again we do not forget the Review, so far away that Atlantic waves must drift it to us, but so earnest, bright, and entertaining that the Miscellany may well feel that she has not only a companion but a rival. Still, among American colleges, Smith, Wellesley, and Vassar, may, without too much confidence, consider themselves largely representative of woman's collegiate work, and Vassar is the only one whose students plead guilty to the possession of an editorial pen.—Vassar Miscellany.

RHETORICAL RANK.

More importance is given to the rhetorical exercises than formerly. Not only does the delivery of orations
and declamations before the college count in making up the aggregate in this department, but also the rehearsals. This may prove an incentive to students to be more prompt and careful in their rehearsals than they have hitherto been, and hence to be better prepared to perform their parts when they come before the college.—Undergraduate.

HAZING AT WEST POINT.

By the direction of the President, a cadet of the fourth class at the United States Military Academy has been dismissed from service for improper conduct and violation of the rules of the academy “in hazing” other cadets. This action is of great importance to all colleges where “hazing” is practiced; and it is to be hoped that the precedent thus established will be followed by such institutions.—Cap and Gown.

CO-EDUCATION.

Tufts has now this question under consideration and it is with bated breath we await the decision. . . . If in practical life men and women work together, why isn’t it right, and in a sense, indispensable to a perfect preparation for their life work, that they be prepared for that work together? . . . Now is the principle of co-education a true one? In answering this the questions,—what will other schools say of us?—how will our own patrons feel toward us?—shall we not be committing ourselves upon the “woman question?” or any mere policy, need not be taken into consideration. But these things ought to be kept in view,—what are colleges for?—and what are the aims of education?—what do the needs of humanity at large demand?—and then in the light of our advanced civilization, and in the spirit of an intelligent and enlightened age, give a clear, certain, and honest answer free from all prejudice, bias, or whims, and an answer worthy of an institution whose aim is to forward the highest interests of mankind and to perpetuate those instrumentalities by which he may gain the full development of his powers, and through which he may come to his truest happiness.—Tuftonian.

COLLEGE REGULATIONS.

In every college where a liberal policy has been given a fair trial, it has redounded to their prosperity and good government. We are, therefore, not a little rejoiced to see our Faculty take their stand for a liberal government at Kenyon. Instead of racking their tortured brains in discovering new methods of encouraging deceit and putting original and ingenious falsehood at a premium, they have adopted the only effective means of checking such moral irregularities by removing temptation. At a meeting of the Faculty, held on September 12th, the following regulations were passed: "It shall be deemed unnecessary to examine at the end of the term those students who are regular in their attendance upon their college duties, and who show by their class work that they are well qualified to proceed with the duties of the next term.

"Any student who fails during any term to make a term grade of seventy-five in any study, shall be examined in that study at the end of the term.
"Any student who is absent from more than one-tenth of the recitations in any study shall be examined in that study at the end of the term."—Kenyon Advance.

**COLLEGE WORLD.**

Harvard has 1600 students; Ann Arbor, 1534.—Ex.

The whole number of students in the collegiate departments of our colleges in the United States is over thirty-two thousand.

In accordance with the will of the late Lewis Morgan, $100,000 will go to Rochester University, to be used for the education of women.

The Princeton Faculty have granted four days during the year to the baseball club and two to the foot-ball association, in which all games with other colleges must be played.—Ex.

Columbia was organized in 1759, the money being raised by a lottery. It is now the wealthiest college in the United States, having an endowment of $5,000,000. Last year it had 1,857 students.—Ex.

The alumni of Williams College have protested against Professor Perry's method of teaching free trade. A majority of the Professor's class is said to believe in protection, and hereafter both sides will be taught.—Ex.

The Geology class at Cornell has a series of field lectures. The interest in Geology is vastly enhanced and its principles are much more indelibly impressed upon the student's mind under such a system of practical instruction.—Ex.

The following is the circulation of some of the leading American college papers: The Dartmouth, 1,030; Tufianian, 1,000; Yale Courant, 850; Yale News, 650; Lampoon, 700; Harvard Advocate, 450; Athenæum, 600; Princetonian, 725; Amherst Student, 625.

The required class rhetorical work at Yale is one essay and rhetoric in the Freshman year; eight essays in the Sophomore year; four or five written debates in the Junior year, and four or five written exercises and off-hand speeches in the Senior year.

The Freshman class at Harvard numbers 305; Yale, 255; Columbia, 92; Lehigh, 105; Amherst, 65; Williams, 84; Colby, 34; Brown, 60; Bowdoin, 34; Cornell, 152; Lafayette, 80; Bates, 39; Hamilton, 73; Dartmouth, 99; Union, 50; Princeton, 80; Kenyon, 30; Wellesley, 120.

The New Hampshire Legislature has passed a bill granting $5,000 per year to Dartmouth College, to be applied in aid of indigent students. This is the first money granted by the State to the institution for one hundred years. The conditions limiting the gift of $30,000 by E. A. Rollins, of Philadelphia, to the college for a new chapel are said to have been complied with.

Out of a population of 25,000,000, England sends only 5,000 students to her two great universities. Scotland, with a population of 4,000,000, has 6,500 university students, and Germany, with a population of 43,000,000,
has 22,500 in her various universities. The New England States, with a population of 4,110,000, send nearly 4,000 students to their eighteen colleges and universities.—Ex.

In colonial times absence from prayers at Harvard was punished by a fine of 2d.; absence from public worship by a fine of 9d.; tardiness, 2d.; for going to church before the ringing of the bell, 6d.; for "profane cursing," a fine of 2s. 6d. was imposed; for playing cards, 2s. 6d.; lying, 1s. 6d.; sending for beer, 6d.; fetching beer, 1s. 6.; for going into the college yard without the proper garb, 9d.—Hamilton Lit.

More than two hundred chartered educational institutions in the United States have adopted the co-educational system. Among the most prominent are the Universities of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, California, Mississippi, Vermont, and Texas; Washington University in Missouri; Wesleyan University in Connecticut; Boston University, Cornell and Syracuse Universities in New York; Bates and Colby, in Maine, and Oberlin, in Ohio. In London, Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, and London Universities have opened their doors to women.

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CLIPPINGS.

Latin Professor (to student with a suspicious looking bunch in his cheek) — "Quid est hoc?" Student—"Hoc est quid."—College Review.

Psychology Recitation. Professor—"Mr. B., what are the necessary conditions of perception?" B. (after thinking a moment)—"What would you like to have me answer?"—Ex.

Committee examining applicants for scholarships. "Mr. B., are you a member of a church?" Mr. B.—"No, but I intend to join." Another—"Mr. H., are you married or single?" "Mr. H.—"I—I—I'm engaged."

Professor to gay young lady student—"Do you like the German?" Young lady (thinking of the popular dance)—"Oh, my, yes sir! Ever so much better than the common square or round!" The innocent professor blankly blinks.

The boy who returned home from school at a suspiciously late hour, on being called to account for his tardiness, remarked that he had done so well on his lessons that day that his teacher gave him an encore on his Latin recitation.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"
"I'm going to college sir," she said.
"Are you a Junior, my pretty maid?"
"No, I'm a fresh-girl, sir," she said.
"What will you study, my pretty maid?"
"Lock's Critique of Crochet," she said.
"Do you ever cut college, my pretty maid?"
"Well, sometimes—not often, sir," she said.
"But do you smoke, my pretty maid?"
"Well, now you've hit me, sir," she said.
"What Prof. like you the best, my pretty maid?"
"I like them all very much," she said; and with this she skipped around the corner to buy some chewing gum and fix up a crib for "Johnson's Evolution of Bangs."—Acta.

Chemistry. Prof.—"Mr.——, please hand me that ewer there." Student—"Sir?" Prof.—"That ewer there." Student—"Yes, sir; I'm here." Prof. (getting his bile riled)—"On the
The Bates Student.

AMONG THE POETS.

LONGFELLOW.

Hushed is the voice that sung Evangeline;
No more his hand shall strike the poets' lyre!
Those notes, so full of sweetness, love and fire,
Are heard no more. He sang of forests green,
And mossy banks and streams; the silver sheen
Of peaceful lakes and rivers; brooks that never
tire
Of babbling their sweet sounds; of nature's choir,
The warbling birds; of skies clear and serene.
Maine's stately pines for him have mournful sighs,
And Southern live-oaks crape themselves with moss;
For one is gone whom all knew how to prize,
Of whom whose name has neither stain nor blot,
Whose songs will he when man and earth are—

—Southern Collegian.

THE GREAT MUSICIAN.

The ocean roars in diapason deep;
A grand musician—strikes with master hand
Chords of rich music from the passive sand
Or rock-bound coast whose echoes never sleep,
And now it seems to laugh and now to weep,
And heeds a hundred various melodies
On the gray cliffs that pierce the low'ring skies,
The same grand symphony its peals has rung.

Long ere the sound by mortal ears was heard,
And centuries, with varying pulse has thrilled,
Thro' nature's lofty arch since earth was young,
And thus 'twill roll, till at th'Almighty's word,
The universe in endless night is still'd.

—Yale Lit.

"WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN."

"What might have been." The lover says
As he sadly thinks of the fair, sweet face,
Of the one who had loved him, till evil ways
Brought to her sorrow, to him disgrace.

"What might have been." " 'Tis the sorrowing moan
Of the man, looking back on a wasted life,
Sadly recalling his beautiful home,
His happy children, and loving wife.

"What might have been." 'Tis the despairing cry
Rings out from the one whom death has called
To the cold, damp grave, where soon he'll lie,
Disowned by his gentle and sorrowing Lord.

"What might have been." 'Tis a useless phrase,
That rises out of a wasted past,
But what shall be in the coming days,
Are words that sustain to the very last.

—Amherst Student.

BEFORE DAWN.

Softly falls the mellow moonlight,
Over the valley, plain and hill;
All the town is wrapped in slumber,
And the air is clear and still.

Down the west sinks old Orion,
With his sword girt by his side:
In his course the King of planets
Proud and stately seems to ride.

On the hills is spread a mantle
Rich enough for queen to wear,—
All in graceful drapery lying,
Gleaming bright with diamonds rare.

Is the land decked for the bridal,
That she thus arrayed should stand,
Like a queen in royal splendor
When her nuptials are at hand?

Slowly, coldly fails the moonlight,
Slowly fades each twinkling star;
O'er the eastern summits rising,
See! the Day King comes afar;
On the cheek of night is glowing
Color rich as heart of rose,
Day is dawning bright and joyous,
And the light no evil knows.

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TERMS OF ADMISSION.

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

LATIN: In six books of Virgil's Aeneid; six orations of Cicero; the Catiline of Sallust; twenty exercises of Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, and in Harkness' Latin Grammar. GREEK: In three books of Xenophon's Anabasis; two books of Homer's Iliad, and in Hadley's Greek Grammar. MATHEMATICS: In Loomis' or Greenleaf's Arithmetic, in the first twelve chapters of Loomis' Algebra, and in two books of Geometry. ENGLISH: In Mitchell's Ancient Geography, and in Worcester's Ancient History.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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8.10 A.M., (mixed) for Farmington, arriving at Farmington at 1.35 P.M.
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