BLUE STORE.

The

ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS,

Are fully prepared to show the Largest and Finest Line of Men’s, Boys, and Children’s CLOTHING in Lewiston.

The Selling Price marked on each Garment. We never deviate. All the Latest Novelties in FURNISHING GOODS and HATS.

Blue Store, cor. Lisbon and Ash Streets, Lewiston.

W. C. KING & CO., Subscription Book Publishers,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

We publish thoroughly First-Class, Fast-Selling Books, and take special pains in DRILLING STUDENTS for vacation work, AND SEE THAT THEY SUCCEED.

We can count upwards of FORTY students now pursuing their studies at the various colleges who, through their perseverance and energy, have made money enough during the summer vacation to pay their way at college the entire year. For full particulars address,

GEO. B. ATTWOOD,
DEALER IN
Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers,
No. 7 COURT STREET, AUBURN, ME.
All Goods Guaranteed and Prices Reasonable, Repairing Solicited and promptly attended to.
STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY CLARK MITCHELL.

MRS. M. B. SPRAGUE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
PIANOS and ORGANS
And Musical Merchandise of all kinds,
LEWISTON, MAINE.

Pianos and Organs to Rent and for Sale on Installments.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

STUDENTS’ FURNITURE

Both New and Second-Hand. Call and Examine for yourself. 

S. RECORD, Lower Main St.

STUDENTS! Not only can the Largest and Finest Assortment of Clothing be found at BICKNELL & NEAL’S, but Prices 20 per cent. Lower than any other firm in the city.

A Full Line of FINE SUITS, OVERCOATS, and FURNISHING GOODS always on hand. We guarantee in every case the Latest Styles and Best of Fits.

BICKNELL & NEAL, 86 Lisbon Street, Lewiston.
L. H. Hutchinson
EDITORIAL.

A FEW weeks ago the heart of every student of Bates beat with ecstatic joy upon hearing that the college would soon be blessed with a fine telescope. For a long time a need of this instrument has been deeply felt and not a little dissatisfaction has prevailed among the students in astronomy, on account of this lack. We are doubtless able fully to appreciate this gift on account of our long privation. No sooner did we know that the bird was caught than we began to conjecture about the cage for its safe keeping.

We soon learned that force of circumstances would compel the erection of a small, temporary building at the base of Mt. David, instead of a fine stone observatory on the summit. This seems really too bad. While we have one of the best locations for an observatory that any institution can boast (the site having been previously given to the college), while provisions are continually being made for the needed instruments, and while there are so many friends who would be greatly benefited by giving, some of whom dwell in sight of Hathorn Hall, why should there not be at Bates a good, substantial observatory? The citizens of Lewiston could well afford to build a costly structure on the top of Mt. David, to be used by the college for astronomical purposes; for such a structure would be visible in all
parts of the two cities, and if properly erected it would be an ornament to the city.

No doubt that fifty years from now will provide this one of two most essential conveniences at Bates. But why wait till old age, if sister colleges can receive $100,000, $500,000, $1,000,000 every year, why should not Bates receive the least of these amounts once a decennium? There are those whose pockets are able, why may there not be hearts (related to these pockets) which are willing? If no one is actuated to give it all how would it work to start a fund for this purpose?

If the foundation were laid in the form of $1,000, we believe the additional amount would soon follow. A gift of $2 was the foundation act upon which was built one of the best churches in the West. Would it not be well to have a few material reminders of this kind? Ere long these would accumulate other like material and this would form itself into a grand, substantial tower, both useful and ornamental. There can be no end without a beginning, no effect without a cause. Suppose we make the beginning.

"What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well," is a proverb which loses none of its truth by age. The great evil of the present day, and especially of the American people, seems to be a spirit of superficiality and procrastination. We live in a perpetual hurry, scarcely allowing ourselves time for the performance of the necessary duties of life. As a result much is apparently accomplished, but little is lasting in its results. Most particularly is this true in the college world. Upon too many students the habit of procrastination has gained a strong hold. Is there an essay to be written, a lesson to be learned, it is delayed till the last moment and then but half done. The essay passes muster for the time being, the lesson is perhaps brilliantly recited, but having been superficially learned, is soon forgotten and is of no practical value.

Not only is it common for students to neglect their own studies and opportunities, but the tendency is growing among them to pity, and almost to ridicule those who do not follow their example. The "dig," so called, who often is but improving his opportunities, in a just degree, not studying for rank, as many suppose him to be, is looked upon as a being to be pitied as behind the times. A recent graduate, who is considered as perhaps one of the most promising of our alumni, recently said in conversation, that he studied but very little during his course, and if he was to go through it again, he should study still less. This, strange as it may appear, is nevertheless the sentiment of too large a number of the students of the present day.

The day must surely come when the folly and even wickedness of such ideas will be apparent to all, and it must be the hope of all sensible persons that it may hasten its coming. To close as we began, with a proverb, we cannot place too much trust in the truth of that one, "Once well done is twice done."

In the present Senior class, there is and has been, during the term, quite an element in favor of taking up the study of international law, and as there seemed to be no time for the study of it without interfering with some other work, it was requested by the class that we be permitted to substitute it for Butler's Analogy during the spring term, but this was refused, and as we understand, on this ground,—that none of us would probably ever go to foreign ports as consuls. Probably no one ever expects to, neither, as one gentleman remarks, do we expect to take an immediate trip to the moon, yet we are care-
fully studying its distance from us, its surface, and its motions. Perhaps the Faculty was right in thus refusing to give up the analogy, as that study is laid down in the regular course, but at the same time it would be much more pleasant, and without doubt more profitable, to pursue the study of international law as is pursued in many of the United States colleges. Few, if any, ever take much interest in Butler, from the very fact that it is too dry and uninteresting, while the law is a subject that vitally concerns us as a nation, and in which no one could fail to take a deep interest. We will not attempt any criticism of Butler, because we have never had any experience with it, but taking for granted the statements of many who have, we must say, that it seems to us to be a study which could be of no great material advantage to the large majority of people, and one for which something more practical might be advantageously substituted. Hickok says that probably less than one in a thousand ever make a careful examination of the mental process. So with the study of Butler, probably not one in a thousand ever make of it a practical application. The study may have been a source of discipline to the nine hundred and ninety-nine, yet some study of exceedingly practical value might have had the same disciplinary effect. Since the international law is not considered sufficiently practical we would suggest the study of physiology, which is shamefully neglected in many of our colleges as well as in the fitting schools. Very few college students know how to take care of their health, and thus through carelessness caused by the ignorance of the laws of health, they go on and on, till at the end of the course they find their minds developed but at the same time their bodies are diseased. While studying for the development of the mind, ought we not to study for the development of the body, without which the development of the mind amounts to nothing?

In one department of our college there has many times been manifest among the students a tendency to overlook the benefits of one kind of literary work. We refer to the debates occurring at different times during the course, especially to the prize debates of the fall term of the Sophomore year. The opportunities and incentives for these are second to those of no other college in New England. Liberal prizes are offered, and every encouragement is given by our instructor; yet it not infrequently happens that but a small proportion of the students avail themselves of it, many who at first chose the debates being absent, or on some trifling excuse being allowed to substitute some other work. Now this is all wrong. Let alone the injury to the student resulting from shirking any part of college work, there are numerous reasons why this department of all others should not be neglected. The advantage to all, of being able to express clearly and forcibly their own ideas and collected facts on any question, is too obvious to call for argument. To every man who enters any of the professions which are the goal of the majority of college students, this ability becomes a matter of almost absolute necessity, and it will be so in the future even more than in the past. To attain this power, no means are more beneficial than the drill arising from careful preparation for debate on any important subject. By familiarity with the subject, resulting from careful study, we gain ideas and information which may be, directly, of great value. But the greater benefit, by far, is in the influence on the mind of the habit of close and concentrated attention to a subject which the careful preparation of a debate necessitates. It is of the same kind that in after years will be called into active
use. We believe that the importance of this is frequently overlooked by the students. The debates may not appear so popular in that they do not draw out as large audiences as do declamations, but the audiences are, as a rule, composed of those better capable of appreciating the results of literary labor. We hope that in the future there will be among the students a disposition to make more of this kind of work, showing an appreciation both of the advantages resulting to ourselves, and of the liberality which prompts the giving of the prizes offered.

Bates College was the first in New England to open its doors to woman. This fact, we predict, shall one day be acknowledged by the world as worthy of the highest praise. There is no one fact in history that so infallibly gauges the high-water mark of human civilization as that of the particular estimation in which woman is held at the time. The early fathers of the church actually held a council for the purpose of discussing this awful question: "Has woman, like man, an immortal soul?" We relate this fact with no feelings of prejudice against the church, but against that age of ignorance in which it originated.

Mothers, wives, and daughters remember that the golden chains about your necks, and the jeweled bracelets that glitter in the electric light of the nineteenth century's evening were once made of iron. They are the traditional remnants, the refined and shining symbols of a once dark and beastly tyranny, and by those iron halters you were let captive to the lusts of men.

It may be thought that all this is irrelevant to the subject of co-education. But no candid and thoughtful mind can fail to perceive that the same spirit which to-day would close our college doors in the face of woman, under whatever garb of sophistry the plea may be disguised, is that which once discussed her immortality. The sickly sentimentality of the present age which seeks to circumscribe the so-called "sphere of woman" with a cradle in the center, and a cupboard, a sink and trundle-bed as points in the circumference, is precisely the same spirit which once drew the brute-line between man and woman.

If we represent the process of civilization by a gradation from the brute to the highest possibilities of man, we shall find the artificial distinctions of sex to be zero at either extreme, and to reach their maximum half-way between. We know we have passed the middle mark and are rapidly moving toward the upper zero. When the world has reached that stage in which it shall make no artificial or conventional distinction of sexuality, but shall allow Nature to make her own distinctions and set her own bounds, civilization will have reached its zenith.

The race has thoroughly learned one lesson. It is that the mightiest force which the universe displays is that which lies behind the issues of human civilization. We might with prospects of success attempt to bit the champing jaws of Niagara, or press back into their tartarean dens the rising billows of the sea. But woe to him who sets himself against the tidal force of human thought.

The question of co-education means something more than "Shall my sister go to college?" It is a question which touches the deepest and subtlest problems of national destiny. It is synonymous with the question, "Shall civilization stand still?" But inasmuch as civilization cannot stand still, it follows that the universities and colleges must continue, one after another, to open their doors to woman, or else those which have already opened them to her, must turn her out and
close them behind her. Our civilization is rapidly rising, with no symptoms of decay, and until the tide turns no earthly power can stay the progress of co-education. As well might you attempt to grasp the axis of the sun and turn him backward as to attempt to close those opening doors.

The world, ere long, will extend its thanks to those institutions which have had the moral courage to proclaim a principle against the prejudices originating in moral and physical disease. (No healthy man can oppose co-education.) And among the foremost of those institutions shall stand Bates College.

LIBERTY HAVEN HUTCHINSON.

It is fitting that in the records of an institution which he loved, some enduring inscription should be placed to the memory of the late Hon. L. H. Hutchinson. At the time of his early and lamented death he had become one of the most distinguished of the Bates Alumni. His Alma Mater was ever dear to him, and, to the wise instruction received by him within the walls of Bates College, he attributed much of the success he attained in after life.

The story of his life in its outward forms was not unlike that of thousands of other self-made American citizens. He was born in Milan, N. H., March 1, 1844. His early years were spent upon a farm, and he became inured to all the labors and accustomed to all the privations incident to farm life in the more rugged and remote sections of New England. With him it was hard work from morning to night.

He attended the district school for a few weeks each year, and amid discouraging and unpropitious circumstances he acquired the rudiments of that education which was afterwards completed, so far as schools are concerned, at Bates College.

But Mr. Hutchinson was possessed of a mind and temperament which could not be repressed by untoward circumstances. He was a born student, and his studies in early life extended far beyond the range of school books. He eagerly read all books and papers which were accessible to him, and, being possessed of a wonderful memory of details, he acquired a fund of information to which he added and by which he profited to the last days of his life. He was ambitious for a wider field of activity than lay open to him upon the farm, and quite early in life determined to qualify himself for the legal profession; but he was not satisfied to enter upon it without a thorough training. In 1864, then nearly twenty-one years of age, he entered the academy at Lancaster, N. H., and began his preparation for college.

It was the good fortune of the writer to be associated with him at the academy, both as classmate and room-mate. He then displayed the same genial and lovable traits of disposition and character which endeared him to all who knew him in the later periods of his life. He was a faithful, painstaking, and laborious student. His attention to the work in hand was unremitting. His literary efforts while in school were prophetic of success. He was a polished, agreeable, and incisive writer and then, as afterwards, excelled in public speaking.

He was solely dependent upon his own efforts for the means of prosecuting his studies, and besides doing thoroughly well his work as a student, he was at the same time employed as assistant in the academy during the larger portion of his course. He graduated in 1867 with honor, and in the fall of that year he entered the Freshman class of Bates College. His college life was but a repetition and continuation of his work at the academy.
His mind was well matured; he had definite aims; he thoroughly appreciated the advantages of the training he was receiving; he was determined to improve to the utmost every advantage thrown in his way. To his instructors he was ever courteous; among his fellow-students he was popular, and was a leader in good words and works.

Here as before, by labor in summer and by teaching in winter, he earned the money which was necessary to meet his expenses; but he never faltered. He did not hesitate; he could not doubt. He was buoyant with hope. Away in the future he had fixed a certain goal, and it was the business of his life to reach it. For this he was willing to make any sacrifice and to undergo any privation.

In March, 1870, he entered the law office of Hon. M. T. Ludden in Lewiston, and began the more practical preparation for his life work. His mind was peculiarly well adapted to comprehend and assimilate the principles of the law. Almost by intuition he mastered those underlying principles upon which the science of law is based, and, endowed as he was with an unusual mental grasp and abundant common sense, he had little difficulty in applying legal principles to the ever-varying phases of cases as they arise. He had a fine discrimination of technical distinctions, and his memory of decided cases was accurate and tenacious. Such was his fitness for legal study, and such his industry and his zeal, that he was creditably prepared for examination and admission to the bar at the September term of Court, 1870, having studied law not more than seven months.

In the spring of 1871 he opened an office in Auburn, but in July of that year he formed a partnership with Calvin Record, Esq., and commenced business in Lewiston, where he remained with some changes in his business relations until his death.

In speaking of the measure of his success at the bar, I use the language of another:

"But with him the long period of waiting, so often the lot of the young attorney, was short. To the surprise of the older members of the bar, this young man, then almost unknown, calmly stepped into the arena thoroughly equipped for the contest. His cases were thoroughly prepared both as to the law and the facts, and the ablest members of this bar found in him ' a foeman worthy of their steel.' He was rarely taken by surprise, and, fertile in resource, he always knew what to do next. In his addresses to the jury he was most pleasing."

Stimulated by success, anxious to do his whole duty to the community in which he lived, he consented to assume the burdens of public office with which his fellow-citizens were pleased again and again to honor him. He was for several years a member of the Lewiston School Board; he repeatedly sat in both branches of the City Government; he thrice represented Lewiston in the State Legislature, and was Speaker of the House at its last session prior to his death. In whatsoever public position he was placed, he sought conscientiously to do his whole duty, and with what degree of success the widespread private and public sorrow at his untimely taking off must be the best eulogy.

But the burdens were too heavy, and a constitution already somewhat undermined by his too arduous professional labor gave way beneath the added weight. A fatal disease seized the weakened body and slowly, but surely, wrought its dreadful work. He made a brave fight for life and for many months held death at bay. But it was all of no avail. New complications of disease set in and the weary body sank to rest, and the deathless spirit passed unto life on the eighth day of September, 1882.

After all is said of his public and pro-
fessional life, it was as a man that Mr. Hutchinson stood pre-eminent.

In his private and domestic relations he was without a peer. He was pure in thought and speech and life. He was earnest for the right; he was devoted to duty. As a man among men he was conscientious, straightforward, and upright. He was a faithful friend, a devoted and loving husband and father.

The lovely and lovable man, the pleasant companion, the eloquent advocate, the wise and dignified counselor, the honorable citizen, has passed away, and it remains for us who survive him, in paying this tribute to his memory, to profit by the lessons of his life.

A. R. Savage.

LITERARY.

WATER LILIES.

BY D. C. W., '85.

What could be fairer than you, O lily fair, afloat
On a ground of green and blue,
As you bow to our passing boat!

Your petals of creamy white
Are tinged with softest pink;
From a dainty cup so light
The nymphs of the lake might drink.

What could be purer than you, O lily of blushing white!
To the morning light you are true,
And close ere the coming of night.

There breathes from your heart of gold
An odor of pure delight,—
A perfume that never grows old,
But tells of the morning light.

O who can match your charms, O lily fair, afloat?
'Tis the maiden with fair white arms
That sits in the passing boat.

Her face is fairer than you,—
Her cheeks have a softer pink;

From your cup, the morning dew
No fairer nymph could drink.

And she is pure as you,
O lily of blushing white!
As the morning light she is true,
Through the deep'ning shades of night.

And love is the odor bright,
That breathes from her heart of gold;—
As fresh as the morning light,—
The perfume that never grows old.

—Lewiston Journal.

THE DEBT WE OWE TO SCIENCE.

BY J. F. M., '82.

The past hundred years has been a century of progress. It has been an age of thought, an age of inquiry. The world has advanced and humanity is better fed, better clothed, and happier than ever before. Human opinions have been modified, and the power of man immeasurably increased. For fifteen hundred years the human race was held in bondage; freedom of person, freedom of inquiry was unknown. To think for one's self was a crime punishable with death. Disease, pestilence, and famine were ascribed to the wrath of the Almighty. When a comet appeared in the sky, men prayed and fasted, and when it completed its orbit and disappeared, the priest said, "Your prayers are answered." For two hundred and fifty years men were busy punishing the impossible crime of witchcraft. Men believed that the earth was flat and the center of the solar system; that it was only a few thousand years old; and that the whole order of nature was settled in six days, of twenty-four hours each.

Whence has come the change? What has dissipated the darkness of the middle ages and brought men out into the clear light of day? Science has done it all. Scientific investigation has revolutionized the world.

The influence of science has been two-
fold—intellectual and economical. Intellectually it overthrew the authority of tradition, and rejected the supernatural and the miraculous as evidence in human discussion. It abandoned sign-proof and denied that a demonstration can be given through an illustration of something else. It freed the human mind. Men began to think, and when men think, they advance. As long as the body and mind are enslaved there can be no progress.

The astronomer, with his telescope turned toward the starry vault, has taught us that the sky is not an empyrean floor, but only an optical delusion; that the earth is not a flat and immovable planet, but a swiftly-rushing globe; that the rising and setting of the sun and moon is all a delusion.

The geologist went down into the depths of the earth, and read on the rocks the record of the world's creation. Geology has taught us that the world was not made yesterday, but is myriads of centuries old.

Every day some new scientific truth takes the place of a falsehood that has been taught for centuries. In science, authority and tradition pass for nothing. Science, without hesitation, rejects its theories if they are not in accord with facts, and sees no merit in a faith that blindly accepts what the reason pronounces wrong.

But scientific study tends not only to correct and ennoble the intellectual conceptions of men, it serves also to ameliorate their physical condition. The investigation of principles is quickly followed by practical inventions. Machinery is rapidly supplanting human and animal labor. The steam engine has become the drudge of civilization and changed the industries of nations. It has not only enlarged the field of human activity, but it has increased the capabilities of human life, and become a most efficient incentive to human industry.

Science has taught us how to heat, light, and ventilate our dwellings, how to drain our cities, and build our aqueducts. It has taught us that pestilences are not punishments inflicted by God on society for religious shortcomings, but the physical consequences of filth and wretchedness.

Since the beginning of scientific investigation, discovery and practical invention have gone hand in hand. Every day some new truth is discovered and some practical invention is given to the world by scientific investigation.

We can accomplish a thousand things to-day, which a century ago, man never dreamed of. We can explain a thousand things by natural agencies, which a century ago, were attributed to supernatural interference of the Creator. Time is a great teacher; every generation gives up some worn-out creed or dogma that had satisfied the preceding, for men are more like the time in which they live than like their fathers.

In the warfare between science and religion, science has gained the victory on every battle-field. The fight has been long and bitter, but in every case religion has had to revise her creeds to conform to scientific discovery. Modern civilization will not consent to abandon the career of advancement which has given it so much power and happiness; it will not consent to retrace its steps to the ignorance and superstition of the middle ages. Faith must accord with reason. Mysteries must give place to facts. There must be absolute freedom of thought. The ecclesiastic must learn to keep himself within the domain he has chosen, and cease to tyrannize over the philosopher.

"Let the fight be for truth of every kind against falsehood of every kind, for justice against injustice, for right against wrong, and the great powers whose warfare has brought upon the world so much misery, shall at last join in ministering through earth God's richest blessing."
GARFIELD.
BY E. A. T., '83.

On the 20th of September, at early dawn, the operator at a village station was called. He responded, and the wire calmly said, "click, click, click, Garfield is dead." Five minutes later, the bell in the old church tower was sending forth its mournful tones, warning the people of their loss. The bells all over the country at that hour, were tolling in honor of the nation's dead.

As the listener in that village office read the sad news from the click of his instrument he asked himself "who was Garfield that we should mourn for him; that a mighty nation should be plunged in sorrow at his death?" and the answer came like an echo, "Everybody's friend." But what were some of the qualities which made up the sum total of his greatness; that raised him from the humble lot of the farmer lad to the proudest position within the gift of man?

Garfield possessed in a high degree the quality of perseverance. This is shown in his steady, persistent effort to educate himself; toiling day and night as student, as janitor, as carpenter, as teacher; never faltering nor looking back, till step by step the weary journey was completed and the humble canal boy was an honored college graduate.

In his college days he was known by his classmates as "Old Gar" or the "Ohio Giant," the latter applying not only to his stature but to his mental capacity, his power of grasping and analyzing the most difficult problems, and this name will cling to his memory as if it were a part of his own individuality, for he was a man of rare intellectual force. He had the power of concentrating thought, the ability to analyze, and the physical endurance to carry him through to the end. So that whatever object he had in view he never paused till that object was accomplished.

Garfield was truly a great man. As an able writer has said he was great on great occasion, because in temperament, intelligence, enthusiasm, and eloquence he rose like air to his highest limit.

His greatness did not depend upon genius but upon hard, untiring labor. He who thinks to climb the hill of life without toil, depending upon some talent with which he has been blest beyond his fellows, he who thinks to rise from obscurity to fame by some lucky jump, will find no encouragement in the life of this man. He never entered the halls of Congress to discuss a question until he had thoroughly prepared himself. It was this fact, coupled with his ability to probe to the bottom of a question, strike its roots and work upward till he reached its utmost limits, that made him a great debater.

He was ambitious, so were the men who faced the rebel cannon and died that the Union might live. His was an ambition based, not upon a desire of self-aggrandizement, but upon a determination to dare and to do for his country.

But one of the most important factors in this man's character was his force of will. It was not stubbornness, which weak men call firmness, but an unwavering adherence to principle, such as inspired the martyrs of old and caused them to suffer torture and death without flinching; a clinging to his sense of right without regard as to whether it made him popular or unpopular. And it was for this that Garfield died, for this he was struck down in cold blood in the broad light of day, by the hand of the assassin.

Garfield as a boy, was not a genius, but a plucky, persevering lad, a splendid example of an American youth. As a man he possessed the purity of Washington, the bravery of Jackson, the humanity of Lincoln, the intellect of Webster. He was great at the battle of Chickamauga; he was great in the halls of Congress,
where he stood and boldly battled for the right almost within sound of the rebel cannon; he was great at his inauguration, when, after being crowned with the highest honor the American people had to offer,

"At the height of fame he durst—
The proudest moment of his life—
To put the white-haired mother first,
Then turned and kissed his wife."

He was great when ill, for eighty days enduring the most intense suffering without a murmur; he showed us "how to live grandly in the very clutch of death;" and then with a smile on his lips, passed through the "thin veil which separates the mortal from the immortal," and joined the Republic's band of martyred heroes.

Like Daniel Webster, he should have inscribed on the arch of his tomb, as it is engraved on the hearts of his people, "I still live." When the long roll-call for the martyred heroes shall be read, among such names as those of John Brown and Abraham Lincoln, will be heard that of James A. Garfield.

WEIMAR AND ITS GIANTS.

BY G. H. S., '72.

GOETHE, Schiller, Herder and Wieland! Four such names are enough to seal forever the literary fame of an entire people. Surely, they cannot fail to confer an undying glory upon the little city that claims them for its own. We may say that the benefit was mutual. We may ask what Goethe would have become without the satisfying friendships of that little court and without the leisure which its generous Duke furnished him. We may speculate on the probable loss to Schiller if he had been subjected to the friction of metropolitan life instead of enjoying Weimar's soothing retirement. And yet if Weimar may be proud to have nurtured and honored (she has some sins to answer for in that respect) four such men of genius, she may confess with equal pride that her sons were grateful with a princely gratitude. Whatever Weimar is to-day, more than the hundred petty German principalities like her in their political powerlessness, she owes it largely to the position these men gave her in the history of thought.

Yes, Weimar is small, provincial if you please, and the Ilm is muddy, and the homes are narrow and confined; yet city and stream and dwellings, being those where Herder taught and Goethe swam and Schiller lived, surpass in interest many a grander spot which the fire of genius—shall I say human genius?—has not consecrated. "The proper study of mankind is man," says the poet. Here is one case, then, in which man is true to his calling. Nothing so much interests humanity as man. When Roman Terence caused one of his characters to exclaim, "I am a man, and nothing human fails to touch me," even a Roman audience that would have rushed pell mell out of the theatre, as they did on two other occasions from a play of this same poet, to see a tight rope dancer or a fight with fists, —even they could not withhold their applause. Not every one feels his kinship with nature. But all recognize the bond that binds mankind together, that makes every man a partaker of the common glory and the common shame, the common sorrow and the common rejoicing.

It is this personal quality that makes the interest in man as wide as the race, while naked nature attracts but few. Lessing paid little heed to the character of natural scenery, but an ill-proportioned room put him in distress. Few are sincerely drawn to nature; no one is wholly devoid of an interest in art or any achievement of human greatness. "I am a man and nothing human is foreign to me." In this poet, this hero, I see my possible self; his
attainments have shown me what I may attain, what I might have attained but for the hate of circumstance, the unkindness of fate, this mental lack or excess, that loosening of the grasp when I had almost gained the prize.

Now, by a transfer, human genius may even invest nature, the product of the Supreme Genius, with an interest beyond its own. We love to visit the scenes where our heroes have walked and wrought. The humbled spot is no longer humble when associated with the early hopes, the manly struggles of genius. Europe draws more travelers than America because it has an older and richer history. The present increasing study of our own past, is sure to result in many pilgrimages to historic spots that are now but little known.

And so though the scenery of Weimar has a quiet charm of its own, that charm is so heightened by its associations that we think first and chiefly of them until a long residence in the city has brought us unawares to an appreciation of its unborrowed beauty. I think I was most interested at first in Schiller's house, where Schiller lived and died in poverty, though the most popular poet of his day. It is situated not far from the theatre, the scene of many of his greatest triumphs, and is distinguished from its neighbors chiefly by its look of greater age and simplicity. Externally, it is much the same as when the poet occupied it; within only the study has been kept intact. This is an upper room and as devoid of luxurious furniture as one can conceive a room to be. The little old piano on which "Laura" played may have been elegant in its day; but it looks plain and antiquated enough now. It stands by the left wall as you enter the room. In the center is the rude table at which the great poet wrote and pondered. This table is doubtless the same one in whose drawer Schiller was wont to keep rotting apples, fancying that the odor of decay quickened his imagination. Goethe dropped in here one day when Schiller was out, and was almost overpowered by the smell of this stale ambrosia. The incident well illustrates the difference between the two men.—Goethe, all health, courting free air and all things natural as his element, spontaneous in his writing, and Schiller, sickly and retiring, forcing his inspiration with wine and other artificial stimulants. Everything in the room betokens poverty, or, if not that, the simplest of tastes. In Schiller's case, it may well have been both, but where poverty, the all-sufficient cause was present, it is needless to seek for other explanations. Still, the taste for luxuries did not exist, even among the wealthier classes, and machinery had not yet brought what was then called luxury within the means of the poorest. Goethe bought his first easy chair after he was eighty years of age and few palaces of that day were so splendidly furnished as the homes of our city merchants living on five thousand a year. The bed on which Schiller died is made of plain pine boards and is now so rickety that a slight weight would cause it to fall. On the pillow they have put a picture of his death mask and over the bed is his portrait penciled by himself.

Schiller was the popular idol in his day and he still remains nearest the popular heart. However much they may admire the genius of Goethe, the German people yet look upon Schiller as their champion, and fondly invest the poet with virtues that belong rather to the liberty-loving man.

Goethe's city house has long been occupied by a family that would neither sell it to the city nor permit visitors to enter it. I believe they have recently allowed photographs of the different rooms to be taken. But Goethe lived also at the Roman villa in the park and at a little house on the right
bank of the Ilm from which he used to run down at midnight and plunge into the cold stream. Lewes tells us that a legend is still current in Weimar of a spectral swimmer that appeared to a party of peasants as they were crossing the bridge over the Ilm in the middle of the night. The ghostly bather first exhibited some wonderful feats of diving and finally rose erect upon the surface of the water and uttering a fearful shriek suddenly disappeared. The hero of this legend is Goethe himself.

I was never able to gain entrance to any of Goethe’s homes, nor to that of Wieland near the theatre, nor to Herder’s close to the Stadtkirche in which he preached. The places outside their homes that have known the vivifying touch of these literary magicians are innumerable. I will not attempt even to allude to those that are present to my memory. Only one word in closing about what, after all, may be called a home of Goethe, his last resting-place, near Schiller, in the crypt of the little Russian Chapel built by Carl August. There they lie, side by side, in two heavy oaken caskets and near them are the duke and duchess to whom they both owed so much. It is one of the world’s sacred spots, a place to bow the head and renew for eternity a righteous scorn for vulgarity in life and thought. Worthy companionship! These flowers which a loving people has strewn upon your caskets only symbolize the freshness of the memories your lives and works still awaken!—Star.

The Faculty at Amherst refuses to be responsible for the conduct of students off the colleges premises, or for their conduct on those premises which it is the duty of the civil powers to regulate.

The Freshman class at Williams College is considerably smaller than the average.

THE ROSE.

BY KATE GOLDSMITH.

A bonnie Rosebud, blushing,
The happy June day through,
Lifting its head at day-break,
All bright with morning dew,
Sighed, in its perfumed petals,
“I wonder who’ll see me?"
Of what use is my blooming,
And no one by to see?"

Another day it waited,
Raising its lovely face,
And throwing wide its leaflets,
Of rare exotic grace;
“My pretty hues are fading
And no one yet to see!"
Of what use is my living,
If no one notice me?”

And, when it woke next morning,
The chill air tossed it round,
And heavy rain-drops scattered
Its petals on the ground.
Then wept the fallen Rosebud,
“Alas, alas for me!
I live and die forgotten,
Since none my charms will see!"

God knows the little Rosebud
Had made the garden sweet,
And, at His all-wise bidding,
Had done its service meet.
Though praised by nothing earthly,
His eye was there to see.
Make thy one place beautiful,
’Tis all He asks of thee.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Editors of the Student:

Will you pardon me if I call your attention to certain inaccuracies in your October number. I trust you will attribute the following suggestions solely to a kind interest in your publication, but the errors seemed hardly of the character to be passed over in so excellent a periodical as the Student.

I refer to some statements in the paper of Miss E. L. K., ’84, on Jefferson and
Hamilton. Her evident preference for the former seems to have led her into errors. On page 160, second column, she says Jefferson advocated and Hamilton opposed the national bank. Nothing is more certain than that the first National Bank of 1791 was one of the great financial measures of Hamilton, carried by the federalists and strongly opposed by Madison and other republicans or anti-federalists in Congress, and by Jefferson and Randolph in Washington’s Cabinet, mainly on the ground that the act was unconstitutional. It is true that Jefferson assisted in passing the assumption bill in the House. He intrigued with certain Virginia Congressmen and induced them to vote for the bill in consideration that Hamilton would favor the location of the Capitol on the Potomac. But later he claimed to have been duped by Hamilton and professed to greatly regret the support he had given the bill. He gave Hamilton, however, no assistance in the bank matter, but on the contrary violent opposition.

It is further stated that Hamilton “bitterly opposed” Jefferson in the matter of purchasing Louisiana. Hamilton was not then (1802-3) in public life, but his private writings and utterances to leading men show conclusively that he did all possible to aid the purchase. And this course of action is the more remarkable since it was in direct opposition to his party and was aiding an administration measure of his most bitter enemy.

It was the act of an enlightened statesman and was entirely consistent with his previous liberal construction of the constitution; while Jefferson’s course in this matter was in direct opposition to all his previous professions.

It is also declared that the embargo act “must be regarded one of the greatest acts of statesmanship.” It was not so considered by Jefferson and his party associates—nor by the people who suffered from it. They came to regard it as a grave mistake. And statesmen and politicians of both parties have since generally considered it as ruinous to the business of the States and utterly futile as regards the result it was expected to accomplish.

You will also observe two errors in the opening sentence, and a few other apparently careless statements. G. E. S., 73.

MACHIASPORT, ME., Nov. 15th.
Editors of the Student:
In answer to your invitation, I will give you a few facts concerning this down-east seaport. And in the first place let us look at its history.

More than two hundred years ago the land extending from Cape Cod to the Provinces was claimed by two great powers,—the French and English. Each pretended to govern and protect it. The fine harbors along the coast were visited by numerous navigators and explorers, some of whom are famous in the history of the Southern settlements. Traders from both nations frequently entered these bays, and bartered the dazzling trinket for the beaver or otter skin. But no systematic business with the Indians was started till 1663, when a Capt. Vines, obtaining a license from the Governor of Massachusetts, fitted out and stocked with salable goods, two small schooners, and immediately after appeared in Machias Bay. But the French Governor La Tour, watching “his domains,” also appeared. A dispute arose, but a compromise being effected, Vine was allowed to dispose of his goods. La Tour departed, but no sooner had he disappeared than Vines commenced to build a storehouse and fortification on what is now called Clark’s Point. Having completed his fort he set sail. La Tour again appeared, and, enraged that Vines should break faith, captured the fort, and sent goods and all to France for confiscation.
But La Tour, in turn, was soon put to flight by his rival, D'Aulney, Governor of Castine, who claimed superior authority. La Tour, driven to desperation, finally called on the Massachusetts government for aid, but here met only disappointment, and finally disappeared entirely. During the following years various settlements were made on the river and bay, but nothing permanent. Several patents were also granted, but the patentees failed to comply with the conditions and lost their rights.

In 1734, Gov. Belcher visited the harbor and explored the river. A few years later a few French settlers built their huts here, and these two were driven away by the English, during the French and Indian war. About 1760, an exploring party from Scarborough entered the bay, and again came in the fall for marsh hay. Their reports were very flattering, and two years after a large party came and made the first permanent settlement. Saw mills were erected, and a large business soon sprang up in this section. In 1768, they applied for a township grant. Soon after the first military company was formed, but not too soon, for this little town was to play its part during the struggle with England. The war had not long begun when they struck a bold blow by capturing the Margueretta, an English sloop of war, sent to convoy the trading vessels of one Jones, a tory. Jones also lost his vessels. A little later on, two more vessels fell into their hands, making in all five vessels belonging to the enemy.

During the war of 1812, they were not so "lucky." The English still remembering their reverses here sent a detachment of 1400 men to take Fort O'Brien on Sanborn's point. This was accomplished with but little trouble. Not a gun was fired. The town after this, till the Rebellion, seems to have gone on in the even tenor of its ways. In 1861, realizing the defenseless condition of the harbor, the government commenced the second fort, just below fort O'Brien. This was occupied during the remainder of the war by a company from the western part of the State. Many relics of these two forts are now held by the inhabitants. Your correspondent has gained possession of the old sword of Capt. John Allen of revolutionary fame, also a cannon shot from the fort of 1812, and other interesting articles.

Lumbering has been the chief business. It employed a large fleet of vessels for its transportation—one gentleman alone owning 18 sail. Although not as brisk as formerly, yet the town to-day ships a large quantity of sawed lumber yearly.

The buildings of this town are, on the whole, very neat and comfortable. Its town hall is the best, for a town of its size in the State. A grammar school-house costing about $3,500, has recently been erected.

As a summer resort Machiasport offers superior attractions, having a fine bay dotted with numerous islands, splendid mountain scenery, and delicious air. Fogs are not so prevalent as at Mt. Desert. Back from the shore are numerous ponds teeming with trout and bass, and game is ever abundant. In the autumn months large numbers of deer are shot by visiting sportsmen. And if the pervading idea that "down East" is all woods could be cleared from the heads of pleasure-loving people, Machiasport would soon be one of the most fashionable resorts on the coast of Maine. Hoping that I have not wearied you with this long and perhaps uninteresting letter, I am

Yours truly,

F. E. M.

There is a good deal of worldly wisdom in this old plantation saying: "Remember, young man, dat de bes' frien' yer's got on dis earth is a better frien' ter himself den he is ter you."—Syracuse Herald.
Mary had a little lad,
His hair was white as tow,
And everywhere that Mary went
This lad was sure to go.

He took her home from church, one night
Against her father's rule,
It made the old gent raving mad
To see the little fool.

And so he gently helped him out,
By boosting in the rear;
It made a sore place in his heart,
And in his pants a tear.

Wanted, at Parker Hall—Bootjacks.
How are you going to spend vacation?
A favorite line with S—t—"Ding dong Belle."

The Seniors were recently "kept after school."
Where does Ham prefer to go? To Florence.
"Ulcerated overcoats" are the proper thing, now.
Several of the New Hampshire boys went home to vote.

The Eclectic Medical School is again in session with forty-five students.
John F. Merrill, '82, has been appointed Treasurer for Androscoggin County.
Notice in another column the ad. of the new Park Restaurant, 98 Lisbon Street.
Prayer-meetings in the Y. M. C. A. Room each Wednesday evening at half-past six o'clock.

"No thoroughfare!" as the Soph said when he finished his plot, and found he'd left out College Street.

Finally we have an observatory; not much like the one President Cheney has had in mind for years.

The new mail system is now in successful operation and the mail is brought to and taken from the college twice each day by the carrier. Barber says this will be quite a saving to him in shoe-leather.

The Lewiston Journal speaks in the highest terms of the engineering work recently done at the Bates Mill by John A. Jones, class of '72.

Scene in Greek: Mr. —— tries to scan.
Prof.—"There, there, now, Mr. ——, I had just as soon have my ears sawed off with a file as to hear you scan."

The Junior seats in the chapel seem rather deserted this term, there being an average of only eight or ten present. Come back early next term, boys.

Some of the students have been interested lately in observing the course of a spot across the sun's disk. It was visible to the naked eye to those having good eyes.

Prof.—"Mr. ——, there are two kinds of objects—subject objects and object objects. If you take into mind the seat on which you sit, what kind of an object is it?" Mr.—"A hard one."

The new telescope has just come and is mounted; a few of the students have had a peep at the moon. We will try to give a short description of the instrument in our next number.

An ingenious Soph bought at a reduced price, a French grammar that was all dropping to pieces; and by pasting a leaf on each day, manages to have his lesson before him in class, without opening his book.

Mr. T. evidently thought an improvement could be made on the celestial globe at the college, so he punched a hole in it, and now besides representing the heavens, it is used to represent the depressions upon the surface of the sun.

The winter vacation is close at hand, and already visions of the Thanksgiving turkey and the Christmas goose begin to rise before our minds. That each of the boys, and girls too, may get a large share of fat and tender ones, is the wish of the Student.
Prof.—“Mr. C., what phases does Venus present?” Mr. C.—“Full moon, half moon”—rest of the answer drowned by applause.

In lectures, the other day, one of the Sophs got quite excited, and when the Prof. asked, “Now, Mr. F., should you consider such to be the case,” replied, warmly, “Why, cert-ingly.” Applause.

We would remind the chemistry Prof., that it is against the rules to discharge firearms upon the college grounds. Some of the explosion he produced in the chemist lectures made us think a small battery of artillery had come on to the campus.

Some of the Seniors have recently got up considerable enthusiasm over bowling, and peanuts are freely wagered over the result of the contests. We believe that Cowell leads the list with largest score. Pity we can’t have some new alleys.

Sometime during last year while in the study of physics, it was announced that the Juniors would have a lecture on the magic lantern, and also a magic lantern “show” would be given to the class, but somehow it was put off till the next term and that was the last we have ever heard of it. We trust that when it is given to the present Juniors, the Seniors will have an invitation to join them even at this late hour.

Millett’s way of reckoning his rank for two days:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“MAINE, Aug. 25th, 1881.—No school room is properly furnished, in which a dictionary suitable for reference is wanting. Every school in the State should, therefore, be furnished with Webster’s Unabridged.”—N. A. Luce, State Superintendent Common Schools.

85 had been studying differentiation about a month, and one day before calling on any one to recite the Prof. asked the class if there was any question to be asked about the lesson, to which Mr. — sleepily replied, “Professor-I-don’t-quite-understand-about-this-differentiation.”

Scene in French recitation: Miss E. (translating) coming to the word “amantes,” hesitates, blushes, and calls it “friends.” Prof. (trying to help her out)—“In that case we can’t get anything better than “sweethearts.” Soph. (in the back seat)—“Correct, every time.”

Tall Soph (to big ditto)—“I say, you old Egyptian pyramid, if you don’t stop that I’ll put a rough breathing on your nasal protuberance.” Big Soph—“Well, young Obelisk, you try it, and I’ll put a circumflex accent over one of your eyes, and a diacresis over the other.” Disputants shake hands and subside.

The lesson in chemistry took up the subjects of albumen, fibrine, caseine, milk, gelatine, etc. Mr. G. (who by the way is rather small of stature) was unfortunate in being called up in the last part of the lesson. Prof. S.—“Mr. (i., you may recite if you please.” Mr. G.—“Professor, I haven’t got any farther than milk.” We would suggest oat-meal for the next course.

The Juniors have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, J. W. Chadwick; Vice President, F. S. Sampson; Secretary, W. H. Davis; Treasurer, Miss K. A. McVay; Executive Committee, E. B. Chadwick, E. M. Holden, R. E. Donnell; Marshal, W. D. Wilson; Chaplain, A. Beede; Orator, C. S. Flanders; Poet, Miss E. L. Knowles; Odist, Miss A. M. Brackett; Historian, H. Whitney; Prophet, Miss E. M. Brackett.

Quite an improvement has been made during the term in the appearance of the Latin School library. Several volumes
have been added to the collection, and Mr. Parsons, the associate principal, has spent much time in covering and cataloguing the entire lot—consisting of nine hundred volumes. This library is a choice one and nearly all the books have been carefully selected during the last six or seven years by Messrs. Baldwin, Ranger, Frisbee, and Parsons.

AN AUTUMN HYMN.

From jeweled censors, rich and fair,
Swung low by breaths of perfumed air,
The flowers wet with morning dew
Their incense raise, O Lord, to you.

The gorgeous clouds of light, that lie
Along the glowing western sky,
The falling leaf's most brilliant hues,
Were painted, Lord of Light, by you.

O Lord of Life, within our hearts
The sense of all thy bounty starts;
With flowers, leaves, and sky, we too.
Would raise, O Lord, our voice to you.

The Prof. in astronomy was recently showing some pictures of the planet Jupiter which he said were about equal to a view of the planet itself through an ordinary telescope. "Humph," said one of the class in a semi-audible tone, "I am a good deal like the countryman who had a picture of his intended. A friend told him that he must take a good deal of comfort in that picture, when he replied, 'I'd a darned sight rather see the girl herself.'" So M. thought he had a "darned sight rather see" Jupiter himself.

The feline fever in Parker Hall is still raging and a fellow is nowhere now unless he has among his possessions one of those non sleep producers familiarly known as cats. There are all kinds from the tomcat down to "Billy's" cat. Some are large and some are small, though Small usually keeps his at home. They are all colors, "yaller," pink, and speckled, and some are semi-transparent. Their voices are very melodious and they usually hold their concerts during the night, which is exceedingly soothing to the nerves. One of them has recently taken up the study of French.

The annual public meeting of the Eurosophian Society was held at the college chapel, Monday evening, Oct. 30th. An unusually large audience was present. The exercises were very interesting, though rather lengthy. The music rendered by a select quartette, comprising Miss Josie Thorne, soprano; Miss L. P. Sumner, contralto; Mr. W. H. Jones, tenor; and Mr. C. B. Reade, bass, with Mr. B. F. Wood, accompanist, was never excelled at any college exercise. The following is the program:

Quartette—I Love My Love. Sudds.
Declamation.
Select Reading—Jane Courtney.
Eulogy—Longfellow.
Duet—Selected.
Discussion—Ought Ministers of the Gospel to engage in Party Politics?
Affirmative—W. V. Whitmore, '85.
Negative—E. R. Chadwick, '84
Song—Selected.
Oration—The Ministry of Pain.
Poem.
Trio—Te Sol Quest Anima. Verdi.
Paper.
W. D. Wilson, '84, Miss A. H. Tucker, '85

The few students who attended the concert in Music Hall, on the evening of Oct. 31st, by Charles R. Adams and his pupils, were amply rewarded by the excellence of the program. Mr. Adams was assisted by Mr. Alfred De Seve, a young French violinist of remarkable ability, and by Mr. John A. Preston, of Boston, pianist. Mr. De Seve just filled our ideal of a musician. In appearance he is tall and slim,
with long black hair which often fell down over his eyes while he played. The singing of Miss How, the contralto, was especially pleasing. But the crowning piece of the evening was the rendering of the “Slumber Song” from Masaniello, by Mr. Adams himself. In this the false tenor of the constantly recurring high notes was rendered in a masterly way by Mr. Adams. Mr. Adams was brought here by Mr. Frank M. Lamb, whose advertisement appears in our columns, and to whom the thanks of all lovers of music are due for his efforts in thus placing before them the opportunity for listening to music of so excellent a character. We are sorry that there was not a larger audience present. The house should have been crowded.

It is pleasing to see at Bates a sign of advancement. In former years it has been the custom for the Faculty to choose the editors for the Student during the fall term, but never to make known the choice till the very last of the term when examinations are the all-absorbing topic, and when the students are about separating for home. This has given the editors but very little time to organize and arrange their plans for the year’s work. This year the decision has been made known a month before the close of the term, thus giving the editors time to organize and to decide on what they are to do. This is no more than just and we are glad to notice the change. The following is the Board of Editors from ’84: Personals and Correspondence, Aaron Beede; Exchanges, C. S. Flanders; Literary, E. R. Chadwick; Locals, Miss E. L. Knowles, W. H. Davis; Manager, W. D. Wilson.

The exercises of the first division of prize speakers occurred at the college chapel, Tuesday evening, Oct. 31st. Two sets of programs appeared for the evening’s entertainment, and they differed quite materially in their nature. We have space for but one which is as follows:

**MUSIC.**

**PRAYER.**

**MUSIC.**

One Niche the Highest—Burritt. S. G. Bonney.

Army Appropriations—Blaine. F. W. Sandford.

A Tribute to Our Honored Dead—Beecher. W. F. Burbank.

The Preservation of the Union—Dickinson. W. A. Morton.

*Cornet Solo.*

The Dishonest Politician—Beecher. H. S. Sleeper.

The Nation’s March—Ingersoll. A. E. Verrill.

The Men to Make a State—Doane. E. D. Varney.


Extract—Chandler. A. E. Blanchard.

Grit—Anon. L. H. Wentworth.

**MUSIC.**

Committee of Award: O. L. Gile, C. E. Sargent, O. L. Frisbee.

The speaking, as a whole, was very good, and some of the parts especially, were finely rendered. Bonney’s manner was easy and pleasing, and he rendered his piece in an agreeable manner, but his gestures were not free from fault. Many of them seemed to be unfinished. Sandford has a good voice and knows well how to use it, but a little practice in bowing would aid him. Morton gave a good rendering of his piece, but he should seek to avoid letting the voice hang on certain syllables too long. Verrill was unfortunate in not having his declamation thoroughly committed, otherwise he did finely. Cheney’s was one of the finest-delivered pieces we have ever heard in college. He is evidently a natural speaker. Blanchard’s delivery was good, but his main fault lay in the unnaturalness of his gestures. Bonney, Sandford, Morton, Verrill, and Cheney were chosen to contest
in the final division. Good music, as usual, was furnished by Perkins' Orchestra.

The second division of the Freshman prize declaimers held their exercises at college chapel, Friday evening, Nov. 3d. The exercises were very good. Messrs. Lowden, Hartshorn, Hadley, Prescott, and Merrill were chosen by the committee of award to compete with the final division. In addition to these the parts of Miss Tracy and Mr. Wiggin were especially fine. Perkins rendered his usual good music. The following is the program:

**MUSIC.**

**PRAYER.**

**MUSIC.**

Extract—Longfellow.

Angie S. Tracy.

Eulogy on Sumner—Carl Schurz.

Lizzie H. Rankin.

Unjust National Acquisition—Corwin.

J. A. Wigglin.

Political Toleration—Jefferson.

W. S. Bartlett.

Clarinet Solo.

Extract—Kossuth.

H. C. Lowden.

Cave of Dahra—Jerrold.

A. H. Dunn.

Eulogy on Lincoln—Beecher.

W. H. Hartshorn.

**MUSIC.**

March of Mind—Hoffman.

Charles Hadley.

Eulogy on O'Connell—Phillips.

W. N. Prescott.

The Black Horse and His Rider—Sheppard.

E. A. Merrill.

**MUSIC.**

**DECISION OF COMMITTEE.**

Committee of Award: O. L. Gile, J. L. Beade, O. L. Frisbee.

Committee of Arrangements: H. C. Lowden, C. Hadley, J. A. Wigglin.

The exercises of the final division were held Friday evening, Nov. 10th. The exercises were an improvement upon the other two divisions. The committee after a brief consultation, unanimously reported in favor of Mr. H. M. Cheney, a decision which met with universal satisfaction. The following is the program:

**MUSIC.**

**PRAYER.**

**MUSIC.**

Eulogy on O'Connell—Phillips.

W. N. Prescott.

March of Mind—Hoffman.

Charles Hadley.

The Black Horse and His Rider—Sheppard.

E. A. Merrill.

Eulogy on Lincoln—Beecher.

* W. H. Hartshorn.

Cornet Solo.

The Preservation of the Union—Dickinson.

W. A. Morton.

Our Country—Baker.

H. M. Cheney.

Extract—Kossuth.

H. C. Lowden.

The Nation's March—Ingersoll.

A. E. Verrill.

Army Appropriations—Blaine.

F. W. Sandford.

One Niche the Highest—Burritt.

* S. G. Bonney.

**MUSIC.**

**DECISION OF COMMITTEE.**


Committee of Arrangements: H. C. Lowden, A. E. Verrill, E. A. Merrill.

* Excused.

Prescott's manner was pleasing, his gestures good, and he spoke with considerable energy. Hadley's gestures were very good, and he seemed at home on the stage. Merrill's was one of the finest parts of the evening. He improved his rendering very much over the first evening. Morton did not change his rendering much from the first delivery. Cheney's manner was nearly perfect. The tendency to make gestures with his head as well as with his hands, should be avoided. Lowden entered thoroughly into the spirit of his piece and held the attention of the audience throughout. Verrill evidently understood his piece thoroughly, but was rather too mechanical in his delivery. Sandford did about the same as at the preceding speaking.
ALUMNI HISTORY.

CLASS OF '69.

NEWHALL, GALEN ALPHONSO:
Taught for a time after graduating; owing to his father's death he sacrificed his previous plans and returned home to care for his widowed mother; he is at present local preacher in Washington, Me.

CLASS OF '71.

FLINT, GEORGE WASHINGTON:
After graduating was principal of Francestown (N. H.) Academy for two years; in the fall of '73 took charge of West Lebanon (Me.) Academy; left the academy after one term on account of sickness; substituted in the spring of '74 in the High School at Bath, Me.; in April, 1874, was chosen principal of the High School at Collinsville, Conn., where he has since remained; January 30, 1873, married Mary E. Monteith of McIndoe Falls, Vt.

LIBBY, JESSE MILES:
Principal of the high school, Eastport, Me., for one year; studied law with Strout & Holmes, Portland, Me.; married in December, 1871, to Kittie E. Perkins of Poland; admitted to practice of law, in Androscoggin County, in September, 1875; member of the Maine State Legislature in 1877; since in practice of law at Mechanic Falls, Me.

CLASS OF '72.

HUNT, CHARLES LORAY:
1872-73 taught school at Bristol, Conn.; then taught high school at Stow, Mass.; afterward taught in Salisbury, Mass.; then teacher in Plainfield Academy, Plainfield, Conn.; in 1878 became Professor of Natural Sciences at Palatinate College, Pennsylvania; in 1880 took special course in Harvard University; afterward principal of Amsterdam Academy, New York; at present principal of high school at Winchendon, Mass.

CLASS OF '75.

BRACKETT, J. RAYMOND:
Principal of Foxcroft Academy, Foxcroft, Me., for the three years 1875-78; 1879-80 made special studies in philology and politics at Yale; principal of Montpelier Union School and Washington County Grammar School from 1880 to the present time; August 29, 1882, married Miss Lottie S. Rolfe of Auburn, Me.; address, box 406, Montpelier, Vt.

CLASS OF '78.

ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY:
After graduating from college spent three years in Bates Theological School, then was ordained and installed pastor of the Free Baptist church at So. Parsonsfield, Me.; married in the fall of '81. P. O. address, So. Parsonsfield, Me.

ADAMS, MORRIS:
In the fall of '78 taught school in Georgetown, Me.; on account of sickness taught no more until the fall of 1880; 1880-82, principal of West Lebanon Academy; is at present teaching at Georgetown, Me.; was married in 1880.

BARTLETT, FRANK HEWETT:
1878-79, principal of high school, Brewer, Me.; 1879-81 assistant in Edward Little High School, Auburn; since January, 1882, has been principal of the high and graded school of Torrington, Conn.

BENNER, DELBERT M.:
P. O. address, Wilton, Iowa.

BRIGGS, FRANK HERBERT:
In the spring of 1879 was admitted to the firm of Packard, Briggs & Co., shoe manufacturers at Auburn, Me. Continued in that business until spring of '82; in August of same year entered into the manufacture of woolen shirts and overalls in Auburn, under the firm name of F. H. and D. Briggs & Co.; July 31, 1879, married Alice C. Frye of Lewiston.
BROCKWAY, CLARENCE ELWOOD:
Principal of Wilton Collegiate Institute at Wilton, Iowa, until March, 1879; April, 1879, commenced a three years' pastorate of Birdsall Street Free Baptist Church, Norwich, N. Y.; ordained at Norwich, Dec. 18, 1879; married Affie A. Miles of Dover, N. H., May 9, 1881; pastor of Free Baptist Church at Fairport, N. Y., since March 1, 1882; recording secretary of the Central Association of Free Baptists, since September, 1881.

DAGGETT, MILLARD FILLMORE:
In fall and winter of 1878-9 taught in Brownfield, Me.; in summer of '79 was elected principal of high school in Chatham, Mass., where he has since been employed; was married in Brownfield, Me., August, 1881.

FLAGG, ALDEN MARSHALL:
Has been employed in Auburn, Me., since graduation.

GEORGE, FRANK DAVID:
Took the three years' course in Bates Theological Seminary, teaching the first two winters at Bath and Augusta, and preaching regularly the last year at Kennebunk; called to the pastorate of the F. B. Church at Laconia, N. H., in April, 1881, and is still settled there; married June 30, 1881.

GATCHELL, AMAZIAH:
1878-9 principal of Strawberry Hill High School, Anamosa, Iowa; '79-80 took charge of a school at Jefferson, Dakota; from '80 till March, '82, taught at LeMars, Iowa; and since that time has been engaged in the grain business at the same place.

HURD, BENJAMIN SUMNER:
First year after graduating was assistant in Auburn High School; the following year assistant in Francestown (N. H.) Academy; since then has been principal of the Grammar School at Hillsboro Bridge, N. H.

HUTCHINS, JOHN WESLEY:
1878-80 was principal of Lebanon Academy, West Lebanon, Me.; since 1880 has been principal of the Barnstable High School, Hyannis, Mass.

HUSSEY, CHARLES EDWIN:
1878-9 was principal of the high school at Milton Mills, N. H.; '79 to the present time, principal of the high school at Rochester, N. H.

MOWER, FRANCIS OLIVER:
Since graduating has been assistant principal in Oak Mound School, Napa City, Cal.; has also held the office of deputy county superintendent of public schools since 1879; unmarried; P. O. address, Napa City, Cal.

PEASLEE, CHARLES FREMONT:
P. O. address, Augusta, Me.

RUNDLETT, HENRY ALBERT PIERCE:
Taught winter of '79; in fall began study of medicine; in Sept., '80, entered class of '82 in medical department of Harvard University; graduated in June, '82, and settled in Pelham, N. H., the following July; P. O. address, Pelham, N. H.

SCHNEIDER, ERNEST VARIAN:
Completed a course at the Bowdoin Medical School in June of '81; studied medicine with M. C. Wedgwood, M.D., Lewiston; '81-82 was second assistant physician in the Worcester Lunatic Hospital; is about to engage in private practice in Massachusetts; was married in Dec., 1881; P. O. address, Worcester, Mass.

Vining, EzraBonney:
Since graduating taught the Ayer and Conway, Mass., high schools, a year in each; was married Sept. 3, 1881; since that time has been principal of the Westville School, New Haven, Conn.

CLASS OF '79.

BOLLIN, THOMAS J.:
P. O. address, No. 1234 M Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
BRIGGS, EMERY ENFIELD:
Address, office of Hutchins & Savage, Savings Bank Block, Lewiston, Me.

GIVEN, EMERY WINFIELD:
1879-81 principal of school at Mechanic Falls; 1881 was principal of high school for one term at Kennebunk, Me.; 1881-2 was teacher of Latin and Greek in Collegiate Institute, Newton, N. J.; fall of '82 occupied a similar position in Blair Presbyterian Academy; P. O. address, Blairstown, N. J.

JOHONNET, RODNEY FULLER:
1879-81 taught at different places and studied law in vacations with Hutchinson & Savage, Lewiston, Me.; since fall of '81 in the office of J. A. L. Whittier, Boston, and special student in Law School of Boston University, graduating in June, 1882; P. O. address, No. 10, Rialto Building, Boston.

KINCAID, FRANK NELSON:
P. O. address, Waterville, Me.

LANE, WILLARD ERNEST:
Has been in the apothecary business in Lewiston since graduating; was married to Miss Annie Andrews, of Lewiston, July 24, 1880; present address, 132 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

LOMBARD, THURSTON MERRILL:
P. O. address, Auburn, Me.

MOSELEY, SIMON CONNOR:
Studied law in the office of Frye, Cotton & White; was admitted to the Androscoggin Bar in 1881; owing to poor health, he has gone to Riverside, California.

OTIS, FRANK PIERCE:
P. O. address, Salz Building, Main Street, Stockton, Cal.

MCCOLLISTER, ELISHA ATWOOD:
Completed a course in the Medical College at Brunswick, June, 1882; taught school a portion of the time in connection with his studies; is now practicing medicine in New Portland, Me.; was married in the spring of '81 to Miss Lillian Sawyer of Lewiston.

RANGER, WALTER EUGENE:
After graduation served as acting principal of Nichols Latin School during 1879-80; since then has been principal of Lenox (Mass.) High School, where he is now located; Nov. 25, 1879, was married to Miss M. M. Snowman of Portland, Me.; is somewhat engaged in literary work in connection with teaching. P. O. address, Lenox, Mass.

SARGENT, CHARLES MORRIS:
The first year after graduation was engaged in newspaper work and teaching in Concord, N. H.; the second year was principal of the high school at Hopkinton, N. H.; in the fall of '81 went to Contoocook, N. H., as principal of Contoocook Academy, but at the close of the term he resigned to accept a more lucrative position as principal of Houghton High School, Bolton, Mass., where he is now located; married Jan. 14, 1882, to Miss Hester E. Currier of Hopkinton, N. H.

SMART, MELVILLE CLARENCE:
Began teaching in Alfred High School in the spring of 1879, and has been there ever since; has established a regular course, and graduated one class of ten. He has raised and expended in books and apparatus for the school quite a large amount of money.

TUTTLE, ALLISON EUGENE:
In the spring of '80 spent some time in travel through the West and South-West; after returning home had no permanent business till the spring of '81, when he was appointed successor to E. J. Goodwin, '72, as principal of the Farmington (N. H.) High School, which position he still retains. Present address, Farmington, N. H.

Women are hereafter to be admitted to the University of Mississippi in all its departments.
EXCHANGES.

We cannot understand why so many of our exchanges hold the Acta Columbiana in such high esteem. It is for the most part filled with little gymnasium editorials, love-sick poems (?), and occasionally a story that would do credit to some child’s Christmas book. We copy one of the gymnasium editorials for the elation and instruction of our readers:

"The gymnasium hired by the college does not seem to be frequented very much by college men as yet. We understand that quite a number of tickets have been distributed, but that not very many of them have been used. The absence of a running track may have something to do with this, but we think as winter approaches more students will appreciate the advantages of the gymnasium than do at present."

It is understood, of course, that we use the word gymnasium as a generic word, embracing all those little paragraphs which are wholly local in their character, and which for the most part are devoted to the sports and amusements of college life. The following assertion, "The members of the college should practice daily in the gymnasium preparatory to the coming base-ball season," covers the substance of a large per cent. of our college journal editorials.

Is this necessary? The editorials of political journals discuss the problems of politics, those of religious journals the themes which lie along the line of their purpose. Why should not the college journal discuss the solid issues of science and progressive thought which the word college ought to suggest?

The Columbia Spectator is another blue-sashed-school-girl-lyceum paper. Its gymnasium editorials are of the same character. If there is any distinction to be made, we should say that the depths of their nothingness are more abyssmal. This journal is now illustrated with woodcuts like the great periodicals, with this difference, however. In them the cut elucidates some thought, while in this the thought is needed to elucidate the cut. In the last issue, we find among others, a cut representing a young lady seated in the center of a large room. She is supposed to be in ill health, and has called the physician. The picture is well executed, but it illustrates nothing. It is inserted in the middle of a story which bears no relation whatever to its character. Under it is the following, which constitutes the only reference to it:

Fair patient—"My dear doctor, really I am unwell and I cannot imagine what ails my tongue."

Doctor—"Pray, give yourself no alarm; I assure you it only needs rest."

Of course it would be madness in us to deny that this joke is funny. We consider it very funny, very funny indeed! And yet the question arises, is it funny enough to be worth almost a page of this valuable journal, saying nothing of the cost of its production?

* * *

COLLEGE WORLD (Selected).

Yale possesses a yacht squadron of eight vessels.

President Eliot views with alarm the increasing interest taken in athletic sports by the colleges.—Ex.

Eleven Sophomores have been suspended from Lafayette College this year, for hazing Freshmen.

The trouble between the college papers at the University at Michigan has culminated in appeal to the courts.—Ex.

Out of two hundred students who were recently examined at Columbia, sixty-nine, or thirty-five per cent. were found to be near-sighted.

The Harvard Echo has stopped publication after an existence of three years. This leaves the field alone to its successful rival, The Herald.

The Freshman class in Brown numbers
81 members; Lehigh University, 80; University of Vermont, 45; Rutgers, 37; Colby, 30; Lafayette, 86; Beloit, 30.

Professor T. F. Hamblin, lately of the Des Moines University, has accepted the professorship of Belles Lettres in the Baptist College at Ottawa, Kansas.

Ex-President Woolsey's work on International Law is the text-book adopted at Oxford, England—an exceptional honor to American scholarship.—Ex.

The Cornell students have petitioned the Faculty for the establishment of a course in phonography. Such a course would be very beneficial in many of our colleges.

By the will of Hannah Richardson, of Philadelphia, $100,000 was given to charitable and educational purposes, $30,000 to the women's medical college, and $15,000 to the women's hospital.—Ex.

***

CLIPPINGS.

The oldest living graduate of Harvard is dead.—Ex.

A stern proceeding—backing out of your sweetheart's presence.

The lilies of the field have pistils, and every citizen of Texas is "arrayed like one of these."

A school girl refused to multiply 1,000,000 by 1,000,000, because it was "naughty."—Ex.

They say the Vassar girls are never so happy as when allowed to go down to the river and paddle around the buoys.—Ex.

What the Faculty said when they found too many men were liable to rank for Commencement: "Well, I should remark. Dartmouth.

A book agent was bathing at Long Branch when a huge shark swam in shore. Their eyes met. After a moment the shark blushed and swam away.

There was a young lady in Gloucester, Whose parents thought they had Leicester; But a violent breeze Blew her out of the breeze, Into which the old bull had tossed her.

When two ladies meet and kiss, it's a sweet meet. If they meet and bow politely, they are two right bowers. If they meet and don't notice what the other has on—but they never do.

Oscar Wilde says he "pants to meet Roscoe Conkling." Now he should "pant" to meet some other celebrity, and then he would have a pair of pants—an article of dress he sadly needs.—Norristown Herald.

Ladies, skip this paragraph! It is really unfit for publication. It got into my letters by mistake, and I ask the printer to destroy it or set it up wrong side up:

flowers FROM THE CAMPUS.

SONNET.

My love at parting gave me a flower, A sweet white rose which since has found a rest Upon the throbbing heart within my breast; There 'twill remain until my dying hour, And I shall feel grim death's resistless power. This rose thou gavest me at my request, And I've not kept it, love, at thy behest, But since it was thy parting gift to me, Its fragrance tells me I shall never rue The frank avowal of my love to thee, And that my love will e'er to me be true, Though 'twixt us two may toss the raging sea. Placed in my bosom, just upon my heart, What cravings, could it speak, might it impart.

—Southern Collegian.

AUTUMNAL ODE.

Ye autumn leaves, bright autumn leaves! That gleam in all your gorgeous hues, As yellow as the golden sheaves, And every shade of red and green That mortal eye has ever seen, Or fickle taste could ever choose; Ye seem to me as epiceous Who taste all dainties wealth procures; Ye drink each color of the golden sun, From pearly dawn till day is done; Then, pleasures o'er, down in a scattered heap ye fall, Not like frail mortals when this worldly strife Is o'er, and age and death have ended all, Deformed and ugly, now that life's short race is run, But far more beautiful in death than life.

—Southern Collegian.
The Bates Student.

BATES COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.

REV. OREN B. CHENEY, D.D.,
President.

REV. JOHN FULLONTO, D.D.,
Prof. of Ecclesiastical History and Pastoral Theology.

JONATHAN Y. STANTON, A.M.,
Professor of Greek and Latin Languages.

REV. BENJAMIN F. HAYES, D.D.,
Professor of Psychology and Exegetical Theology.

RICHARD C. STANLEY, A.M.,
Professor of Chemistry and Geology.

THOMAS L. ANGELL, A.M.,
Professor of Modern Languages.

REV. JAMES ALBERT HOWE, D.D.,
Professor of Systematic Theology and Homiletics.

GEORGE C. CHASE, A.M.,
Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.

THOMAS HILL RICH, A.M.,
Professor of Hebrew.

JOHN H. RAND, A.M.,
Professor of Mathematics.

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

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 Cutline 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.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The regular Course of Instruction is that commended by the leading Colleges of the country as eminently adapted to secure liberal culture and a sound classical education.

EXPENSES.

The annual expenses are about $200. Pecuniary assistance, from the income of thirteen scholarships and various other benefactions, is rendered to those who are unable to meet their expenses otherwise.

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

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

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

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

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

Tuition, room rent, and use of libraries free.

COMMENCEMENT, Thursday, June 28, 1883.
The Bates Student.

NICHOLS LATIN SCHOOL.

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

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

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

IVORY F. FRISBEE, A.B., PRINCIPAL......Teacher of Mathematics and Greek.
JAMES F. PARSONS, A.B., ASSOCIATE PRINCIPAL...Teacher of Latin and Greek.
KINGSBURY BACHELDER, A.M.. Teacher of Rhetoric.
OLIN H. TRACY Teacher of Elocution.

For further particulars send for Catalogue.

I. F. FRISBEE, Principal.

American School Institute,

ESTABLISHED 1855.

Provides Private Pupils, Families, Schools, Colleges, Universities with Teachers of known calibre and character. Represents reliable teachers seeking positions. Since its foundation in 1855 this Agency has located 15,000 teachers. Endorsed by highest Educational and business authorities. Application forms, with “calls for teachers,” mailed for postage.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A.M., Secretary,
7 East 14th Street, New York.

PINCKNEY’S
Agency for Schools and Teachers.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

The business of this Agency is
1. To supply SCHOOLS and FAMILIES with TEACHERS, TUTORS, and GOVERNANCES.
2. To supply TEACHERS with POSITIONS.
3. To supply ENQUIRERS with INFORMATION concerning SCHOOLS.

NO CHARGE to SCHOOLS or FAMILIES for our assistance.

Teachers desiring POSITIONS should send stamps for TEACHERS’ “APPLICATION BLANK.”
Address, PINCKNEY’S AGENCY,
Domestic Building, Broadway and 14th St., NEW YORK.

NEW YORK
HOMŒOPATHIC
Medical College

The Course of Study in this College is most thorough and complete in every department of Medicine and Surgery. Practical instruction is given in all the Junior studies, namely: Anatomy, Physiology, Medical Chemistry, Microscopy, etc.; and in the advanced studies, the lectures are fully illustrated by means of patients.

The Course of Study is three years, but graduates of literary colleges and former students of medicine will be admitted to advanced standing upon certificate of proficiency or upon examination.

For further information address
T. F. ALLEN, A.M., M.D., Dean,
10 E. 36th St., New York City.
The permanence of the bicycle as a practical road vehicle is an established fact, and thousands of riders are daily enjoying the delightful and health-giving exercise. The beautiful model and elegant appearance of the "Columbia" excite universal admiration. It is carefully finished in every particular, and is confidently guaranteed as the best value for the money attained in a bicycle. Send 3-cent stamp for 30-page catalogue, with price lists and full information.

THE POPE MFG. CO.,
597 Washington Street,
Boston, Mass.

H. G. CUTLER,
CUSTOM TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN:
FINE WOOLENS,
No. 50 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

H. A. OSGOOD & CO.,
Diamonds, Fine Watches, Jewelry,
Spectacles, Sterling Silver and
Rogers's Plated Ware,
No. 81 LISBON STREET, LEWISTON, ME.
HENRY A. OSGOOD, CH. H. OSGOOD, CH. G. CORLIS.

Maine Central Railroad
CHANGE OF TIME,
Commencing Sunday, Oct. 15, 1882.

Passenger Trains leave Lewiston upper Station:
7.20 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
11.10 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
2.58 P.M., for Winthrop, Waterville, Skowhegan, Farmington, and Bangor.
4.15 P.M., for Portland, and Boston via boat from Portland.
11.10 P.M., (mixed) for Waterville, Skowhegan, and Bangor.

Passenger Trains leave Lewiston lower Station:
6.30 A.M., for Brunswick, Bath, Rockland, Augusta, Portland, and Boston.
8.10 A.M., (mixed) for Farmington, arriving at Farmington at 1.20 P.M.
10.30 A.M., for Brunswick, Rockland, Augusta, Bangor, and Boston.
3.05 P.M., for Farmington.
5.30 P.M., for Brunswick, Bath, and Augusta.
11.20 P.M., (every night) for Brunswick, Bangor, and Boston. This train returns to Lewiston on arrival of Night Pullman trains from Bangor and Boston, arriving in Lewiston at 1.40 A.M.

Passenger Trains leave Auburn:
7.23 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
11.14 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
2.48 P.M., for Winthrop, Waterville, Skowhegan, Farmington, and Bangor.
4.18 P.M., for Portland, and Boston via boat from Portland.
10.46 P.M., (mixed) for Waterville, Skowhegan, and Bangor.

PAYSON TUCKER, Supt.
Portland, Oct. 15th.

Hiram Orcutt, Manager,
16 Hawley St., Boston, Mass.
THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF MAINE

Will commence its Second Course of Lectures at LEWISTON, ME.,

[ ] on [

Tuesday, the 24th of October, 1882,

And will Continue Sixteen Weeks.

OFFICERS OF TRUSTEES.

HORACE C. LITTLE, Esq., President ....... Postmaster, Lewiston, Me.
JOHN SWAN, M.D., Secretary...... No. 4 1-2 Main Street, Lewiston, Me.
J. W. PERKINS, Esq., Treasurer ... No. 102 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

PROFESSORS.

J. M. BUZZELL, M.D., Dean, Surgery.......... Woodford's, Me.
S. B. SPRAGUE, M.D., Principles and Practice of Medicine ....

JOHN SWAN, M.D., Obstetrics and Gynecology...

    No. 4 1-2 Main Street, Lewiston, Me.
B. H. BURRELL, M.D., Materia Medica and Therapeutics... Boston, Mass.
A. J. MARSTON, M.D., Anatomy. No. 57 1-2 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.
JAMES DAVIES, A.M., M.D., Chemistry ............... Lewiston, Me.
S. E. ROOT, A.M., M.D., Physiology ............... Lewiston, Me.
Hon. A. K. P. KNOWLTON, Medical Jurisprudence....

    Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.
A. J. MARSTON, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
SEAVEY & GLIDDEN, Janitors.

Fees for Full Course of Lectures, ................ $75.00
Scholarship Good for Two or more Terms, ................ 100.00

For further information, address

    J. M. BUZZELL, M.D., Dean, Lewiston, Me.
The Bates Student.

Conductor of Musical Conventions. Leader of Ballard's Orchestra.

L. W. BALLARD.

Dealer in all kinds of Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Books, &c., and Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music,

UNDER MUSIC HALLLEWISTON, MAINE.

THE NEW "PARK RESTAURANT"

Is Now Open at No. 97 Lisbon Street.

The undersigned have fitted up one of the most elegant Restaurants in Maine. We have one of the Best Cooks in New England. We have facilities for First-Class Catering, and this will be our specialty. Any party of ladies and gentlemen wishing a nice little supper will find the Park Restaurant the place to get it.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED.

Latest Edition has 118,000 Words, (3000 more than any other English Dictionary.) Four Pages Colored Plates, 3000 Engravings, (nearby times the number in any other Dictionary) also contains a Biographical Dictionary giving brief important facts concerning 9700 noted persons.

If you have chapped hands, rough or chafed skin, you can be instantly cured by using Pearl's White Glycerine. Do not take anything said to be just as good. Sold by all druggists.

Pearl's White Glycerine Did It.

Good morning, Henry! I am glad to see you once more! How have you been for the last two weeks? You are looking first-rate. Why! what have you been doing? your face is as clear as a whistle, no spots or pimples whatever. Charles! Pearl's White Glycerine did it.

IT WILL DO IT EVERY TIME.

Carrie! what am I to do? my hands are awfully chapped and sore; I did not sleep any last night, they ached so.

Carrie! Pearl's White Glycerine will cure you instantly, my dear, and if you will use P. W. G. Soap, and no other, for the toilet, you will never be troubled with chapped hands.

Brain and Nerve Food.

VITALIZED PHOSPHATES, composed of the nerve-giving principles of the ox brain and wheat germ. Physicians have prescribed 300,000 packages with the best results in all forms of nervous exhaustion, impaired vitality, or weakened digestion, either in children or grown persons. It is the best preventive of consumption and all diseases of debility.

IT WILL DO IT EVERY TIME.

For sale by all druggists, or by mail, $1.00.

F. CROSBY CO., 660 Sixth Ave., N. Y.

PATENTS

We continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caeavents, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. We have had thirty-five years' experience. Patents obtained through us are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. This large and splendid illustrated weekly paper, $3.20 a year, shows the progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, Pub's. of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 75 Park Row, New York. Hand book about Patents free.

PALACE OF MUSIC.

AGENCY FOR THE

Weber, Krainich & Bach, and Wheelock PIANOS!

And the Smith American Organs.

Pianos and Organs sold on easy Installments.

MRS. M. A. WASHBURN.
The Bates Student.

STUDENTS
SHOULD VISIT THE
GEM DRUG STORE
(FORMERLY A. K. P. HARVEY & CO.)
WHEN IN WANT OF
Choice Perfumes, Fine Toilet Articles,
and Pure Medicines.

Our stock has been selected with the greatest care and skill that years of
experience both in the retail drug trade and practice of medicine can impart,
and our customers are always assured of procuring the VERY BEST when
favoring us with their patronage.

A. K. P. HARVEY & CO., 77½ Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

M. E. HARLOW,
Manufacturer of Pure Confectionery.
CARAMELS AND CREAM GOODS A SPECIALTY.
Call and Examine at 96 Main Street, Lewiston, Maine.

BUY YOUR COAL OF KIMBALL.
Telephone Order Office at D. W. Wigglin's Drug Store, opp. P. O.

A. W. ANTHOINE,
Watchmaker and Jeweler!
FINE REPAIRING.
Great Bargains in Watches, Jewelry, &c.
21 LISBON ST., LEWISTON.

HARVEY S. CARCELON,
Under Music Hall, Lewiston,
DEALER IN
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,
Fancy and Toilet Articles,
Sponges, Brushes, Perfumery, &c.
Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.
The Bates Student.

F. E. STANLEY, Photographer and Crayon Artist.
Specialty of Fine Cabinet and Card Photographs. All the latest styles with scenic backgrounds. Copying and finishing—all sizes and styles.
Life-Size Crayon Portraits from Life or from Old Pictures.
STUDIO, No. 86 Lisbon Street, LEWISTON, MAINE.
First Premium at the State Fair for the finest collection of Photographs. Also for best Crayon Drawings.

JOSEPH GILLOTT S STEEL PENS.
THE FAVORITE NUMBERS, 303, 404, 332, 351, 170, AND HIS OTHER STYLES
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

D. L. GUERNSEY, Publisher,
Will give all MEN or WOMEN WANTING GOOD BUSINESS, canvassing for the Best and Most Popular Selling Books and Family Bible.
ONLY SEND FOR OUR CIRCULAR and he will Convince the Most Skeptical that GREAT WAGES CAN SURELY BE MADE.
61 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

E. MIRIAM CORYIERE & CO.,
105 E. 28th Street, NEW YORK,
Dealer in School Furniture and School Supplies.
Agent for JUVET GLOBES. Gould's Famous ARITHMETICAL FRAME. Also, Depot for Berger's Method for Learning the whole French Pronunciation in Two Lessons, with or without Teacher.

PHOTOGRAPHS
OF EVERY SIZE AND STYLE MADE, AND WARRANTED THE BEST IN THE STATE,
AT PAUL'S BLOCK, LEWISTON, ME.
C. W. CURTIS, Artist.

WALKER BROS.,
DEALERS IN
Fresh, Salt, Smoked, and Pickled Fish,
Oysters, Clams, and Lobsters.
Goods delivered without extra charge in all parts of the city.
28 Bates St., opp. Main St. F. B. Church.

A. A. SHOREY'S
Hair Cutting and Shaving Rooms,
Opposite J. K. Blanchard's,
Upper Main Street, Lewiston, Me.
Particular attention paid to Cutting Ladies' and Children's Hair.
Razors Honed. Orders taken for Conceiving.

BRADFORD, CONANT & CO.,
Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers In
FURNITURE,
CARPETS AND LOOKING GLASSES,
LOWER MAIN STREET

WAKEFIELD BROS.
LEWISTON, ME.
DEALERS IN
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,
Fancy and Toilet Articles, Sponges, Brushes, Perfumery, etc.
RICHARDS & MERRILL,

Merchant Tailors,

AND DEALERS IN

Ready-Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c.

We have always on hand a very large and choice selection of Foreign and Domestic Woollens, in latest styles and nov-
ecies, which we make to order, and guarantee in Fit, Trimmings, and Workmanship, equal to any that can be had in Maine.

A full line of Fine Suits and Overcoats always on hand. Our Motto: Quick Sales at Small Profits.

No. 1 Lyceum Hall Building, Lewiston, Maine.

Buy Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, and ALL FURNISHING GOODS AT

ROBIE'S SHIRT STORE.

STUDENTS, ATTENTION!

Nobby Teams.

Large Teams for Parties and Picnics at REASONABLE RATES, at

Joseph Marshall's Livery Stable,

Park St., near Ash, Lewiston.

DR. EMERY BAILEY,

DENTIST,

3 1-2 LISBON ST., LEWISTON.

Gas Administered to Extract Teeth.

Call at HOYT & HAM'S

For Gilt-Edge Butter, First-Class Meats, Fancy Flour, etc., which they sell as low as any in town who keep First-Class Goods. Call and see and convince yourself of the fact.

F. M. LAMB.

J. S. FIELD & CO.,

Steam Bakery,

No. 13 FRANKLIN ST.,

Lewiston, Maine.

ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS

Leading Numbers: 14, 048, 130, 333, 161.

For Sale by all Stationers.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,

Works, Camden, N. J.

26 John St., New York.

Fessenden I. Day,

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers,

No. 5 Journal Block,

Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Maine.
The Bates Student.

--- BUY ---

HATS, FURS, TRUNKS, UMBRELLAS, FURNISHING GOODS, and GLOVES

AT

PHIL P. GETCHELL'S,
CORNER LISBON AND PINE STREETS.

The Largest Stock of Choice
Flour, Groceries, Provisions, &c.,
In the City, can be found with

DAY, NEALEY & CO.,
Cor. Main and Bates Sts., Lewiston.

Bottom Prices always guaranteed.

A. M. JONES & CO.,
DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES, & RUBBERS,
No. 7 Lisbon Block,
LEWISTON, MAINE.

FOR BOSTON
VIA
STEAMERS FROM
PORTLAND
FARE $2.00.

LEWISTON TO BOSTON
Limited Tickets
THE FAVORITE STEAMERS
John Brooks & Forest City
Leave Franklin Wharf, Portland, at 7 o'clock P. M., and India Wharf Boston, at 5 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)
Passengers by this line are reminded that they secure a comfortable night's rest and avoid the expense and inconvenience of arriving in Boston late at night.
Through tickets for sale at all principal stations on the Maine Central and Grand Trunk Railways.
Tickets to New York, via the various Sound and Rail lines for sale.
Freights taken as usual.
J. B. COYLE, Jr., Gen. Ag't., Portland.

CLOTHING CLEANSED
OR
Dyed, Pressed, and Repaired.

DRESS GOODS, FEATHERS, FURS, AND KID GLOVES CLEANSED.
Orders by Express will receive prompt attention.

R. DAGGETT, Ash St., Lewiston.

T. J. MURPHY,
Dealer in and Manufacturer of

HATS, CAPS, & FURS,
Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.
Sign—BIG GOLD HAT.

TROY LAUNDRY
Under Clark's Drug Store,
Cor. Lisbon and Ash Sts.
All work done in the Best Possible Manner, and Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction or No Charge Will be Made.

DR. D. B. STROUT,
DENTIST,
Corner Main and Lisbon Streets,
OVER GARCIELO'S DRUG STORE.

E. & M. S. MILLETT,
DEALERS IN

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS,
5 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

Goods Carefully Selected and Prices Reasonable.

Drs. GODDARD & WHITE,
Dentists,
LYCEUM HALL BLOCK, LEWISTON, ME.

I. GODDARD, JR. E. H. WHITE, D.D.S.

CLOTHING CLEANSED
OR
Dyed, Pressed, and Repaired.

DRESS GOODS, FEATHERS, FURS, AND KID GLOVES CLEANSED.
Orders by Express will receive prompt attention.

R. DAGGETT, Ash St., Lewiston.
The Bates Student.

Young's Steam Laundry
50 Lisbon St., opp. Arthur Sands'.
All work warranted to give satisfaction or no charge will be made.

FINE PRINTING. LOW PRICES.

PRINTING
OF ALL KINDS, EXECUTED AT THE
Journal Job Office,
LEWISTON, MAINE.
One of the Largest Printing Houses East of Boston.

Having a very extensive Job Printing Establishment furnished with the very best appliances of Presses, Type, and Workmanship, we especially solicit orders for Fine Printing of all kinds.

For Manufacturers or Business Men.
We also make a specialty of

First-Class Book and College Printing
SUCH AS

PROGRAMMES,
CATALOGUES,
ADDRESSES,
SERMONS, &c.

Don't send out of the State for these goods, for we guarantee to give

Good Work at Low Prices

All orders addressed to the
PUBLISHERS OF JOURNAL,
Lewiston, Maine.

McINTIRE & BONNEY'S
Hair Dressing and Shaving Rooms,
MAIN STREET, BETWEEN PARK AND FRANKLIN STREETS.

Razors Honed and Concaved.
CHANDLER & ESTES,

DEALERS IN

School, Miscellaneous, and Standard Books,

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY,

Periodicals, Auto. and Photo. Albums, Paper Hangings, Window Shades, &c.

We would call attention to the "American Catalogue," the most extensive catalogue of American publications extant. Students and others are invited to examine these works at any time in their search for American publications and their prices.

45 Lisbon St., opp. Music Hall, Lewiston.

You can get your WATCH CLEANED and WARRANTED for $1.00, AT E. E. POMEROY'S, No. 3 Free Block.

A Fine Assortment of Jewelry always on hand.

JOHNSTON & HATCH,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS
31 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

The Leading 5 Cent Cigar is the "DIAMOND CROWN."

GEO. R. KIMBALL, Watchmaker.

Fine Watches and Clocks Repaired and Cleaned.

All kinds of Hair Jewelry and Solid Work made to order or repaired.

All kinds of Spectacle and Eye Glass Bows Repaired and Warranted.

D. W. Wiggins' Drug Store.

102 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Maine.

WANTED!

Every student in Bates College to bring their Collars, Cuffs, and Shirts to

EASTERN LAUNDRY
LISBON BLOCK, LEWISTON.
HENRY MONK.

J. C. WHITE
Has at choice a stock of
Flour, Groceries, Provisions
As can be found in the city, at BOTTOM PRICES.

No. 78 Main Street, Lewiston.

G. F. RAYMOND & SON,
STYLISH TEAMS
DOUBLE OR SINGLE.

Hacks for Concerts and Entertainments, and Large Teams for Class Rides.

Stable, Franklin St., Lewiston.

Go to Perkins' Cigar Store for all kinds of Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, and Cigarettes.

E. PERKINS.

Perkins' Orchestra.

We are prepared to furnish from one to eleven men at the shortest notice, for Wedding Parties, Exhibitions, Dramatic Entertainments, Balls, Private Parties, Assemblies, etc.

Cornet and Piano furnished if desired.

Call on or address E. Perkins, Lewiston, Me.

Office at Perkins' Cigar Store.


DEALER IN

PERIODICALS, STATIONERY,
Blank Books, Writing Inks, Paper Collars, all kinds of Thread, Needles, etc., and a large stock of other goods usually kept in a first-class variety store.

Next to Day & Nealey's, 120 Main St., Lewiston.

F. H. WHITE,
FASHIONABLE
TAILOR AND DRAPER,
No. 22 Lisbon Street.

Graduation Suits a Specialty.
WM. PULVERMAN, No. 24 Lisbon St.

Wm. Pulverman, Red Store, No. 24 Lisbon St., Lewiston.

J. M. FERNALD, Bookseller,

NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS,

On nearly every subject, at Low Prices.
Blank Books, Stationery, Newspapers and Magazines, Albums, &c.
Old Books Bought, Sold, and Exchanged.
Second-Hand School and College Text-Books a Specialty.
Agent for SARGENT'S GALVANIC NON-CORROSIVE PEN, Rivaling in Durability and Convenience the Best Gold Pens.

THE BLUE BOOKSTORE,
59 Lisbon St., Lewiston.

C. Y. CLARK,
Livery, Board, and Sale Stable!

STYLISH TEAMS, Double or Single;
HACKS for Concerts and Entertainments, and Large Teams for Parties and Picnics, at reasonable rates.
Prompt Attention Paid to All Orders.

Stable Corner Park and Ash Streets,
LEWISTON, MAINE.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & Co.,
733 & 755 Broadway, New York.