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WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON.

THE sons of the "Old Dominion" ever have been prominent among the noted men of our nation. Of the first five Presidents of the United States, four were from Virginia, and each was honored with a re-election. And among Vice Presidents, Cabinet Officers, Justices of the Supreme Court, and Foreign Ministers, Virginians have not been few. The names of Madison, Monroe, Marshall, Lee, Randolph, and others, are familiar to every student of our political history. But while these names are losing their familiarity, except to the political student, so long as the people of this nation have sufficient interest in governmental affairs to maintain the present Constitution, the names placed at the head of this article will be known to every intelligent citizen.

Adams and Jefferson, or Jefferson and Hamilton are usually paired for contrast; but Hamilton's official career was brief, and Adams as President is chiefly noted for winning the hatred and accomplishing the destruction of his own party. That much is owed to Hamilton for his efforts in securing the ratification of the Constitution, and his masterly management of the Treasury Department, and that Adams served his country faithfully as a diplomatist the historian will not forget. But the people naturally remember their Presidents better than Foreign Ministers or Cabinet Officers.

It may be objected to the coupling of these names that Washington did not represent a party. True he was without a rival at either his first or second election, and in nominations was never biased by party ties. But his administration will stand in history, and was regarded by many before its close, as a federal Administration. Again, Washington's military career alone is sufficient to place him far above his contemporaries. But it is on the common ground of statesmanship that I would study these men.

Natives of the same State, quick to espouse the cause of the colonies, associated in forming and setting in motion the machinery of Government under the new Constitution, each twice elected to the highest office in the nation, one cannot be studied without learning much of the other. Both were true patriots. But would Jefferson's patriotism render him so forgetful of self as Washington's? Though sensitive to every appearance of dissatisfaction with any of his measures, Washington was chiefly anxious that the people should believe in the purity of his motives. Conscious of this purity himself, he could not be swerved from what seemed to be for the good of the country by party claims, private friendship, or the fear that the name or influence of any other man might outweigh his own. Here is the first point in which I notice Washington's superiority to Jefferson as a Statesman.

That Jefferson ever favored measures which he did not think designed to further the cause of liberty and justice, I cannot
believe. With his enthusiasm for freedom and hatred of anything like aristocratic rule, it was but natural that he should differ politically with Hamilton; but had it not been for a jealous fear that the latter's influence over both the Executive and Legislative branches of government, and so over the people, was surpassing his own, he never would have resigned his seat in the Cabinet, nor have made it his first object when called to the Presidency to detect dishonesty in Hamilton's management of the Treasury.

The control of the Mississippi by the Spanish, the retention of the British Posts in the West, and the efforts of the French to secure aid from Americans in their war upon England, made the questions connected with the Department of State during Washington's administration peculiarly difficult, and no higher compliment could have been paid a man than his call to this office. Unfortunately, Jefferson, being at the time of his nomination the American Representative at Paris, did not take his seat in the Cabinet until March, 1790. In the mean time he had contracted strong prejudices against the course of the President and some of his counsellors, on the strength of rumors current in Virginia in regard to certain social customs established at the Presidential Mansion. To us at the present day it seems a small matter for statesmen to dispute about,—when the President should receive visitors, how they should be ushered into his presence, what the style of his bows should be, whether all should sit or stand, etc. But at that time all these things were supposed to be indexes of the nature of the government, whether republican, aristocratic, or monarchical. That Washington consulted his associates in regard to these matters was not on account of his love for ceremony and pomp, but on account of his wish to please the people, some of whom, considering the office of President of the United States superior in rank to any office among contemporary nations, were anxious that due respect should be shown its occupant, while to others anything savoring of European Courts was most distasteful. Jefferson, to use his own words, "being fresh from the French Revolution, * * * and, consequently whetted up in my own republican principles," was especially opposed to all ceremony and titles, expressing a wish that even "Mr." might be dropped, and was suspicious of the reverence naturally shown to one whose deeds were so illustrious and character so exalted as Washington's by a people so recently the loyal subjects of a king, as having a tendency toward monarchy.

A disappointed local politician, speaking of the Grant "boom," remarked that "he could see where all these things were emanating to, we should have a monarchy within three years with Grant at the head." The gentleman would no doubt have been surprised to learn that the same charge was made against Washington. But a moment's consideration will develop that Jefferson had stronger reasons for such fears than we of to-day, with all our degeneracy. Washington's military career had made his name and influence almost supreme. Jefferson says in 1796, "One man outweighs them all (members of Congress) in the influence over the people, who have supported his judgment against their own and that of their representatives." It was not certain that any other man could successfully preside over the nation. The whole government was as yet an experiment. Would it not be wise to keep this great influence over the people while life should be spared? If there were those who mistrusting the strength of the new Constitution, favored a monarch, the tardy submission either of individuals or States to the authority of Congress, and the free, not to say violent, criticisms of the Administration, must have intensified this feel-
The people were saved from taxation without representation, and a king here in their midst might be more tolerable than one three thousand miles across the water. Surely, however much jealousy may have exaggerated them, grounds for Jefferson's suspicions did exist. He ought to have known, however, that Washington's opposition to a monarchy, if not expressed in so nervous language, was as sincere as his own. Had Jefferson been in the field with Washington, Hamilton, and Knox, they might have agreed better in the Cabinet, or had he been present at their first meetings some causes for his suspicions might have been prevented.

"Great oaks from little acorns grow," so I fancy Jefferson's early suspicions of Adams and Hamilton of leaning toward a monarchy, and his jealousy of the latter, were the origin of the bitter strife between Federalists and Anti-Federalists. Once contract a personal dislike for a man, and arguments against all measures of his proposal are easily found.

The different views of Washington and Jefferson in regard to the Constitution, French Revolution, and other matters of that day were in harmony with the character of the men. The calm, well-balanced, order-loving mind that sustained Washington in the responsible positions of his youth and early manhood,—surveying Lord Fairfax's estates, bearing important dispatches through trackless forests, saving Braddock's army from utter ruin,—made him anxious to see the affairs of the new nation proceeding without friction or jar. In his view, the signs of the times threatened anarchy rather than monarchy.

On the other hand, Jefferson, who, on his own authority, at the age when Washington was discharging the duties of a man, was giving more time to tavern festivals than to his studies, and was known as the gayest youth that ever chaffed a pretty bar-maid or danced a Virginia Reel, feared most a fixed, stately government that should not occasionally be lifted from its ruts by the uprising of the people. With what horror his remark upon the Shay rebellion, "God forbid that we should ever be twenty years without such a rebellion," must have struck Washington, who regarded it as a most alarming indication that the people were not ready for self-government, and urged Mr. Lee, then President of Congress, to use in its suppression every power the Confederacy afforded.

Jefferson's faith in the people was supreme. He regarded their impatience at restraint as the result of ignorance and inexperience,—faults which time and education would remove. The remark said to have been made by Washington, "Men I can govern, but not boys," contains the key to his idea of what a government should be. Jefferson was a philosophical politician with a head full of theories, some bad, most good. Washington was a practical business politician, caring little for theories but anxious for results. He was not an originator. He saw clearly desired ends, but others must devise the means; he would execute. The mind that is most fertile in schemes and plans, is not always a safe guide. It is apt to be blind to the defects of its own plans. Washington's peculiar talent was that of holding with the even hand of justice, the scales into which the different plans of men were thrown. Jefferson was the man to declare the independence of the Colonies as a correct political principle; Washington was the man to establish it as a practical fact.

It is difficult to believe that Jefferson was so averse to political life as some of his letters would have us believe. The natural bent of his mind was directly toward politics. He probably did not enjoy being "daily pitted" against Hamilton in the Cabinet. But to be President was
different. His estimation of the office of Vice President is noticeably different from that of Adams. The latter complained that his countrymen had provided him with an office having neither responsibility, influence, or honor. This is about the opinion at the present day. Jefferson, after failing to gain the first office, and becoming Vice President under Adams, said: 'It is as I have wished. The second office of this nation is one of honorable ease: the first is but splendid misery.' Yet every Federalist believed that Jefferson wrote that letter to gain influence over Adams, which he subsequently used to break down Adams and his party, and gain this splendid misery for himself for eight years.

But we must not neglect to mention the matters for which Jefferson's name is specially honored. It is worthy of note that on assuming the duties of President, he abolished the formal levees of his predecessors, so suggestive to many of the royal courts of Europe, and instead of being escorted to the Capitol by an imposing procession at the assembling of each Congress to deliver an opening speech, he substituted the simpler method still followed of sending a written message. His part in breaking down the law of entail and primogeniture, and the Anglican Church with their attendant aristocracies in Virginia; his part in drafting the Declaration of Independence, and incorporating into the Constitution a Bill of Rights; his efforts to establish a general system of education, and to secure the gradual emancipation of the slaves, all show him to have been superior to Washington in devising political measures. Jefferson's interpretation of the Constitution is too well known to need review at this time. His influence in our political system has been like the centrifugal force in the physical universe,—equally dangerous, and equally necessary with its opposite, the centre seeking power.

Washington's success was not due to brilliant genius, nor extensive learning; but to a sound judgment and a moral character in which the people learned to trust. Jefferson was surrounded with no military glory, nor had he, like many of his contemporaries, the power of moving and molding men's minds by the eloquence of spoken words. His work was in the purely intellectual department of politics, yet no man of his own or subsequent times has left a more lasting impression upon American politics.

THE OAK.
'Tis twilight now; the last red gleam,
Which through thy leafy branches stream,
Begins the voice of day to still.
Beneath thy shade I drink my fill
Of freedom, beauty, and repose.
Old age in thy strong branches shows
But evidence of new life, fresh and green,—
The beauty, strength, and bloom of youth are seen.

And yet the noble, grand, and such
As 'scape the icy, chilling touch
Of Death, cannot the sure decay
Of Time evade, or e'en delay.
The even red its farewell gleams,
And bids me leave my pensive dreams—
The whisperings of thy breathing, rustling leaves,
And meet the fate the God of Nature weaves.

Here thou hast stood with courage strong;
And reared thy lofty head among
The ruin and decay that must
Keduce all mortal things to dust.
In Autumn, if thy leaves to earth
Are fallen, their death but proves a birth
To new life. Verdure new springs forth in place
Of old, with beauty, loveliness, and grace.

Emblem of immortality!
The Future Life we surely see
Foreshadowed in thy yearly death,
And resurrection by the breath
Of gentle zephyrs in the Spring.
The very song the glad birds sing
Within thy branches, ever seems to me:
"There is no Death; 'tis but a life to be."

C. A. S., '81.
AFTER the first church was established at Jerusalem, Christianity "found confessors and disciples in all parts of the known world." Notwithstanding the terrible series of persecutions which began under Nero, in the year 64, and continued intermittingly through the first three centuries, Christianity grew in all lands, from Britain to India, and from the German forests to the sands of Africa. The fourth century witnessed its complete triumph over paganism. The victory began in 313 when the Emperor Constantine issued the famous Edict of Milan, "securing to every subject of the Roman Empire the right to practice such religion as he pleased, and in particular the right to pass from paganism to Christianity." The last great blow was struck near the close of the century, in the reign of Theodosius, when, at Alexandria, the colossal and splendid idol that stood as the grand representative of polytheism, and the magnificent temple, the Serapeum, in which the god towered with arms outstretched to the opposite walls, fell forever beneath the battering rams and the axes of the Roman soldiery. This was in 891. It signalized the complete overthrow of paganism. The cross became everywhere the dominant symbol of religious faith.

This exaltation of the Christian church was attended, however, with a great loss to it of primitive simplicity and purity. When Christianity was opposed and persecuted, and, in the words of an eminent scholar, "made its way by its own divine energy, the general purity of its profession was preserved." But "no sooner do we see the teachers in the church invested with secular honors, immense wealth, and elevated to dignity, than the first object of their lives seems to have been to maintain their power and prééminence, and to aspire at dominion over the bodies and consciences of men. From the days of Constantine, the progress became rapid of corrupting the religion of Christ, and of converting it into a system of spiritual tyranny, idolatry, superstition, and hypocrisy, until it arrived at its full height in the Roman hierarchy." Says Mosheim, "The history of the Roman pontiffs that lived in the tenth century is a history of so many monsters, and not of men, and exhibits a horrible series of the most flagitious, tremendous, and complicated crimes, as all writers, even those of the Romish communion confess." The period from the tenth to the sixteenth centuries presents a sad and shocking panorama of the growing secularization and corruption of the church, until "the popes had virtually renounced the lofty position of moral and religious guardians of society."

The first considerable protest against laxity in the church came from the lips of Novatian, a presbyter of Rome, as early as the middle of the third century. Seeing no prospect of stemming the tide of immorality that was inundating the church, Novatian withdrew from it and was excommunicated. He "formed a church and was elected bishop. Great numbers followed his example, and all over the empire Puritan churches were constituted and flourished through the succeeding two hundred years." In the fourth century arose the Donatists who, among other things, insisted upon separation between church and State, and freedom of conscience against Romish limitations. Coming down to the seventh century, we find the same spirit extending itself in the powerful and much persecuted sect of the Paulicians, of whom Gibbon has spoken with praise. In the ninth century we behold Claude, bishop of Turin, "a truly great man," sometimes called "the first Protestant reformer," eloquently proclaiming the same doctrine that seven centuries
later Luther so largely established,—justification by faith. The twelfth century contains the names of several eminent Protestants of whom let two be mentioned—Peter of Bruys, and Henry of Clugny, uncompromising opponents of worldliness in the church, the one suffering martyrdom, the other dying in prison for the faith, yet not without having achieved large results in the work of religious reform. The blood of the puritan sects oftentimes flowed freely during that dark period from the ninth to the twelfth centuries. From the twelfth to the beginning of the sixteenth centuries, we witness the growth and direful persecution of the great Puritan Church known in Southern Europe as the Waldenses or Albigenses, in Bohemia as the United Brethren, in England as the Lollards; we behold, too, the admirable heroism of such staunch reformers as Peter Waldo, John Wickliffe, John Huss, Jerome of Prague, and many others.

In the year 1517 broke out the great Reformation under Luther. What is known as the Era of the Reformation extends from this year (1517) in which Luther published his ninety-five theses to the Conclusion of the Peace of Westphalia, at the end of the Thirty Years’ War, in 1648—a period of one hundred and thirty-one years. During the first half of this period, Protestantism grew rapidly and seemed likely to supplant the Catholic Church as, more than a thousand years before, Christianity had supplanted paganism. But, during the latter half of this period, the current changed. Instead of longer gaining, Protestantism began to lose; it continued losing; and in 1648, when the Treaty of Westphalia was signed, it was plain that the Roman Catholic Church was ascendant. How is this accounted for? Several leading facts are never to be lost sight of. In the first place, it must be remembered that the Protestant movement was greatly aided by political, as well as by moral, influences. In the second place, Protestantism, being made up of diverse and inharmonious elements, and teaching liberty of the individual conscience, contained within itself the elements of future dissensions and divisions. Even before Luther’s death these things came. Thirdly, one of the immediate and most notable effects of the Reformation was to produce a vigorous counter-reformation among the Catholics themselves.

In the middle of the seventeenth century, then, Protestantism “halted in its course,” as Prof. Fisher expresses it, “and was shut up within fixed boundaries.” The latter half of this century witnessed the gradual decline of the Catholic revival, without, however, any gain to Protestantism. The whole eighteenth century was a period of apathy in religion. “Catholicism and Protestantism rested within their respective lines, and no longer made inroads on each other’s territory.” The geographical frontier between the two religions continued to run almost precisely where it ran at the close of the Thirty Years’ War.”

The nineteenth century has been one of general religious revival, and has witnessed great revolutions in the religious world. The infidelity of the last century having culminated in France, in her famous paroxysm of atheistic blasphemy, a reaction in favor of religion set gradually in, by which, during the first half of the present century, Romanism seems greatly to have profited. Since the middle of the century, various revolutions have obscured the brilliant prospects of the church of Rome, and given to Protestantism, particularly on the continent of Europe, such opportunities as she has not seen since the close of the sixteenth century. Protestants, however, will not be wise to consider themselves sure of ascendancy in
The Old and the New.—Co-education.

The immediate future. While it is true that Protestantism is still the ruling power in the United States and Great Britain, and from the Seine to the Danube beholds a door opening that has been closed against her for full three hundred years; while it is true that "since 1866 Protestant Europe has been politically stronger than Catholic Europe—and Protestantism can claim legal rights to-day throughout the continent," a thing that was never true before; it is also true that Romanism is a much vaster body than Protestantism, and although inferior in regard to fundamental principles is greatly superior in point of magnificent organization and power of united effort throughout Christendom; and it is true that Rome, under Leo XIII., is making masterly efforts to regain her lost ascendancy. Let Protestantism fail to combine vigilantly and strenuously against her, and it needs no prophet to foretell another Romish triumph equal to that which she won in the last half century of the Era of the Reformation. It is by no means as yet settled whether Protestantism or Romanism is to be dominant in Europe and America at the beginning of the next century.

THE OLD AND NEW.

BY KATE HANSON.

The oldest themes are ever the most new.
New Years grow old, and old grow young again,
They follow each the other in long train—
Each hath its seasons, yet its differing hue.

Where is the Old Year, who knows, who can tell?
We had it, it was ours, but now no more;
Gone, gone into the past, naught can restore
It to us, we can only sound its knell!

We felt so sure of every day that came,
Sure in possession, but it passed away,
And of it soon, we said "The other day,"
And it was nothing but a by-gone name!

And shall our hands fall down, and hearts sink,
low,
Because these years that once were ours, are not,
And try, in vain, to bring back what's forgot?
'Tis better, friends, to calmly let them go.

'Tis deeds make life, for deeds the New Year wakes
For living not for dreaming in the past,
Forever and forever life must last,
And who lives well, a constant New Year makes.

What was, was then of use, but this to-day
It is the best for you and me to hold,
And when 'tis used and cast into the mold,
Our Sovereign Ruler turneth out the clay.

He holds the Years, not unforgot, by Him;
Is any day, or hour, or moment gone,
We simply say, 'tis ended, and go on
Into the future, while the past grows dim.

CO-EDUCATION.

BY F. L. B., '82.

Much has been said and written, during the past five years, upon the subject of co-education. Leading divines and public educators have grown enthusiastic in maintaining certain pet theories in regard to it, but have, as a rule, been unable to agree as to methods. When this matter was first brought before the public, college sentiment was almost united against any movement which should result in the co-education of the sexes.

It was claimed that the young ladies could not stand the strain which a four years' course would certainly demand; that the standard of morals, which was in most cases none too high, would be lowered; that, in short, it would result in the destruction of that dignity which has always been associated with college culture. Anything like putting these claims to the test, was discouraged, and it was only through a non-conservative spirit, and a desire for fair play, that one or two of our American institutions ventured to try the experiment.
Co-education.

As Bates was one of the first colleges to open her doors to women, it is from actual observation that we are able to make known the result. Timidly at first, but gradually with firmer step, the young ladies ventured to trust themselves to the hardships and amenities of college life. They expected to meet with opposition, but they little knew how quickly this would disappear under the warm encouragement of advanced thought. Up to this time, it had not been an uncommon thing to hear language used in and about the recitation room which was far from elevating in its tendency. Rough pranks were played upon classmates and professors whenever opportunity presented. It was not long after the entrance of the young ladies before a change was noticeable. The young men became more gentlemanly in their deportment. The ribald song; the questionable allusion; the rough language incidental to harumscarum youth, have, in a great measure, disappeared. Perhaps some will say this is mere idle talk, and that the statements made are without foundation. Let him who would be convinced in regard to their truthfulness, make his own inquiries and observations, and decide for himself.

That co-education is the more natural method of instructing our youth is readily deducible from past experience in educational and social matters. Large public schools, in which the sexes are educated in separate buildings, have almost invariably proved hot-beds of vice. When Anthony Comstock began his warfare against the publishers of obscene literature, he found that their heaviest sales had been made among those institutions which were exclusively devoted to the education of either sex separately.

Jean Paul Richter, in his admirable work, "Levana," hits the nail on the head when he says: "To insure modesty, I would advise the education of the sexes together; for two boys will preserve twelve girls, or two girls twelve boys, innocent, amidst winks, jokes, and improprieties, merely by that instinctive sense which is the forerunner of matured modesty. But I will guarantee nothing in a school where girls are alone together, and still less where boys are." So much for the moral aspect of our subject.

We have noticed with interest the general good health which the young ladies, who have graced our college with their presence, have enjoyed. We believe that only one, out of the fifteen ladies who have entered Bates, has been obliged to leave on account of ill health. This fact seems to indicate that they are as able to endure the hard study of collegiate life as the sterner sex.

The rivalry which co-education naturally stimulates is healthy, and productive of much good. Rather than be defeated in recitation by a young lady student, an enterprising collegian will spare an hour from his sports, and spend it in coming his lesson.

Co-education has been a decided success at Bates, as it has been in nearly every instance in other American colleges. When we behold aristocratic Harvard taking the first steps toward opening her doors to women, we are encouraged to hope that ere ten years have passed, there will not be an institution in the land which does not admit both sexes on an equal footing to the privileges of scholarship.
EDITORS' PORTFOLIO.

With this number the STUDENT begins a new year, under the management of a new Board of Editors. Of the changes which we have made, and propose to make, we have spoken elsewhere. We do not believe in long introductions or salutations. We simply promise our subscribers that we will do our best to give them a good and lively college paper.

There is one department in which Bates compares very favorably with our largest and best New England colleges. Few institutions give such a good drill in Rhetoricals as ours. The instruction is very valuable, and there is ample opportunity to put it into practice in the public declamations and debates. Professor Chase's lectures on "Rhetorical Invention" last fall were highly appreciated by the Junior class. In the Freshman year we have essays and prize declamations, in the Sophomore year come the prize debates, and in Junior and Senior year the Rhetoricals consist of debates, criticisms, and original declamations. The discipline and knowledge derived from these are invaluable to those who intend to follow those professions requiring a good use of language. On the whole we think this the most profitable part of our curriculum.

In preparing for class debates this question is often asked, shall I write my debate? There are several reasons why it is better to write it. Even if the debate is written it is not necessary that it be committed to memory. When a debate is properly prepared many ideas are collected which are well worth preserving. If the debate is written the ideas are at hand for any future use, and they are clothed in as good language as the writer can command; but if it is not written they are probably soon forgotten, and when wanted must be again looked up. Since as correct words as possible are used, in a short time a person will have a large and useful vocabulary of standard words. In a debate delivered extemporaneously this last advantage is almost entirely lost.

Although it is true that a ready command of language is obtained by "off-hand" speaking, yet our Societies furnish opportunity for an abundance of this practice. It seems right that our class debates should aim at accuracy rather than fluency of expression. A small but good vocabulary is better than a large and poor one, a few facts and ideas ready for use than many once known but now forgotten.

When the publication of the STUDENT was commenced, it had a form and character given it which has since been scrupulously maintained. There has, however, long been a desire on the part of those conducting it, to modify its form and arrangement to correspond more nearly with other college journals. There have been various obstacles to such action, foremost among them, a distaste on the part of the Faculty for the change. It will be seen, however, that the present managers of the STUDENT have made a radical change in its appearance. To all persons who have any appreciation of the typographical appearance of a paper, this change will commend itself. All will admit that the former size of type was too large for the width of the columns, and it is largely for this reason that a change of form has been desired. When the STUDENT was started, the reading matter was set in long primer; later it was increased to small pica. We have now decreased it to bourgeois. By thus decreasing the size of type we are enabled to give our sub-
scribes more reading matter, by full two
pages of the former type; in other words,
the late issues of the STUDENT have con-
tained 41,600 ems of reading matter; the
present issue contains 43,920 ems, giving
subscribers, by actual measurement, an
additional 2,320 ems. Surely our sub-
scribers will not be offended with us for so
doing. Moreover, by a change in the ar-
rangement of the literary articles there
will be, hereafter, a less number of blank
half pages staring our readers in the face,
suggestive of space paid for but not filled
up.

The musical outlook for the next two
terms is exceedingly cheering. We have
a fine quartette and a flourishing orchestra.
But the labor of cultivating the Bates
musical ear should not be left entirely to
these. We ought to have more local
organizations of the sort. Both societies
and all four classes ought each to have a
quartette and even an orchestra of its
own. If half the strength and talent which
is expended in howling, as well as the
breath wasted on poorly sawed conchs,
was turned a little in the direction of
music, we think the results would be far
more satisfactory. It would certainly be
a good idea to form a Musical Associa-
tion somewhat after the plan of our
Reading Room or Base-Ball Association,
for the purpose of supporting musical
enterprise at Bates. No doubt the Faculty
would give a vacant room in Parker Hall
which could be used as a reception and
practice room. It could be furnished at a
small cost, and the necessary musical
instruments easily procured. There is
nothing that relieves the dull routine of
study so much as good music.

We think such an Association would
revive that old and pleasant custom of
singing college songs which has for the
last term almost fallen into disuse. After
a good, old, rollicking "Here's to Good
Old Bates," or "Bull-dog on the Bank," the
student is in a pleasanter state of mind
than before and better fitted to accomplish
his allotted tasks.

Last fall term a system of written ex-
aminations was instituted, which, though
a new departure, will be highly beneficial
to the interests of the college. Formerly
we had no examinations except at the end
of the summer term, and those did not
affect, to any extent, our average rank.

We think much of the unfairness which
necessarily results from ranking entirely
on daily recitations might be obviated by
averaging the student's rank with his
examination rank. Some students are
quick and ready, and can recite far better
than others who retain what they learn,
and derive more benefit from it. We do
not see why the quick perception of the
former should receive more credit than
the retentive memory of the latter. In
daily recitations, the former have the
advantage; in written examinations, the
latter generally come out ahead. By
averaging the two, a juster estimate of
the respective ability of the students can
be made.

More than this, these examinations are
an incentive to study. However low a
motive it may be, still it is a motive and
will in time lead to a better. With the
prospect of a severe examination before
him, the student will be more careful,
more accurate, and more studious, than
without it; and the knowledge, from
whatever motive it may be acquired, can-
not fail to be valuable to him. If a stu-
dent knows that there is a certain rank
which he must obtain in order to continue
his course, he will obtain it if he can, and
if he cannot it would be an injury to him-
self and the college to retain him. We
think if this system of fair written tests
at the end of each term is permanently
adopted here, it will raise the standard of
scholarship and make it more of an honor to graduate.

While it would be presumption in us, the new Board of Editors, to suppose that we are going to make any great or radical improvements upon the literary work of our predecessors, yet, as we believe the magazine has improved with each year of its existence, we may modestly hope it will not retrograde under our management. Much fault has been found with the Student, in former years, for publishing long and dry articles and essays which could get into print nowhere else. We believe there has been some excuse for this fault finding.

Students or graduates who read two or three essays or books, by able writers, upon some well-known subject, and by their aid write a heavy article for their college paper, throw away their labor. Their article is never read. Students who wish for information upon those subjects go to the fountain-head for it.

Now, we would like articles and contributions from all the students and graduates of the college—such articles as you would read if printed elsewhere. Make them bright and attractive, no matter if they are even witty. Don't think you must write something heavy and dull because you are writing for a college paper. That is the very place where wit and talent are best appreciated and should abound. The college student gets tired of prosiness during his hours with the professor; when he takes up his college paper, he expects and requires a change. Now we wish all to feel an interest in the Student and be willing to take a little pains to make it what such a paper should be. And in conclusion, articles of all sorts, bits of experience in prose or verse, fancies or correspondence, will be appreciated and heartily welcomed at this office.

The fact that the Student passes into the hands of each class at some period of the college course, makes it a matter of equal interest to all. There is not a student in the college who cannot contribute something to make this enterprise a success; if you cannot prepare for its columns a weighty article on Moral Philosophy or some other profound subject, you can give it material aid by patronizing its advertisers. The financial success of the Student depends largely upon its advertising list, and certainly, if upon no other grounds than those of sound business principles, we should make it a positive advantage to the merchant to advertise in our columns.

In soliciting advertisements we are sometimes met with the remark, "Others who do not advertise, receive as much of your custom as I, who advertise liberally with you." Passing over the discussion of the truth of this remark, we submit that we are under obligation to give our trade to those who patronize us, so long as their terms are as satisfactory as those of other merchants. Show to the business men of Lewiston and Auburn that our custom depends upon their patronage, and the advertising list of the Student may easily be doubled.

We make this appeal knowing that the benefits of following our views will come not to us, but to those who may succeed us; our labors in connection with the Student may have been completed before our patrons realize the change, but the soliciting agent of the next Board of Editors will certainly see the wisdom of the advice which we venture to put forth, simply as the result of experience among our advertising patrons.

LOCALS.

How desolate!
Send back the boys.
We haven't enough to form a company for the Augusta campaign.
All the editors of the Student are teaching.

Donovan, formerly of '80, now talks politics at Bowdoin.

We have no choir at chapel now, but hope to "brace up" when Wilbur returns.

As slowly as the returns from back towns come in, do the students return to their studies.

Shattuck, of '81, who was absent last term, has returned and resumed his studies.

The Professor who told Lib, he had no taste because he didn't like poetry, has lost one friend.

Notwithstanding the "counting-out" mania, Prof. Stanley has been qualified as State Assayer.

McCleery, of '81, is to represent the Lewiston Journal at Augusta during the session of the Legislature.

The Senior class has secured Edward Everett Hale as orator before the literary societies at Commencement.

Flunkers can easily find "fatal defects" in any question the Professor in Political Economy may put to them, on the plea that "the point isn't in his edition."

A Junior translates the German: "Ich liebe dich und du liebst mich."—"I love you and you,—do you—love me." An audible smile convulses the rest of the class.

Student—"Professor, do you favor free trade?" Prof.—"Well, if I could get into good company by voting for free trade, I might do so." (Democratic papers please copy.)

The small number of students present at the opening exercises of the term would indicate that the Faculty had resorted to the "counting-out" business; but we are authorized to say that no student will be deprived of his seat.

Bearded upperclassmen smile complacently to see Freshmen and Preps spending their spare time in starting fuzz sufficient to warrant them in patronizing the new female barber shop.

In these times of political uncertainty we cannot tell what a day may bring forth, but as the Fog has been brushed aside, let us hope the Prof. will retain his office without an appeal to arms.

We gather from a show-bill sent us that Cook is a "star" in a dramatic company at the "Mills." We knew the boy once blindly followed a "star," but we thought that "Stella" had set—on him.

Emerson is de facto bell-ringer. We expect he'll soon be counted out. We've all confidence in Emerson, but we've no more confidence in that watch of his than we have in the Greenback Legislature.

Mr. Tracy, of the Sophomore Class, held spell-bound an interested audience at the Court St. Free Baptist Church, on New Year's evening, by his excellent rendering of Talmage's "Empty Theatre."

Prominent among the participants in the State Teachers' Association of Colorado, we notice the name of I. C. Dennett, formerly of Bates, '73, and at present Professor of Greek and Latin in the University of Colorado.

The following dialogue proves that nothing can escape the argus eye of our Faculty: "Mr.—, I hear that some of your class go down town on the pick-up." (Profound silence.) Prof.—"Yes, Mr.—, I hear that they even go home with Irish girls."

Anxious mothers should have no hesitancy in placing their sons under the watchful care of our Faculty. Not long since, one of the boys about to assume the duties of the pedagogue, in another State, was allowed to stop over one train to have his pants patched.
Politics, politics, everywhere
That any man can think.
Even the students have returned filled
with the divine (?) afflatus which has lately
shaken the State so severely that the re-
motest portions of the country have de-
manded its subsidence.

A woman in Virginia recently sought
and secured a divorce on the ground that
her husband was a Republican. Reason
enough. Had the husband been a Maine
Democrat instead of a Virginia Republican
he would have disregarded the decision of
the court.

The class in Philosophy were caught
napping the other day. The Professor in
discoursing upon "Sound" made the re-
mark so naturally, "There's Music in the
Air," that members of the Glee Club took
out their tuning-forks to see if the aerial
singers weren't flat.

As the result of an investigation into the
finances of the Base-Ball Association, we
find that the expenses of the grounds for
last season were $50.00, while the receipts
were $25.00. This needs no comment.
Members who are in debt to the associa-
tion will do well to "ante-up."

Hon. Alonzo Garcelon, late Governor, is
a member of the Board of Fellows of
Bates College. How fortunate for the
poor student seeking an education to feel
that his interests are watched over by a
man who has such a conscientious regard
for the constitution and laws of our State.

Prof. Stanton has given the Freshmen a
lecture on the political situation, in which
he applied some very close-fitting epithets
to the fusion leaders. We believe Prof.
Stanton has done just what every man, who
holds a position which gives great weight
to his words, should do, in denouncing this
outrage.

Our subscribers will confer a great favor
by remitting their subscriptions at once,
as we wish to pay for the publication of

the Student in monthly installments, thus
making the financial affairs lighter for all
concerned. We are sure our friends will
respond to this request, as it will aid us
materially, and can make but little differ-
ence to them. All subscriptions should be
addressed to the Manager of Bates Stu-
dent, Lewiston, Maine.

Considerable interest was felt by the
students in the concert of the Mendelssohn
Club, given in Music Hall on the evening
of the 15th of January. Bates is well rep-
resented in the Club, '81 alone contributing
four members. The students are to be
congratulated that there is an organization
in the city in which they can receive such
excellent musical drill.

One of the Professors has been appointed
State Assayer. Rumor has it that all the
liquors received at the Agency have to be
brought to the Professor's house for analy-
sis. The fact that several bibulous stu-
dents have recently been assiduously cul-
tivating the acquaintance of the Professor's
young son, and plying him with questions
and peanuts, has no connection with the
above.

A Junior, who is a prominent member
of the choir, and has the ministry in
(distant) view, recently submitted his head
to the manipulations of a phrenologist, re-
questing judgment as to what pursuit in
life was best adapted to his abilities. The
man of science, after thoroughly examin-
ing the bumps on the head of our hopeful
Junior, confidently assured him that he
would make a good drover.

Ree has recently shown considerable
knowledge of music, in recitation, which
we were at a loss to understand, knowing
that he made no pretension to musical cult-
ure; but the mystery is solved, and we
hasten to explain to his alarmed class-
mates, that the credit (?) of his views be-
longs not to him but to the "Warbler."

His musical education has been suddenly
broken off; she has put the "soft" pedal down on him, and now he is studying "Divinity" instead of music.

Since the late political crisis has hung over our State, how fortunate must the Faculty of Nichols Latin School have felt that the Hon. Mr. Fogg's name was not enrolled among its list of graduates. No institution of learning wants to claim the honor of having directed the education of such a demagogue as he has professed himself to be. He was a former student of the Latin School, but on account of habits uncongenial to the rules of the institution his membership was suddenly terminated.

We have been kindly allowed to read the class letter of '78. It has reached Mr. F. L. Bartlett, on its fourth round. It takes nearly six months for the letter to complete the circuit of the class. One member makes a terse summary of his condition, thusly: "I write to nobody. Nobody writes to me. Go nowhere. See nobody. Work all the time." The letter evinces a decided leaning towards matrimony on the part of the members, and ill-concealed envy of their more daring brother, who has gone and done it.

One of our Professors makes frequent use of inuendo in his remarks to disorderly pupils. One fall term a student returned to his class near the middle of the term. The first day he was detected in creating a disturbance, the Professor said: "Mr. P—, you sit still." Then, thinking he might have been too harsh, the Professor went on to say: "Now, Mr. P—, don't want you to think—that I think—that you had anything to do—with that disturbance. Wouldn't have you think so—for all the world. I don't think—that you had anything to do with it at all. I know—that you are above—all such things. But—but—Mr. P—, th—th—there was no trouble till you came back, Mr. P——." In the Junior Class is a student who has felt the influence of feminine charms. One evening last term he started for Auburn to call upon his divinity, who had informed him of her arrival upon a brief visit. "I am stopping at the second house from——street," ran her note. As the streets crossed each other at right angles, four different houses or buildings were presented to his inspection. The night was dark; the curtains of each house were drawn, and the young man stood hesitatingly upon the corner for a few minutes, considering his prospect of calling at the right house with less than three unsuccessful trials. "Here goes," at last he said as he started toward the nearest house. "If they don't know her they won't know me in the outside darkness." His bold pull at the bell was answered less quickly than his inquiry, and as he turned toward the middle of the street and approached another building, an audible invocation of the Fates might have been heard. His second ring was more successful, and in a few moments "Two hearts that beat as one," were united. "The prospect of calling at all the houses in the neighborhood," he says, "is too much strain upon one's nervous system to have that occur again." From which we infer that Mr. Caudle has been reading a lecture.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[All our readers are requested to contribute to this department. Communications should be of interest to the students, courteous, and accompanied by the real, as well as the fictitious names of the writers.—Eos.]

Editors of the Student:

Your correspondent happened to be in Boston on New Year's day, and as good fortune would have it, fell upon a meeting of Bates graduates. It was a meeting of those of the Alumni who are located in and around Boston, at the office of Geo. E.
Editors' Portfolio.

Smith, Esq., 194 Washington Street. They have formed an organization, and are looking after the interests of the college, and of each other, as opportunity offers. The meeting was called to order by Mr. G. C. Emery, ’68, Prof. O. C. Wendell, ’68, of the Cambridge Observatory, was chosen President, and Geo. E. Smith, ’73, Secretary. It was an informal occasion. Speech making was out of order. The afternoon was spent in a conversational discussion of the interests and needs of the college, and in personal reminiscences. In the midst of the discussion President Cheney happily and unexpectedly came in. He expressed his pleasure in finding the college so well represented. But fearing his presence was a hindrance to whatever deliberations were in hand, he soon went away; not, however, before giving his assurance that the college would shortly be placed upon a secure financial foundation.

I am reminded of the meeting that was to have taken place on February 21st, 1878, a few weeks previous to the death of the benefactor of the college. The meeting of New Year’s day was the first since the death of Mr. Bates. Shortly before his death, arrangements had been nearly completed for an Alumni dinner at Young’s Hotel, at which Mr. Bates was expected to have been present. Among the speakers and the toasts to be responded to, the following are remembered: Prof. O. C. Wendell, Bates College; Rev. C. L. Bickford, ’72, State Universities vs. Denominational; Rev. A. L. Houghton, ’70, Our Benefactors. The arrangements had been forwarded largely through the efforts of the chairman of the occasion, G. C. Emery. It is to be hoped the occasion is not entirely given up but only postponed, and that to no distant day.

The number of graduates settling in this locality is steadily increasing. It will not be many years before a strong and influential organization of Bates Alumni will be established in Boston, working much good for the college, its members aiding and assisting each other in the various callings in which life’s labors may find them.

Several years ago, John T. Abbott, Esq., ’71, met Mr. W. E. C. Rich, of ’70, (I believe Mr. Rich was the man,) upon the corner of Washington and Court Streets in Boston. They shook hands, passed the time of day, exchanged information on college affairs and college men, and passed on. Mr. Abbott gives this as an account of the first meeting of the Bates Alumni in Boston. No doubt it was a pleasant one. Much ground has been gained since then, and as the numbers increase the meetings grow in interest.

Lewiston, Jan. 20, 1880.

H.

PERSONALS.

[Persons possessing information of interest in regard to the whereabouts or positions of the Alumni, will oblige by forwarding the same to the Editors.—Eds.]

’67.—Rev. A. H. Heath, pastor of the North Congregational Church, New Bedford, Mass., has announced his decision not to accept the call extended to him from Jamaica Plain.

’67.—Rev. G. S. Ricker, on the last Sunday in December, preached a sermon reviewing the history and work of his church, Lowell. Since the church was completed, in 1878, the membership has increased from 26 to 155.

’71.—Hon. L. H. Hutchinson, of Lewiston, was among the counted-out members elect of the Maine House of Representatives.

’72.—Rev. Theodore G. Wilder, of Blackstone, Mass., is laboring earnestly. He writes that he has all the work laid out that he can find time to accomplish.

’72.—John A. Jones, in company with his father, has purchased the boot and
Editors' Portfolio.

shoe stock of W. E. Pressey, Lisbon St., Lewiston, and proposes to continue the business.

74.—Mr. F. B. Stanford, of the New York Independent, since last October has suffered from two severe hemorrhages from the lungs. He has gone to Augusta, Ga., to remain during the entire winter.

75.—Rev. A. T. Salley participated in the dedication services of the Pond Street Church, Providence, R. I., Dec. 29th.

75.—Rev. J. M. Lowden was kindly remembered by his congregation, Portland, Christmas evening and made the recipient of an elegant self-adjusting easy chair.

76.—Of Rev. T. H. Stacy the Morning Star says: "Fairport, N. Y., Church, with Bro. Stacy as pastor, is hard at work to recover losses from past failures. They and the pastor seem both to be of 'one heart,' and are working 'together, with the Lord.'"

77.—O. B. Clason was in town a few days ago.

77.—J. W. Smith was in Lewiston a day or two the last of December.

77.—H. W. Oakes has been chosen Principal of the Auburn Grammar School for the present term.

78.—F. B. Mower is meeting with marked success at Maple City, Cal.

78.—E. V. Scribner is teaching at Brownfield, Me.

78.—Rev. C. E. Brockway, pastor of the Birdsall Street Church, Norwich, N.Y., was ordained at the last session of the Chicago Quarterly Meeting.

79.—A. E. Tuttle is Associate Editor of the Daily News, Lewiston.

79.—F. P. Otis is studying law in connection with his teaching.

79.—W. E. Lane's beaming countenance greeted us upon Lisbon Street the other day.

79.—We are gratified to learn that Mr. Ranger is giving excellent satisfaction as Principal of the Nichols Latin School.

79.—Kincaid has been spending his vacation in Maine. He has returned to New York to resume his medical studies.

79.—Mr. A. L. Lumbert, a former member of 79, and a graduate of Bowdoin, 79, is practicing law in Houlton, in partnership with Mr. Fred Powers, brother of Llewellyn Powers.

81.—J. H. Parsons is teaching in Newburyport, Mass.

83.—F. E. Perham is Principal of the High School at West Tisbury, Mass.

EXCHANGES.

Of the existence of many of the exchanges, whose acquaintance we now make for the first time, we have before been totally unaware. They have come dropping in upon us from unknown spaces, until, on sitting down to our full table, we really don't know where to begin. The motto of the exchange department of the college press, so far as we have learned, seems to be that celebrated one of Artemus Ward's: "You scratch my back, and I'll scratch yours." Bearing this in mind, we commence with one of the newest of our new acquaintances, the Argosy, from Sackville, N. B. It is truly an Argosy of good things. We have been surprised that in bleak December in bleak New Brunswick so many witty sayings should be turned off even by college students. The article upon "English Sentiment in 1811" is rather interesting. "The Umbrella in Ethics," is fine. We quote a part of it, for the benefit of certain of our own students. "The stealing of an umbrella can be justified only on the ground that it is an article in which no one can acquire a right of property. Air, for instance, is an article of this kind. The human race own it in common. But observe, umbrellas do not come down from heaven like snow-flakes. They are kept for sale in the shops. A man goes in and
expends a portion of his means in purchasing one; and, if it is taken from him, it is evident that he suffers a pecuniary loss just as truly as if some one were to take his hat. We agree with the writer of "The Curse of Autograph Albums," in his opinion of those torments, but we dislike his improvements upon Burns' spelling in the lines which he quotes. The editorials and correspondence, we should say, would be interesting to those connected with the college.

The editorials and locals of the University Herald are well made up. The writer of the article upon Nihilism, groups Nihilists, Socialists, and Communists together, the latter as sub-classes, and pronounces their object to be the same. This object, he declares, on the authority of Turgeneff whom Prof. Boysen pronounces "the first living novelist," to be the abolition of authority. We understand the objects of these societies, though to a superficial observer they might appear the same, to be entirely different. The Socialists, especially, and the Nihilists have almost nothing in common. We think these older societies would object to being called sub-classes, when compared with Nihilism. Who Prof. Boysen is, we have yet to learn. The comparison of Cleopatra with Lady Macbeth is very good.

The article in the Acta upon "College Cheers" is interesting to all who have ever felt the blood thrill at the ringing cries of a company of spirited college youths.

The Volante contains a suggestive article upon the trivial nature of the conversation heard in society at the present day. The writer quotes the following from a book upon Madame De Stael: "In this age she would be denounced as an old woman with a hobby, and be voted a bore of the first magnitude. She could no more adapt herself to the tone of society of the present day, or mingle in its conversation, than the eagle could adopt the manners and customs of a duck. Imagine her seated upon one end of a sofa in the drawing-room, with her highly ornamented fan before her face, and her eyes peering from behind it at a young Adonis at the other end of the sofa, and, with the most languishing and bewitching air possible, saying: "Now Mr. A., I think you are real mean."

The Reveille is well gotten up. Some of its stories are a little seedy. The parody upon the "Three Fishers" is middling.

OTHER COLLEGES.

The Rutgers Targum has discovered the missing link.

Williams College has graduated eighty hundred and ninety-four clergymen.

The authorities of Princeton College have notified the parents of every member of the Sophomore class, that any student found guilty of hazing will be at once and irrevocably expelled.—Ex.

The Roman pronunciation in Latin is used by twenty-two colleges, the English by eighteen, the Continental by one, and a mixed pronunciation by two. All the Roman Catholic institutions use the Continental.—Ex.

The authorities of Cornell have taken a new departure, and have ordered that next June, entrance examinations shall be held, not alone at the University, as heretofore, but also, and at the same time at Chicago, Cleveland, and Boston.—Ex.

The following extract from the annual catalogue of Mississippi College is going the rounds of the College Press, as an indication of the bad social state which exists in that section:

"Each applicant will also be furnished with a copy of the laws of the college; and, after reading them, he will be required to deliver up to the President all
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fire-arms or weapons of any kind in his possession, to be returned at the close of the college year; and he will be required to sign the following declaration and promise:

"Intending to become a student of Mississippi College, I do hereby acknowledge myself subject to its laws; and I do further declare on my honor, that I will obey all the laws of the college now in force, or that may be enacted while I continue a student thereof. I also declare on my honor, that I have delivered up to the President all fire-arms or other weapons of any kind in my possession or under my control, and that I will not procure or retain any in my possession during my connection with the college."

CLIPPINGS.

No, Sophie. "Blessed are the peace makers" don't apply to breakers of chairs.—Ex.

"How dare you swear before me?" asked a man of his son recently. "How did I know you wanted to cuss first?" said the spoiled urchin.—Ex.

1st student has just taken his seat after recitation. 2d student—"May I ask the gentleman a question?" Prof. (somewhat annoyed)—"Please don't call each other gentlemen. We don't wish to make a legislature out of the class."—Ex.

A traveler who was "doing" St. Petersburg with a guide, inquired—"What river is this?" Guide—"Neva." Traveler—"What Neva?" Guide—"Well—(Just here the guide saw danger in the traveler's eye, and changed the subject.)

THE SUB-FRESHMAN.

His brow was sad, his cheek was wan,
But yet his tongue did rattle on,
And like a murmuring jews-harp rung
The beauties of that ancient tongue,
Homer's Greek!

"Try not," the old man said, "to pass,
Thou seem'st me but an ass."
He raised his eyes, and gave a groan,
A last, long pent-up final moan,

"I've flunked!"
—Acta Columbiana.

Cleveland Leader: "Never leave what you undertake until you can reach your arms around it and clinch your hands on the other side," says a recently published book for young men. Very good advice; but what if she screams? Let her scream.

The Harvard Crimson has interviewed the new Chinese Professor. Among other results the following has been obtained: Professor—"Yes; me see. You say in paper, me no washee—washee—me teachee. Melican's wife sendee clothes to washee. Me heap mad—say damme." Reporter—"Shocking blunder. But, sir, how do you propose to carry on your elective, and what system of marks shall you adopt? I have here a marking machine that has been employed with great success. It is warranted to turn out minus quantities, and never to give above seventy." Professor—"Me know catechee what you speak. Me markee bully. Me askee boy (student): You likee rice? Boy say yes; he rushee no Ilunkee, me givee big mark. Boy say no; he deadee, no squirtee—me givee little mark."—Ex.

One more unfortunate;
Thought I was hunk,
But cribs were no go;
Made beastly Hunk.
Took 'em out tenderly,
In spite of I'rofs glare;
Peeped at 'em stealthily.
Answers weren't there.

ENDORSEMENT OF FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

It is a matter of pride to Rochester, N. Y., as well as to the firm directly interested, that yesterday a cable dispatch was received stating that the French government had adopted the tobacco and cigarettes manufactured by Wm. S. Kimball & Co., of that city. We should explain, perhaps, that all tobacco sold in France up to this time, has been manufactured by the government. Of late, the demand for other makes has arisen, and the government, to meet it, allowed English and American manufacturers to enter goods for competitive test with a view to the adoption of the best. The fact that Wm. S. Kimball & Co. have come out far ahead of all other manufacturers in both countries is unmistakable proof that their goods are the best the world produces. Their tobacco and cigarettes will henceforth be on sale in Paris as freely as in New York, but no other make, except the French, will be found there. In other words, the French government, on the report of its experts, declares the Vanity Fair tobacco and cigarettes of Wm. S. Kimball & Co. the best in the world!
BATES COLLEGE.

FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.

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

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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.

THOMAS H. STACY, A.B.,
Tutor in Elocution.

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

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

LATIN: In nine books of Virgil's Eclogi; six orations of Cicero; the Catiline of Sallust; twenty exercises of Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, and in Harkness' Latin Grammar.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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......................JULY 3, 1880.

For Catalogue or other information, address

OREN B. CHENEY, PRESIDENT, Lewiston, Me.
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.

FRITZ W. BALDWIN, A.M. .................................................. Principal;
WALTER E. RANGER, A.B., Acting Principal. .Teacher of Latin and Greek.
IVORY F. FRISBEE .......................................................... Teacher of Mathematics.
JAMES F. PARSONS .......................................................... Assistant Teacher in Latin.
FRANCIS L. HAYES .......................................................... Teacher of Elocution and Rhetoric.

For further particulars send for Catalogue.

A. M. JONES, Secretary.

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Woolen Cloths and
Gents’ Furnishing Goods,
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